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AN UNUSUALLY LARGE FIBROMA ASSOCIATED WITH ALVEOLAR MUCOSA OF UPPER RIGHT CANINE REGION: A CASE REPORT

In the oral cavity, several growths may occur, while some of these growths may be malignant, most of them tend to be benign.¹ Fibroma of gingiva is clinically presented as slow growing, well-demarcated growth, usually with normal colored mucosa and smooth surface, sessile or pedunculated base, and hard consistency², causing difficulty in mastication and speech. It is often difficult to make a clinical diagnosis; thereby definitive diagnosis depends on histopathologic features. We present a case of a 60-year-old female who reported with a soft tissue swelling in maxillary anterior right canine region which was associated with mobile tooth. Due to old age she doesn't give proper history of swelling occurrence. According to her, the mobile teeth was present in region of swelling since 6 months. Due to applying continuous tongue pressure she removed that mobile tooth 15 days back. She was also on amlodipine 5mg OD since 2-3yrs for the hypertension treatment. Swelling consisted of two parts (Fig.1) i.e. labial and palatal, originating from the same point. Labial swelling with a 19mm × 10mm × 9mm of sessile broad attachment base and palatal swelling with a 33mm× 21mm× 16mm pedunculated, soft tissue mass in the right anterior maxillary gingiva. An excisional biopsy of the lesion performed and followed by histopathologic examination of the biopsy specimen. Early detection and excision of this hyperplastic nodule especially in old age patient are important to minimize potential alveolar complications.



Fig 1: Intraoral swelling

References:

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