

Detroit District Dental Society
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25 Shades of Grey and a Whole Lot Less Risqué
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1. Periapical pathosis (inflammatory)
 - a. Periapical granuloma
 - b. Periapical cyst
 - c. Periapical abscess
 - d. Apical scar/fibrous bony defect

2. Dentigerous cyst (Odontogenic)
 - a. Mandibular third molar most common
 - b. Grow through the medullary bone without expansion
 - c. Decompression/marsupialization
 - d. Eruption dentigerous cyst
 - e. Residual cyst

3. Odontogenic keratocyst (odontogenic)
 - a. 60-80% mandible (body and ascending ramus)
 - b. Grow through the medullary bone without expansion
 - c. Associated with Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome

4. Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome

5. Lateral periodontal cyst (odontogenic)
 - a. Mandibular premolar/canine region
 - b. >30
 - c. Arise from rests of dental lamina

6. Gingival cyst of the adult (odontogenic)
 - a. Soft tissue counterpart of the lateral periodontal cyst
 - b. >40
 - c. Mandibular premolar/canine region

7. Ameloblastoma (odontogenic)
 - a. Expansile early
 - b. Average age 33
 - c. Posterior mandible/ramus region

8. Traumatic bone cyst (developmental)
 - a. Surgically open into an empty cavity
 - b. Mean age 18
 - c. 98% mandible
 - d. Scallops the roots of the teeth on radiograph
 - e. Above inferior alveolar canal
 - f. Treatment simple curettage of bony wall

9. Incisive canal cyst (developmental)
 - a. 4th to 6th decades
 - b. Well defined unilocular radiolucency posterior to maxillary central incisors
 - c. Teeth vital

10. Central giant cell granuloma

- a. Young adults and expansile
- b. Associated with hyperparathyroidism (middle aged females)
- c. Cherubism
- d. Renal osteodystrophy

11. Stafne defect/ lingual submandibular salivary gland depression
(developmental)

- a. 80-90% male
- b. One in 350 to 400 panorex radiographs
- c. Remains stable in size
- d. Developmental and not present at birth
- e. Below inferior alveolar canal
- f. Normal salivary gland tissue

12. Odontoma (odontogenic)

- a. Mean age 14
- b. Compound=complex
- c. Maxilla > mandible

13. Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia

- a. Multiple well-defined lesions at the apex of mandibular incisors
- b. Asymptomatic
- c. Teeth vital
- d. > 30; 70% female; black females
- e. No treatment!

14. Florid cemento-osseous dysplasia
- a. Asymptomatic and no treatment
 - b. 77-90% females; black females
 - c. Mean age 50
 - d. 59% all quadrants
 - e. Antibiotics prior to extractions
 - f. Informed consent

15. Central ossifying fibroma
- a. Mean age 30; 80% female; black females
 - b. Slow growth that eventually produces expansion
 - c. 77% mandibular premolar region

16. Fibrous dysplasia (ground glass appearance on radiographs)

17. Condensing osteitis/osteosclerosis

18. Tetracycline stain and Dentinogenesis Imperfecta
- a. Radiograph normal in tetracycline stain
 - b. Dentinogenesis imperfecta shows obliteration of pulp canals

19. Calculus

20. Sialoliths

- a. Submandibular gland and duct system are the most common location of salivary gland stones
21. Paget's disease (
- a. Cotton wool appearance on radiograph
22. Multiple myeloma
- a. Punched out bony lesions on radiograph
 - b. Bence Jones proteins in urine
 - c. Either kappa or lambda positive
23. Floating teeth (beware!)
24. Osteonecrosis (MRONJ and BRONJ)
25. Osteosarcoma (Sun burst appearance on radiograph)