

## Dentigerous cyst — or follicular cyst

### Clinical features:

- It usually contains a crown of an **unerupted** tooth
- Usually not clinically visible without radiographs
- Asymptomatic, occasionally pain or swelling
- Usually involve unerupted mandibular third molars, other frequent sites include maxillary canines, maxillary third molars and mandibular second premolars

**Radiographic feature:** Well-circumscribed, unilocular radiolucency around crown of tooth. **See picture #50 in booklet**

### Remember:

1. The **lateral periodontal cyst** may be defined as a non-keratinized, **non-inflammatory** developmental cyst occurring adjacent or lateral to the root of a tooth. **See picture #91 in booklet**
2. The **fissural cysts** (*which are also called developmental cysts*) are non-dental in origin, they include nasoalveolar, median palatal, and nasopalatine cysts.
3. The **primordial cyst** contains **no** calcified structures.
4. The **traumatic (simple) bone** cyst may contain blood, fluid, debris or be **completely empty**. Commonly found in young persons, in the mandible between the canine and ramus.

The **residual** cyst is often found in edentulous areas. This cyst refers to a situation in which a tooth with a radicular cyst associated with it was extracted, and the socket wasn't curetted. The radicular cyst **persists** in the jaw as a **residual** cyst.

The **gingival cyst of the newborn** has also been designated as the **dental lamina cyst of the newborn** or **Bohn's nodules**. Such cysts appear typically as multiple nodules along the alveolar ridge in neonates. They are due to cystification of rests of the dental lamina. In the vast majority of cases, these cysts degenerate and involute or rupture into the oral cavity. **Note:** Similar epithelial inclusional cysts may occur along the midline of the palate (*palatine cysts of the newborn or Epstein's pearl's*). These are of developmental origin but are not derived from odontogenic epithelium. No treatment is necessary.