 

**Oral Pathology**

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**Lecture 13 Bone Disease**

**Lec. 13 ORAL PATHOLOGY Dr. Muna**

**Bone Disease**

**Classification :**

**1-Inherited and developmental disorders of bone**

**2-Inflammatory diseases of bone**

Dry socket ( alveolar osteitis )

**3-Metabolic and Endocrine disorder of bone :**

**Dry socket** : occur most commonly following the extraction of a molar particularly lower molar , also occur with difficult extractions , especially extraction of impacted lower third molars , smoking patients also been identified as a risk factor.

**Causes :** loss of protection by blood clot :

▪Failure to form clot .

▪Dislodgment if clot .

▪Breakdown of clot .

It is a localized inflammation of the bone , associated with sever pain developing a few days after the extraction.

**●Paget's disease of bone :**

Probably a slow-virus infection characterized by enlargement and deformity of bones (rare under 40 years of age ).Jaw lesions more common in maxilla .

**Clinically:** patients show varying degrees of bony deformity ,others common complaints are bone pain ,sensory and motor disturbances related to cranial nerves ,these include :- blindness , deafness and facial paralysis.

In edentulous patients a difficulties in wearing dentures because the jaw increase in size so remade periodically .

**Pathology :** disorganized bone remodeling which is a feature of the disease. The lesions show combinations of osteoclast and osteoplastic activity unrelated to normal functions.

**Torus palatinus (Exostoses), Torus mandibularis:**

Exostoses :describe a variety of bony outgrowths, may have arisen in response to a stimulus such as chronic trauma

**A Torus :**

is an exostosis occurs at a characteristic site either in midline of palate (torus palatinus) or on the lingual surface of the mandible , usually in the premolar region. Above the mylohyoid line (torus mandibularis). Which are frequently bilateral , less occur than palatal tori .

**Etiology** :unknown but suggest hereditary factors or response to a stimulus such as chronic trauma. 

Histology: composed of dense ,cortical bone or consist of cancellous bone with shell of cortical bone

**Osteoma :**

Is a benign slow growing tumor consisting of well- differentiated mature bone, effect mandible more than maxilla and more common in forehead



**Histologically:** osteomas can be divided into compact and cancellous types . The compact osteoma consist of a mass of dense Lamellar bone with few marrow spaces .

The cancellous type is made up of interconnecting trabeculae enclosing fatty or fibrous marrow .