

**Patient:**           **Patient Name**  
**DOB:**             08/18/1900

**Report Date:** 03/15/2012  
**Study Date:** 03/14/2012

**Ref. Doctor:**     Dr. Doctor  
**Study Purpose:** Pathology

**Scan Source:**    ***Your Imaging Center***

**Dr. Notes:**       HPI: States he has a bump, swelling in left anterior maxilla. This has been present for some time. He doesn't know how long it has been present. Patient says he is not in any pain.

### **OBSERVATIONS**

**AREA OF INTEREST:** A well-defined, well-corticated mass of mixed density structures is seen in the left anterior maxilla, extending from the distal aspect of tooth #9 to the mesial aspect of tooth #12. Minimal expansion of the labial and palatal cortical plates is noted, however no interruption is present. Teeth #10, 11, 13 are impacted and displaced and partially resorbed deciduous teeth G, H, I are retained. The mixed density mass is not directly associated with any of the impacted teeth. Tooth #10 is horizontally impacted and positioned palatal to tooth #9. The crown is anteriorly positioned and the root extends into the palate and directly beneath the left nasal floor. The dental follicle is preserved but minimally enlarged (maximum measurement of 3.4mm). This is suspicious for early transformation into a dentigerous cyst. The mixed density mass is mesial to tooth #10. Tooth #11 is obliquely impacted and inverted. The crown is positioned superior to the buccal roots of tooth #14 and appears to interrupt the buccal cortical plate in the region. The root has an upward curvature and is positioned along the anterolateral wall of the left maxillary sinus. The mixed density mass is anterior and mesial to tooth #11. Tooth #13 is vertically impacted and buccally inclined. It is positioned in the alveolar bone between teeth #12, 14 and inferior to impacted #11. A C-shaped mesial curvature of the root of #12 is seen. The remainder of the teeth present, besides those already discussed, are within normal limits.

**DENTAL FINDINGS:** Developing third molars are seen in all quadrants. The mandibular teeth are not completely visualized in the scan.

**TMJs:** Not completely visualized in the scan.

**SINUSES:** Not completely visualized in the scan. The visualized portions of the maxillary sinuses are within normal limits.

**NOSE:** Not completely visualized in the scan. A deviation of the nasal septum to the left is seen with a bony spur formation.

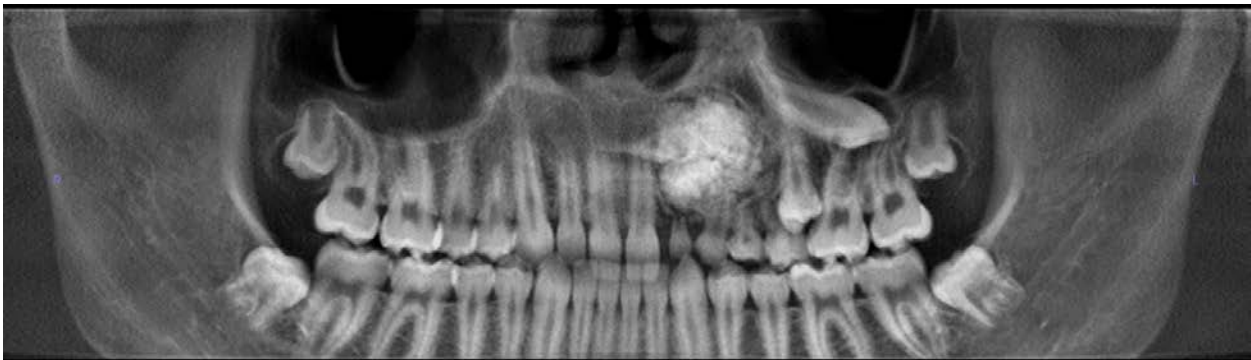
**AIRWAY:** Enlargement of the pharyngeal and the palatine tonsils is seen with encroachment of the palatine tonsils into the airway. The dimensions of the airway, posterior to the soft palate and tongue base, appear minimally reduced as a result, but within normal limits. The minimal axial cross-section measures 118mm<sup>2</sup>.

