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Surgical resection with autologous microvascular reconstruction of the mandible conferring excellent cosmetics and prognosis in ameloblastoma and other vascular mandibular tumors

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Ameloblastoma is a benign odontogenic tumor generally present in the jaw bone. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the clinico-pathological profile, treatment and its outcome in a consecutive case series of eight cases involving mandible and other tumor like conditions of mandible mimicking ameloblastoma. A total of ten patients were treated over period of four years, which were retrospectively reviewed in our institution. Imaging (CT scan) was done in all the cases and biopsy was done in nine cases. Of the ten patients, six males and four females were identified. The average age was 25.1 years (range 7-46 years). Swelling in the region of mandible was the only complaint in all the patients. Segmental mandibulectomy was done with free fibular graft in eight cases; Hemimandibulectomy without reconstruction was done in one case and reconstruction with titanium plate was done in another case. All patients underwent grossly complete surgical removal of the lesions and no recurrence occurred during the follow-up period. The clinical profile and outcome may provide some insights into the differential diagnosis and clinical management. The best treatment option available is surgical excision with either autologous graft or prosthetic implant which can result in a good prognosis and cosmesis.

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