

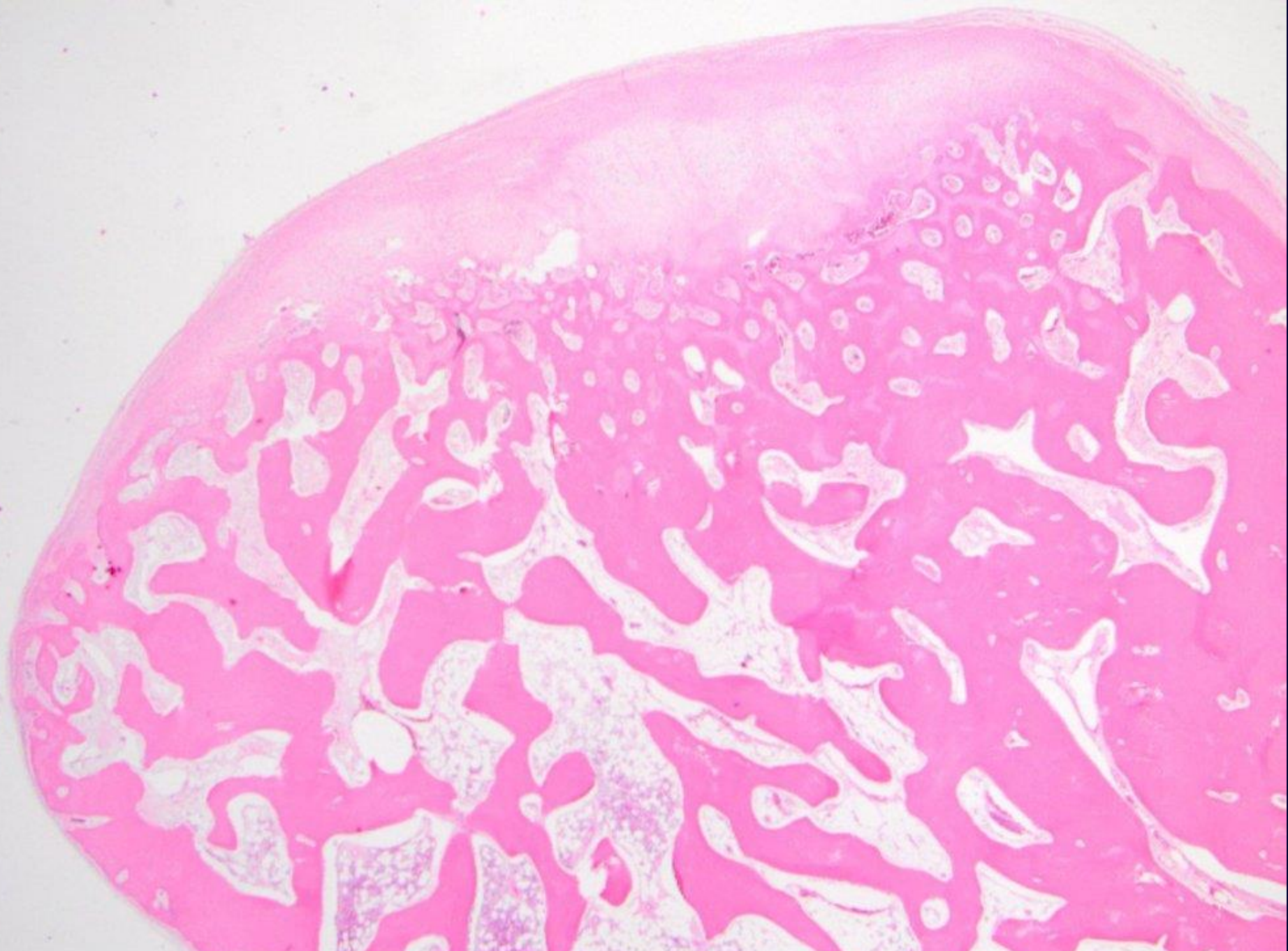
# Oral Histopathology

## Series 26

