Oral Histopathology

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Series 12 (12 cases)

Case	Features
Cavernous hemangioma	• Multiple enlarged endothelial lined channels containing blood
Varix	• A single enlarged endothelial lined channel containing blood
Lobular capillary hemangioma, ulcerated	• A vascular neoplasm consisting of bundles/lobules/tufts of small capillaries; the surface epithelium shows a focal discontinuity (ulcer)
Lipoma	• A well-defined tumor consisting of enlarged *adipocytes* (fat cells)
Melanocytic nevus	• A skin lesion consisting of nests or *theques* of 'nevus cells' (these are cousins to melanocytes and stain with the immunohistochemical stain S-100 as in melanomas and granular cell tumors and nerve) • The theques 'mature' as they form deeper into the dermis (from large *type A nevus cells* near the surface forming large nests, to smaller *type B nevus cells* which resemble lymphocytes to nerve or spindle-like cells in the deeper layers)
Odontogenic keratocyst	• Basal palisading, 5-8 cell layers, parakeratin shed into the lumen
Orthokeratinizing odontogenic cyst	• Palisading absent, prominent orthokeratin/granular layer and shedding of compact orthokeratin into the cyst lumen (resembles *epidermal inclusion cyst* of the skin)
Peripheral giant cell granuloma	• A gingival lesion with multinucleated giant cells
Carcinoma in situ arising in a dentigerous cyst	• A long-standing cyst which enlarged late in the patient's life and which demonstrates areas of nuclear and cellular atypia, nuclear pseudoinclusions (evident as pale inclusions in the enlarged darkly-staining nuclei) and full-thickness epithelial disarray • Cholesterol clefts are also noted as needle-like 'washed out' formations
Amalgam tattoo, with foreign body giant cell reaction	• Exogenous granular to filamentous pigment with a multinucleated giant cell reaction (one multinuclear cell shows cytoplasmic vacuoles)
Mucoepidermoid carcinoma	• Solid and cystic areas consisting of mucus cells, epidermoid (epithelial-like) and intermediate cells; some of the cells in this case appear optically clear; mucus is noted as more pink-staining material in the center of the cystic spaces
Benign mixed tumor (pleomorphic adenoma)	• The most common benign salivary gland tumor • A well-defined predominantly encapsulated tumor consisting of spindle, epithelioid and plasmacytoid (plasma cell like) *myoepithelial cells*, formation of *ducts* and some areas near the periphery which consist of a pale-staining (chondro)myxoid stroma (the characteristics of mixed tumors include these elements -myoepithelial cells, ducts, chondromyxoid stroma and hyalinized stromal elements)