

CRANIOMETAPHYSEAL DYSPLASIA (CDM): CLINICAL CASE REPORTS

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The CMD is a rare and widespread disease that it affects the human skeleton. It is characterized by progressive hyperostosis and sclerosis of the craniofacial bones with abnormal modeling of the metaphyses of long bone. It is estimated that the prevalence is lower than births 1/1.000.000. According Taybi and Lachman, only 85 cases had been reported until 1994. Among the signs and symptoms of CMD are: Hypertelorism, paranasal cavities, bilateral choanal narrowing, prominent forehead, prognathism, visual impairment, facial paralysis, hearing loss and mixed olfactory problems. The aim of this present study will describe the clinical and radiographic features of two patients with CMD, followed in the sector of Orthodontics HRAC-USP. The patients described here had clinical features typical of CMD as prominent forehead, large jaw, hypertelorism and slow eruption of teeth. Radiographically, the bones of the maxilla and mandible appear densely sclerotic, emphasizing more in the region of the alveolar bone, especially the teeth apically. The areas of highest density appear homogeneous, and trabecular bone is similar to an orange peel. The lamina dura seems absent, being confounded by densely sclerotic and adjacent granular bone affecting the alveolar bone. There is no cure for this disease. The treatment is only symptomatic and may include surgeries to correct the shape of the skull or to adjust the facial features associated with this condition. Psychological and social support can benefit their patients, in order to face, especially the facial abnormalities features of this pathology.