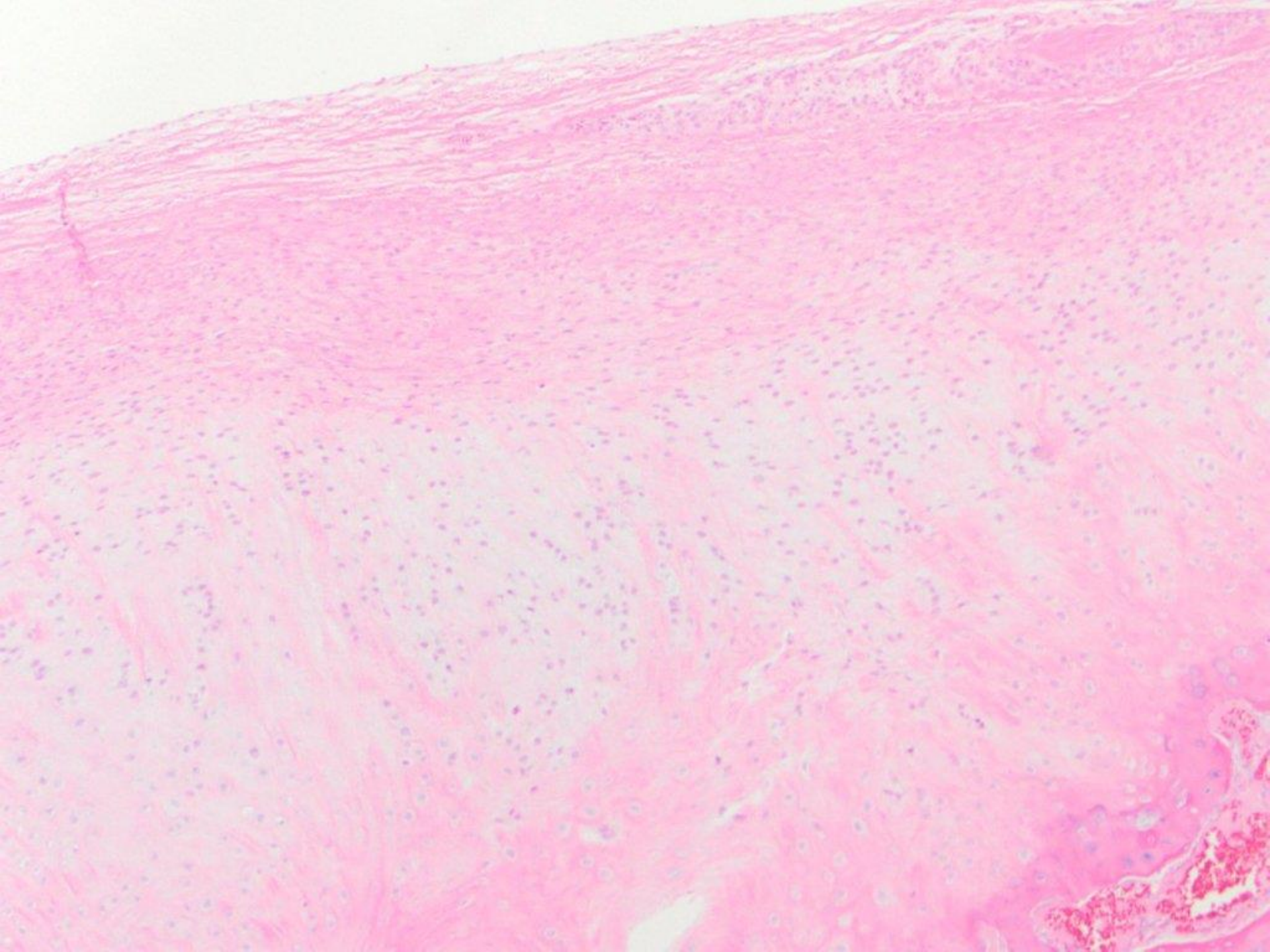
**DAVID E. KLINGMAN, DMD**

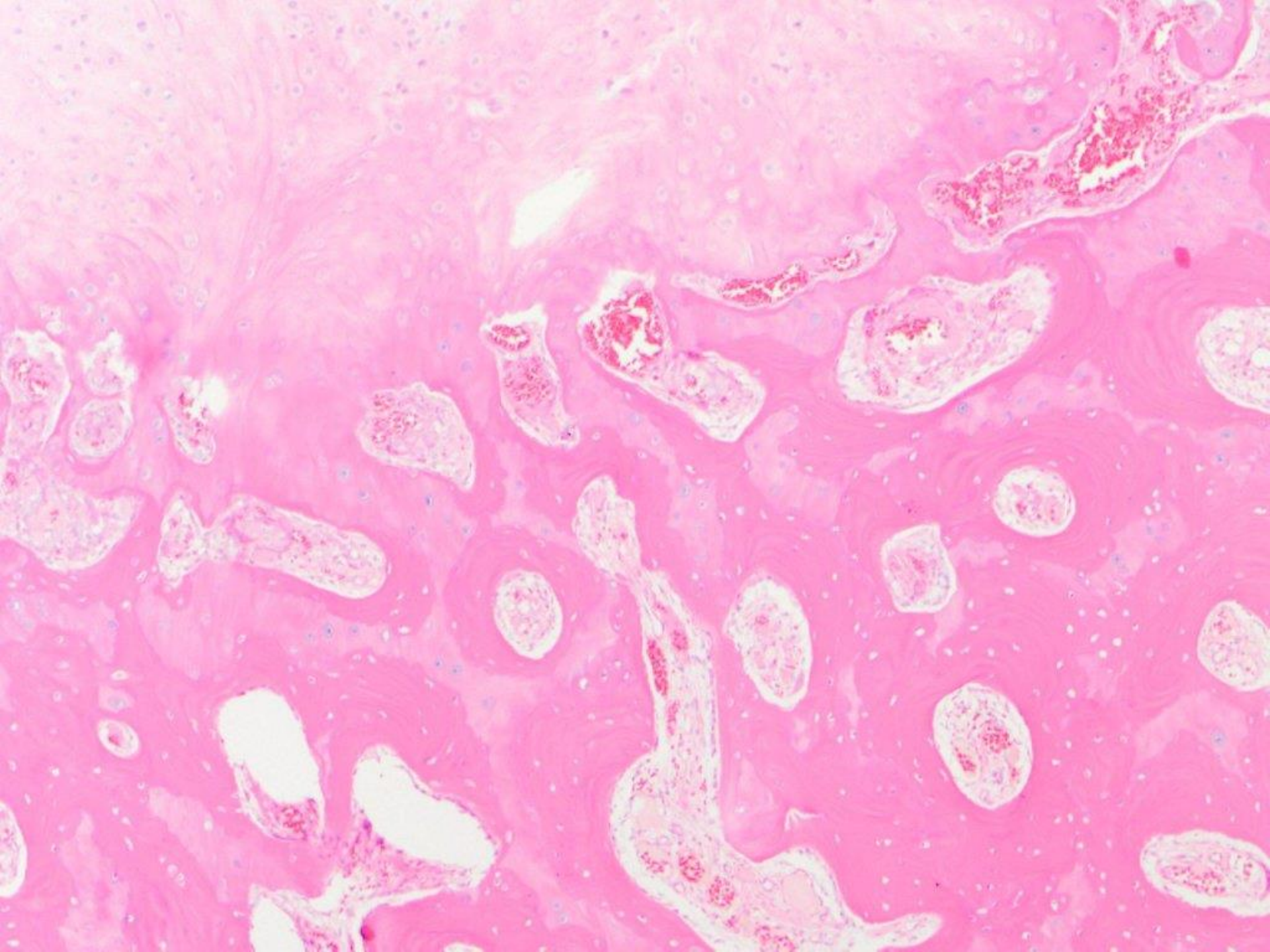
