



**Patient:**  
**Date of Images:**  
**Referring Dr.:**  
**Date of Report:**

**Age:** 30

**Sex:** M

---

The examination consists of a periapical radiograph of the left posterior maxilla and an iCAT<sup>®</sup> cone-beam computed tomographic examination extending from the roofs of the orbits to the body of the mandible. Axial and reconstructed sagittal and coronal sections are reviewed.

There is a well-defined, non-corticated, radiopaque entity situated in the left posterior maxilla. The bone has a granular consistency, and its periphery appears to blend into the surrounding normal trabecular bone. The entity extends from the edentulous mandibular left first/second premolar area distally and from the crest of the alveolar process to the floor of the maxillary sinus. Indeed, the floor of the maxillary sinus appears to be displaced superiorly. The maxillary left third molar is impacted, and the abnormal bone pattern abuts the mesial and root apex areas of this tooth. The appearance is consistent with subclinical fibrous dysplasia.

The borders of the depicted paranasal sinuses are intact. There is no evidence of pathosis.

The generalized bone pattern and jaw morphology are within the range of normal.

**Interpretation:** Subclinical fibrous dysplasia, left posterior maxilla.

Ernest W.N. Lam, D.M.D., F.R.C.D.(C)  
Oral and Maxillofacial Radiologist

Left



