Irritation Fibroma: A Case Report

Sachit Anand Arora¹, Shivjot Chhina², Anjali Goel¹, Shivesh Mishra⁴, Johnn Kazimm⁵, Kumar Saurav⁶

1- Professor & Head, Department of Periodontics, I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre. 2- Professor, Department of Periodontics, I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre. 3,4,5- Post Graduate Student, Department of Periodontics, I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre. 6- Senior Lecturer, Department of Periodontics, I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre.

Correspondence to: Dr Anjali Goel, Post Graduate Student, Department of Periodontics, I.T.S Dental College, Hospital & Research Centre, (Greater Noida).

ABSTRACT

Irritation fibroma is a lesion of reactive nature afflicting gingival with idiopathic etiology. This paper reports a case of Irritation fibroma in a 17-year-old female in relation to the lower front tooth region. On basis of histological evaluation diagnosis made by fibroma and excisional biopsy was taken.

KEYWORDS: Irritation fibroma, Epulis

INTRODUCTION

In oral cavities most frequently found overgrowths are local benign. Different types of reactive lesions may occur on gingival.¹³ The etiological factors for these lesion can be impute to the irritants like plaque, calculus, overhanging margins and restorations.³,⁴ Irritational fibroma represents a reactive focal fibrous hyperplasia due to trauma or local irritation.⁵,⁶ Here we are presenting case of Irritation fibroma in a 17-year-old female in mandibular anterior region.

CASE REPORT

With The chief complaint of bleeding from gums in mandibular anterior region from past 6-7 months back a 17-year-old female patient reported to the out patient department with not any relevant medical history reported. The lesion was gradually increased in size with no history of bleeding and pain. Intra-oral clinical examination revealed a pedunculated firm in consistency and well defined growth in relation to 31,32 and 33 on the buccal side, measuring approximately 1.5 x 1 cm in diameter, extending from distal surface of 31 to mesial surface of 33, upper border covers the middle third level of 31,32 and lower extension till vestibule (Fig 1).

On basis of histological evaluation and clinical symptoms provisional diagnosis made was irratitional fibroma. Differential diagnosis was given included the following chronic fibrous epulis, osteosarcoma and pyogenic granuloma.⁶

A complete haematological investigation, radiograph (IOPA) and biopsy(excision) were included (Fig 2). Intra operative and post operative figures have been mentioned in Figure 3-6. No positive findings were found related to alveolar bone loss were seen. Under local anaesthesia biopsy (excisional) was performed and analysed under microscope. Different sizes of multiple foci of same calcified areas within connective tissue were found. Thus, irratitional fibroma was given as final diagnosis for lesion.

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The “inflammatory hyperplasia” is non specific term used to appreciate nodular growths of the oral mucosa that histologically shows inflamed granulation tissue. Epulis is often referred to a similar lesion on the gingival and size of these masses (hyperplastic) may be smaller or larger, which depend on components of inflammatory reaction and response of healing are overemphasized in particular lesion. Different synonyms for irritational fibroma are focal fibrous hyperplasia or fibromatosis fibroma. In between third and fourth decade of life it occur more commonly in females than in males. As in our case report we are presenting a case of 17-year-old female. The high female predilection and a peak occurrence in the first and second decade and declining incidence after the third decade of life suggested hormonal influences.

Bone formation or dystrophic calcification may be seen with foci of radiopaque material, especially in large lesions or lesion with veraciously mineralization. Fibroma can produce interdental destruction of bone with migration of teeth.

Histopathologically, irritational fibroma can seen as an stratified squamous epithelium which can be intact or ulcerated along with atrophy (Figure 7).

DISCUSSION

Figure 3 - Intra operative

Figure 4 - Immediate post op

Figure 5 - 2 week post operative

Figure 6 - 3 months post op

Figure 7 - Histological Picture of Irritational Fibroma
Treatment includes Scaling and Root Planing and excision(surgical) of lesion with totally removal of involved periodontal ligament and periosteum to minimize recurrence rate of lesion. Any other irritants such as an ill-fitting of dental appliance and high restoration should be removed. Long-term follow-up is important for these types of cases because of the high growth potential of incompletely removed lesions.

CONCLUSION

Irritational fibroma clinically resembles with other lesions named as pyogenic granuloma and peripheral giant cell granuloma. So proper histopathologic investigation and radiographic evaluation are necessary for accurate and final diagnosis.

REFERENCES


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