

Introduction

Juvenile spongiotic hyperplasia is an inflammatory gingival hyperplasia commonly observed in children, affecting the anterior gingival region, with 81% of cases impacting the maxillary gingiva.

Associated with an abnormal immune response to bacterial plaque and it often does not respond to traditional periodontal treatment and may require surgical intervention.

Case report

Thirteen year old female patient, with epileptic encephalopathy. Gingivitis associated with bacterial plaque was noted, along with juvenile spongiotic hyperplasia affecting teeth 2.2, 3.3, and 4.2. The treatment approach involved dental cleanings, 0.12% chlorhexidine mouth rinses, and evaluation by a pathologist.

Given the patient's condition and the absence of significant symptoms, it was decided to monitor the condition periodically rather than pursuing more aggressive intervention.



Conclusion

Despite the condition's rarity, awareness of its existence and potential treatments, especially in the pediatric field, is crucial. Understanding symptoms and obtaining the patient's or guardian's input are vital for determining the appropriate treatment, as demonstrated in this case.

