

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
{Formerly: Medical Sciences Bulletin}
ISSN: 2072 – 1625



Pac. J. Med. Sci. (PJMS)

www.pacjmedsci.com. Email: pacjmedsci@gmail.com.

CASE REPORT

A RARE CASE OF GINGIVAL CYST OF INFANT OCCURRING IN A BABY AGE FOUR MONTHS

KM Veena[^], H Jagadishchandra^{}, Sham S Bhat^{***}, and Prasanna Kumar Rao^{*}**

Departments of Oral Medicine and Radiology^{*}, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery^{}, Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry^{***} Yenepoya Dental College, Yenepoya University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India;**

[^]Corresponding author: Email: veenaomr@rediffmail.com.

[Running title: Gingival cyst of infants]

A RARE CASE OF GINGIVAL CYST OF INFANT OCCURRING IN A BABY AGE FOUR MONTHS**KM Veena[^], H Jagadishchandra^{**}, Sham S Bhat^{***}, and Prasanna Kumar Rao^{*}**

Departments of Oral Medicine and Radiology^{*}, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery^{**}, Pedodontics and Preventive Dentistry^{***} Yenepoya Dental College, Yenepoya University, Mangalore, Karnataka, India;

[^]Corresponding author: Email: veenaomr@rediffmail.com.

[Running title: Gingival cyst of infants]

ABSTRACT

Gingival cyst of infant is an odontogenic cyst. It is developmental in nature. It arises from the epithelial remnant of dental lamina called cell rests of Serres. The Gingival cyst may appear within three months of age. Clinically it appears on the maxillary and mandibular ridges, and appears creamish white in color. The cyst usually does not need treatment because it tends to undergo involution and disappears. We present a case report of a solitary gingival cyst observed in a baby age four months.

Key words: Gingival cyst, dental lamina, alveolar cyst.

INTRODUCTION:

Gingival cyst of an infant is derived from the remnant of the dental lamina. The cyst may be solitary or many in numbers. The Gingival cysts are seen in the anterior part of the alveolar ridge. The cysts are usually present during the time of birth and rarely seen after three months of age [1]. They regress spontaneously, so no treatment is usually required [2].

Case report:

A four months old male infant reported to the private clinic with a small nodule in the upper gum pad on the right lateral incisor region. Mother said she noticed it one day before when

the child was crying. It was asymptomatic and did not interfere with feeding. On examination, a solitary whitish papule measuring about 0.5 cm in diameter was present on the maxillary alveolar ridge on the right lateral incisor region. It was firm in consistency, non tender and mucosa over the lesion was smooth. Based on the history and clinical examination, a provisional diagnosis of gingival cyst of infant was made. Biopsy of the lesion could not be carried out as parents were not keen on it. The infant was kept under observation. The lesion regressed by itself after three months without any treatment.

The ethical clearance for the publication of the case report was obtained from the concerned authority.

DISCUSSION:

Gingival cysts of infant are small, superficial, keratin filled cysts that are found on the alveolar ridge. They originate from the dental lamina. The cyst is lined by thin epithelium and the lumen is filled with desquamated keratin, occasionally containing inflammatory cells [3]. Since they regress on their own by rupture, the lesion may go unnoticed or not sampled for biopsy. They are small, whitish papules on the alveolar ridges or on the palate. Based on the location they are classified either as 'palatal' or as 'alveolar' cysts [2]. Usually multiple cysts are present with each measuring not more than 3.0mm in diameter. Involvement of maxillary ridge is more common than mandibular ridge. Occasionally these cysts appear on the mandibular anterior ridge of newborn and misdiagnosed as natal teeth [2]. In the present case report the gingival cyst was a whitish papule measuring about 3.0mm on the maxillary ridge in the lateral incisor region. Majority of these type of cysts degenerate and involutes or rupture in to oral cavity within two weeks to five months of age [4,5]. But in our

case the cyst was noticed only at four months of age and disappeared when the child was seven months old. Even though, the gingival cyst of infant is of little pathologic significance, it has to be diagnosed to avoid unnecessary therapeutic procedures and parents should be reassured.

REFERANCES:

1. Neville, Damm, Allen, Bouquot. Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology. 2nd edition, 2004; p601
2. Kumar A, Grewal H, Verma M. Dental lamina cyst of newborn: A case Report. J Indian Soc Pedod Prevent Dent. Dec 2008, 26(4): 175-6.
3. Shafer WG. Cysts and tumors of odontogenic origin. In: Hine MK, Levy BM, Tomrich CE, editors. Textbook of oral pathology. 4th Dent 1994; 4:67-73. ed. India: W.B. Saunders Co, Prism(Reprint); 1993; p 268-9.
4. Paula JD, Dezan CC, Frossard WT, Walter LR, Pinto LM. Oral and Facial inclusion cysts in newborns. J Clin Pediatr Dent 2006; 31: 127-9.
5. Flinck A, Paludan A, Matsson L, Holm TL, Axelsson I. Oral findings in group of newborn Swedish children. Int J Clin Pediatr Dent 1994; 4:67-73.