



Primary Chronic Osteomyelitis of the mandible: A 10years follow up

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INTRODUCTION

Primary chronic osteomyelitis of the jaw(PCO) is non-suppurative chronic inflammatory disease of the jaw bone affecting mostly the mandible [1]. Its aetiology remains unclear. This condition can be either isolated or related to other diseases, such as autoimmune diseases and syndromes including SAPHO syndrome; (synovitis, acne, pus Blister, bone hyperplasia, and osteitis) ", as well as Majeed syndrome or cherubism, We herein report the case of a healthy female young patient with a 10-year chronic primitive osteomyelitis of the mandible. The clinical and radiological findings as well as the disease evolution throughout the years are also reported. Treatment modalities are discussed.

Case presentation

A 27-year-old healthy female patient presented for a chronic swelling of her left mandible with a severe restriction of her mouth opening



FIGURE 1:severe restriction of the mouth opening associated with a chronic swelling of the left mandibular bone

Intraoral Examination



FIGURE 2 : severe deformity of the corpus in both buccal and lingual side

DISCUSSION

PCO are known as being debilitating and difficult to manage, with a tendency to recurrence and relapse [10].

Many treatment protocols have been proposed.

Antibiotics are often used empirically to prevent any bacterial invasion in both acute and secondary chronic osteomyelitis although chronic infection remains an unproven theory for primary chronic osteomyelitis. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and corticosteroids are used as first-line options and they are reported to have beneficial effects in reducing symptoms, such as extra-oral swelling and trismus. Decortication and removal of necrotic bone tissue in primary chronic are indicated in severe cases

Radiographic investigations



FIGURE 3:
Panoramic radiograph



Figure 4:
CBCT Slides
diffuse sclerosis and an important thickening of the mandibular bone extending to the homolateral condyle:Muscular hypertrophy of the masseter muscle and the lateral pterygoidien

Scintigraphie

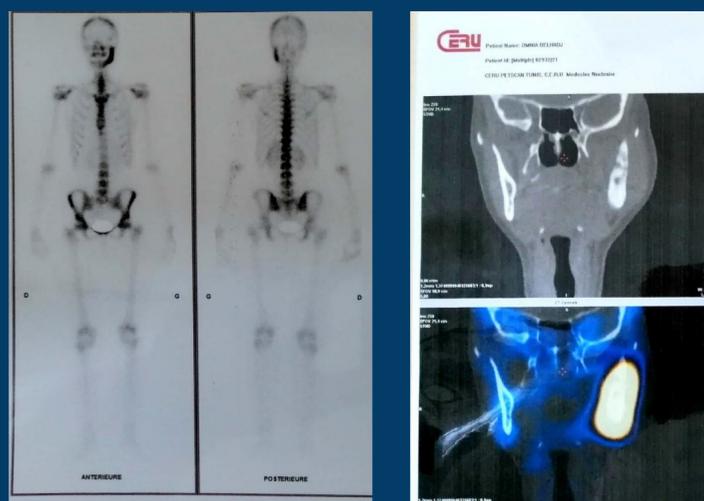


FIGURE 4:

No other scintigraphic abnormality of radiotracer fixation on the rest of the osteoarticular system was revealed

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