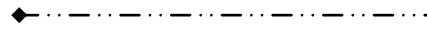


Chapter 2



Oral Cavity

2.1 Leucoplakia

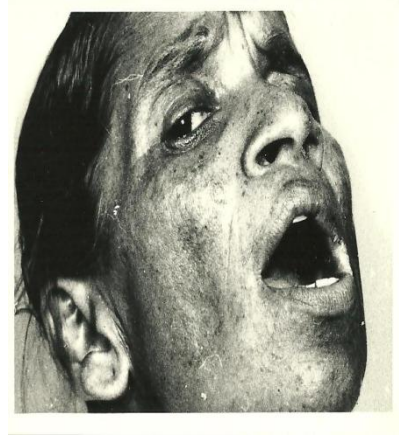
Leukoplakia is a change in the color as well as the histology of mucous membranes in response to chronic irritation.

Buccal mucosa, especially in the angles of mouth is the common site in smokers and tobacco chewers (2.1a, 2.1b, 2.1c, 2.1d).

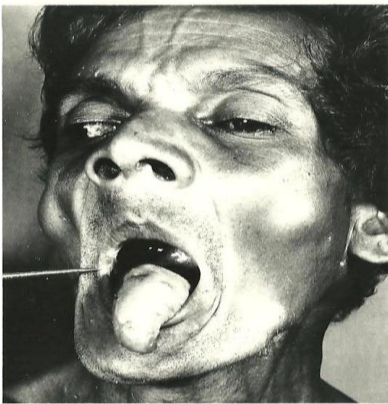
Leukoplakia is considered as a definitely precancerous lesion.



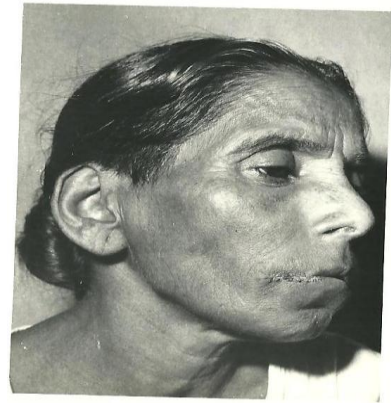
2.1a



2.1b



2.1c



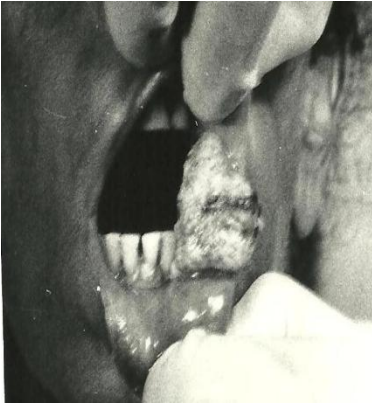
2.1d

2.2 Intra-Oral Tumors

As a result of many factors, ulcerative or hyperplastic lesions develop on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity (2.2a, 2.2b, 2.2c, 2.2d). Their pathological nature may vary from infective granulomas to benign adenomas and serious squamous cell carcinomas.

Classical SIX (S) factors are:

1. Sore tooth
2. Sepsis
3. Syphilis
4. Smoking
5. Spirits
6. Spices and chewable tobacco



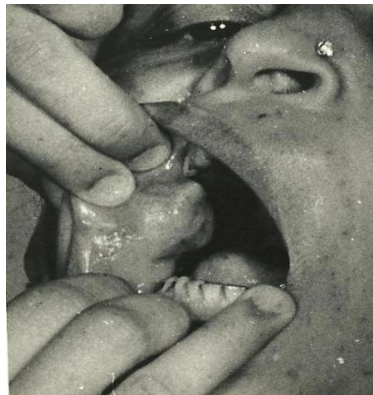
2.2a



2.2b



2.2c



2.2d

2.3 Intra-Oral Tumors [Contd.]

Perforation of palate may be congenital, traumatic, syphilitic or neoplastic.

Small hole in palate in a young boy, may be congenital in origin (2.3a).

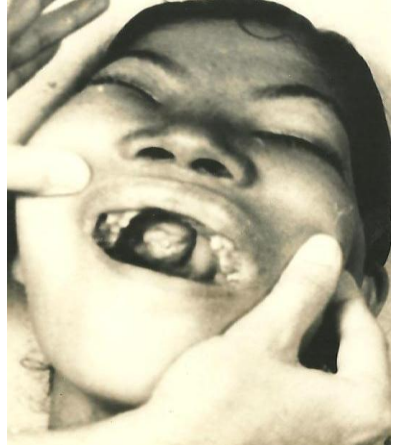
Tumor of maxillary sinus may protrude through the palate into the oral cavity (2.3b).

Thyroid gland develops on the midline at the junction of anterior one third and posterior two thirds of tongue; and subsequently descends into the neck. It may persist in rare cases as '*Lingual thyroid*' as in this young boy (2.3c).

Tumors of minor salivary glands situated in cheek are extremely rare. Diagnosis is made only on histology as it was in this case (2.3d).



2.3a



2.3b



2.3c



2.3d

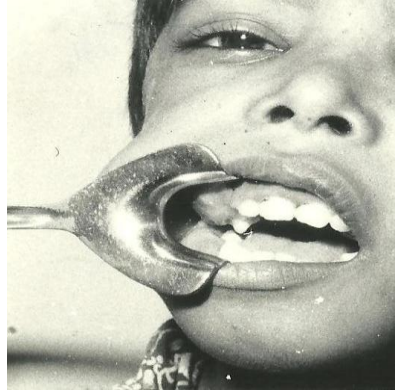
2.4 Epulis

Epulis are hypertrophic lesion of the gums as a result of lingering sub-minimal sepsis of the gums called suppurative gingivitis (2.4a, 2.4b).

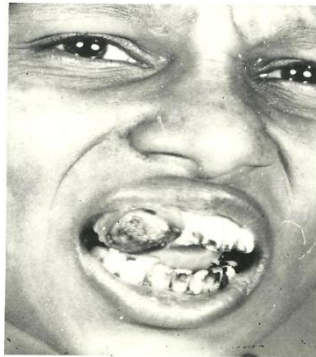
It closely mimics tumors. Bleeding and difficulty in chewing are the usual symptoms (2.4c).



2.4a



2.4b



2.4c

