CASE OF THE MONTH

An interactive approach to case-based learning in oral pathology

Presented By: Renee Ismail

Educational Diagnostic Sciences Team



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Dr. Vidya Ramaswamy, Curriculum Assessment



Daniel Kiskis Business Systems Analyst Lead

Dental School Curriculum Overview: Diagnostic Sciences

- 4-5 courses throughout dental education
- Oral/systemic related disease presentations
- Forming differential diagnosis
- Biopsy/Histology
- Referral
- Patient Management
- Practical application in the clinics

How did we get here?

- Aim to integrate Oral Pathology material learned
- To build a strong foundation in diagnostic sciences
- Responsibility to be competent in the assessment and management of pathological conditions affecting the oral and maxillofacial region
- Students want more opportunity for clinical application

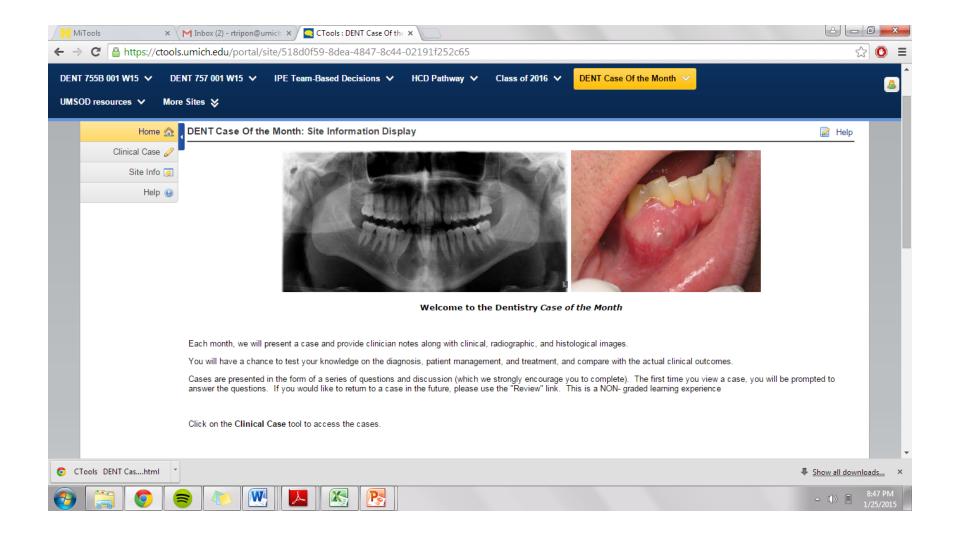
What is Case of the Month?

- Novel method using technology to present a monthly comprehensive patient case
 - Case provided through UMSOD biopsy service
 - Opportunity to self diagnose
 - Reference resource
 - Study guide
- Sense of Community
- Audience
 - Dental students, Residents, Faculty, Alumni

C-tools

- Interface used for online modules
- User friendly
- School wide access
- Incorporate into courses
- Interactive component
- Data tracking
- Not open to the public dental community

Monthly Case Example



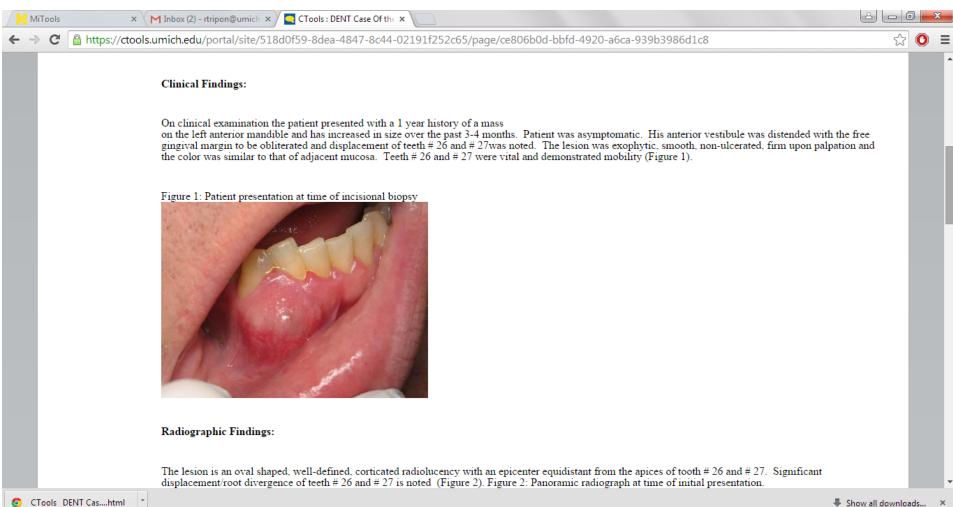
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		Question 1 of 9			
		 I am: A. A D1 or D2 student B. A D3 or D4 student C. A Dental hygiene student D. A resident (perio, ortho, etc) E. faculty Review Check to review before finishing (will be flagged in Table of Contents) 			
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Pre- Case Question

