

2-16

ODONTOGENIC TUMOURS IN SRI LANKA

Dr. B. R. R. N. Mendis

(Department of Oral Pathology, Dental School, University of Peradeniya)

These tumours are localised to the mouth and arise from various components of the tooth forming apparatus. They display interesting inductive relationships between their formative tissues—either the odontogenic epithelium, the dental follicle or the dental papilla. So far no reports of the incidence of odontogenic tumours from Sri Lanka are available. The material for this study consisted of 28 consecutive biopsies of odontogenic tumour tissue received for histopathological diagnosis in the Division of Oral Pathology, Dental School, Peradeniya in a 18 month period. The odontogenic tumours comprised 3.9% of a total of 713 lesions seen at the Dental School. Of these tumours the Ameloblastoma and its variants constituted 53.5%, while the balance lesions were:—Adenomatoid Odontogenic tumour 14.2%, calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumour 7.1%, cementifying fibroma 17.8% and odontogenic myxoma 7.1%. The Age, Sex and site incidence of these lesions are compared with those of published studies. The nomenclature and classification of these tumours in general, and the variants of the Ameloblastoma in particular will be discussed in the light of the classification recommended by the World Health Organization (Pindborg & Kramer, 1971).

Reference :

1. Pindborg, J. J., and Kramer, I. R. H. (1971) International Histological classification of Tumours, No. 5. Histological Typing of Odontogenic Tumours, Jaw cysts and Allied lesions. Geneva. World Health Organization.