

The Report of one Malignant ameloblastoma with multiple lung metastasis

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ntroduction: Ameloblastoma is the most common of the epithelial odontogenic tumors (5% of all odontogenic tumors) and in over 80% occurred in the mandible. The incidence of ameloblastoma is 1/100000 and is most common in the third to fifth decades of life. It is slow growing and a benign tumor but Locally invasion and capable of massive destruction and producing deformity. It is rarely rarely able to transform to malignancy. And can present with distant metastasis. The usual site of its metastasis is lungs; the other sites are: regional lymph nodes pleura and other bones. At the present time less than 50 cases of lung metastasis is rported in the literature. We are reporting here one rare malignant amelloblastoma with multiple lung metastasis and a few times local and regional regional recurrence which is our first case that is seen during 28 years .oncology experience

Treatment: Radical surgery is the treatment of choice but less aggressive surgery is accompanied with lical recurrence. Radiotherapy is recommended after incomplete removal of the tumor inoperable cases with a dose of 50-60Gy in 5-6 weeks but the results are conflicting. Chemotherapy agents such as 5-flurourasil cisplatin adriamycin methotrexate carboplatin. Taxans as a single combined regimens are performed in malignant and metastatic cases but unfortunately they did not produce any effective objective improvement. In this paper we are reporting a 22 year old gentleman who was referred to our department with inoperable malignant ameloblastoma with skull base and intracranial extension. Previous to our admission he had few times incomplete surgery and hade recurrence. Our radiotherapy treatment with 54Gy in 5/5 weeks to mandible and skull base and bulky inoperable mass of lung metastasis with 40Gy in 4 weeks was relatively effective. Chemotherapy with combination (5-flurourasil+cisplatin) 4 courses did not have a significant effect. Combination consistence (taxole+carboplation) was relatively effective, but this regimen also was not .satisfactory

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