



# Oral pathology– year 4



Services / Facilities

## Introduction to oral pathology

### Lecture 1

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# *Objectives*

- Explain the definition of oral pathology.
- Determined the investigations required for patients management.
- Classify the oral lesions.

## *Introduction*

**Oral and maxillofacial pathology** is the specialty of dentistry and pathology which deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. It is the science that investigates the causes, processes and effects of these diseases.

# *Introduction*

**Practice of oral and maxillofacial pathology includes research, diagnosis of diseases using **clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical** or other examination and management of patients.**

## *Classification of oral diseases*

### **According to the tissue affected**

– The different oral and maxillofacial diseases may affect different tissues which includes:

- **Hard tissues (calcified)** like teeth, jaw bones and other bones in the maxillofacial regions
- **Soft tissue** in the oral and para-oral regions.

# ***Classification of oral diseases***



**Soft tissue lesion**



**Hard tissue lesions**

# *Classification of oral soft tissue lesions*

## **1-Epithelial in origin:**

- A. Lesions originated from odontogenic epithelium** (arising in tissues that give origin the teeth)
- B. Lesions originated from non odontogenic epithelium**
- C. Lesions originated from glandular epithelium**

# *Classification of oral soft tissue lesions*

## 2. Mesenchymal in origin

lesions originated from **fibrous tissue**

lesions originated from **blood and lymphatic vessels**

lesions originated from the **muscle**

lesions originated from the **nerve**

lesions originated from **adipose tissue**

lesions originated from the **bone**

lesions originated from the **cartilage**



# *Diagnosis of the oral and maxillofacial diseases*

**Depends on the type of tissue affected:**

- **Disease affecting the hard tissue, the diagnosis depend mainly on:**

- **Clinical features** which includes the age, gender, site, size and clinical effects.

- **Radiographic features**

- **Microscopic features**

# *Diagnosis of the oral and maxillofacial diseases*

## Clinical features.

- **Site**
- **Morphology**
  - **Elevate-** above plain of mucosa
  - **Depressed-** below the plain of mucosa
  - **Flat-** with the plain of mucosa detected by the change in colour
- **Color**
- **size**

## *Elevated lesions*

- **Blister form (containing fluid)**
  - **Vesicle**: less than 5 mm
  - **Bulla**: more than 5mm
  - **Pustule**: filled with pus
- **Non blister form (not containing fluid)**
  - **Papule**: less than 5mm
  - **Nodule**: more than 5mm and less than 2cm
  - **Tumor**: more than 2cm

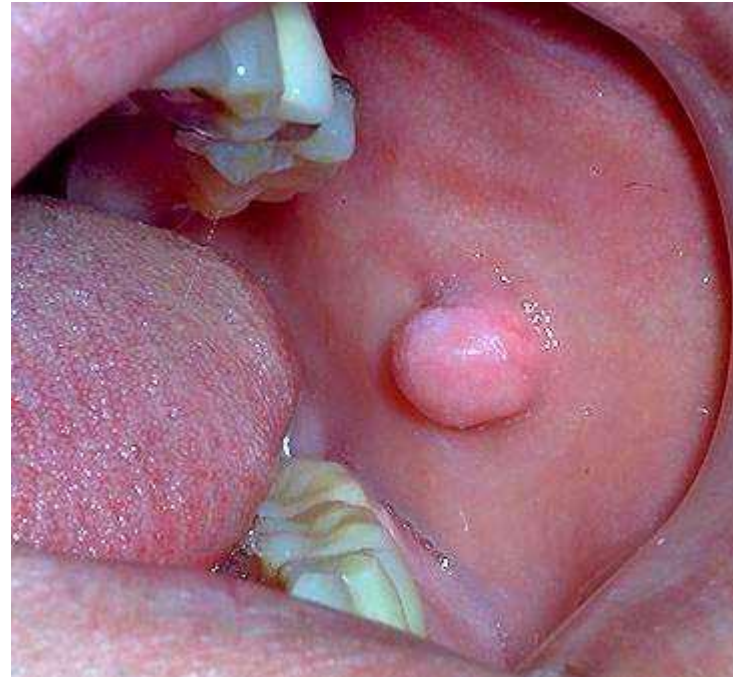
# Blister form



# Non blister form



**Papule**



**Nodule**



**Tumor**

Non elevated lesion

**Macule:** flat with the plain of the mucosa.  
Detected by the change in the color



# Depressed lesions

**Most are ulcers**



# Intra bony lesions

- **Inflammatory**
- **Developmental**
- **Tumor**



## *Summary*

- **Oral and maxillofacial pathology** is the specialty of dentistry that deals with the diagnosis and management of oral lesions
- Diagnosis of oral disease depends on clinical ,radiographical and microscopical investigations
- Oral lesions can affect the oral soft tissues and hard tissues