### **IMPRESSIONS**

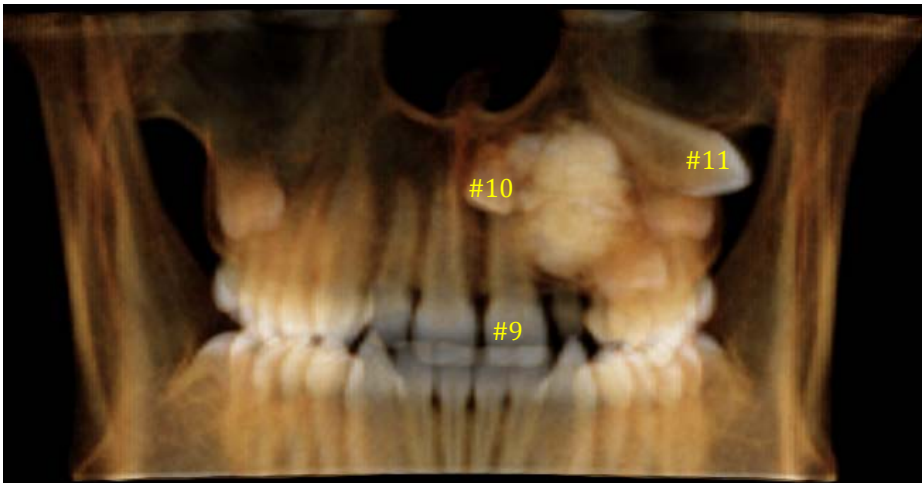
- The mixed density mass in the left anterior maxilla is consistent with a **complex odontoma**. A resultant displacement and impaction of teeth #10, 11, 13 is as described.
- Tonsillar enlargement is as noted.
- The findings in the remainder of the CBCT scan are within normal limits.

Sincerely,

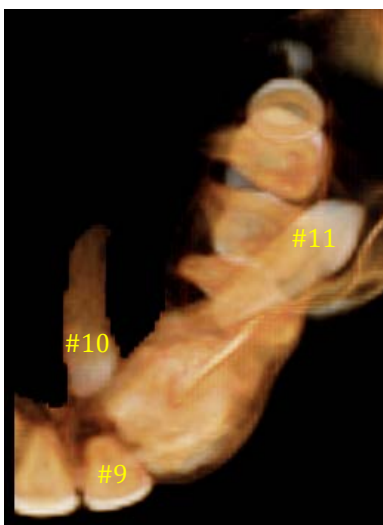
Dr. OMR  
Dip., American Board of Oral & Maxillofacial Radiology



