**Oral Pathology**

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Lecture 2

**Lec. 2 ORAL PATHOLOGY Dr. Muna**

**Biopsy**

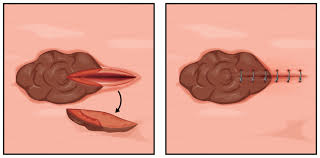
**Definition:** removal and examination of apart or the whole of a lesion.

There are several types of biopsy techniques.

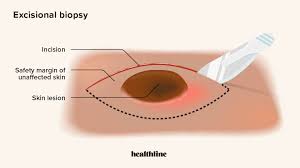
**Types of Biopsy:**

1\_surgical biopsy: Is the most important type

A\_ **Incisional biopsy**:-it is removal of part of lesion is used to determine the diagnosis before treatment.



B\_ **Excisional biopsy:**-it is removal of the whole lesion,it is used to confirm chemical diagnosis and it consider as treatment.



C\_ **Frozen sections**:-allows stained slide to be examined within 10 min of taken the specimen but has some limitation the tissue is sent fresh to the laboratory to be quickly frozen.



2\_**Fine Needle Aspiration biopsy**(F.N.A): to differentiate between solid and cystic lesion e.g : heamingioma which is benign tumor of blood vessels.

3\_**Thick needle core biopsy:** larger sample than F.N.A

4\_ **Exfoliate cytology**: it is limited to the surface cells provide no information on deeper tissue. ***Technique:***

1\_Anesthesia and incision done around the site of the lesion.

2\_Biobsy provide tissue lesion and 2mm around from normal tissue.

3\_Fix the tissue immediately in 10% formalin.

***Indication of biopsy:***

1\_Any lesion persists for more than 2 week.

2\_Any inflammatory lesion that not respond to local treatment.

3\_Persist hyperkeratotic changes.

4\_Any lesion that has the characteristic of malignancy.

Contraindication for biopsy:

1-uncorrectable bleeding

2-uncontroll sever hypertension

3-active renal infection

4-skin infection at biopsy site

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