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	Part 2 of 4 Introduction (worth 1 point)			
	Question 2 of 9 (worth 1 point)			
	Which group of lesions should be included in the differential diagnosis of a well-defined, inter-radicular, radiolucent lesion associated with vital teeth?			
	 A. Periapical Cyst, Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT previously known as OKC: odontogenic keratocyst), Dentigerous Cyst B. Lateral Periodontal Cyst, Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT previously known as OKC: odontogenic keratocyst), Ameloblastoma C. Periapical Granuloma, Periapical Cyst, Lateral Radicular Cyst 			
	 D. Periapical Granuloma, Lateral Periodontal Cyst, Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT previously known as OKC: odontogenic keratocyst) 			
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Clinical Presentation

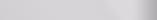


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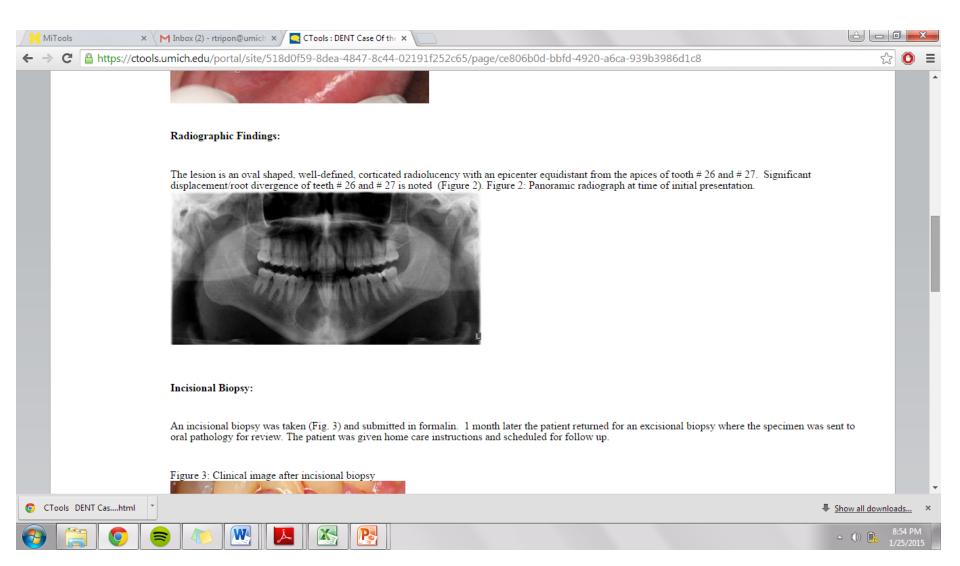
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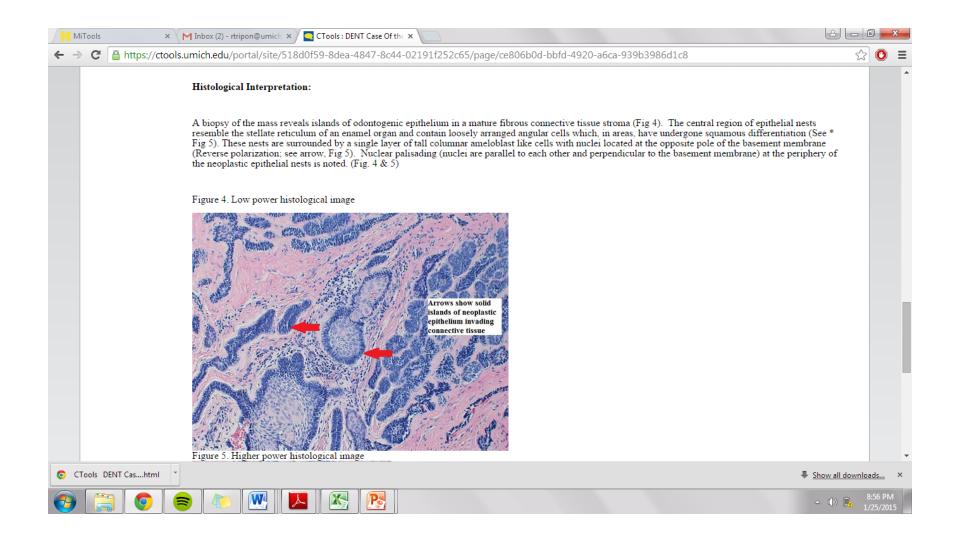
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Radiographic Findings