Panoramic Reconstruction

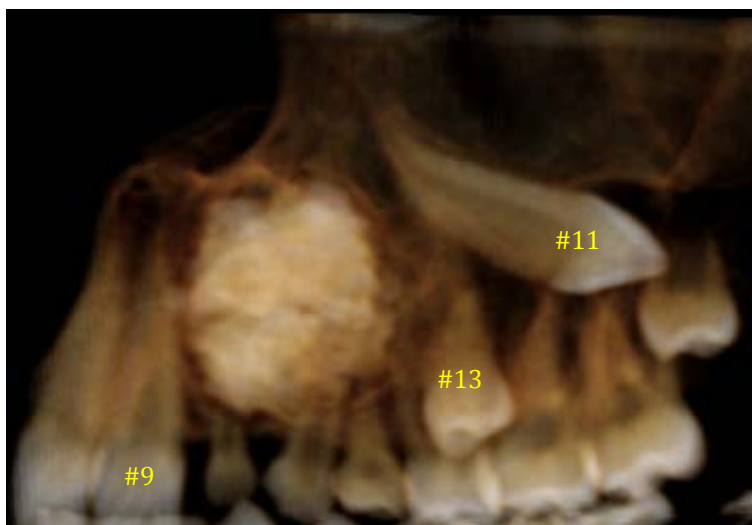


Frontal view



Top view

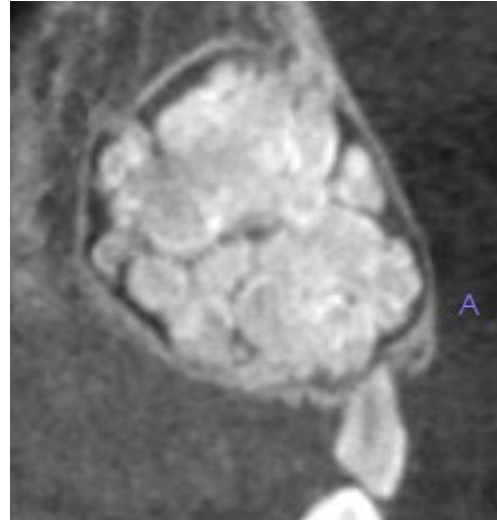
3D Volume Rendering



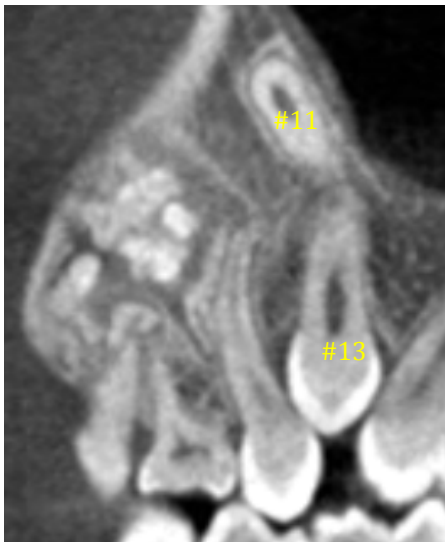
Left lateral view



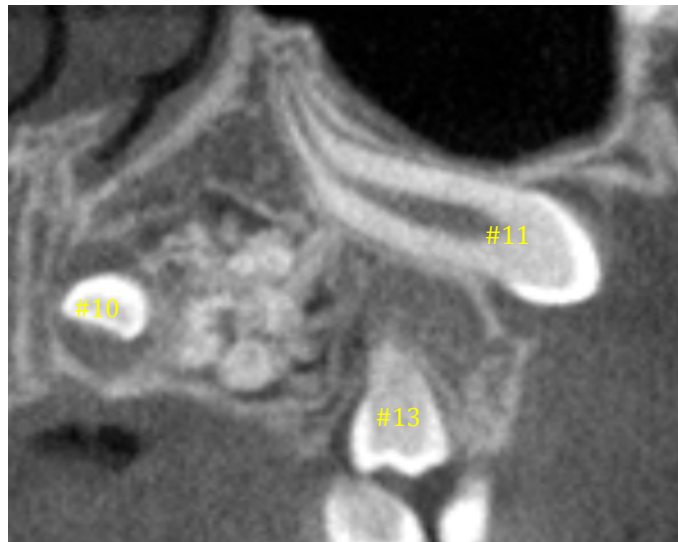
Sagittal view - #10



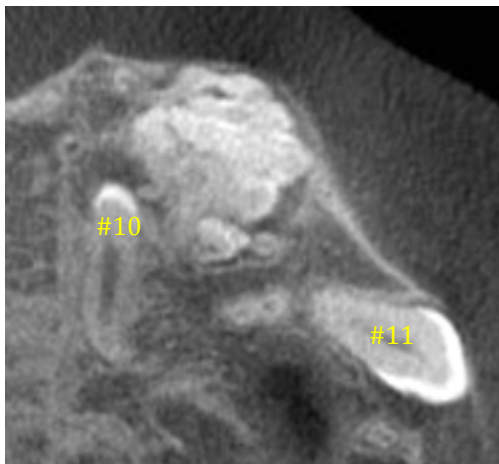
Sagittal view - Well-encapsulated mixed density mass



