



Oral Pathology

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- Developmental Conditions
- Mucosal Lesions—Reactive
- Mucosal Lesions—Infections
- Mucosal Lesions—Immunologic Diseases
- Mucosal Lesions—Premalignant
- Mucosal Lesions—Malignant
- CT Tumors—Benign
- CT Tumors—Malignant
- Salivary Gland Diseases—Reactive
- Salivary Gland Diseases—Benign
- Salivary Gland Diseases—Malignant
- Lymphoid Neoplasms
- Odontogenic Cysts
- Odontogenic Tumors
- Bone Lesions—Fibro-Osseous
- Bone Lesions—Giant Cell
- Bone Lesions—Inflammatory
- Bone Lesions—Malignant
- **Hereditary Conditions**

White Sponge Nevus

- Autosomal dominant
- Asymptomatic spongy white buccal mucosa



Epidermolysis Bullosa

- Autosomal dominant or recessive
- Causes skin (and mucosa) to be fragile and blister easily



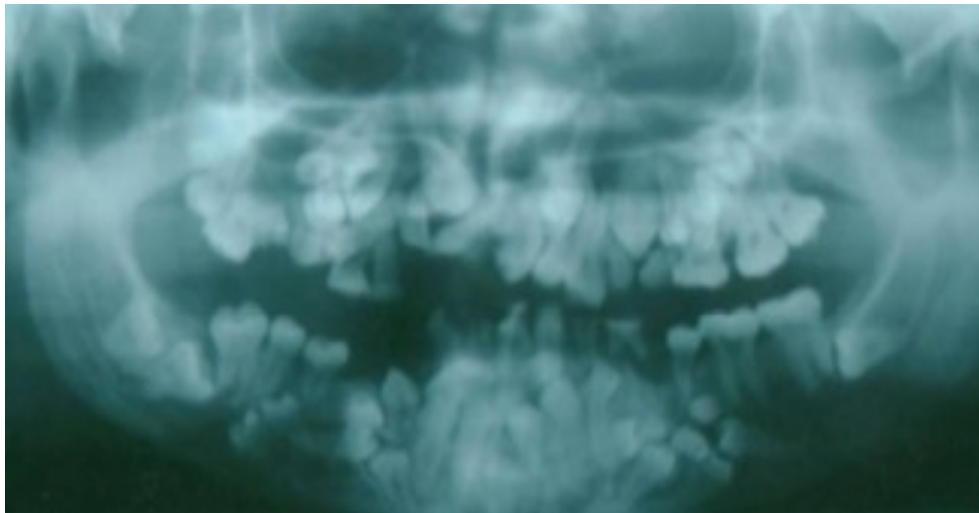
Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia (HHT)

- Autosomal dominant
- **Olser-Weber-Rendu Syndrome**= another name for this disorder
- **Telangiectasia**= red macule or papule, dilated or broken capillary
- Abnormal capillary formation on skin, mucosa, and viscera
- Associated with iron-deficiency anemia
- Epistaxis is a frequent presenting sign



Cleidocranial Dysplasia

- Autosomal dominant
- Missing clavicles
- Supernumerary teeth



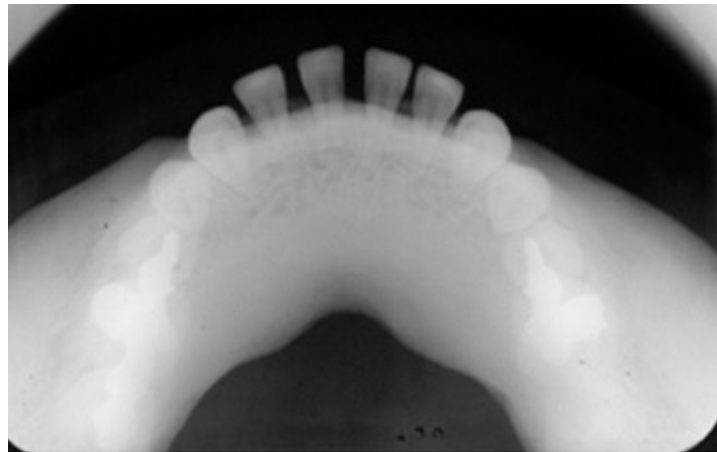
Ectodermal Dysplasia

- X-linked recessive
- Missing teeth
- Hypoplastic hair or nails



Osteopetrosis

- Autosomal dominant or recessive
- Also called Albers-Schonberg disease and marble bone disease
- Lack of bone remodeling and resorption leads to “stone bone”



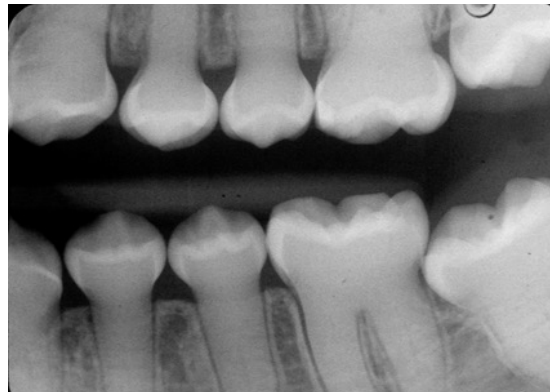
Amelogenesis Imperfecta

- Autosomal dominant, recessive, or X-linked
- Intrinsic alteration of **enamel**
- All teeth from both dentitions are affected
- Thin to no enamel, but dentin and pulp are normal
- Tx: full-coverage crowns for cosmetics



Dentinogenesis Imperfecta

- Autosomal dominant
- Intrinsic alteration of dentin
- All teeth from both dentitions are affected
- Short roots, bell-shaped crowns, and obliterated pulps
- Bulbous crowns in radiographs due to constricted DEJ
- **Blue sclera**
- Tx: full-coverage crowns for cosmetics



Dentin Dysplasia

- Autosomal dominant
- Intrinsic alteration of dentin
- All teeth from both dentitions are affected
- Chevron pulps and short roots
- Teeth are not good candidates for restoration



Regional Odontodysplasia

- Quadrant of teeth exhibit short roots, open apices, and enlarged pulp chambers
- Ghost teeth
- Tx: extract affected teeth



Fusion

- Two buds merge into one tooth
- Tooth count is **one less** tooth than normal

Gemination

- One root buds into two crowns
- Tooth count is **normal**

