

# DENTIST'S ROLE IN ASSISTING PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH AMELOBLASTOMA

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Ameloblastoma is a rare tumor that usually appear on the jaw. This tumor is developed from cells that function to form tooth enamel, which also protect the teeth. It can cause pain and swelling, severely it may change the shape of the patient's face. If it continues to be left untreated, the tumor can become malignant and spread to the lymph nodes. The experts have not determined the cause of ameloblastoma but factors that are more susceptible of developing this tumor. Patient who has experienced injury in the jaw and odontogenic infection have a risk of tumor development. Diagnosis is made based on radiological examinations and tumor tissue biopsy. Treatment that can be done to this case is surgery to remove the tumor. If the tumor has spread to other parts of the body, radiation therapy must be done after surgery. This case report explained what dentists can do as general practice when ameloblastoma is found and what they should do.



- Ameloblastoma or adamantoma:

tumor of the odontogenic type, benign, locally aggressive neoplasms, which are often associated with unoperated tooth.

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- In mandibular > in maxilla, located in the premolar region.
- About 1-3% of tumors and cysts of the jaws.
- In people aged between 20 and 50 years and nearly two thirds of patients are younger than 40 years.
- Frequency of the mandible to maxilla =80-20% to 99-1%.
- The definition of ameloblastoma (amel, which means enamel and blastos, which means germ) is a tumor, rarely benign odontogenic epithelium (ameloblasts, or the outside, on the teeth during development)

- Rarely malignant or metastatic and progress slowly
- Lesions causing severe abnormalities of the face and jaw.
- Abnormal cell growth easily infiltrates and destroys tissue around the bone, extensive surgical excision is needed to treat this disorder.
- Grow slowly, are histologically benign but are clinically malignant neoplasms.





The tumor may be formed from:

1. Remaining cells of the enamel organ : the dental lamina, the Mallasez epithelium or the Hertwig packets in the periondontal ligaments of the tooth that will erupt.
2. Odontogenic in a dentigerous cyst
3. Developmental disorders of the enamel organs
4. Basal cells from the epithelium of the jaw surface
5. Heterotropic epithelium in other parts of the body, especially the pituitary gland.

Associated with impacted teeth and a follicular (dentigerous) cyst.

The patient's history is asymptomatic (asymptomatic).

- Grows slowly for many years, and is not seen until routine oral radiography is performed
- Early stages : the bones are hard and the mucosa above is normal.
- Next stage : the bone is thinned. Can expand extensive cortical bone and break the bone boundaries and invade soft tissue.
- X-ray examinations are important to determine the extent of their involvement

## Cases

- Patients come at referral of the pediatric dentist from Kebumen. Female patients, YPK, aged 3 years complained of the lower right tooth being sick to chew and sometimes blood came out.
- Clinical examination showed a reddish area around the 85 tooth, the gingiva appears black, palpated result pain, percussion hurts.
- Clinical images: Ro OPG indicate a radiolucent area that is bounded indistinctly, the middle of the area is blackish in color.
- Diagnosis is based on clinical examination and Rongten OPG. • Temporary diagnosis: Ameloblastoma

# ROLE OF MENTORING DRG IN ENFORCEMENT OF DIAGNOSIS:

1. The dentist explains to the patient the diagnosis
2. Patients explained, parents should be called together. The dentist calmly explained the illness that his child suffered
3. Making sure patient's parents are understand the explanation from the dentist
4. Comforting the parent regarding the diagnosis that was just received
5. Explaining the health insurance coverage to the treatment of ameloblastoma and it procedure.
6. Accompanying patient during the referral process
7. Facilitate consultation during the treatment process
8. The patient is then referred to dental surgeon, then a biopsy is performed. The biopsy results indicate malignancy
9. Assistance during the treatment regarding BPJS health care system that might need long time. The role of dentist is to provide assistance



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