Dermoid cyst is a benign embryonic lesion arising from the ectodermal tissue during the fusion of the first and second pharyngeal arches. The incidence in the floor of the mouth represents less than 0.01% of all cysts of the oral cavity. Histologically, dermoid cysts are lined by orthokeratinized squamous epithelium and consist of dermal adnexal structures such as sebaceous glands, hair follicles and sweat glands.

Two female patients with midline dermoid cysts of the floor of the mouth are presented here. One aged 2 years and one aged 10 years. The first measured 2 cm in diameter and the second 6 cm. Both presented with a hard, painless and mobile on palpation mass in the floor of the mouth. On examination in the 10-year-old-girl, the mass extended significantly into the submental region, causing obstruction of the airway patency, impaired mastication and speech difficulties. Preoperatively, Ultrasound and Magnetic Resonance Imaging were performed to assess the size and extension of the mass. Both cysts were successfully treated by performing intraoral surgical approach. Postoperatively and on follow up, no complications were reported.

The histopathology tests confirmed the clinical diagnosis.

Histologically, the cyst was lined by keratinized squamous epithelium, with attached hair follicles, sebaceous glands and inflammatory cell infiltrate in the fibrous wall, while the cystic lumen contained keratin.

Postoperatively photos of the second case of 11 years old girl.

Conclusion
Dermoid cysts are rarely located in the oral cavity. The intraoral surgical excision is useful and effective for treatment even in large lesions and results in successful functional and cosmetic outcomes.