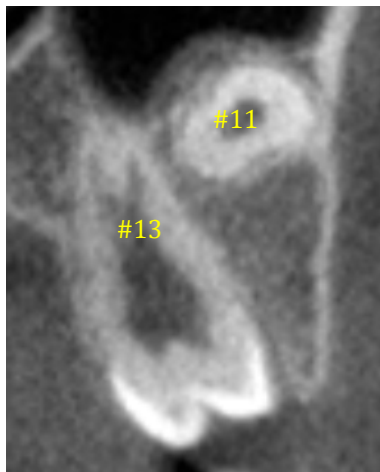
Sagittal view



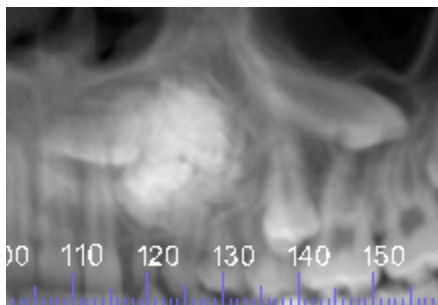
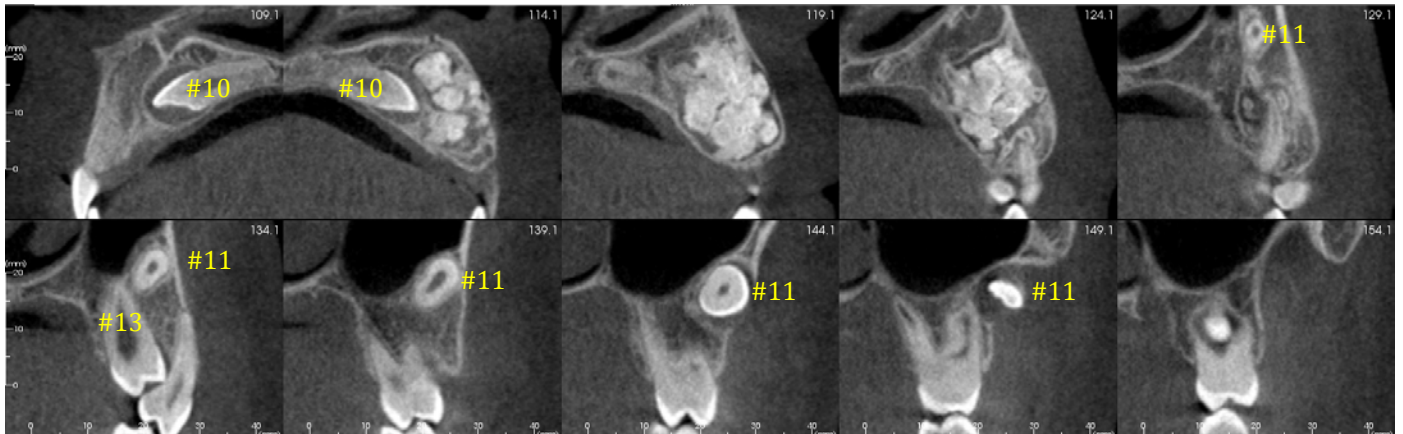
Coronal view



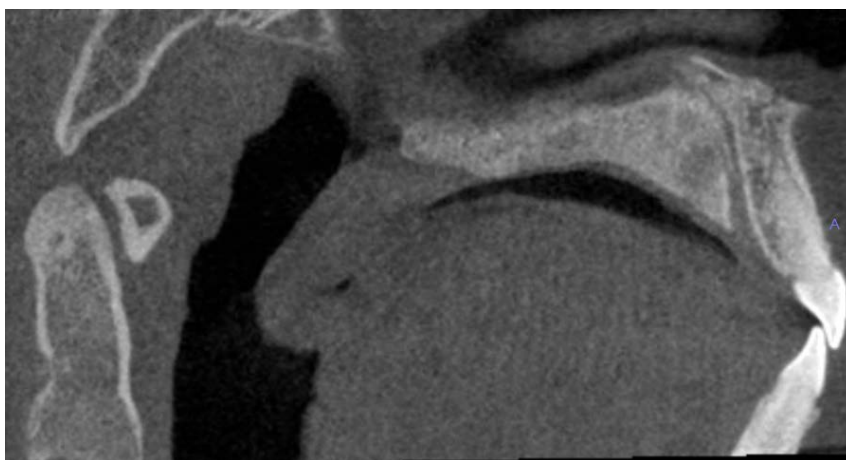
Axial view



Coronal view - #13



Cross-sections: Left anterior maxilla



Midsagittal view  
Airway – arrows point to palatine tonsils



Coronal view