Histological Interpretation



Make the Diagnosis

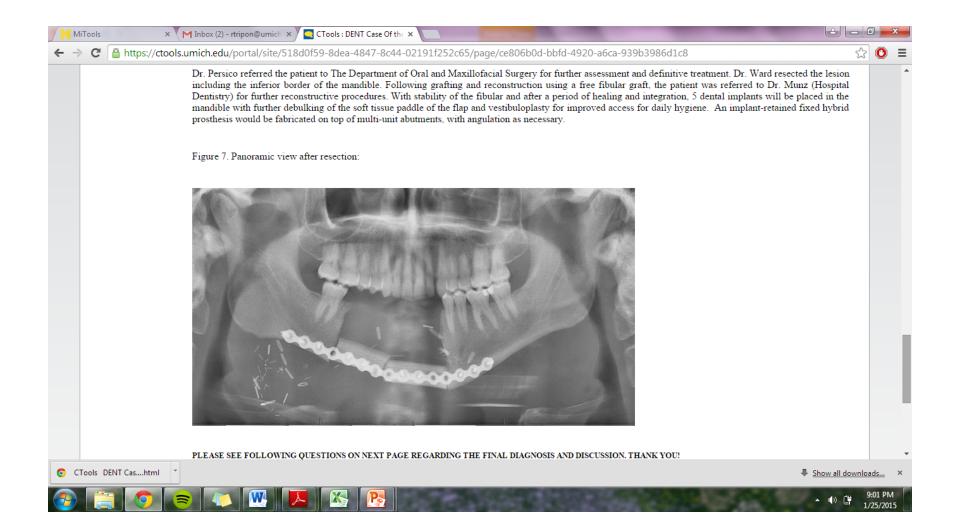
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	Part 3 of 4 Diagnosis (worth 1 point)	
	Question 3 of 9 (worth 1 point)	
	Make the diagnosis	
	A. Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor (previously, odontogenic keratocyst)	
	B. Lateral periodontal cyst C. Ameloblastoma	
	 D. Giant cell granuloma 	
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Final Diagnosis Discussion

