

Oral Cavity And Salivary Gland Disorder

⇒ PREHALIGNANT LESION OF ORAL CAVITY

Leukoplakia

- defined as the white patch or plaque not less than 5mm in diameter that can undergo malignant transformation
- ROBBINS - a white patch or plaque that cannot be scraped off and cannot be characterized clinically or pathologically as any other diseases
- can occur anywhere, appear as solitary or multiple white patches
- hyperkeratosis → markedly dysplastic changes
- Acanthosis → spreading into carcinoma in situ
- inflammatory infiltrate of lymph & macro. α to the degree of dysplasia

Erythroplakia:

- Risk of transformation > than leukoplakia
- It is Red, velvety, possibly eroded area within the oral cavity slightly depressed in relation to surrounding mucosa
- intense intra R? & vascular dilation is responsible for the reddish color
- Intermediate forms b/w leuko & erythro - speckled leukoerythroplakia

Hailey leukoplakia:

- It is a distinctive oral lesion & is seen in immunocompromised patients. seen in (HIV) & transplant immunosuppression
- Occur due to EBV infection
- site: lateral edges / border of the tongue

TOLUIDINE BLUE:

Basic metachromatic dye
Stain used to diagnosis dysplasia of oral defect mitotic figures.

MORPHOLOGY: white, confluent patches of fluffy (hairy) thickening
micro: hyperparakeratosis And Acanthosis with ballooning in upper spinous layer