 

**Oral Pathology**

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**Lecture 10 Developmental disturbances of oral mucosa**

**Lec. 10 ORAL PATHOLOGY Dr. Muna**

**Developmental disturbances of oral mucosa**

Disorders of oral mucosa divided into :

A- Connective tissue hyperplasia:

1-Epulides

2-pyogenic granuloma

3-Denture irritation hyperplasia

B-Connective tissue neoplasms :

1- Tumor of fibrous tissue

2- Malignant lymphoma

3-Tumor of vascular tissue (Hemangioma)

A- Connective tissue hyperplasia:

1-Epulides: are common ,present as localized tumor like gingival enlargement but are hyperplastic , arise from interdental tissues .

**Etiology factor :**

1-Trauma

2-chronic irritation from sub-gingival plaque and calculus . May recur unless predisposing factors removed.

Types of epulides:

1-Fibrous epulides

2-Pyogenic granuloma

3-pregnancy epulides vascular epulides 4-Giant cell epulis

**2-Pyogenic granuloma:**

The majority of it in the oral cavity it arise on the gingiva , but the lesion can occur at other sites e.g. (Tongue , buccal and labial mucosa as a result of trauma . It is soft , deep reddish-purple swelling , which often ulcerat Hemorrhages may occur either spontaneously or on minor trauma , gradually increase in size. 

**Pregnancy epulis** : is the same clinically ,

histologically as the pyogenic granuloma .lesion occurring in pregnancy from the 1st to ninth month( specially in the first trimester ). Lesion excised during pregnancy frequently recur , so delay surgical treatment until after delivery .

**3-Denture irritation hyperplasia:**

Is hyperplastic mucosa related to the periphery of an illfitting denture . The lesions may be single or multiple ,present as one or several broad-based , leaf-like folds of tissue embracing the over-extended flange of the denture appear in lingual sulci , inner surface of the lips and cheeks and palate .

**Clinically :** the hyperplastic tissue is usually firm in consistency and not grossly inflamed but there may be ulceration at the base into which the flange of the denture fits.

**Treatment** :remove the causative factor , surgical removal,

Laser

B-Connective tissue neoplasms :

1-Tumor of fibrous tissue

2- Malignant lymphoma

3-Tumor of vascular tissue (Hemangioma)

**2-Malignant lymphomas :**

May be defined as neoplastic proliferations of the cell of lymphoreticular system .

●**Classification:**

1)Hodgkin's disease

2)Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma

1-Hodgkin's disease :is predominantly disease of young adults. It present clinically with progressive, painless enlargement of lymph nodes, mostly the cervical nodes. 

**Histological :**

Diagnosis depend on identification of reed-Sternberg cells (neoplastic component ). The classic reedSternberg cells is a large cell with a double or (bi lobed) nucleus , the two nuclei lying side by side to produce a "mirror image " effect ,

**Etiology** :is 1-unknown , 2-but genetic factors and 3viral infection (Epstein-Barr virus infection) may be the cause.

**3-Tumors of vascular tissue :**

**Hemangioma :** are common tumors , hamartomata's lesion occur most commonly in lips , tongue , cheeks or palate . Vary in size and shape , they are characterized by dark reddish purple in color of soft consistency , as smooth flat or raised sometime globular lesion of the mucosa .most frequently at birth or in early childhood**.**

**Histologically:**1-cavernous 2-capillary 3-mixed