



The most requested imaging tests in the treatment of aneurysmal bone cyst and their relationship to outcome: an update

Los exámenes de imagen más solicitados en el tratamiento del quiste óseo aneurismático y su relación con el resultado: una actualización

Os exames de imagem mais frequentemente solicitados no tratamento do quisto óseo aneurismático e a sua relação com o resultado: uma atualização

Mariel Ruivo Biancardi^{1, a} , Verônica Caroline Brito Reia^{1, a} , Mariela Peralta-Mamami^{1, b} , Paulo Sérgio Silva Santos^{1, c} , Izabel Regina Fischer Rubira-Bullen^{1, d} 

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to review the most required imaging tests, their characteristics, and whether the primary choice is sufficient for lesion management. PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus databases were searched. The included articles were case reports or series of aneurysmal bone cysts in the mandible or maxilla that had all the information about the case, from diagnosis to follow-up. The 32 included articles showed that the first imaging test required is a panoramic radiographic examination of the cases, with only a few choosing computed tomography as the first option. The treatment of choice is usually curettage, and 9 cases had recurrences, although 17 did not report follow-up. 2D imaging examinations were the most required type when diagnosing an aneurysmal bone cyst, but 3D examinations were necessary in many cases for better evaluation and to provide more details.

Keywords: aneurysmal bone cyst, panoramic radiography, computed tomography, bone lesion.

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio fue revisar cuáles son los exámenes de imagen más requeridos, sus características y si la elección principal es suficiente para el manejo de la lesión. Se realizaron búsquedas en las bases de datos PubMed, Web of Science y Scopus. Los artículos incluidos eran informes de casos o series de casos de quistes óseos aneurismáticos en la mandíbula o el maxilar que tenían toda la información sobre el caso, desde el diagnóstico hasta el seguimiento. Los 32 artículos incluidos mostraron que el primer examen de imagen requerido es el examen radiográfico panorámico de los casos, y solo unos pocos eligen la tomografía computarizada como primera opción. El tratamiento elegido suele ser el curetaje, y 9 casos presentaron recidivas, aunque 17 no informaron del seguimiento. Los exámenes de imagen 2D fueron el tipo más requerido a la hora de diagnosticar un quiste óseo aneurismático, pero los exámenes 3D fueron necesarios en muchos casos para una mejor evaluación y para proporcionar más detalles.

Palabras clave: quiste óseo aneurismático, radiografía panorámica, tomografía computarizada, lesión ósea.

¹ University of Sao Paulo, Department of Surgery, Stomatology, Pathology and Radiology, Bauru School of Dentistry. Sao Paulo, Brazil.

^a DDs, Ms. C., Ph. D. student.

^b DDs, Ms. C., Ph. D.

^c DDs, Ms. C., Ph. D. and professor.

RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo foi analisar quais os exames imagiológicos mais frequentemente solicitados, as suas características e se a escolha principal é suficiente para a gestão da lesão. Foram pesquisadas as bases de dados PubMed, Web of Science e Scopus. Os artigos incluídos eram relatos de casos ou séries de casos de cistos ósseos aneurismáticos na mandíbula ou maxila que continham todas as informações sobre o caso, desde o diagnóstico até o acompanhamento. Os 32 artigos incluídos mostraram que o primeiro exame de imagem solicitado é o exame radiográfico panorâmico dos casos, sendo que apenas alguns escolheram a tomografia computadorizada como primeira opção. O tratamento de escolha é geralmente a curetagem, e 9 casos tiveram recidivas, embora 17 não tenham relatado o acompanhamento. Os exames de imagem 2D foram os mais solicitados para o diagnóstico de cisto ósseo aneurismático, mas os exames 3D foram necessários em muitos casos para uma melhor avaliação e para fornecer mais detalhes.

Palavras-chave: cisto ósseo aneurismático, radiografia panorâmica, tomografia computadorizada, lesão óssea.

