

elements and tooth tissues in their various stages of development. From further studies, we can possibly derive that cherubism is more common in children and presents as bilateral multilocular radiolucency. Aneurysmal bone cysts commonly affect people under the age of 20, and the lesions are tender. Unicystic ameloblastoma are observed more frequently in younger patients. Based on a previous study, multiple myeloma occurs in the 40-70 age group, most commonly in males, with an M:F ratio of 4:1. Ameloblastoma is the most common odontogenic neoplasm. It presents a variety of clinical, radiological, and histopathological features. On top of everything mentioned earlier in this discussion, it is of great importance that the dentist must be aware of the jaw manifestations in order to avoid possible complications such as bleeding and pathological fractures. Improved diagnostic and therapeutic options and, in particular, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) and Computed Tomography (CT) have led to improved chances of survival [16-19].

Conclusion

Further research studies are required to enhance more knowledge based on multilocular radiolucencies. Immunohistochemically studies help us to know the nature of the lesion and also to differentiate the same from other cysts of odontogenic origin. Hence, it is essential that studies should be conducted on a large scale in order for us to ascertain the origin and nature of the lesion. Radiographic imaging may not provide a specific diagnosis, however, it assists in narrowing the differential diagnosis, thereby helping to guide patient treatment. In conclusion, we would aim to achieve precise and accurate radiograph results in order for us to understand the prevalence of multilocular radiolucencies.

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Authors Contribution

- Sivaharini S: Literature search, data collection, data analysis, manuscript writing.
- Dr. Sneha: study design, data verification, manuscript drafting.

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that there were no conflicts of interest in the present study.

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