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Odontogenic Tumours: A Clinicopathologic Appraisal of Cases seen in a Nigerian Tertiary Hospital using 2017 WHO Classification

Tumeurs Odontogènes : Une Évaluation Clinicopathologique des cas Observés dans un Hôpital Tertiaire Nigérian à l'Aide de la Classification 2017 de l'OMS

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Odontogenic tumours (OT) are a group of diverse lesions seen in the maxillofacial region. They are categorized according to their tissues of origin as; epithelial, mesenchymal or mixed tumours.

OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study is to present the proportion of odontogenic tumours seen in Lagos University Teaching Hospital using the 2017 WHO classification.

METHODS: Data from cases of OT histologically diagnosed from January 2006 to December 2016 were collected from records of the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery and Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology Departments. Information on age, sex, site of occurrence and histologic diagnosis were recorded. After reconfirmation of diagnosis, cases were categorized according to the latest World Health Organization (WHO) classification for OT. Ethical approval was obtained and data was analyzed using SPSS software for Windows (version 22: SPSS, Chicago IL).

RESULTS: A total of 232 odontogenic tumours were diagnosed during the period of study, 227(97.8%) cases were benign OT and 82.8% occurred in the mandible. The mean age \pm SD of patients was 32.1 \pm 13.8 years and the age range from 2–73 years. OT was slightly more common in females (119) with an almost equal male-to-female ratio of 1:1.1. Most of the patients were in the 21–30 year age group and ameloblastoma 148(63.8%) was the most common OT. The histological types of odontogenic tumours and the age group of patients were significantly associated with the site of occurrence of tumours ($P=0.000^*$ and $P=0.037^*$ respectively).

CONCLUSION: Epithelial odontogenic tumours are still by far the most common odontogenic tumours. **WAJM 2023; 40(9): 914–919.**

Keywords: Odontogenic tumours, Classification of odontogenic tumours, Epidemiology.

RÉSUMÉ

CONTEXTE: Les tumeurs odontogènes (TO) sont un groupe de lésions diverses observées dans la région maxillo-faciale. Elles sont classées selon leurs tissus d'origine en tumeurs épithéliales, mésenchymateuses ou mixtes.

OBJECTIFS: Le but de cette étude est de présenter la proportion de tumeurs odontogènes observées à l'hôpital universitaire de Lagos en utilisant la classification 2017 de l'OMS.

MÉTHODES: Les données des cas d'OT diagnostiqués histologiquement de janvier 2006 à décembre 2016 ont été collectées à partir des dossiers des départements de chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale et de pathologie orale et maxillo-faciale. Les informations relatives à l'âge, au sexe, au site d'apparition et au diagnostic histologique ont été enregistrées. Après reconfirmation du diagnostic, les cas ont été classés selon la dernière classification de l'Organisation mondiale de la santé (OMS) pour l'OT. L'approbation éthique a été obtenue et les données ont été analysées à l'aide du logiciel SPSS pour Windows (version 22 : SPSS, Chicago IL).

RÉSULTATS: Un total de 232 tumeurs odontogènes ont été diagnostiquées au cours de la période d'étude, 227 (97,8%) cas étaient bénins d'ergothérapie et 82,8% sont survenus dans la mandibule. L'âge moyen \pm écart-type des patients était de 32,1 \pm 13,8 ans et la tranche d'âge de 2 à 73 ans. L'ergothérapie était légèrement plus fréquente chez les femmes (119) avec un ratio hommes-femmes presque égal de 1:1,1. La plupart des patients étaient âgés de 21 à 30 ans et l'améloblastome 148 (63,8%) était l'ergothérapie la plus fréquente. Les types histologiques de tumeurs odontogènes et le groupe d'âge des patients étaient significativement associés au site d'apparition des tumeurs ($P=0,000^*$ et $P=0,037^*$ respectivement).

CONCLUSION: Les tumeurs odontogènes épithéliales sont encore de loin les tumeurs odontogènes les plus courantes. **WAJM 2023; 40(9): 914–919.**

Mots-clés: Tumeurs odontogènes, Classification des tumeurs odontogènes, Épidémiologie.

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Abbreviations: AOT, Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumour; CEOT, Calcifying Epithelial Odontogenic Tumour; COF, Cemento-Ossifying Fibroma; H&E, Haematoxylin and Eosin; KOH, Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumour; LUTH, Lagos University Teaching Hospital; OT, Odontogenic Tumour; WHO, World Health Organization.