INTRODUCTION

Aneurysmal Bone Cysts (ABC) are uncommon, intraosseous, benign conditions that mostly affect the mandible's posterior region and ascending branch but can also affect the head and neck (1, 2). The World Health Organization (WHO) describes it as an expanding lesion with septa made of connective tissue, multinucleated giant cells, and osteoid tissue, as well as blood gaps of various diameters (1-3).

The etiopathogenesis of aneurysmal bone cysts is highly debated, and according to the majority of reports, trauma history is the primary causative factor, followed by vascular abnormalities (3) and other factors. The same causative factors (4, 5) are not present. ABC in the jaws can present radiographic variations, making it difficult to interpret the initial image exams that will guide the planning and subsequent treatment because there is a lack of specificity in the clinical and radiographic appearance (1, 5).

The majority of research focuses on describing clinical cases that discuss clinical, radiological, and potential treatments in general (2, 3). Since only 1% to 2% of ABC of the jaws have reports detailed in the literature, few studies reports and correlate a specific pattern of image inspection, such as Computed Tomography (CT), to close an accurate diagnosis with more precision and recommend a workable treatment strategy (4).

Although establishing a standard for the clinical status and behavior of a disease is made easier by studying the pathogenic process, it is feasible to approach a model that makes recommendations by looking at the cases recorded in recent years. The goal of this study was to analyze the available literature in

this area to determine which imaging exams are most frequently requested and their characteristics.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The review question “What are the most requested imaging exams in the management of Aneurysmal Bone Cyst?” was established and the PECO strategy (Population, Exposition, Comparison and Outcome) were defined as: P – patients with ABC; E – 2D and/or 3D imaging exams such as CT, Cone-Beam Computed Tomography and Magnetic resonance imaging and panoramic radiography C – not applicable; and O – efficacy of imaging exams in the diagnosis and treatment of ABC.

We searched the databases PubMed, Web of Science, and Scopus. A search/study strategy was carried out with Boolean operators (OR/AND) and the keywords used were: “Aneurysmal Bone Cysts”, “Jaws” and “Imaging diagnostic”. The following search/study strategy was applied to the databases: (Bone Cysts, Aneurysmal OR Aneurysmal Bone Cysts OR Bone Cyst, Aneurysmal OR Cyst, Aneurysmal Bone OR Cysts, Aneurysmal Bone) AND (Maxilla OR Maxillae OR Maxillary Bone OR Mandible OR Jaw OR Jaws) AND (Radiological OR Imaging diagnostic OR Panoramic Radiography OR intraoral radiography OR Cone-Beam Computerized Tomography OR Computerized Tomography).

Selection criteria

Studies that were written in both Portuguese and English were included. The last ten years (2010 to 2020) were the only years that were considered for the article selection. Case reports or case series of

ABC in the mandible or maxilla were included in the papers, along with details on the initial clinical signs, imaging tests, and ultimate diagnosis. Case reports that lacked details regarding the conduction, lacked ABC confirmation, or were written in a language other than English or Portuguese were disregarded.

A narrative data synthesis was performed for this review, and the following data from the included studies were collected: authors, year of publication, clinical features, what type of imaging exam was used to identify the lesion, whether another complementary imaging exam was performed, treatment of choice, recurrence, and follow-up time.

RESULTS

The literature search showed 85 articles, of which 58 were chosen by title and sent to the EndNote platform. 45 of the 55 abstracts were chosen for the full-text reading after the duplicates were eliminated. Nine of them omitted the entirety of the reports, and four of them reported ABC in bones other than the jaws. 32 articles were therefore included in this review. Case reports and case series were considered in this review. The PRISMA flow chart in Fig. 1 displays the outcomes. Table 1 presents a summary of the research and its conclusions.

