



\*Address for Correspondence: Pirabu
Sakthivel, M.S., DNB. ENT, Department of
Otorhinolaryngology & Head and Neck Surgery,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New
Delhi-110029, India, Tel: 9958744547, Email:
pirabusakthivel@gmail.com

Submitted: 21 August 2017 Approved: 21 September 2017 Published: 22 September 2017

Copyright: 

2017 Sakthivel P, et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

## **Clinical Image**

## **Andy Gump deformity**

## Pirabu Sakthivel<sup>1</sup>\*, Chirom Amit Singh<sup>2</sup> and Suresh Chandra Sharma<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Otorhinolaryngology & Head and Neck surgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

<sup>2</sup>Department of Otorhinolaryngology & Head and Neck surgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

<sup>3</sup>Department of Otorhinolaryngology & Head and Neck surgery, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, India

A 63 year old gentleman presented with ulcer over the lower alveolus for the past 4 months duration. The patient also had pain, loose lower central incisors and occasional bleeding from the ulcer while brushing. On examination an ulceroproliferative growth was seen involving lower alveolus along with adjoining mucosa of the lower lip with mobile central incisors. There was associated bilateral submandibular area lymphadenopathy. Histopathological examination of the ulcer revealed moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. The patient underwent wide local excision with central arch resection of mandible with bilateral modified neck dissection and pectoralis major myocutaneous flap for reconstruction followed by postoperative radiotherapy. During the follow up, patient developed severe "Andy Gump deformity" [Figure 1]. Surgical reconstruction was offered to the patient but denied consent for further intervention.

The "Andy Gump deformity" is a euphemism for an anterior mandibular defect that creates the appearance of an absent chin and lower lip and severely retrognathic lower jaw, which is named after a character in an early 20th-century comic strip [1]. Head and neck ablative surgery is the most common cause for this deformity [2]. Patients with this deformity are at risk for airway compromise, cosmetic embarrassment, excessive drooling, mastication difficulties, and speech impairment. Although reconstruction is difficult, with the use of vascularized bone flaps the deformity can corrected with more success [1].



Figure 1: Clinical image showing the classical "Andy Gump deformity". Note the drooling with mastication difficulty.



## Reference

- 1. Aziz SR. Andy Gump and his deformity. J Oral Maxillofac Surg. 2010; 68: 651-653. Ref.: https://goo.gl/V9U3i2
- 2. Seshul MB, Sinn DP, Gerlock AJ Jr. The Andy Gump fracture of the mandible: a cause of respiratory obstruction or distress. J Trauma. 1978; 18: 611-612. Ref.: https://goo.gl/dco3YS



Published: September 22, 2017