

## A Multi-disciplinary Approach in Management of Undetected Odontogenic Keratocyst with Three Years Follow Up : A Case Report.

### Abstract:

The keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is regarded as the most aggressive and recurrent tumor of all. The lesion does not pose any clinical symptoms until significantly large in size. The different treatment modalities are always a matter of dilemma as to which one would yield good results with less recurrence. A Conservative treatment approach for moderately large lesions such as marsupialization and decompression was carried out in this case with regular follow-up sessions. The aim of this case report is to treat cases of KCOT with a conservative surgical approach.

**Key-words:** surgical procedures, odontogenic cysts, de-compression, endodontics, dental pulp necrosis

### Introduction:

The odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) is a rare developmental cyst derived from the remnants of enamel organ or from the dental lamina. The “odontogenic keratocyst” was defined by Philipsen in 1956, during his study of seven jaw cysts from cholesteatomas occurring in other cranial areas. In accordance with his study, these were non-inflammatory odontogenic cysts in origin and coined the term odontogenic keratocyst[1]. Following this, it was observed that many other odontogenic cysts, such as radicular cysts, follicular cysts, and lateral periodontal cysts, share morphologic similarities to OKCs[2]. According to some observers, the odontogenic keratocyst behaved more as a neoplasm and not like a cyst[1]. In the latest World Health Organization classification, the previous odontogenic keratocyst was considered in benign odontogenic tumors category. The new term is “keratocystic odontogenic tumor” (KCOT)[3]. The recurrence rate of KCOTs is high, ranging from 13% to 80%. KCOTs may also undergo malignant transformation. Recurrence of KCOTs occurs within the first 5 years after treatment[4]. Operative techniques are being improvised so as to reduce the high recurrence rate of KCOTs. Many advocates of conservative treatment suggest that marsupialization yields result comparable to those obtained with more extensive surgeries[5,6]

### Case Report:

A 25-year-old young patient reported to the department of conservative dentistry and endodontics with the chief complaint of pain and swelling on the right side of the face [Fig.1]. The patient's medical and dental history was non-contributory to the lesion. Intraoral examination revealed no evidence of caries, exposure of pulp chamber to the oral cavity, or prior endodontic treatment. Cold tests and Electric

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**Received :** 7 Jan., 2022, **Published :** 30 Sep., 2022

Access this article online	
<b>Website:</b> www.ujds.in	<b>Quick Response Code</b> 
<b>DOI:</b> https://doi.org/10.21276/ujds.2022.8.3.13	

**How to cite this article:** Prachi Mital, Punit Chitlangia, Ashwini B Prasad, DDeepak Raisingani, Amit, & Ridhima. (2022). A Multi-disciplinary Approach in Management of Undetected Odontogenic Keratocyst With Three Years Follow Up - A Case Report . UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF DENTAL SCIENCES, 8(3). 57-61

pulp tests were performed for teeth involved in lesions. A negative response for percussion as well as pulp sensitivity tests was obtained. Following the above findings, a provisional diagnosis of aseptic pulp necrosis was made. The patient was advised to get a full mouth x-ray done(OPG).On the radiograph, a large irregular radiolucency was found extending from the lower right first molar to the lower left canine involving the lower border of the mandible with no pathologic fractures. The impacted canine was also present[Fig.2]. The patient was referred to the department of oral and maxillofacial surgery for incisional biopsy as the multidisciplinary intervention was indicated for the case.

Histopathologic report revealed presence of corrugated parakeratinized epithelium which is 6-10 cell thick with basal layer of cell depicting typical tombstone appearance pathognomonic of OKC. The report confirmed the presence of odontogenic keratocyst. A 2 phase treatment protocol of Endodontic treatment followed by marsupialization with decompression was planned.



Fig.1- pre-op photograph showing swelling in right mandible area.



Fig.2 –pre-op OPG showing large lesion in right side associated with impacted canine.

### First phase: Endodontic Treatment:

In the present case, OKC resulted in aseptic pulpal necrosis and therefore a single session endodontic treatment of all the teeth from lower right second molar (46) to left lower first premolar (34) prior to marsupialization [Fig.3] was performed. This was done so as to overall reduce the incidence of contamination in between treatment sessions.