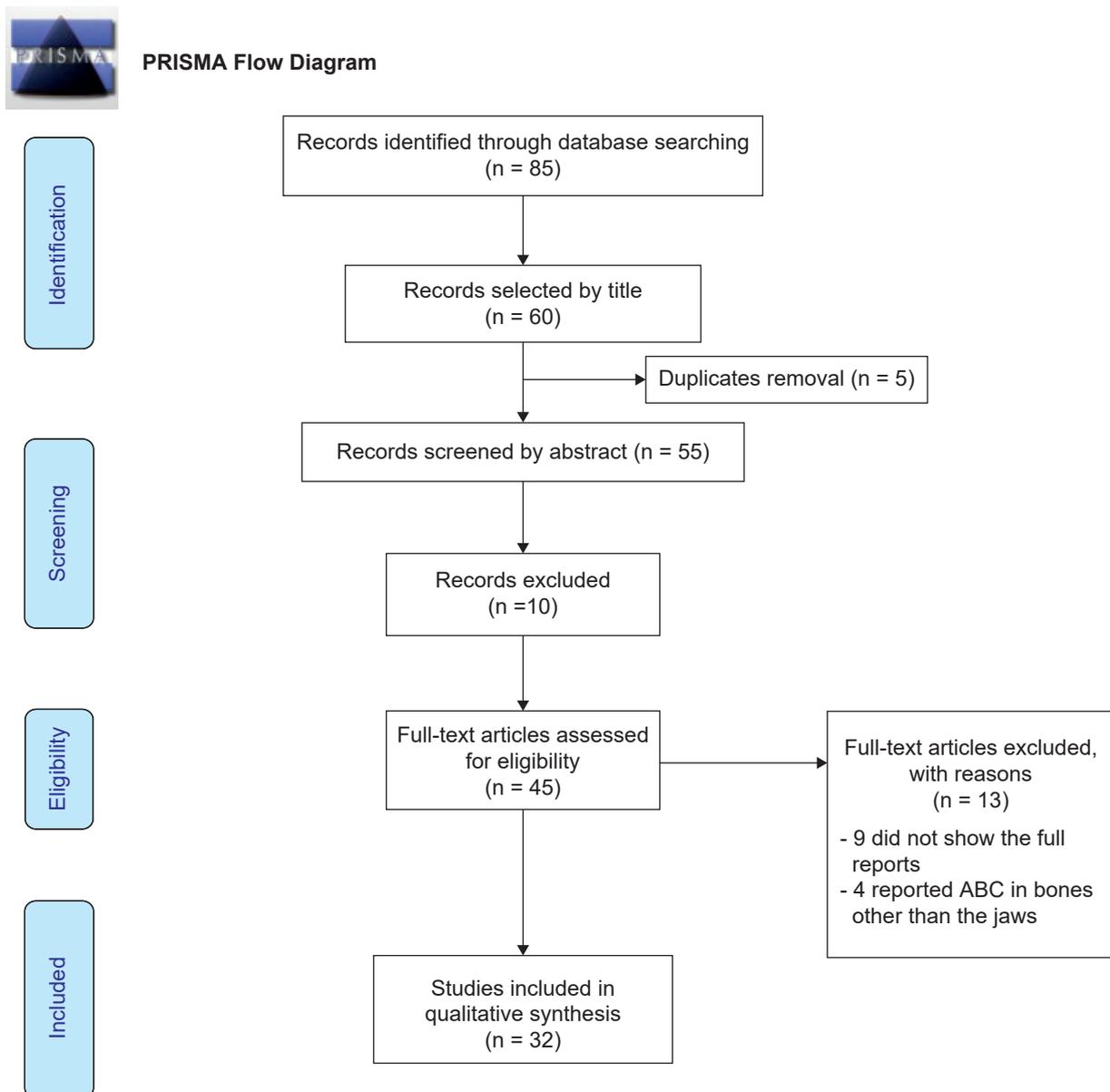


Figure 1. Flow diagram, the selection of studies for the qualitative analysis.