*Diplomate, American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology*

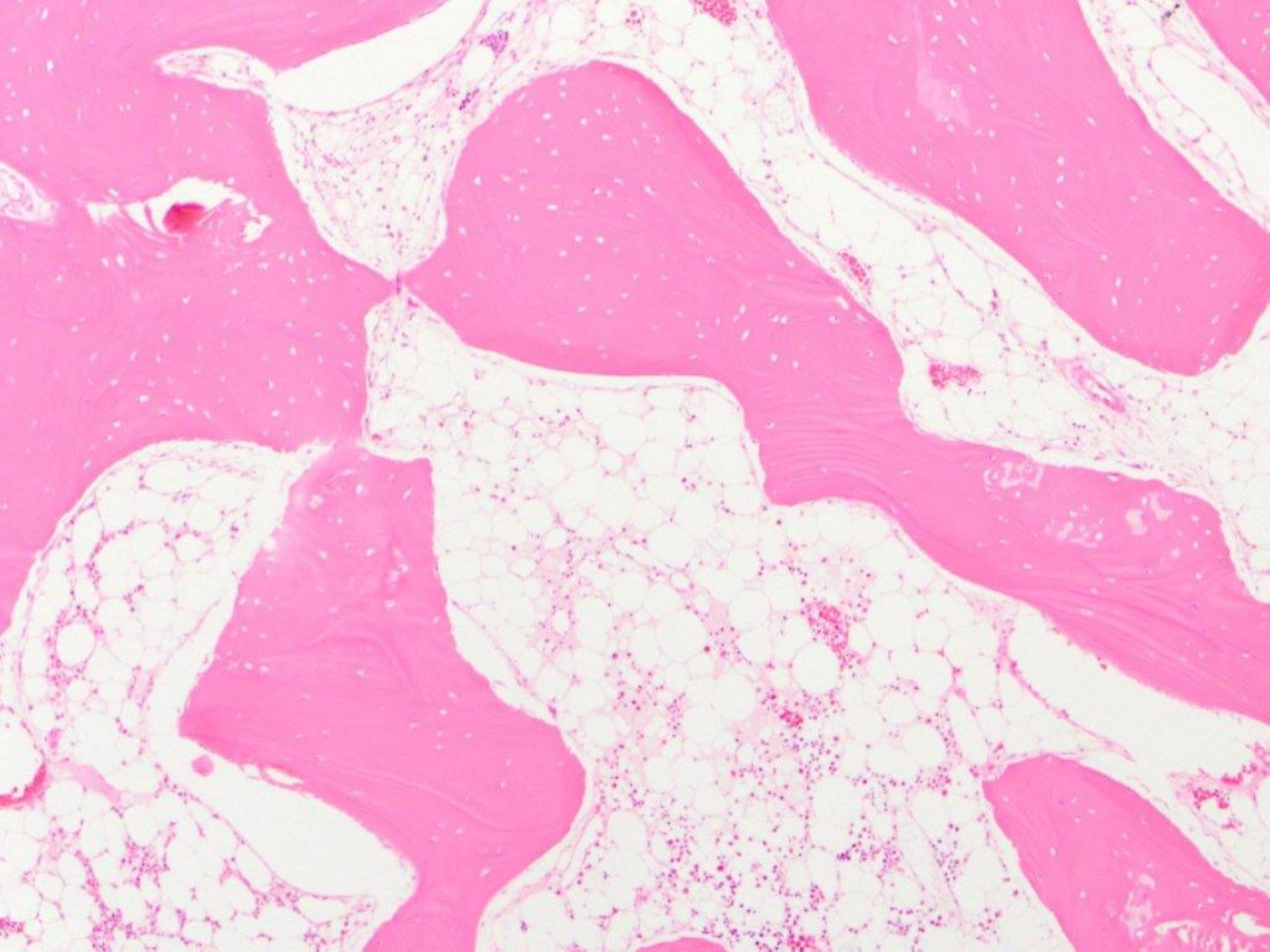
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