MAXILLARY SINUS LESIONS OF DENTAL ORIGIN
CONVENTIONAL AND CT IMAGING STUDY

By
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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 communica-
tion which can help for correct surgical planning. Histopathological ex-
amination confirmed the diagnosis in 22 cases.

Introduction

DUE to the close relation of the maxil-
inary antrum to the upper teeth, it is con-
sidered 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