

Oral Histopathology

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Abbreviations

The use of abbreviations is frowned upon by many pathologists; their use leads to potential confusion, misdiagnosis and (as will be seen in this resource) there are many abbreviations which are so similar as to cause uncertainty. If the clinician desires to utilize abbreviations when communicating diagnoses, it is recommended to either explain the meaning of the abbreviation or establish a dialogue and agree on common acceptable abbreviations. Those listed here (used in this series) are accepted in the majority of the texts and literature; this list is not all inclusive:

- ACC acinic cell (adeno)carcinoma
- AdCCa adenoid cystic carcinoma
- AF ameloblastic fibroma
- AFB acid fast bacillus (a special stain used to highlight bacteria such as *Mycobacterium*)
- AFD ameloblastic fibro-dentinoma
- AFO ameloblastic fibro-odontoma
- AOT adenomatoid odontogenic tumor
- ARONJ antimetabolite related osteonecrosis of the jaw
- BFOL benign fibro-osseous lesion
- BMMP benign mucus membrane pemphigoid (cicatrical pemphigoid)
- BMT benign mixed tumor (pleomorphic adenoma)
- BRONJ bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw
- c/w consistent with
- CEOT calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (“Pindborg tumor”)
- CGCG central giant cell granuloma
- CIS carcinoma in situ
- CMV cytomegalovirus (human herpesvirus type 5)
- COC calcifying odontogenic cyst (“Gorlin cyst”)
- EBV Epstein-Barr virus (human herpesvirus type 4)
- EIC epidermal inclusion cyst (often synonymous with epidermoid cyst)
- GCT granular cell tumor
- GMS Grocott’s methenamine silver (a special stain used to highlight fungal organisms)
- GOC glandular odontogenic cyst
- GP gutta percha
- HHV human herpesvirus (8 variants known)
- HIV human immunodeficiency virus
- HOK hyperorthokeratosis (prominent granular layer, nuclei absent from the cornified layer)
- HPK hyperorthokeratosis (nuclei present in the cornified layer)
- HPV human papillomavirus
- HSV herpes simplex virus (human herpesvirus types 1 and 2)
- ITP idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
- KA keratoacanthoma (considered to be a variant of squamous cell carcinoma)
- KCOT keratocystic odontogenic tumor (same as ‘odontogenic keratocyst’)
- KOT keratocystic odontogenic tumor (same as ‘odontogenic keratocyst’)
- KSV Kaposi sarcoma virus (human herpesvirus type 8)
- LEC lymphoepithelial cyst
- LP lichen planus
- MEC mucoepidermoid carcinoma
- MRONJ medication related osteonecrosis of the jaw
- MSG minor salivary gland
- NPDC nasopalatine duct cyst
- OKC odontogenic keratocyst (same as ‘keratocystic odontogenic tumor’)

- ONJ osteonecrosis of the jaw
- OOC orthokeratinizing odontogenic cyst (this is a distinct lesion from OKC/KCOT)
- PA pleomorphic adenoma (benign mixed tumor)
- Pap Papanicolaou (a stain often used to highlight epithelium on cytology preparations, such as “Pap smear”)
- PAS periodic acid Schiff (a stain used to highlight mucins and glycogen)
- PAS-F periodic acid Schiff for fungus (a PAS stain with a specific counterstain that highlights fungal organisms)
- PEH pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (a mimic of squamous cell carcinoma)
- PEN palisaded encapsulated neuroma (considered equivalent to ‘solitary circumscribed neuroma’)
- PG pyogenic granuloma
- PGCG peripheral giant cell granuloma
- PLGA polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma
- POdF peripheral odontogenic fibroma (may see this as ‘POF’ as well; ‘POdF’ used here to minimize confusion)
- POF peripheral ossifying fibroma
- PTAH phosphotungstic acid hematoxylin (a special stain used to highlight mitochondria)
- PV pemphigus vulgaris
- PVL proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
- ROD regional odontodysplasia (radiographically present as ‘ghost teeth’)
- s/o suggestive of
- SCCA squamous cell carcinoma
- SDC salivary duct cyst
- SEB K seborrheic keratosis
- SK seborrheic keratosis
- SOT squamous odontogenic tumor
- SSN solitary circumscribed neuroma (considered equivalent to ‘palisaded encapsulated neuroma’)
- TBC traumatic bone cyst (simple bone cyst/idiopathic bone cavity/solitary bone cyst/hemorrhagic bone cyst)
- TTP thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
- TUGSE traumatic ulcerative granuloma with stromal eosinophilia
- VC verrucous carcinoma
- VV verruca vulgaris (so-called ‘common wart’)
- VX verruciform xanthoma
- VZV varicella zoster virus (human herpesvirus type 3)
- WHO World Health Organization