

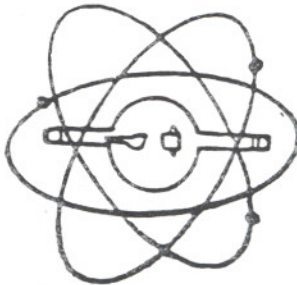
MAXILLARY SINUS LESIONS OF DENTAL ORIGIN
CONVENTIONAL AND CT IMAGING STUDY

By

S. EL TATAWY (MD); Z. EL HOSHY (MD); I. ABDEL AZIZ
and Z. ABDEL SALAM (MD)

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Abstract

Twenty five patients, 14 males and 11 females with age between 11-60 years, suffering from different maxillary sinus lesions of dental origin were examined by conventional radiographs (both intra and extra oral) and CT scans of the maxillary sinuses in the axial and coronal planes.

CT was found to differentiate easily between cystic and solid lesions and clearly demonstrate bony involvement and extent of tumour spread. It also can accurately determine the exact location of impacted teeth and its relation to the maxillary sinus walls and identify oro-antral communication which can help for correct surgical planning. Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis in 22 cases.

Introduction

DUE to the close relation of the maxillary antrum to the upper teeth, it is considered as an important structure for dental practitioners where the dental lesions can directly extend to it (Hames, 1972).

Radiographic examination, intra and extra oral for the maxilla, including the

aleolar margin and maxillary antrum is usually used as initial step in diagnosis of the lesions (Zizmor, 1976). However, conventional radiography has limited role for tissue characterization, accurate evaluation of the extent of disease and bony involvement (Forbes et al., 1978). The high resolution of CT resolved the traditional problems of identifying lesions of the