

Radiological Spectrum of Metastasis to the Oral and Maxillofacial Region

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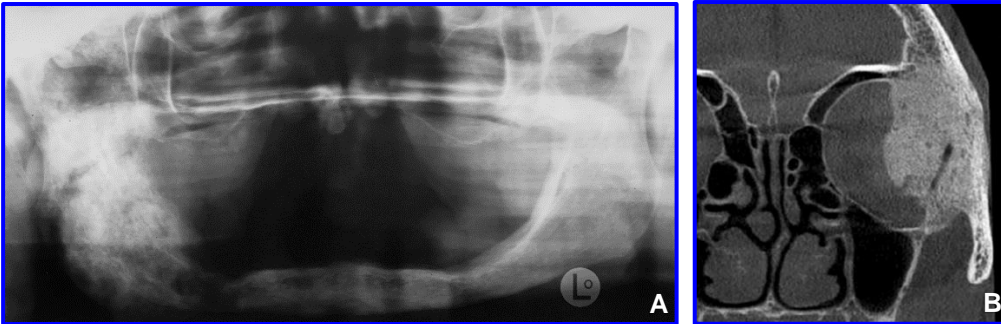
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Background and Objectives

The rationale of this study is to highlight the clinicoradiological presentation of metastatic lesions involving the oral and maxillofacial (OMF) region.

Materials and Methods

Histologically confirmed cases of OMF metastases were retrospectively reviewed over a 30-year period.



Metastatic (A) breast and (B) prostate carcinoma

Results

Twenty-three patients were included in the study. OMF metastasis had a female predilection (1:2 male-to-female ratio) and presented at a mean age of 54 years (range 1–77 years).

Thirteen (57%) patients presented with OMF metastases as the first indication of an undiscovered malignancy at a distant site.

Conclusion

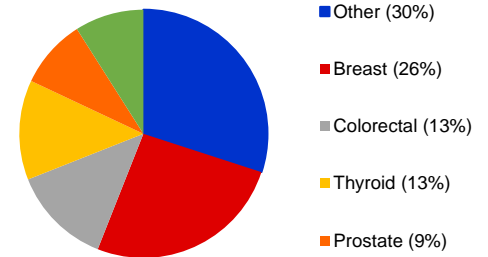
Lesions with poorly demarcated margins and cortical destruction, accompanied by clinical signs of swelling, pain and paraesthesia in the absence of any inflammatory process, should raise suspicion for metastasis.

Taking into account the grave prognosis, the responsibility lies with the clinician to identify these lesions and make appropriate referrals.

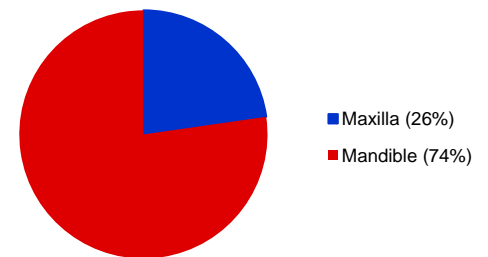


Metastatic follicular thyroid carcinoma

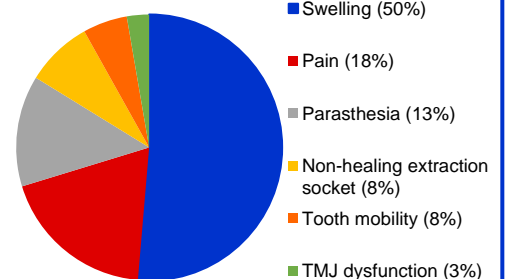
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