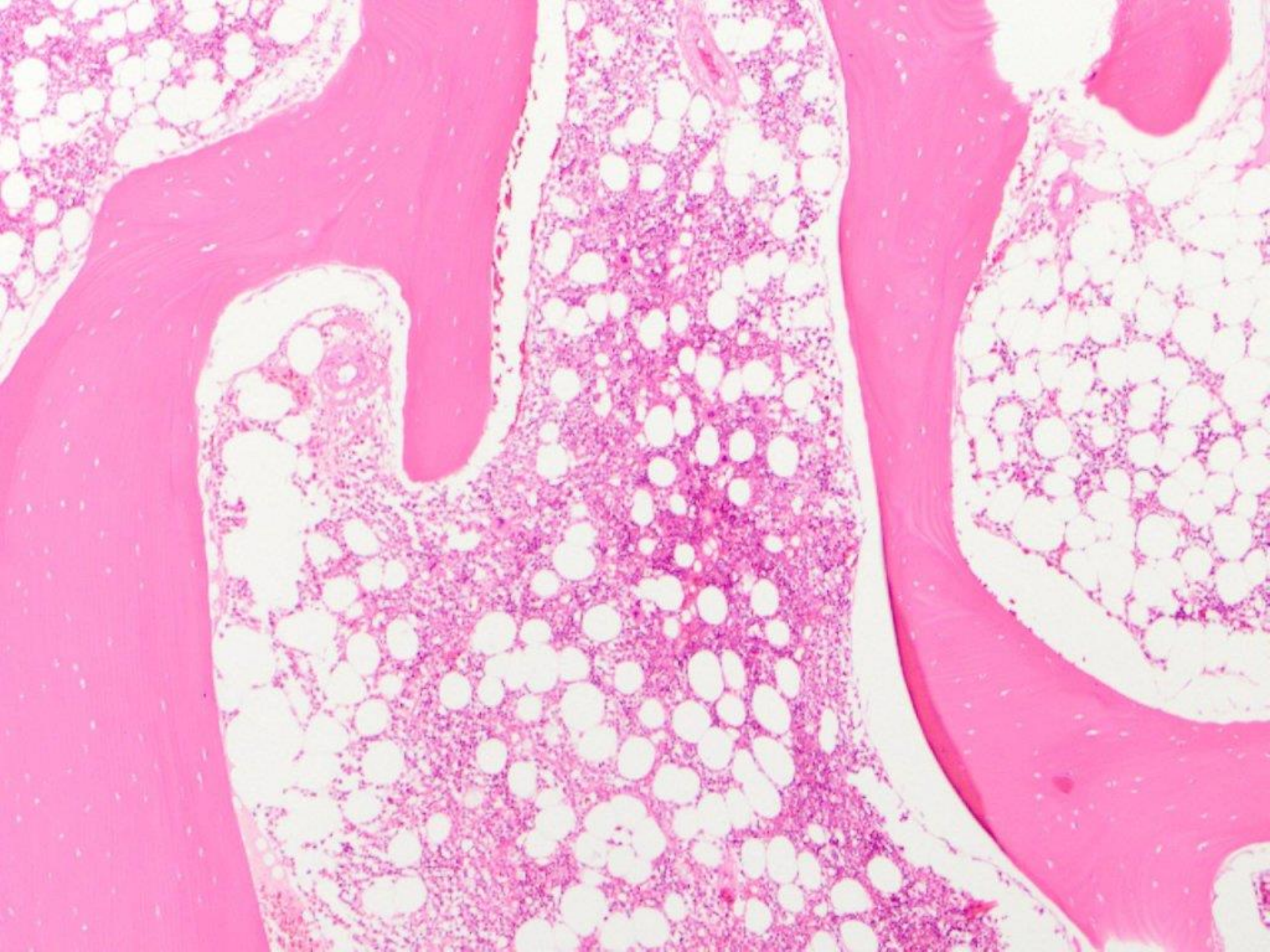


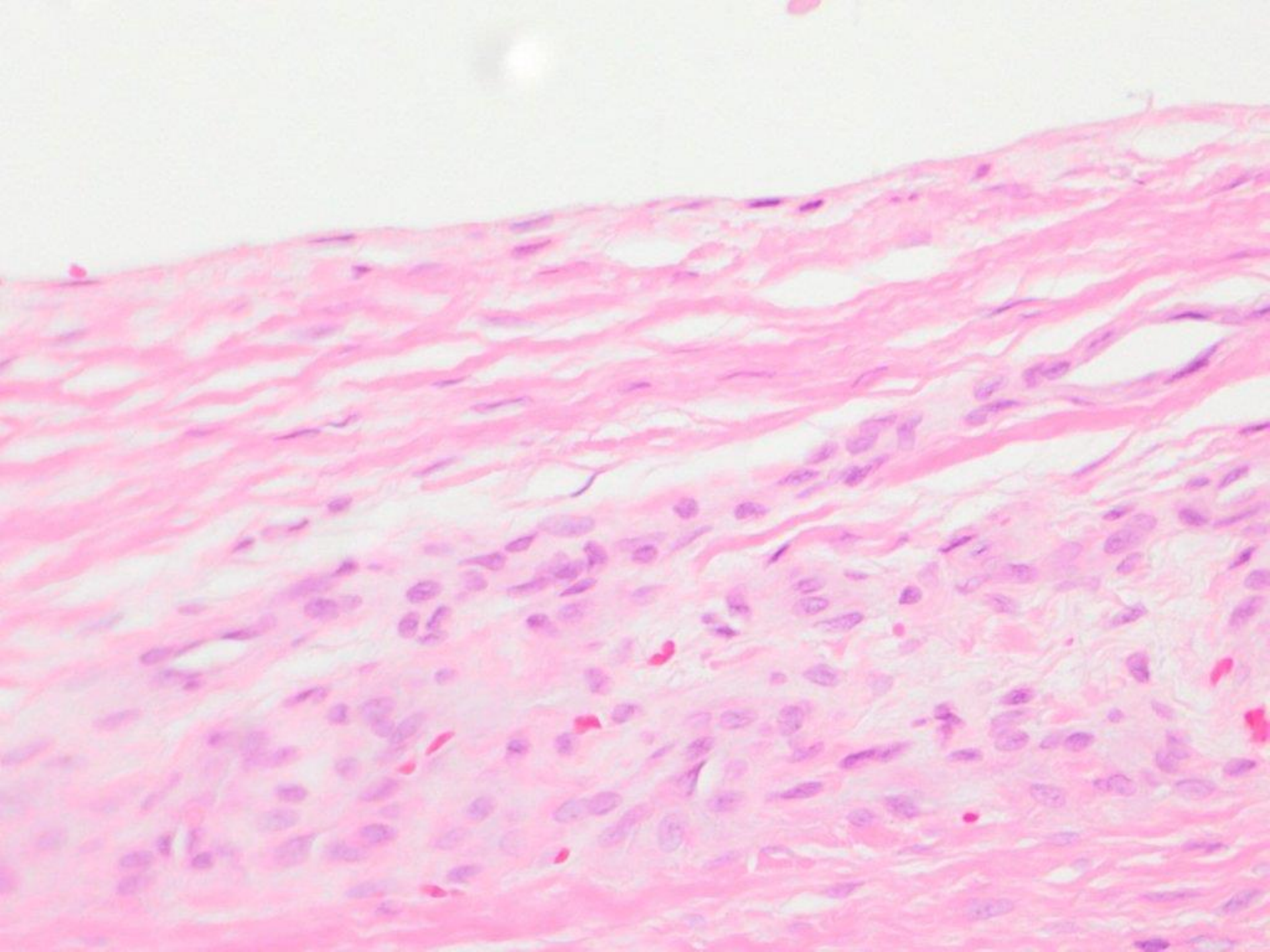
