

## A Rare Tumor that Shows Signs of Periodontitis in Adolescents

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A teen after 2 years of inappropriate periodontal treatment was diagnosed having a rare vascular tumor. She had a gum problem around her upper right premolars. In the beginning, she was diagnosed with marginal periodontitis. For two years, she underwent periodontal treatment while taking anti-inflammatory drugs. She also had root canal treatment for the second premolar. In the long term, the problem didn't resolve, and she referred to an oral surgeon.

The gingival recession in the palatal area of the upper right side of her teeth had created a confusing matter. By taking a 3D computed tomography (CT) scan bone destruction in the defect area that reached the maxillary sinus was determined; however, the clinical findings didn't reveal characteristics of cancerous tumors.

After collecting and analyzing the patient's tissue samples, the diagnosis was based on epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (EHE). This tumor follows the pattern of the symptoms and features of periodontal disease.

Dr. Gintaras Januzis [1] believes this rare tumor should be included in the differential diagnoses of periodontal pathology to reach the correct diagnosis and treatment. EHE tumors are rare tumors that makeup to 1% of all vascular tumors. The most common involved area sites are often liver and lungs and rarely have seen in the mouth. Unfortunately, the features of slow growth rate and its symptoms were very similar to the chronic inflammation seen in gum disease that would make the diagnosis to be more difficult.

It should keep in mind that many EHE patients do not experience symptoms and only a very small proportion may feel pain in the area of the tumor. Interestingly, EHE can be misdiagnosed as periodontitis, gingivitis, fibroma, papilloma, hemangioma or even carcinoma.

Following the patient's prognosis, there have been no clinical signs of relapse after 31 months. Three-dimensional computed tomography of the jaws after surgery indicated that the augmented bone had retained its shape nevertheless with no complete mineralization.

The final point is that if the correct diagnosis and treatment were made, the patient had not lost three teeth due to improper diagnosis.

### Bibliography

1. Januzis G., *et al.* "Maxillary epithelioid hemangioendothelioma: an especially rare malignant tumor mimicking periodontal disease". *BMC Oral Health* 20.1 (2020): 309.

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