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Discussion: The main features to focus on in this case are middle aged male with 1 year duration of swelling, rapidly increasing in size causing displacement of associated developmental processes. The most common inflammatory lesions with a radiographic appearance of an inter-adactar well-defined contrasted radiolucency in the mandbular pre-molar came are a could include graphical or lateral processes. The most common inflammatory lesions with a radiographic appearance is miller to our case presented include pertapolar of lateral periodontal cyst on displace test had cause expansion, a observed in this case, and may be multilocular (botyroid vinant). KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccel-lingual expansion observed in this case, and may be multilocular (botyroid vinant). KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccel-lingual expansion observed in this case, and may be multilocular (botyroid vinant). KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccel-lingual expansion observed in this case, and may be multilocular (botyroid vinant). KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccel-lingual expansion observed in this case, and may be multilocular (botyroid vinant). KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccel-lingual expansion observed in this case, and location of the lesion, anteloblastoma is as the top of the differential diagnosis. Mandelolations are associated with a may cell case of use of the developmental cysts in trade addition to calcular periodional cyst on displace test and analysis of addition is calcular periodional of the lesion, anteloblastoma is a the of the developmental cysts in duplace additions are solve growing by the mandelolation are accurated tool and can cause paules bus significant buccal-ingual expansion. Addition is easily 20% of the developmental cysts in duplace explanation and the duplo displace test and addition expansing from odontopenic cyst which periodion is easin streste	← → C 🔒 https://ct	ools.umich.edu/portal/site/518d0f59	8dea-4847-8c44-02191f252c	65/page/ce806b0d-bbfd-4920-	a6ca-939b3986d1c8	5	0	≡
tech. The radiographic appearance of a vell-defined corticated radiosticency in the mandbular pre-molar/ camie area could include inflammatory as well as developmental processes. The most common inflammatory lesions with a radiographic appearance is mint to our case presented include peripatical or lateral contracted radioucency second with later of developmental cysts. The location is consistent with that of developmental cysts. The location is consistent with that of developmental cysts. The location is consistent with that of developmental cysts can displace tech and cause expansion. as observed in this case, and may be multilocular (bytroy) davatanyl. KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccal-ingual expansion observed in this case, and may be multilocular (bytroy) davatanyl. KCOTs usually do not cause the degree of buccal-ingual expansion observed in this case, and gate dual ordoutogenic cyst which as a rate developmental cysts include calcifying odontogenic cyst which presents with radiopacities in 30-50% of cases and glanduar doutogenic cyst which as a rate developmental cyst stat can demonstrate aggressive clinical behavior. Among the odontogenic tumors, considering the radiographic appearance and location of this lesion, ameloblastoma is at the top of the differential diagnosis. An Ameloblastoma is characterized as a benign tumor of the jaw arising from odontogenic epithelium. Is it more commonly seen in the mandible as opposed to the maxilla. Patterns will present between ages 20-60 with an average of 33 years and male and ferale prediction is equivaler. Approximately 20% of anneoloblastomas are slow growing but locally aggressive and have the capability to destroy tissue in a finity short matter of time once they have begun to expand. Radiographically, ameloblastomas will present as unlocating and and characterized short main "soap bubble appearance" if they are large. It has the ability to displace teeth and can cause roatients wi			u points)					ľ
An Ameloblastoma is characterized as a benign tumor of the jaw arising from odontogenic epithelium. Is it more commonly seen in the mandble as opposed to the maxilla. Patients will present between ages 20-60 with an average of 33 years and male and female predilection is equivalent. Approximately 20% of ameloblastomas are associated with an impacted tooth and can cause painless but significant buccal-lingual expansion. Ameloblastomas are slow growing but locally aggressive and have the capability to destroy tissue in a fairly short matter of time once they have begun to expand. Radiographically, ameloblastomas will present as unilocular radiolucent lesions if they are small and multilocular "soap bubble appearance" if they are large. It has the ability to displace teeth and can cause root resorption, though associated teeth remain vital. Table 1: Benign odontogenic tumors to consider and characteristics that are consistent (pros +) and inconsistent (-cons) with this case presentation Differential Diagnosis: Pros + Cons - Ameloblastoma 1. Age 20-60 years 1. Location Anterior Maneloblastoma 2. Buccal-lingual expansion 3. Location- mandible 4. Histology 1. Calcifications (opacities) 2. Adenomatoid Odontogenic 1. Circumscribed 1. Calcifications 0. Opacities) 2. Age 10-19 years 2. Age 10-19 years		teeth. The radiographic appearan developmental processes. The m radicular cyst and periapical gran corticated radiolucency associate or a keratocystic odontogenic tun observed in this case, and may be they tend to along the path of lea cases and glandular odontogenic	ice of a well-defined corticated ra ost common inflammatory lesion uloma. However in the presenc d with vital teeth is consistent wi nor (KCOT, previously, odontog multilocular (botyroid variant). st resistance. Other development cyst which as a rare development	adiolucency in the mandibular pre- is with a radiographic appearance of vital teeth, these lesions can be th that of developmental cysts. Tl enic keratocyst). Large lateral per KCOTs usually do not cause the al cysts include calcifying odonto tal cyst that can demonstrate aggre	molar/ canine area could include inflammatory as wel similar to our case presented include periapical or laten e excluded. The appearance of an inter-radicular well- ie location is consistent with that of a lateral periodont iodontal cysts can displace teeth and cause expansion, degree of buccal-lingual expansion observed in this car genic cyst which presents with radiopacities in 30-50% essive clinical behavior. Among the odontogenic tumo	l as ral defined al cyst as se as o of		
Differential Diagnosis: Pros + Cons - Ameloblastoma 1. Age 20-60 years 1. Location Anterior 2. Buccal-lingual expansion 3. Location- mandible 4. Histology Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor (AOT) 1. Circumscribed Unilocular RL 1. Calcifications (opacities) 2. Age 10-19 years 2. Age 10-19 years 2. Age 10-19 years		An Ameloblastoma is characteriz the maxilla. Patients will present ameloblastomas are associated w locally aggressive and have the c will present as unilocular radiolu	between ages 20-60 with an aver ith an impacted tooth and can car apability to destroy tissue in a far cent lesions if they are small and	rage of 33 years and male and fen use painless but significant buccal- rly short matter of time once they	nale predilection is equivalent. Approximately 20% of -lingual expansion. Ameloblastomas are slow growing have begun to expand. Radiographically, ameloblasto	but mas		
Ameloblastoma 1. Age 20-60 years 1. Location Anterior 2. Buccal-lingual expansion 3. Location- mandible 1. Mandible only 10% 3. Location- mandible 4. Histology 1. Calcifications (opacities) Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor (AOT) 1. Circumscribed Unilocular RL 1. Calcifications (opacities) 2. Age 10-19 years 2. Age 10-19 years 2. Age 10-19 years					inconsistent (-cons) with this case presentation			L
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Patient Management