condyle

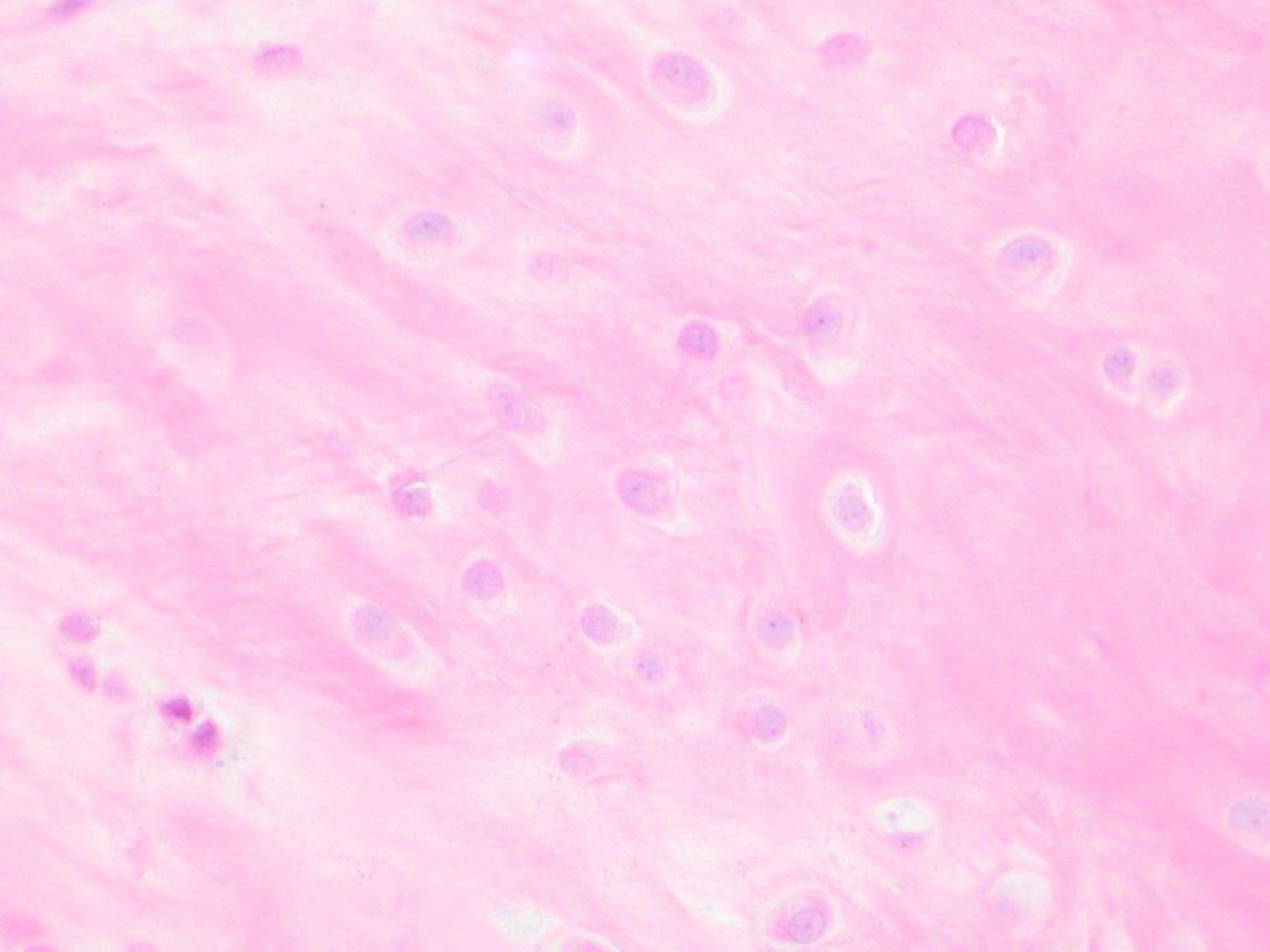




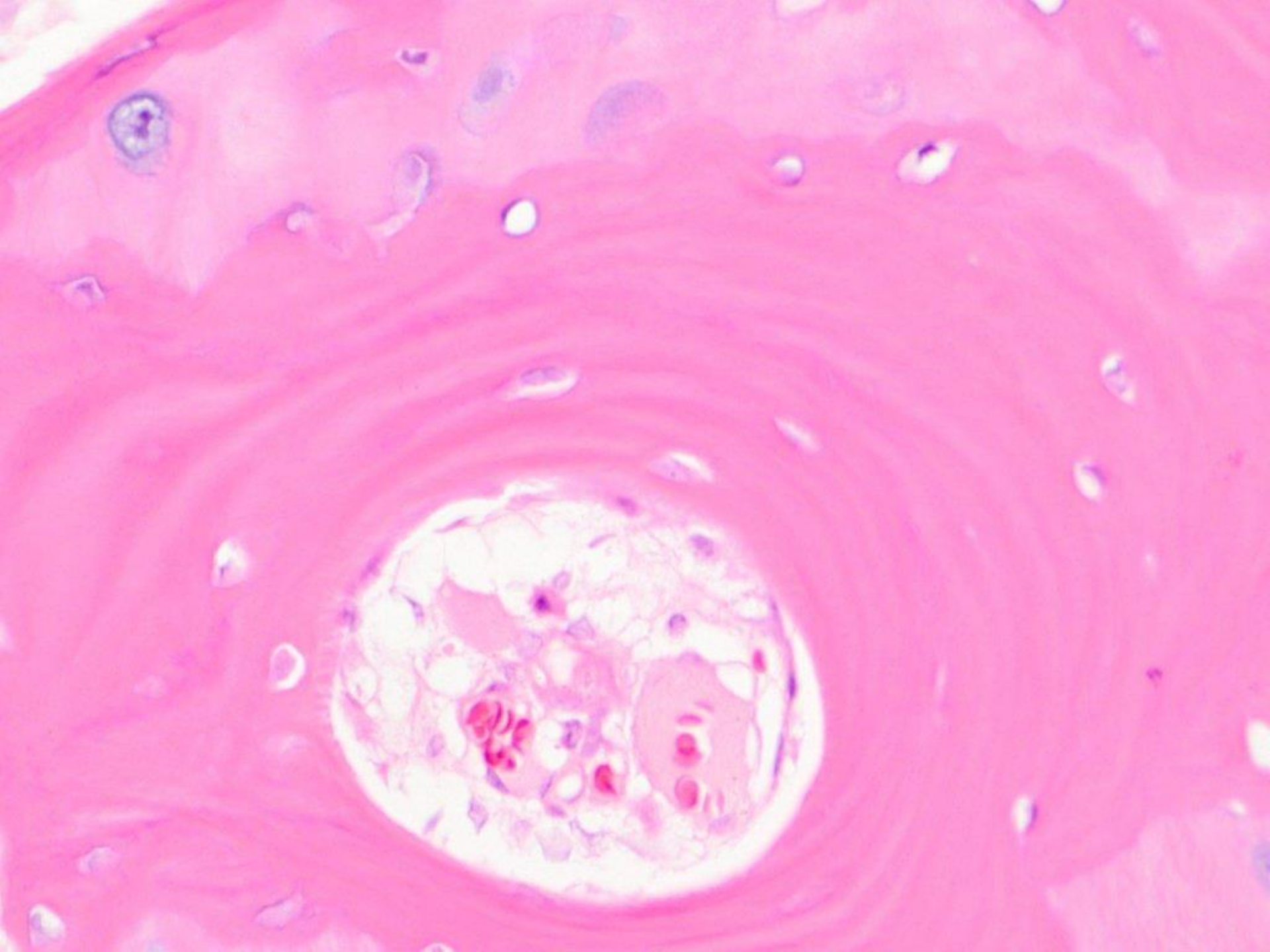


