

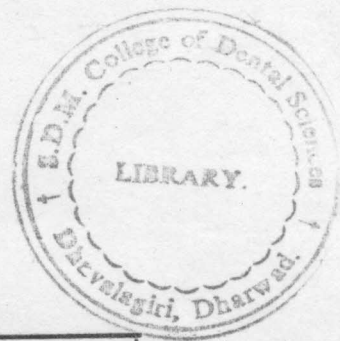
KUVEMPU



UNIVERSITY

CYSTS OF THE JAWS

A CLINICAL STUDY



A Dissertation submitted to the
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the requirements for the Degree of "Master
of Dental Surgery" in the subject of Oral
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INTRODUCTION

The term cyst is derived from the greek word " Kystis" which means a bladder or sac. According to Kramer's definition, a cyst is a pathologic cavity having fluid, semifluid or gaseous contents, which is not created by the accumulation of pus and which is frequently but not always lined by epithelium.

Cysts are one of the most common lesions in jaw pathology. Although epithelial cysts are extremely rare in other bones, they are found frequently in the jaws. The etiology and pathogenesis of jaw cysts are obscure. Various kinds of cystic lesions occur in the jaw bone and their histopathogenesis has clearly revealed the morphology of their composed cells.

Cysts of the jaws are slowly expanding hollow lesions located within or for some types at the surface of the maxilla or mandible. Most jaw cysts are limited to the alveolar bone, but long standing cysts of the jaws may sometimes expand into the surrounding bony structures. In the maxilla, most cysts are found in the alveolar bone, but expansion into the palatal process or into the maxillary sinus is not unusual. Odontogenic cysts are pathologic entities with well described clinical, radiographic and histologic characteristics.

The maxilla and mandible are unique in their involvement by predominantly epithelial cysts, both in terms of relative frequency as well as multiplicity of types. Main (1970) attributes