



GIANT CELL FIBROMA IN A 5-YEAR-OLD – A CASE REPORT

Maija Majanen^{1,2}
Jetta Kelppe³
My Blomqvist¹



1. Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Diseases and Department of Children and Adolescents, Children's Hospital, Helsinki University Hospital, Finland
2. Western Uusimaa Unit for Specialised Oral Care, Finland
3. Pathology, Helsinki University Hospital Diagnostic Center, Finland

INTRODUCTION

Giant cell fibroma (GCF) is a rare non-neoplastic fibrous tumour of the oral mucosa. GCF usually affects patients between 10 and 30 years of age. Few GCF cases have been reported in children under the age of 10.

CASE REPORT

A 5-year-old healthy caucasian boy was referred to Western Uusimaa Unit of Specialised Oral Care in May 2023 due to a painless mass in the mandibular gingiva which had been present for several months. Two years earlier the child had been treated for ECC under general anesthesia.

The pre-operative visit was in May 2023. The pedunculated tumour was situated in the interdental attached gingiva between d81 and d82. It reached farther down to the lingual side but was also visible on the labial side of the papilla (**Figures 1, 2**). The surface of the 10mm diameter mass was papillated. The x-ray (**Figure 3**) showed no sign of bone or tooth resorption, but tooth d82 seemed to be dislocated distally. A treatment plan was made to excise the mass under oral sedative and local anesthesia.



Fig.1



Fig.2

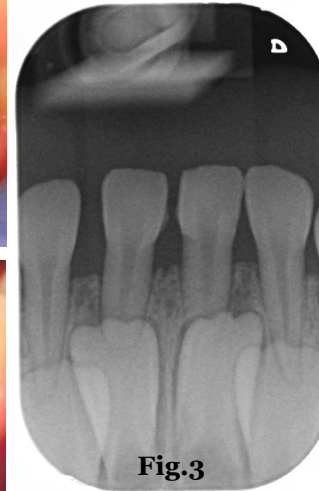


Fig.3

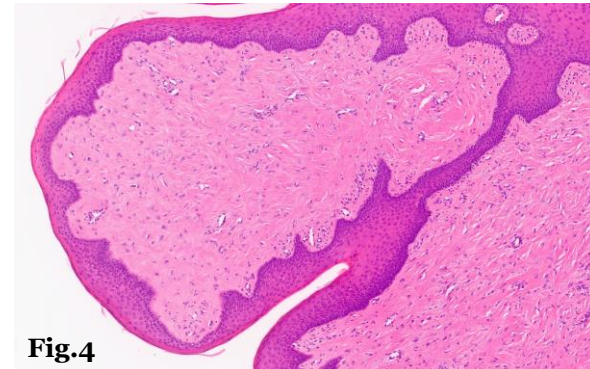


Fig.4

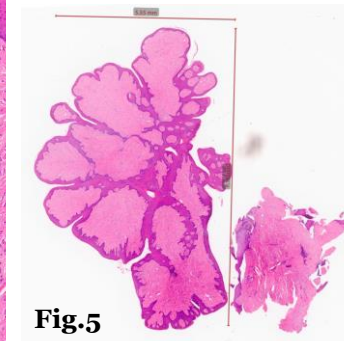


Fig.5

The procedure was carried out in August 2023. The mass originated from the gingival pocket of d81 and was excised by using an ophthalmic surgical knife. Haemostasis was adequate and no stitches were needed. The histopathological diagnosis was giant cell fibroma (**Figures 4, 5**).

FOLLOWUP

The post-operative control was in November 2023, three months post operation. The area was fully healed with no sign of recurrence (**Figure 6**).

CONCLUSION

Dentists should consider GCF as a possible diagnosis when encountering a child with an oral tumour.



Fig.6