Multiple Peripheral Osteomas Related with Frontal Exposure by Bicoronal Incision

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INTRODUCTION: The purpose of this presentation is to present the clinical features of a rare case of multiple osteomas most suspiciously caused by the activity of the periosteum in the exposed area by a bicoronal incision made ten years earlier.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 12-year-old boy presented with a complaint of swelling in the forehead. Tumors that were found, with a maximum size of 2.0 x 2.0 cm, gradually grew during the following four years. The patient had a history of surgery for excision of foreign body in the intra-orbit ten years earlier. The hard bone-like tumors were otherwise asymptomatic. There was no history of similar findings within the family.

RESULTS: An histopathological examination showed four pathologically compact-type osteomas.

Osteoma of the skull is a benign slow-growing osteogenic lesion typically composed of well-differentiated mature bone tissue. It is characterized by the proliferation of compact or cancellous bone and is found almost exclusively in the head and neck region. Central, peripheral and extra-skeletal are the major variants of craniofacial osteomas. Trauma, inflammation, developmental disorders, and genetic defects are considered as their etiologic factors. Paranasal sinuses, especially frontal and ethmoidal sinuses, are the favorite location of peripheral craniofacial osteomas.

CONCLUSION: Peripheral osteomas are usually benign, innocuous lesions, but their size, prominence and visibility on the face necessitates a surgical intervention.

We describe a rare case in which multiple osteomsas were located in the frontal area likely related with an exposure of the site by bicoronal incision made ten years earlier.

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