

## Giant Cell Fibroma

Tahere Nosratzahi,\*<sup>1</sup> Lale Maleki<sup>2</sup>

Received: 17 Nov 2011

Accepted: 14 Dec 2011

Available online: 14 Jan 2012

1. Department of Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, Zahedan University of Medical Sciences, Zahedan, Iran
2. Department of Oral Pathology, Faculty of Dentistry, Yazd University of Medical Sciences, Yazd, Iran

**G**iant cell fibroma is a fibrous tumor which represents about 2 to 5% of all oral fibrotic proliferations. Compared to traumatic fibroma, giant (traumatic fibroma or irritation fibroma) cell fibroma occurs at a younger age. In about 60% of the cases the lesion is diagnosed within the first three decades of life and is slightly more in women. 50% of the cases is observed in the gum and will appear as a nodule with a papillary surface [1]. The giant cell fibroma is treated by conservative excisional surgery and recurrence of the lesion is rare [2]. The importance of the reported case is a smooth-surfaced giant cell fibroma associated with a 58-year old man with chronic irritation in the lower lip (Fig. 1).

### Authors' Contributions

All authors had equal role in design, work, statistical analysis and manuscript writing.

### Conflict of Interest

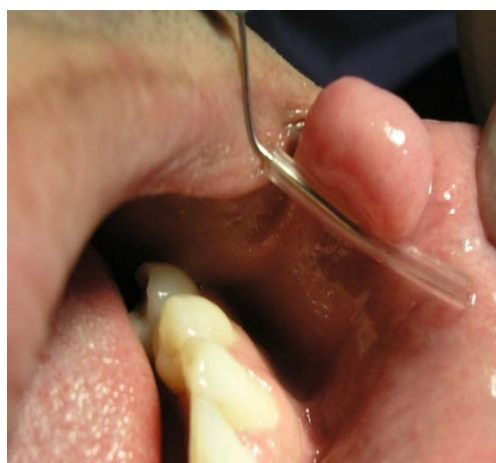
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

### Funding/Support

University Zahedan of Medical Sciences.

Corresponding author: [nosratzahi@yahoo.com](mailto:nosratzahi@yahoo.com)

© 2013 Zahedan University of Medical Sciences. All rights reserved.



**Figure 1.** Giant Cell Fibroma with smooth surface in lower lip

### References

1. Neville BW, Damm DD, Allen CM and Bouquot JE. Oral and maxillofacial pathology. 3<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Saunders/Elsevier; 2009: 449-50
2. Braga MM, Carvalho AL. The giant cell fibroma. J Clin Pediatr Dent 2006; 30(3): 261-4.

*Please cite this article as:* Nosratzahi T, Maleki L. Giant cell fibroma. Zahedan J Res Med Sci (ZJRMS) 2013; 15(1): 65.