Table 1. Summary of the studies.

Study	Age/ Gender	Location	Clinical features	First choice of imaging exam	Complement imaging exam	Treatment of choice	Follow-up	Recurrence
Álvarez-Martínez et al.	27/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage	2 years	No
Arango-Fernandez et al.	8/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	None	Curettage and resection after the recurrence	1.6 years	Yes
Baldo et al.	7/F	Mandible	None	PR	CT	Embolization	3 years	No
Behal et al.	40/F	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Surgical resection	Not reported	Not reported
Bhandari et al.	17/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Surgical resection	3 years	No
Costa de Freitas et al.	6/M	Mandible	Pain	CT	MRI	Bone marrow injection	5 years	No
Devi et al.	27/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage	1 year	No
Gabric et al.	11/F	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage and resection after the recurrence	1.6 years	Yes
Hebbale et al.	10/F	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage	Not reported	No
	13/F	Maxillae	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	Yes
	13/F	Mandible	Edema	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	Yes
	33/F	Mandible	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	17/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	14/F	Maxillae	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	5/F	Mandible	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	11/M	Mandible	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	12/F	Mandible	Edema	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	11/M	Mandible	None	PR	None	Curettage	Not reported	No
	3/M	Mandible	Edema	CT	None	Surgical resection	Not reported	Not reported
	38/F	Maxillae	Edema	CT	MRI	Surgical resection	1.3. year	No
	24/F	Mandible	Nasal obstruction	CT	None	Radiotherapy and surgical resection	9 months	No
	15/F	Mandible	Edema and Pain	PR	None	Curettage	1 year	Yes
	40/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage and resection after the recurrence	5 years	Yes
	47/M	Mandible	Edema	PR	CT	Curettage	1 year	No

Author	Age	Location	Imaging	Findings	Treatment	Follow-up	Outcome
McMullen	14/F	Maxillae	CT	Edema and paresthesia	Surgical resection	2 months	No
Möller et al.	14/M	Maxillae	PR	Edema	Curettage	Not reported	Not reported
Omami et al.	33/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Embolization and surgical resection	Not reported	Not reported
Parashari et al.	11/M	Mandible	MRI	Edema	Surgical resection	Not reported	Not reported
Rajju et al.	73/F	Mandible	Periapical	Pain	Curettage	Not reported	Not reported
Saad et al.	40/M	Maxillae	PR	None	Curettage	2 years	No
Santana Santos et al.	42/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Surgical resection	5 years	No
Sarode et al.	10/M	Maxillae	PR	Edema	Surgical resection	3 years	No
Seo-Young et al.	9/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Embolization and curettage	5.7 years	No
Smolka, W. et al	16/F	Maxillae	PR	Edema and Pain	Surgical resection	7 months	No
Arora et al.	6/F	Mandible	CT	Edema	Curettage	Not reported	Not reported
	17/F	Maxillae	PR	Edema	Curettage and resection after the recurrence	17 years	Yes
Triantafyllidou et al.	18/F	Maxillae	PR	Edema	Curettage	8 years	Yes
	21/M	Maxillae	PR	Edema	Surgical resection	6 years	No
	35/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	5 years	No
	28/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	4 years	No
	32/M	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	2 years	No
	50/M	Mandible	PR	Edema	curettage	1.5 year	No
	35/M	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	1.5 year	No
Urs et al.	10/F	Maxillae	PR	Edema and pain	Curettage	1.5 year	No
	13/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	1.5 year	No
	10/M	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	1.5 year	No
	14/F	Mandible	PR	Edema and pain	Surgical resection	1.5 year	No
	13/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage	1.5 year	No
Westbury et al.	17/F	Mandible	PR	Edema and pain	Surgical resection	7 months	No
Woo et al.	27/F	Mandible	PR	Edema and pain	Curettage	6 months	No
Yeom et al.	32/F	Mandible	PR	none	Curettage	1 year	No
Zadik et al.	37/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Surgical resection	5 years	No
Ziang et al.	19/F	Mandible	PR	Edema	Curettage and resection after the recurrence	6 months	Yes

Notes: M (male), F (female), PR (panoramic radiography), CT (computed tomography), MRI (Magnetic resonance imaging), US (ultrasound), CBCT (cone-beam computed tomography).