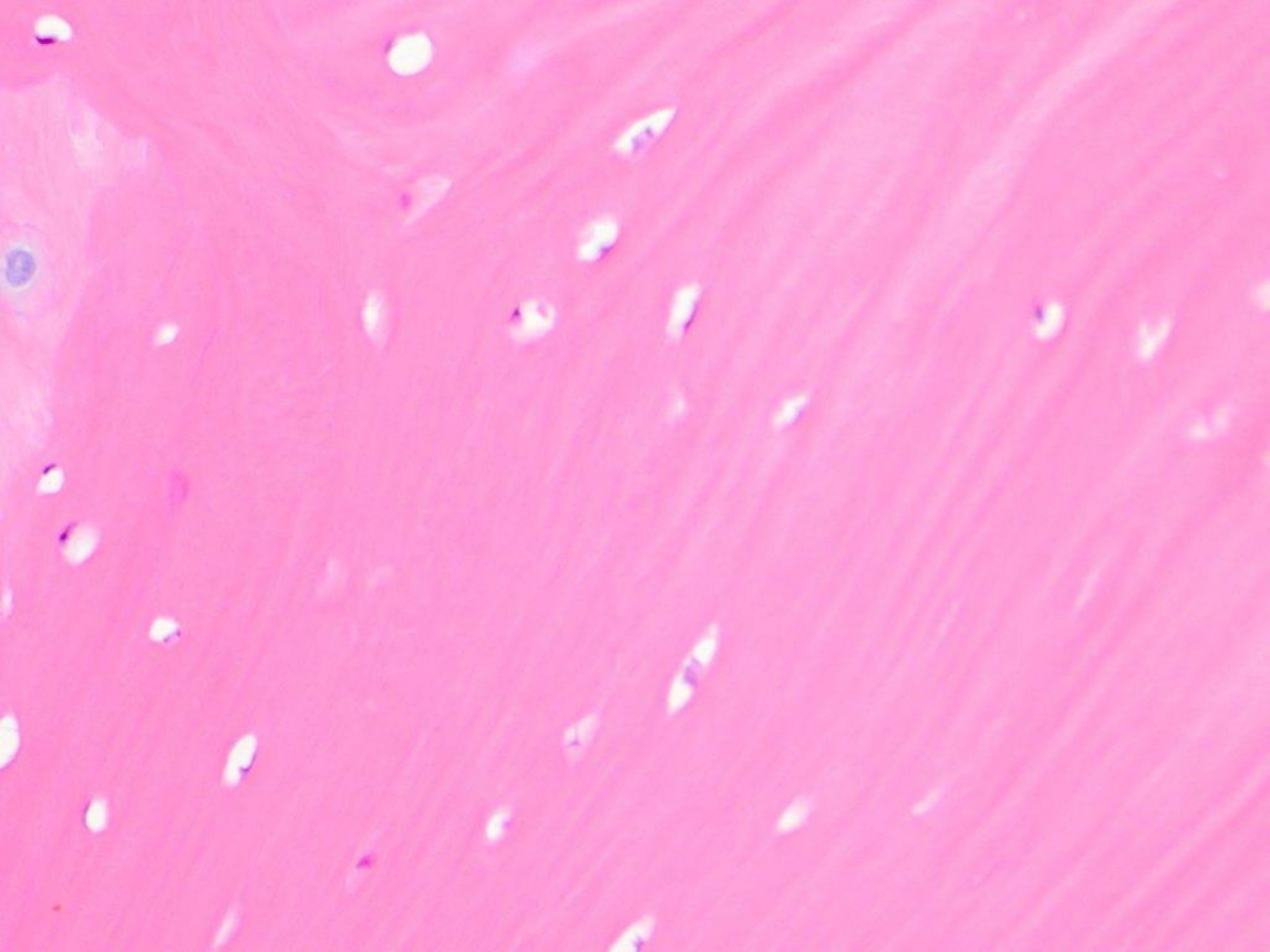


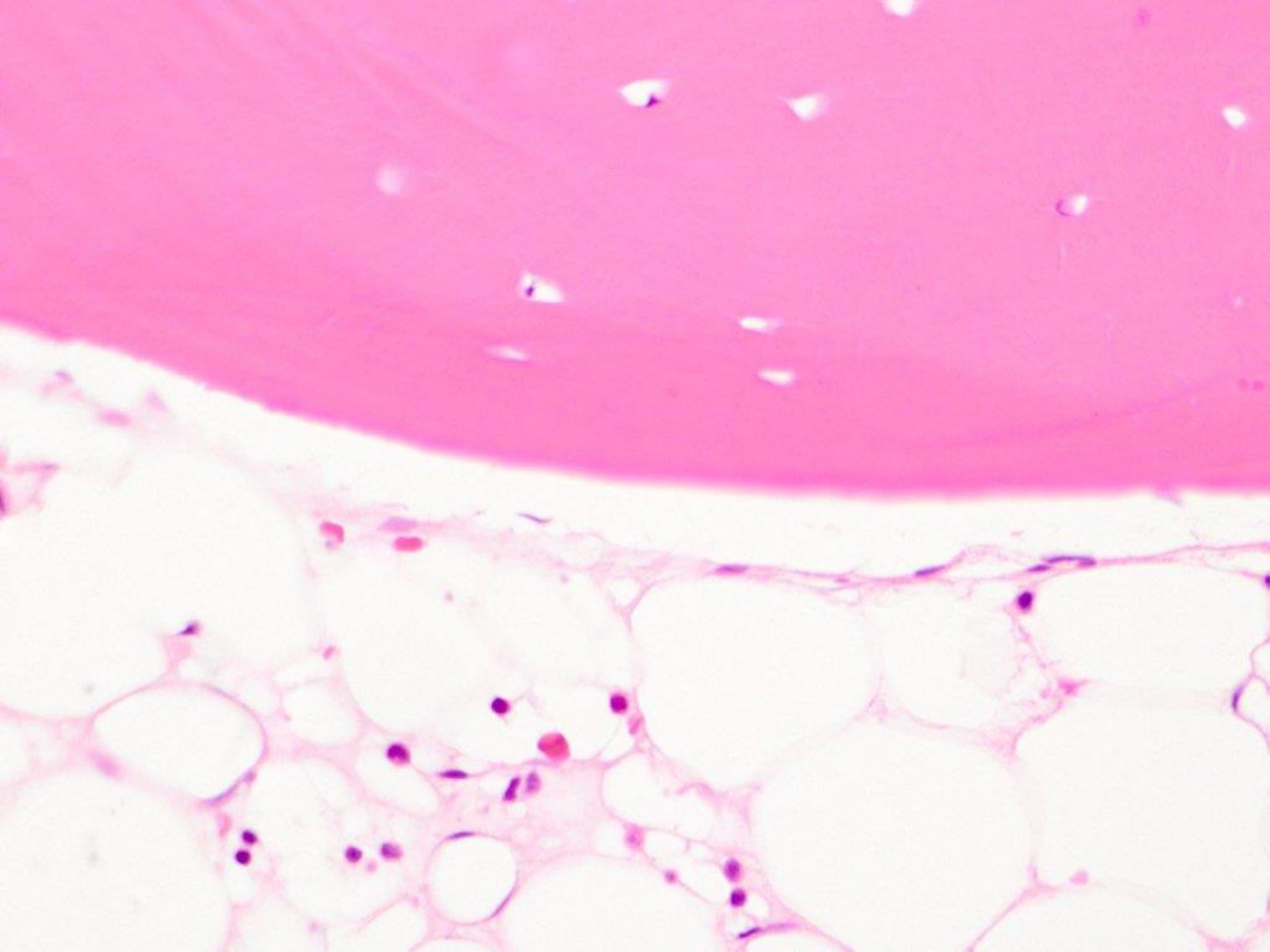


