

# Connective Tissue Focal Fibrous Lesion – A Case Report

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Connective tissue lesions comprise a large and diverse number of entities ranging from reactive conditions to neoplasms. Reactive conditions are derived from mesenchymal cells and are represented by fibrous hyperplasias or exuberant proliferations of granulation tissue. Tumors of connective tissue elements are heterogeneous and form a complex collection of diseases [1].

Focal fibrous hyperplasia [FFH] by definition is reactive fibrous growth oral soft tissue caused by local trauma by functional problems or irritation of oral mucosal membrane, sometime called traumatic or irritation fibroma [2,3]. it's very common in frequently traumatized area such buccal mucosa, lips, and lateral of the tongue. Majority of these lesions were painless broad base swelling present with same mucosal colored with limited growth potential [4].

## II. CASE REPORT

49-year-old Saudi female pt who was apparently healthy reported to Khamis Mushait General Hospital with the chief complain from present of intra oral swelling interfere during masticatory functional and speaking since 4 years. Located in left buccal cheek (near from corner of the mouth) in the middle of occlusion contact above the lower premolars [figures1].



Fig 1

Medical history was fitting and there were no hereditary disease in antecedents. extra oral examination [EOE] was normally. history reveal stress and nervous with her and getting cheek biting on same stress timing. Clinical intraoral soft tissue examination revealed normal except the small round elevated mass in left buccal mucosa [pt chief complain], the Lesions has some characteristic features: 1.5-2 cm in diameter, Nodular growth mass, Firm in consistency, rounded in shape, Painless, Same in color as the surrounding tissue. located in left buccal cheek near from corner of the mouth above lower premolars in middle of occlusion contact, After surgical removal of Focal fibrous hyperplasia [figures2].



Fig 2

## III. DISCUSSION

Although relatively common in the oral cavity, we have found a paucity of studies on FFH in the Pubmed English language literature. To date, the largest case series on FFH have been published by Zarei et al [4] along with other reactive lesions of the oral cavity. Therefore, additional epidemiological studies are needed in order to more fully describe their characteristics. The results of this study show that FFH affects people of all ages and both genders, but has a high frequency in female adults, similar to that found by Zarei et al as observed in the present study,

mechanical trauma is closely related to the development of the FFH, contrary to the idea that this lesion is a true neoplasm. In addition, it is possible that female hormones contribute to an increased production .

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The focal fibrous hyperplasia is a very frequent type of benign connective tumor, usually easy to diagnose. There is no reported malignant evolution and the excision is generally easy to perform. If the causal factor is not eliminated, recurrence is frequent.

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