

Mandibular metastasis in a patient with undiscovered lung cancer: A case report

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Introduction: Metastatic tumors account for 1% of all oral malignancies. Metastasis to jaw bones is common, particularly in the mandible, rare in the oral soft tissues, and account for only 0.1% of oral malignancies. The majority of metastatic cases (70%) reported in the literature have primary tumors located in the lung, breast, kidney, and colon. Clinical presentation of metastatic tumors is variable, which may create diagnostic dilemma or may lead to erroneous diagnosis. Metastatic tumors clinically mimic as dental infections. Most of the cases in the literature reported that lesion presented in oral tissues before the diagnosis of primary tumors. Here we present the diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma of a case observed in dental unit at Sahloul hospital.

Case report : The author report a case of 55-year-old man, complaining of a submandibular cellulitis. On examination, the patient presented a non painful mass of the left mandibular ramus. panoramic radiography showed a radiolucent lesion in the ramus with enlargement of mandibular foramina. After excision, Histological study revealed a metastatic tumor of lung origin.

Discussion: This case report showed that the practitioners should always maintain a high index of suspicion to the possibility that a radiolucent lesion may be a metastatic tumor. Lip and chin hypoesthesia is an important symptom for malignancy detection.

Biography

Belkacem Chebil Raouaa has completed her PhD at the age of 25 years from Monastir University and postdoctoral studies from the same university. She is now an assist professor in oral medicine oral surgery. She has published some papers in reputed journals.

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