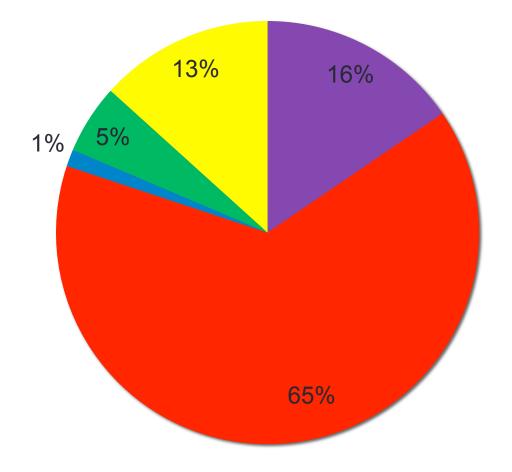
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	Prev Table of Contents Next Continue Later Finish Instructions Part 4 of 4 Discussion (worth 6 points) (worth 6 points) (worth 6 points)	
	Question 4 of 9 (worth 1 point)	
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Seminars

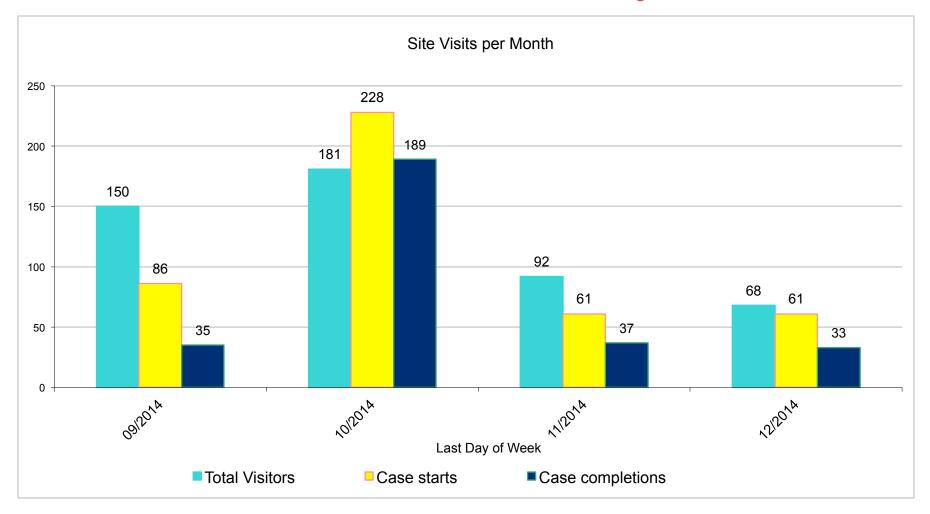
- Presentation of past 4 case reports
- Interactive audience
- Reinforce material covered
- Survey distribution
 - Q's for online learning module
 - Q's for seminar case presentations