A single visit of root canal treatment was carried out from 46 to 34 under local anesthesia and rubber dam isolation. Access opening was done with Endodontic access bur no. 2 (Dentsply Maillefer, Switzerland) and Working length was determined with 10K file (Dentsply Maillefer, Switzerland) using Root ZX II Apex locator followed by radiographic confirmation. Afterneath biomechanical preparation was done by 25-4% in 45, 46 and by 20-06% in 44 to 34 with Hyflex CM rotary files (Coltene/Whaledent, Mumbai, India) using 15% EDTA (Glyde, Dentsply Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland) with thorough irrigation by 5.25% sodium hypochlorite (Medilise Chemicals, Kannur, India )and copious saline. Canals were rinsed finally with Chlorhexidine (Dentachlor 2% Ammdent, Mohali, India) and were dried using sterilized paper points (Dentsply Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland). Master cone fit was checked and root canals were obturated with respective gutta-percha (Coltene/Whaledent, Mumbai, India) along with AH Plus resin-based root canal sealer (Dentsply Maillefer, Ballaigues, Switzerland). Composite (filtek Z350 XT, 3M ESPE, Germany) was used as post root canal filling material so as to ensure coronal seal.



Fig.3. Endodontic treatment performed prior to surgery in involved mandibular

### Second phase: Surgery:

Under General anesthesia vestibular incision[Fig.4] was given and a full-thickness mucoperiosteal flap was raised, cystic content was removed partially[Fig.5] preserving the inferior alveolar neurovascular bundle. The impacted canine was also extracted. The remaining lining was sutured to oral mucosa and the defect was packed with iodoform dressing[Fig.6]. The initial dressing was changed for a month

with an interval of 7 days for a month and later it was continued every fifteen days for a year.



Fig.4-vestibular incision given.

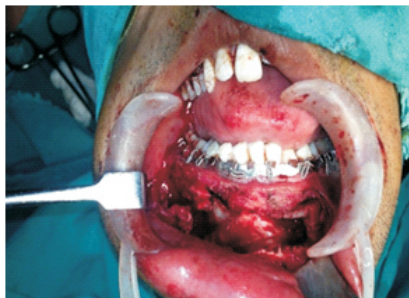


Fig.5-Full thickness flap and exposed lesion site.



Fig.6-iodoform dressing given.

Radiographic investigations were performed at one month [Fig.7], six month [Fig.8], twelve month [Fig.9], Eighteen months [Fig.10] and Three years [Fig.11] postoperatively. Postoperatively lesion was totally resolved with an intact lower border with good healing and bone formation in the defect.

The patient is under further follow-up.



Fig.7- One month OPG showing iodoform dressing.

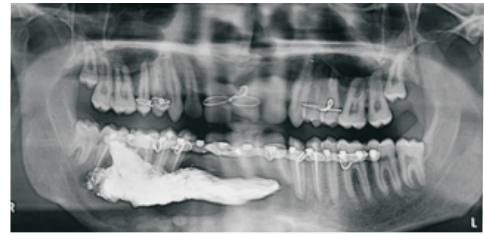


Fig.8- Six months OPG showing healing of lower border of mandible and reduction in size of lesion.

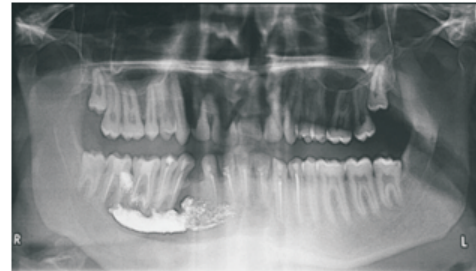


Fig.9- Twelve months OPG showing further reduction in size with good healing.



Fig.10- Eighteen months OPG showing further reduction in size with good healing



Fig.11-Three years follow up shows good healing and new bone formation.

### Discussion:

Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor can occur in any age group but the prevalence is more in the second and third decades of life with a predilection for males. Frequently it occurs in the mandible than maxilla and that too in Ramus –third molar area. There are no characteristic clinical manifestations of the keratocyst but commonly pain, soft tissue swelling,



expansion of bone, and in the later period of time paresthesia of lip and teeth are seen. The radiographic appearance includes most commonly unilocular, well-defined peripheral rim. Multilocular radiolucency with satellite cysts is also observed but is infrequent and limited to large lesions. Displacement of overlying teeth and root resorption is also evident. Panoramic views(OPG) and intraoral periapical films are some of the conventional radiographic imaging techniques that aid in determining the location and the size of KCOT. Advanced imaging techniques like computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging can prove to be a very useful tool in large lesions involving the maxillary sinus and in the rare cases that extend to the skull base[6].

Studies indicate that most of the KCOTs show clonal loss of heterozygosity of common tumor suppressor genes. These studies support its origin as a neoplasm rather than developmental. The human homologue of the Drosophila segment polarity gene PTCH1 is a tumor suppressor gene within the Sonic hedgehog pathway. Mutations in the PTCH1 gene have been expressed in patients with nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS) 12 as well as in the sporadic neoplasms which include the KCOT, basal cell carcinoma, and medulloblastoma [7].

