

Ameloblastoma

Ameloblastoma or **adamantinoma** is a benign tumor of ectodermal origin. It is the most common **odontogenic tumor** based on ameloblasts.

Description

- Benign tumor of the odontogenic epithelium .
- It grows in cancellous bone and destroys it.
- It deforms the face and causes tooth loss - a locally destructive effect.
- It grows very slowly.
- The cortical lamina is pushed out, it is thin on paper and cracks when touched (it is called crepitation).
- It is formed on the basis of uncut teeth or from a follicular cyst.

Occurrence

- In both sexes equally often, between the 30s and 40s.
- More often affected mandible in the molar landscape.

Variants

Follicular ameloblastoma

- Formed by islets of tumor tissue.

Plexiform ameloblastoma

- Epithelial tumor structures are in the lanes.

Squamous ameloblastoma

- There are tile structures in the center of the follicle.

Granular ameloblastoma

- At the center are clusters of large, oval, densely packed cells with finely granulated eosinophilic plasma. .

Therapy

Extirpation - in smaller tumors.

Jaw resection - for large lesions.

Complication

- Malignant reversal in ameloblastic carcinoma.

Links

References

- LIŠKA, Karel. *Orofacial pathology*. 1st edition. 1983.
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Resected left half of mandible for ameloblastoma (infiltration in the third molar area)



CT ameloblastoma of the tooth area 38