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Hereditary Gingival Fibromatosis

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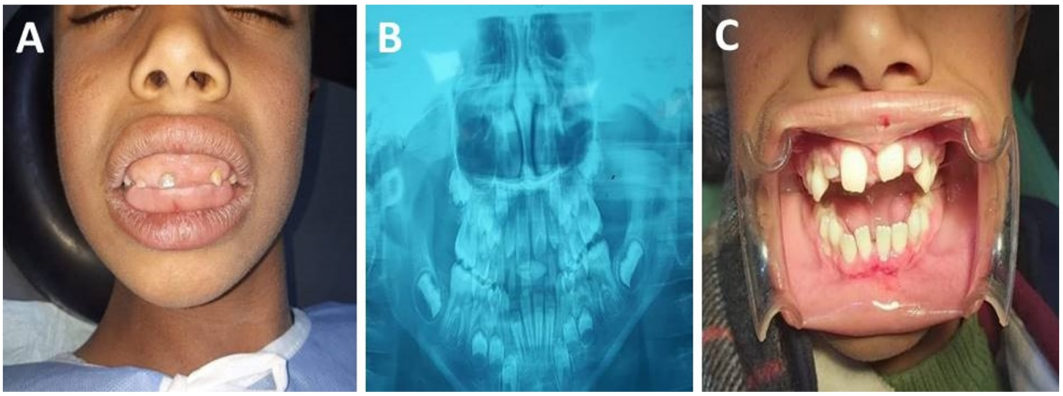

An 8-years-old boy was referred from the Department of Oral Diagnosis to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. He has complained of extensive gingival swelling of both maxilla and mandible covering most of his teeth 2 years ago. This is resulting in a significant change in patient facial appearance and profile as well as lips incompetency (Panel A). The parents were denied a history of taking drugs and no family history of the same problem. There were no significant findings in the history. The rest of the examination was normal. A panoramic radiograph was revealed that deciduous lateral and central incisors have root resorption. In contrast, permanent lateral and central incisors were completely formed within normal eruption time, all of them were covered by a thick gingival tissue and alveolar bone is intact at both maxilla and mandible (Panel B). Under general anesthesia, a gingivectomy was done and the mobile teeth were extracted. The thick fibrous gingival tissue was sent for histopathological examination and confirmed the diagnosis of hereditary gingival fibromatosis (HGF). HGF is an autosomal dominant disease with a prevalence of 1 per 175000 individuals. HGF might or might not affect other members of the family. It varied from simple gingival growth of isolated interdental papillae to marked segmental enlargement of one jaw resulting in functional and esthetic problems. However, the involvement of both jaws was seldom reported in the literature. At 4 weeks follow-up (Panel C), there was complete healing with a good aesthetic outcome. After which the patient was lost the follow-up.

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