



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

It consists of cellular fibrous tissue that contains multiple foci of hemorrhage, aggregations of multinucleated giant cells and occasionally trabeculae of woven bone. It was first described by Jaffe in as an idiopathic non-neoplastic proliferative lesion. In the past Introduction: Central giant cell granuloma is a benign intraosseous lesion; tumours in the condylar region are rarely reported. The clinical presentation of CGCG ranges from a slow and asymptomatic growth detected on routine radiographs to more aggressive lesions characterized by Introduction Giant cell lesions of orofacial region although rare in presentation, have diagnostic and treatment challenges due to overlapping clinical, radiological, and histopathological signs. Central giant-cell granuloma (CGCG) is a localised benign condition of the jaws. Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an uncommon, benign, proliferative, and nonodontogenic lesion whose etiology is not defined. Central giant cell granuloma (central giant cell granuloma) is an uncommon benign bony lesion that occurs in the mandible and maxilla and accounts for approximately 7% of all Introduction. The Central Giant Cell Granuloma is an uncommon lesion, accounting less than 7% of all benign jaw lesions. Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is rare and locally invasive intraosseous, non-neoplastic lesion. It occurs most commonly in A review on the clinical, radiological, histological, and histological features of central giant cell granuloma is presented along with discussion on treatment modalities. Thought to represent a reparative response to intrabony Differential diagnosis of this case included osteosarcoma (parosteal type) since the tumor clinical presentation in periosteal tissue adjacent to the bone cortex and showed rapid growth. Background We happened to come across a case, which presented to us with an aggressive jaw lesion of nonodontogenic origin, mimicking a malignancy and putting us in a conundrum with regard to work up Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an uncommon benign osseous lesion of the jaw. We present the case of an aggressive CGCG in a year-old boy with amonth history of facial swelling and It accounts for 7% benign maxillary tumors, and females are predominantly affected in 2/ Abstract Central giant cell granuloma formerly called giant cell reparative granuloma is a non neoplastic proliferative lesion of an unknown aetiology. In, Jaffe was the first to describe these lesions as a giant Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an uncommon, histologically benign but locally aggressive and destructive osteolytic lesion of osteoclastic origin that occurs in the Missing: pdf Giant cell central granuloma (GCCG) is an uncommon pseudotumor of the maxilla. The pathogenicity still remains an enigma and needs to be differentiated from other look-alike lesions in order to have proper treatment planning. Material and methods: A literature search was carried out in accordance with the PRISMA statement in order to answer the question "Are non-surgical treatments effective as an alternative in the treatment of ENT surgery. Surgery usually is Objective: To evaluate the effectiveness of non-surgical treatment as an alternative in the management of central giant cell granuloma (CGCG). Furthermore, CGCG specifically needs to be differentiated from central Abstract and Figures. [1]Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is an uncommon, benign but aggressive osteolytic neoplasm of the craniomaxillofacial region, histologically characterized by an abundance of evenly distributed multinucleated giant cells within a sea of spindle-shaped mesenchymal stromal cells, scattered throughout the fibrovascular connective tissue stroma The central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is the most common of all and is found to be more prevalent in the Indian population. Case presentation: We present the case of a year-old woman with Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is a benign osteolytic lesion of the jaws that is composed of osteoclast-like giant cells arranged in a vascular stroma, which can become aggressive [1]. It is twice as common in females and is more likely to occur before age Central giant-cell granulomas are more common in the anterior mandible, often crossing the midline and causing painless swellings. Introduction: Central giant-cell is a benign lesion that predominantly involves the bone of the mandible and maxilla with a wide variation of its behavior.