A total of 53 cases were included, of which 20 (37.7%) were male and 33 were female (62.3%); the ages were divided into 0-10 (11 cases – 20.8%), 11-20 (21 cases – 39.6%), 21-30 (6 cases – 11.3%), 31-40 (11 cases – 20.8%) and >40 (4 cases – 7.5%) (table 2); 41 of the cases reported occurred in the mandible (77.4%) and 12 in the maxillae (22.6%). The edema appeared in 34 cases (64.2%), 6 cases (11.3%) had edema and pain, only 2 cases (3.8%) had pain involved, 1 case (1.9%) had edema and paresthesia, 1 case (1.9%) had a nasal obstruction, and 9 cases (16.9%) were without symptoms (table 3).

Table 2. Patients characteristics.

Features	Number of patients	%
Male	20	37.7%
Female	33	62.3%
Age (0-10)	11	20.8%
Age (11-20)	21	39.6%
Age (21-30)	6	11.3%
Age (31-40)	11	20.8%
Age (>40)	4	7.5%

Table 3. Clinical features.

Clinical features	Number of patients	%
Located in mandible	41	77.4%
Located in maxillae	11	22.6%
Edema	34	64.2%
Pain	2	3.8%
Edema and pain	6	11.3%
Edema and paresthesia	1	1.9%
Nasal obstruction	1	1.9%
No symptoms	9	16.9%

Panoramic radiography (PR) was the primary imaging exam needed to analyze the lesion, accounting for 45 (84.9%) of the cases, while only 6 (11.3%) patients selected computerized tomography (CT) as their first exam of choice. Additionally, periapical radiographs (1.9%) and MRIs were performed in 1 case each in 1.9% of the instances (table 4). In PR, 26 claimed to be a multilocular lesion, while 14 reported a unilocular lesion; 13 of the instances did not specify the characteristics. To assess the extent of the lesions as well as their behavior, such as fluid levels, which may be observed using Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), 23 (43.4%) of the cases that initially underwent the PR required a supplemental imaging exam. Thus, 2 instances wanted CBCT, 2 cases requested CBCT and

MRI, 2 cases requested CT and MRI, and only 1 case requested three complimentary exams (CT, MRI, and US). Of these cases, 16 sought CT as a second exam. The other 22 instances that called for initial panoramic radiography opted not to have any additional testing. Three of the six cases where CT was sought as part of the initial evaluation in terms of 3D images requested an MRI as an additional test. In the one instance where periapical radiography was used as the initial examination, CBCT and PR were sought as further tests. In every single CT case (100%), the lesion was described as osteolytic with fluid levels and cortical expansion.

Table 4. First choice of imaging exam

Exam	Number of cases	%
Panoramic Radiograph	45	84.9%
CT	6	11.3%
MRI	1	1.9%
Periapical	1	1.9%

Each case's ABC therapies are unique, primarily due to the size of the lesion. Although embolization is a modality that has only recently been described in the literature, only 1 case chose to perform it exclusively, while the other 2 cases chose to use it before the open surgery, ensuring a lower risk of excessive bleeding (table 5). In 35 cases (66%) curettage was the treatment of choice, while 13 cases (24.5%) chose to go with resection of the part involved. However, resection was required in five cases where recurrence occurred following curettage. Additionally, one patient chose radiotherapy to reduce the size of the lesion and ensure complete excision because it happened to be too large.

Table 5. Treatment of choice.

