

**Odontogenic Cysts:**

1. Developmental (9): dentigerous cyst, eruption cyst, odontogenic keratocyst, orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst, gingival cyst of the newborn, gingival cyst of the adult, lateral periodontal cyst, calcifying odontogenic cyst, glandular odontogenic cyst
2. Inflammatory (3): radicular cyst, residual cyst, buccal bifurcation cyst

Odontogenic cyst	Age	Gender	Location	Clinical features	Radiographic features	Differential diagnosis
<b>Dentigerous cyst</b>	10-30	slightly M	mandibular third molars	usu. asymptomatic; large cyst may cause <b>bone expansion</b> ; follicular space > 2.5 mm	well-defined, unilocular radiolucent area; associated with the crown of an <b>unerupted tooth</b> ; 3 types: central, lateral, circumferential; may cause <b>tooth displacement</b> and <b>root resorption</b>	OKC, ameloblastoma, AOT (anterior), ameloblastic fibroma (posterior of young patients)
<b>Eruption cyst</b>	<10	-	first permanent molars; maxillary incisors	the soft tissue analogue of the dentigerous cyst; soft, often translucent swelling; eruption hematoma: surface trauma result in blood in the cystic fluid	-	-
<b>Odontogenic keratocyst (Keratocystic odontogenic tumor)</b>	10-40	M	mandible, posterior body and ascending ramus; anterior midline maxillary region: 70 y/o	tends to grow in anteroposterior direction; <b>no obvious bone expansion</b> ; multiple lesion may exist in nevoid basal cell carcinoma (Gorlin) syndrome	well-defined, radiolucent with smooth or corticated margins; large cyst: multilocular; 25-40% involved an <b>unerupted tooth</b> ; <b>less common of root resorption</b>	associated with tooth: dentigerous cyst, ameloblastoma, odontogenic myxoma, AOT, ameloblastic fibroma; young patients: giant cell granuloma, traumatic bone cyst, aneurysmal bone cyst

<b>Orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst</b>	young adult	M	mandible, posterior area	painless or mildly painful gingival swelling; often associated with mobility of the associated teeth	usu. unilocular radiolucency; 2/3 <b>mimic a dentigerous cyst</b> (associated with an <b>unerupted tooth</b> , often the mandibular third molar)	-
<b>Gingival cyst of the newborn</b>	infants	-	maxillary alveolus	small, multiple whitish papules; usu. <2-3 mm; rarely seen after 3 months of age	-	-
<b>Gingival cyst of the adult</b>	40-60	-	mandibular canine and premolar area; facial gingiva or alveolar mucosa; maxilla: incisor, canine, and premolar area	soft tissue counterpart of the lateral periodontal cyst; painless, dome-like swellings; usu. <5 mm	-	gingival mucocele, parulis
<b>Lateral periodontal cyst (botryoid odontogenic cyst)</b>	30-70; rarely <30	-	lateral root surface; mandibular premolar-canine-lateral incisor area	intra-bony counterpart of the gingival cyst of the adult	asymptomatic; well-defined radiolucent; located laterally to the root of vital tooth; polycystic: botryoid odontogenic cyst; radiographic features are not diagnostic	lateral radicular cyst, OKC, radiolucent odontogenic tumors
<b>Calcifying odontogenic cyst (Gorlin cyst; Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor)</b>	10-30, mean: 33	-	incisor and canine region	13% to 30% as peripheral lesions	unilocular, well-defined radiolucent; 1/3-1/2 present radiopaque structures; 1/3 associated with an <b>unerupted tooth</b> (mostly canine); may present <b>root resorption</b> or <b>tooth displacement</b>	early stage: dentigerous cyst, OKC, ameloblastoma; later stage: AOT, odontoma, CEOT, ameloblastic fibro-odontoma

<b>Glandular odontogenic cyst (Sialo-odontogenic cyst)</b>	middle-aged; mean: 49; rarely <20	-	anterior mandible; many cross the midline	-	unilocular or multilocular radiolucency; well-defined with a sclerotic rim	-
<b>Radicular cyst</b>	-	-	-	no symptoms except acute inflammatory exacerbation; nonvital tooth	radiolucent; <b>loss of the lamina dura</b> ; root resorption; cyst > 200 mm <sup>2</sup> (1.6 cm in diameter)	periapical granuloma, surgical defect or periapical scar (previously treated periapical pathology), cemento-osseous dysplasia (anterior), traumatic bone cyst (posterior), odontogenic tumors
<b>Residual cyst</b>	-	-	-	periapical inflammatory tissue that is not curetted at the time of tooth removal	round-to-oval radiolucency within the alveolar ridge; at the site of a previous tooth extraction; older lesion may present radiopacity	-
<b>Buccal bifurcation cyst</b>	5-11	-	buccal aspect of the mandibular first permanent molar	slight-to-moderate tenderness; swelling; foul-tasting discharge; pocket formation; 1/3 bilateral involvement	well-circumscribed unilocular radiolucency involve the buccal furcation and root area; occlusal film is helpful; root typically tipped toward lingual mandibular cortex; many associates proliferative periostitis	-