User Distribution

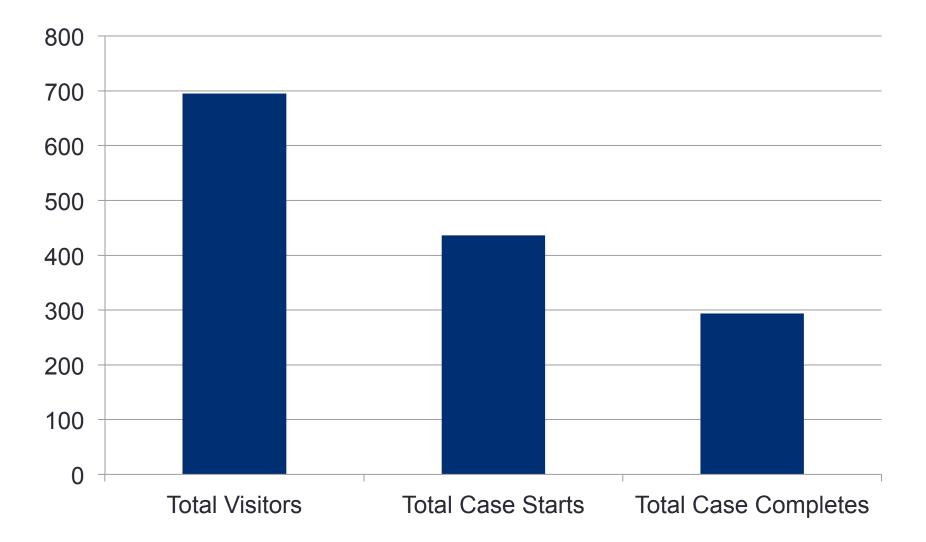




Site Visits Monthly



Case Completion

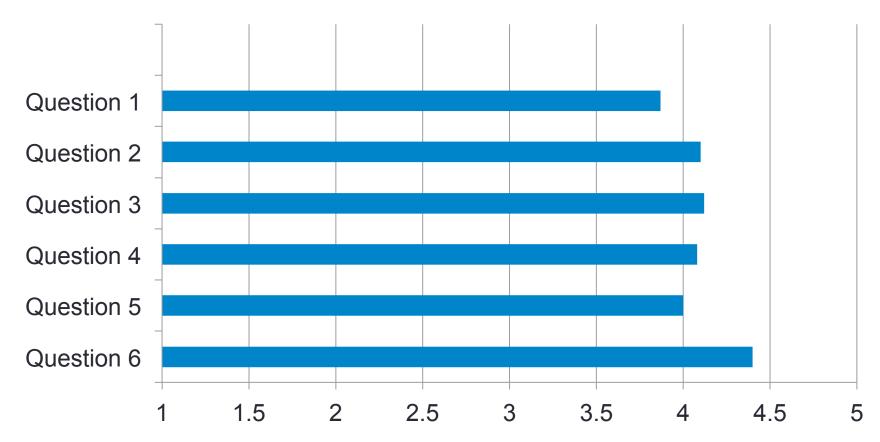


Survey Q's Related to Online Module

- Increased my ability and confidence to evaluate patients
- 2) Clarify key concepts in diagnostic sciences including pathology and radiology
- Integrate and apply material presented in Diagnostic Sciences courses
- 4) Integrate and apply material presented in other School of Dentistry courses
- 5) The CE-like questions helped reinforce concepts presented in case reports
- 6) This is an excellent resource



Question Scores : Average score/ 5 N=92



Future progress

- Increase monthly completion of cases
 - Awareness
 - Stress application
 - Incentives
- Incorporation into courses
- Data collection
 - Time usage
 - Repeat viewers
- Public access
 - New online interface

THANK YOU!