



Original Article

Localized Juvenile Spongiotic Gingival Hyperplasia: A Case Report

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Abstract

Localized juvenile spongiotic gingival hyperplasia (LJSGH) is a recently discovered oral lesion in children and young adults, which can be misdiagnosed with gingivitis associated with dental plaque and other well recognized reactive lesions. Clinically, JSGH presents as bright red gingival overgrowth with papillary surface, most commonly at attached and marginal gingivae of the upper anterior region. Differential diagnoses may include pyogenic granuloma, peripheral giant cell granuloma, peripheral ossifying fibroma and hyperplastic gingival inflammation. Histologically distinctive, JSGH is characterized by non-keratinizing stratified squamous epithelium with papillary architecture, intense neutrophilic exocytosis and spongiosis. The objectives of the present case report were to report a localized juvenile spongiotic gingival hyperplasia case, describe its clinical manifestations, histological features and treatment protocol, and emphasize clinical awareness of the occurrence of this uncommon oral mucosal lesion among dental general practitioners.

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Key words: (in alphabetical order): Benign tumor; Gingival overgrowth; Gingival swelling; Gingivitis; Localized juvenile spongiotic gingival hyperplasia; Pyogenic granuloma; Reactive lesion

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