In accordance with studies by Grachtchouk et al. [8] on transgenic mice, it is the epithelial expression of the Hh transcriptional effector Gli2 responsible for highly penetrant keratocyst. But still, it is a controversial matter whether they are developmental or neoplastic in origin with recent studies supporting the latter more.

The definitive and confirmatory diagnosis is made only after the BIOPSY of the lesion showing typical 6-10 cells thick lining epithelium giving “picket fence” appearance which is 83% of times parakeratinized. The lumen of the keratocyst is filled with a thin straw-colored fluid or thick creamy material[9].

KCOT is known for its high recurrence rate and aggressive nature invading adjacent tissues and bone. So the treatment planning is aimed for complete and thorough removal of the lining epithelium. The treatment should be planned according to the size of the lesion and its vicinity to the neurovascular bundles, sinus, and lower border of the mandible. However, it was observed that lesions enucleated in one piece recurred significantly less as compared to several piece enucleation.

The multilocular variant has a higher recurrence rate than the unilocular one due to the multiple satellite cysts in the former. The possible treatment which can be done in cases of KCOT is:

1. Marsupialization
2. Enucleation with open packing
3. Enucleation with closed packing
4. Resection

In the case presented in the department the more conservative treatment, i.e marsupialization with decompression was performed. The cyst cavity was entered and the cystic fluid was drained. After the fluid drainage, the inner cyst lining was sutured to the outer wall or everted on the outer surface followed by thorough irrigation with a mixture of saline and povidine iodine solution. An iodoform dressing was given and patient was kept on regular follow ups for the evaluation of healing and change of dressings.

Experiments demonstrate that complete removal of large KCOTs of the mandibular ramus might be difficult. Radical surgery, consisting of resection with or without continuity defects, has been preferred for large-sized KCOTs and recurrent lesions. Following resection, the lesion is mostly removed with minimal recurrence when indicated in the treatment of KCOTs. More aggressive treatment - resection or enucleation in adjunction with Carnoy's solution with or without peripheral ostectomy - results in a lower recurrence rate than enucleation alone or marsupialization. Notably, the recurrence rate after marsupialization followed by enucleation is not significantly higher than that following the so-called other aggressive treatment modalities.

In spite of the high cure rate by resection, it accompanies significant morbidity such as the loss of jaw continuity or facial disfigurement. It should therefore be reserved only for aggressive or recurrent lesions, or for the patients who cannot be closely followed up after conservative treatments. Currently, a total enucleation, with or without a “peripheral ostectomy” is the most commonly performed surgical procedure in cases of KCOTs. A Conservative approach of surgical treatment such as enucleation of the KCOTs followed by open packing has also been suggested. The cavity so formed can be irrigated with a glass full of a mixture of normal saline and chlorhexidine gluconate and also packed with iodoform gauze impregnated with bacitracin ointment so as to minimize the risk of recurrence in each recall visit. Regular

recall visits are required to ensure cyst healing and the opportunity for appropriate treatment should be evidence of recurrence. As the recurrence may be long delayed hence it is essential to take annual radiographs for at least five years after surgery. It is also essential in multiple cysts cases to medically rule out the possibility of NEVOID BASAL CELL CARCINOMASYNDROME.

Periapical lesions(Abscess, Granuloma, Cyst) are mainly sequelae to pulp necrosis triggered by infection. But there are certain periapical pathology like OKC that simulate the above-mentioned periapical lesions making overall diagnosis and treatment a challenge. Therefore it is important for endodontists and other general practitioners to be aware and understand the importance of a multidisciplinary approach for such cases.

In the case presented above following intraoral examination and histopathology confirmation of OKC, endodontic treatment was prioritized before surgical approach and single visit root canal treatment was performed for non-vital teeth i.e 46 to 34 for the following reasons:

1. To reduce interappointment contamination
2. To minimize overall treatment time
3. To decrease the chances of retrograde contamination following surgery thereby reducing the recurrence rate
4. To remove necrotic tissue and shape dentinal walls

The overall aim of endodontic treatment in our case was to remove necrotic tissue and eliminate any possibility of recurrence that might be possible with retrograde contamination.[10]

### Conclusion:

Management of Odontogenic keratocyst require multidisciplinary approach to yield effective results. Endodontic treatment accompanied by marsupilization with decompression has significantly contributed towards positive outcome for the case as there was bone neoformation with no sign of recurrence in 3 year follow up.

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