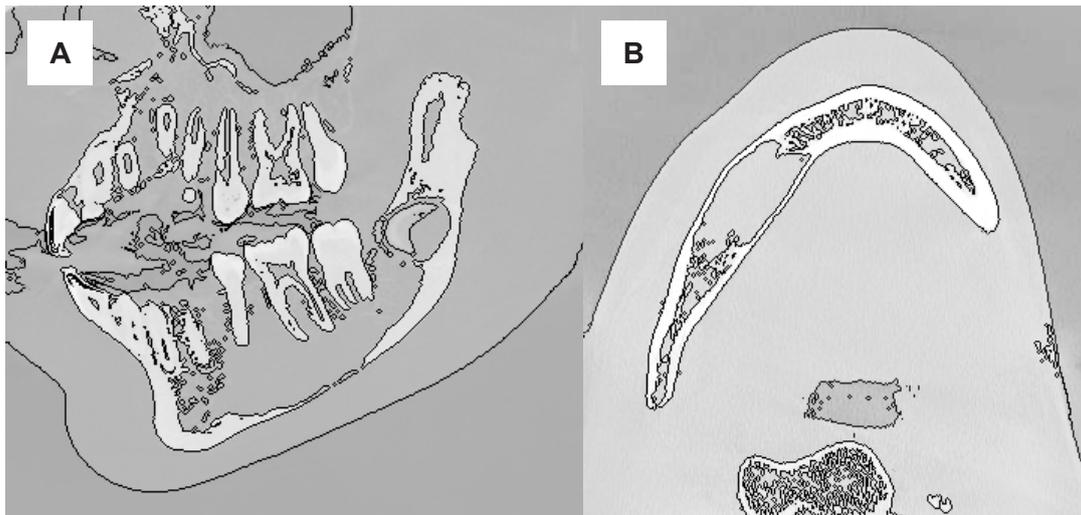
Treatment	Number of cases	%
Curettage	35	66%
Resection	13	24.5%
Exclusive Embolization	1	1.9%
Bone marrow injection	1	1.9%
Radiotherapy	1	1.9%
Embolization + Curettage or Surgical Resection	2	3.8%

In 17 cases (32%), the follow-up time was not reported. In 36 cases (68%), the follow-up period was documented, with means ranging from 34.1 to 37.2 months (median 18 months). Nine cases (16.9%) of curettage patients from the studied articles showed

recurrence after 6 months to 17 years of follow-up, and five of these cases only underwent surgical planning by PR. In addition, four instances initially asked for a complimentary PR and CT exam. However, in 7 cases (13.2%), it was not stated whether the lesion had returned or not.

Histopathological investigation confirmed all instances, and 10 (18.8%) were associated with other lesions such as Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma, Fibrous Dysplasia, and other Fibro-osseous lesions. Figure 2 illustrates the features of an ABC in young patient.

Figure 2. ABC features in CBCT.



Notes: A) Sagittal plan of an ABC showing the a thin cortical, extension from pre-molars to molars but with no resorption of the root; B) Axial plan confirming the extension of the lesion and thin corticals. The content of the lesion is hypodense.

DISCUSSION

Because of their unpredictable presentation, aneurysmal bone cysts (ABC) are frequently referred to as mysterious lesions (1-11). There are case reports of asymptomatic lesions discovered during a routine radiography check as well as aggressive, quickly growing masses that cause edema and pain that can be found in the literature. Since the clinical manifestations and radiographic tests cannot explain the ABC hypothesis, a biopsy should be required to confirm the diagnosis (12-16). Because it is less invasive (fine needle) and, even though it does not provide enough information to confirm an ABC lesion, the fine-needle aspiration biopsy (FNAB) is typically the method of choice in cystic lesions of unknown origin (15).

