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PENANGANAN PREMATURE LOSS GIGI SULUNG DENGAN PENURUNAN DIMENSI VERTIKAL PADA ANAK
Naninda Berliana Pratidina, Iwan Ahmad

PENGGUNAAN POSTERIOR BITE RISER, TONGUE BLADE DAN ALAT ORTODONTI CEKAT PADA KASUS ANTERIOR CROSSBITE
Winny Yohana, Kartika Indah Sari

ANALISIS RADIOGRAF CBCT 3D PADA KASUS POLYP SINUS MAKSILARIS (Laporan Kasus)
Grace Christinne, Ria N.Firman

PENILAIAN KUALITAS TULANG SECARA MIKROSTRUKTUR MENGGUNAKAN RADIOGRAF PANORAMIK
Sollertia Tarigas, Lusi Epsilawati

RADIOGRAPH CBCT 3D IN ODONTOMA (CASE REPORT)
Berty Pramatika, Azhari, Fahmi Oscandar

RESEPTOR DIGITAL RADIOGRAFI DALAM KEDOKTERAN GIGI (KAJIAN PUSTAKA)
Shinta Amini Prativi, Ria N. Firman

PERBANDINGAN GAMBARAN RADIOGRAF PANORAMIK DAN COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY PADA OSTEORADIONEKROSIS MANDIBULA
Phimatra Jaya Putra*, Farina Pramanik**

TERAPI PEMELIHARAAN PASCA PERAWATAN PERIODONTAL: TINJAUAN PUSTAKA
Calvin Kurnia, Amaliya
RADIOGRAPH CBCT 3D IN ODONTOMA (CASE REPORT)

RADIOGRAF CBCT 3D ODONTOMA (LAPORAN KASUS)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Odontoma is an odontogenic tumor that derived from differentiated epithelial and mesenchym cells. The prevalence of odontoma is about 22% of all odontogenic tumor. Usually, odontoma are asymptomatic, so they are usually detected in routine radiographs. Early diagnosis will facilitate the clinician to make treatment plan for a better prognosis. In this case 3D imaging with CBCT is the technique of choice to detect odontoma. Methods: This research written based on odontoma case report analysis and literature review. Discuss: This report describes a case of odontoma in anterior mandible blocking the eruption of canine in 20 years old women in CBCT. Odontoma is benign tumors that consist of enamel, dentine, cementum and pulpal tissue. Majority of odontoma are located in the anterior region of the maxilla and usually, it’s caused the failure of a permanent tooth to erupt. WHO has classified 2 type of odontoma: compound odontoma and complex odontoma, the ratio is about 2:1. Radiographically odontoma has characteristic features, the lesion appears as radiopaque mass, miniature tooth-like structures known as denticile, and the borders of odontoma are well defined that surrounded by radiolusen line. Conclusion: Based on the present case, we can conclude that odontoma is causing impacted teeth. Odontoma is an asymptomatic lesion, so radiography examination is a major role for odontoma diagnosis to avoid the later complications.

Key word: odontoma, impacted teeth, CBCT