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**CLINICAL DATA**

R/O Pathology- Mandibular cyst. Well circumscribed of radiopaque circle noted Left posterior mandible inferior border. Confirm clinical suspicion of "Stafne bone defect"

**PROCEDURE REQUESTED**

Cone Beam Computed Tomography

**Date:** 09/10/2012

The examination consists of cone beam computed tomography of the facial skeleton taken to evaluate a probable pathology located in the left posterior body of the mandible close to the inferior border. The image was acquired with a six-inch field-of-view. A variety of multi-planar and volumetric reconstructions were done including panoramic and cross-sectional reconstructions and these are provided as individual jpeg images.

At the left body of the mandible close to the inferior border of the mandible, distal to tooth #17, there is a corticated, well defined radiolucent area approximately 11 mm in diameter and 5.2 mm in depth. In some of the axial and cross sectional views there is disruption of the lingual cortex, and the entity appears to be causing discontinuity of the floor of the inferior border of the inferior alveolar canal. The inferior border of the mandible is normal.

Round, well defined radiopaque entities located bilaterally at the lingual portion of the body of the mandible that extend from the first molar region to the canine area. Its density is similar to cortical bone. In the coronal view, it is evident that these entities extend medially to the lingual area. These are most consistent in appearance to Mandibular tori.

At the lingual portion of the alveolar bone of the maxilla specifically at the posterior region, there are round, well defined radiopaque areas that extend medially to the midline of the palate, density similar to the lingual cortical bone. These entities may correspond to bilateral exostosis.

**Impressions:**

1. Submandibular salivary gland inclusion defect (Stafne bone defect) located at the left body of the mandible distal to tooth #17
2. Bilateral mandibular tori
3. Bilateral exostosis of the lingual cortex at the posterior region of the maxilla