The primary method used to investigate oral and maxillofacial diseases is a panoramic radiograph. ABC is typically described as a multiple or single radiolucent lesion with distinct margins and hardly noticeable cortical enlargement. Other cystic lesions that are common to the maxillary complex, such as single bone cysts, central giant cell lesions, and

keratocytes (14), may have the same characteristics. It can be sufficient to establish a firm diagnosis of ABC when combined with the clinical data and biopsy findings. However, other imaging modalities, such as computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), can aid in the diagnosis process by revealing the density of the lesion and fluid-fluid levels, which can help avoid surprises in the cystic cavity during lesion management, such as extensive bleeding (14,16).

An ABC in CT is characterized by a hypodense lesion with definite outlines, resembling an “eggshell,” and it is frequently easy to discern an extension of the cortex of the neighboring bone, septa, fluid levels, or even vascularization on severe lesions. Since patients with indications and symptoms consistent with osteolytic lesions on face bones are brought to hospitals, the CT exam is the most reported exam after panoramic radiography. However, because of its lower dosage of radiation and less expensive equipment, Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) should be the referring technique in situations of oral and maxillofacial diseases. Furthermore, some studies

have found that gray values acquired by CBCT are higher than gray values obtained by conventional CT of the same location, suggesting that it may be more convenient than multislice computed tomography for the examination of bone abnormalities of the jaws such as cysts or tumors (17).

CT can help throughout treatment in addition to greatly assisting in the diagnosis of an ABC. Despite its etiopathogenic and radiographic similarities with a solitary bone cyst (SBC), the management of ABC is not conservative. While the SBC can be preserved via routine follow-ups and addressed with exploratory surgery, the ABC can grow aggressively, leading to pathological fractures and vascular problems. Curettage is known as an incomplete form of treatment since it frequently results in recurrence, particularly when the position of the lesion precludes a complete operation and there are concerns from medical professionals regarding the nerves around the cyst. Further, several authors have found success using CT to guide the procedure due to its size and position, ensuring clear margins, limiting nerve or microvascular injury, and yet building a 3D model for the costochondral graft (15, 18).

It is possible to see the vascular components of the ABC with advanced imaging tests like MRI, ultrasound, and angiography, after which one can select less invasive procedures like embolization or even more cutting-edge ones like bone marrow injection. In cases where embolization was the initial treatment, MRI, CBCT and MRI, or simply CT, were employed. Although understanding the function of the cyst's vascular component cannot ensure treatment success, it can help prevent mistakes like excessive bleeding during surgery.

Sclerotherapy, which is typically applied to long bones, is one of the minimally invasive treatments that have been used. A 7-year-old girl with an ABC in her mandible underwent percutaneous embolization, and Baldo et al., 2019, reported the results of a 3-year follow-up. All the permanent teeth included in the therapy have remained healthy so far. The CT was nevertheless necessary to comprehend how the sclerotic agent operated on the post-operative patient. Additionally, an innovative, minimally invasive option to treat ABC may involve injecting autologous bone marrow, according to a recent study (11). There was successful therapy with a 5-year follow-up without recurrence after investigating the cyst using CT, RMI, and angiography. Again, an uneventful post-op was

only achievable with the assurance of a 3D imaging evaluation (11).

CONCLUSION

One weakness of this study is that some instances did not specify the period of follow-up or whether there was recurrence, making it impossible to identify a pattern about care (from diagnosis to therapy) vs. outcome. This type of information is essential for further research. Although a 3D imaging scan provides the surgeon with a better picture of the extent of the lesion, it cannot guarantee that it is sufficient to avoid recurrence, as there have been situations where surgical planning established using CT or MRI recurred. Even if these exams provide a 3-dimensional awareness of the lesion's limitations, the experience of the professional who will evaluate the exam and perform the operation may be the key to avoiding recurrence.

Correspondence:

Mariel Ruivo Biancardi
Address: Al. Dr. Octávio Pinheiro Brisolla, 9-75,
Bauru - São Paulo – Brazil
Email: marielbiancardi@usp.br
CEP (ZIP CODE): 17012-901
Tel.: +55 14 3226-6113

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