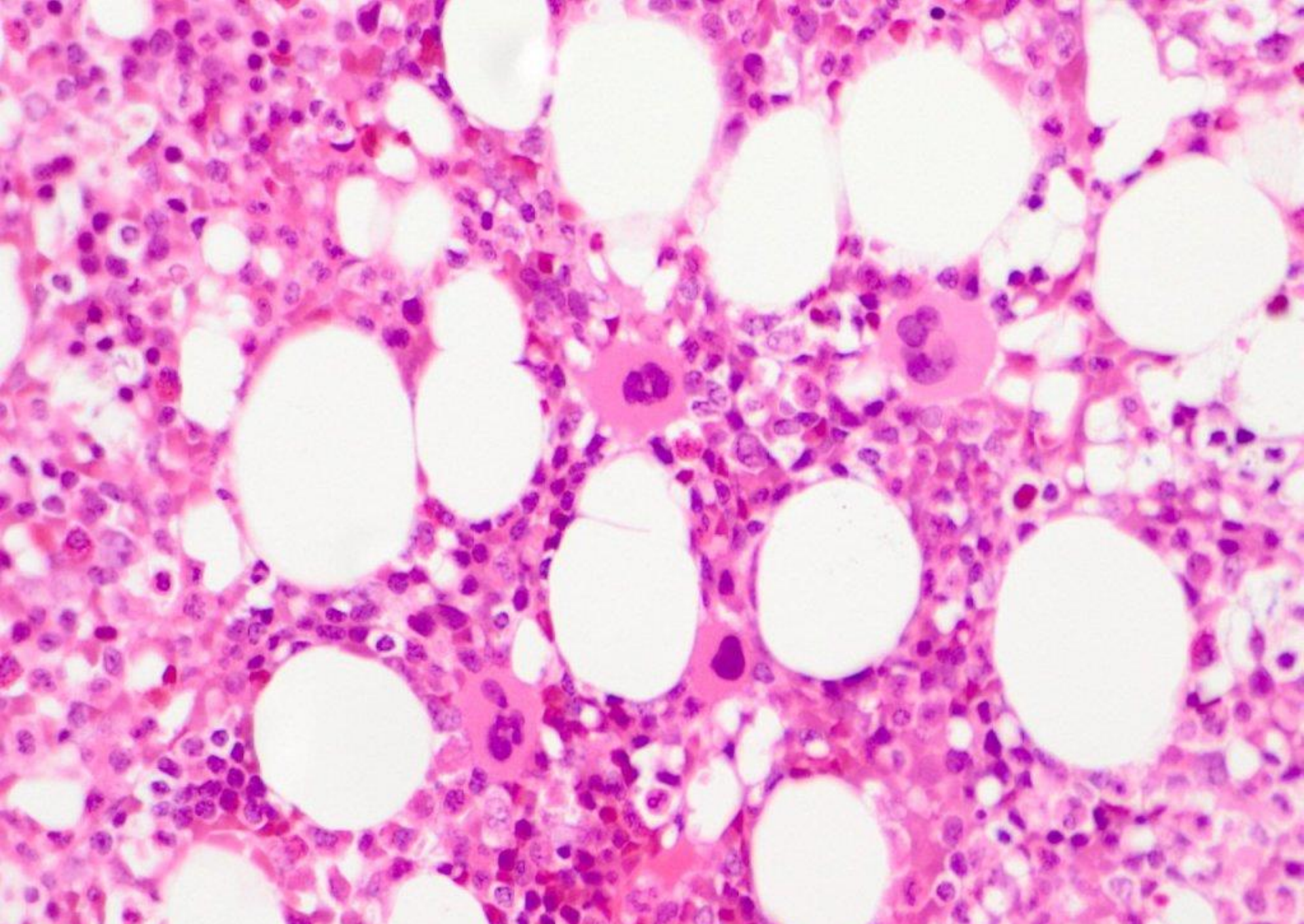




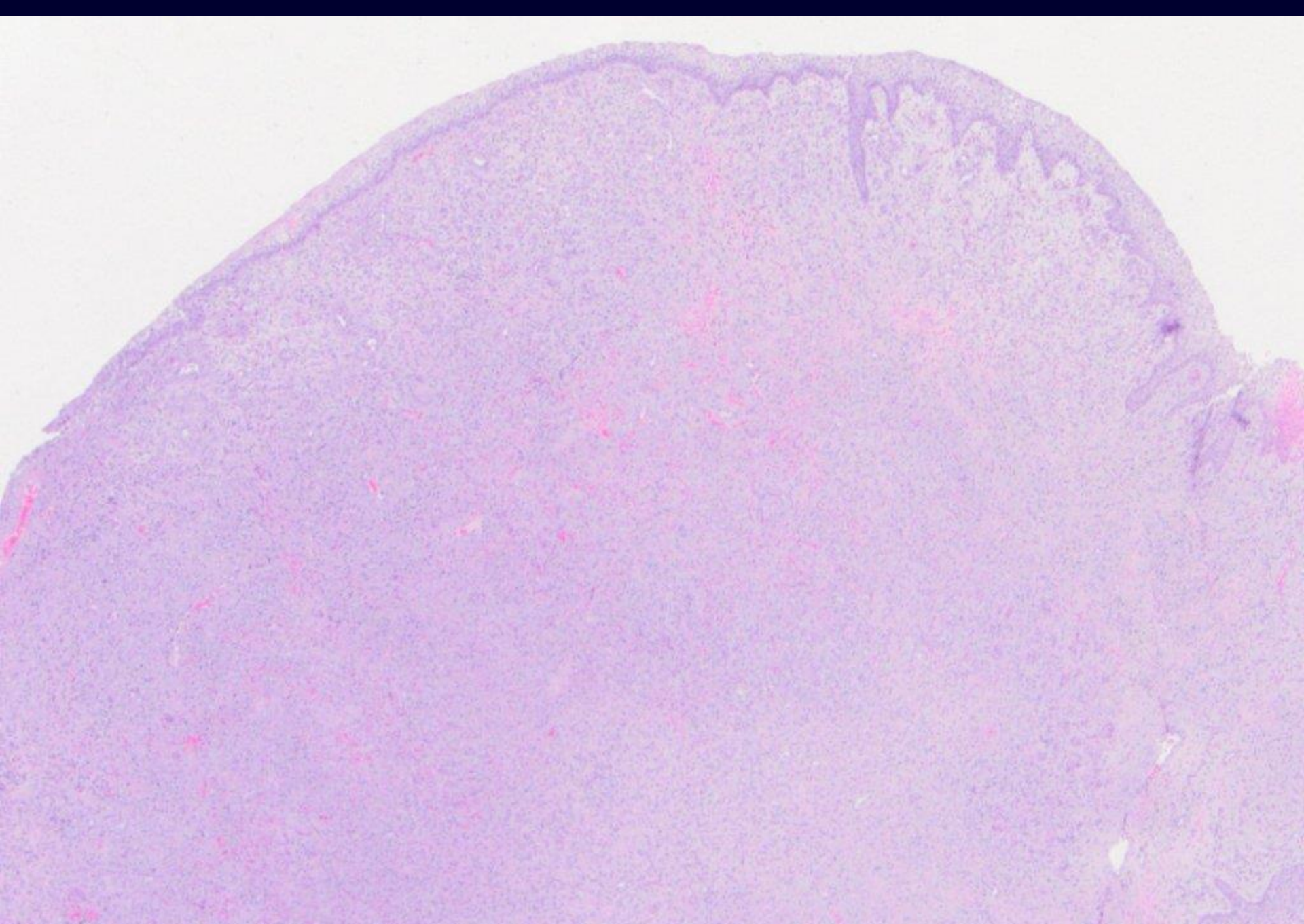




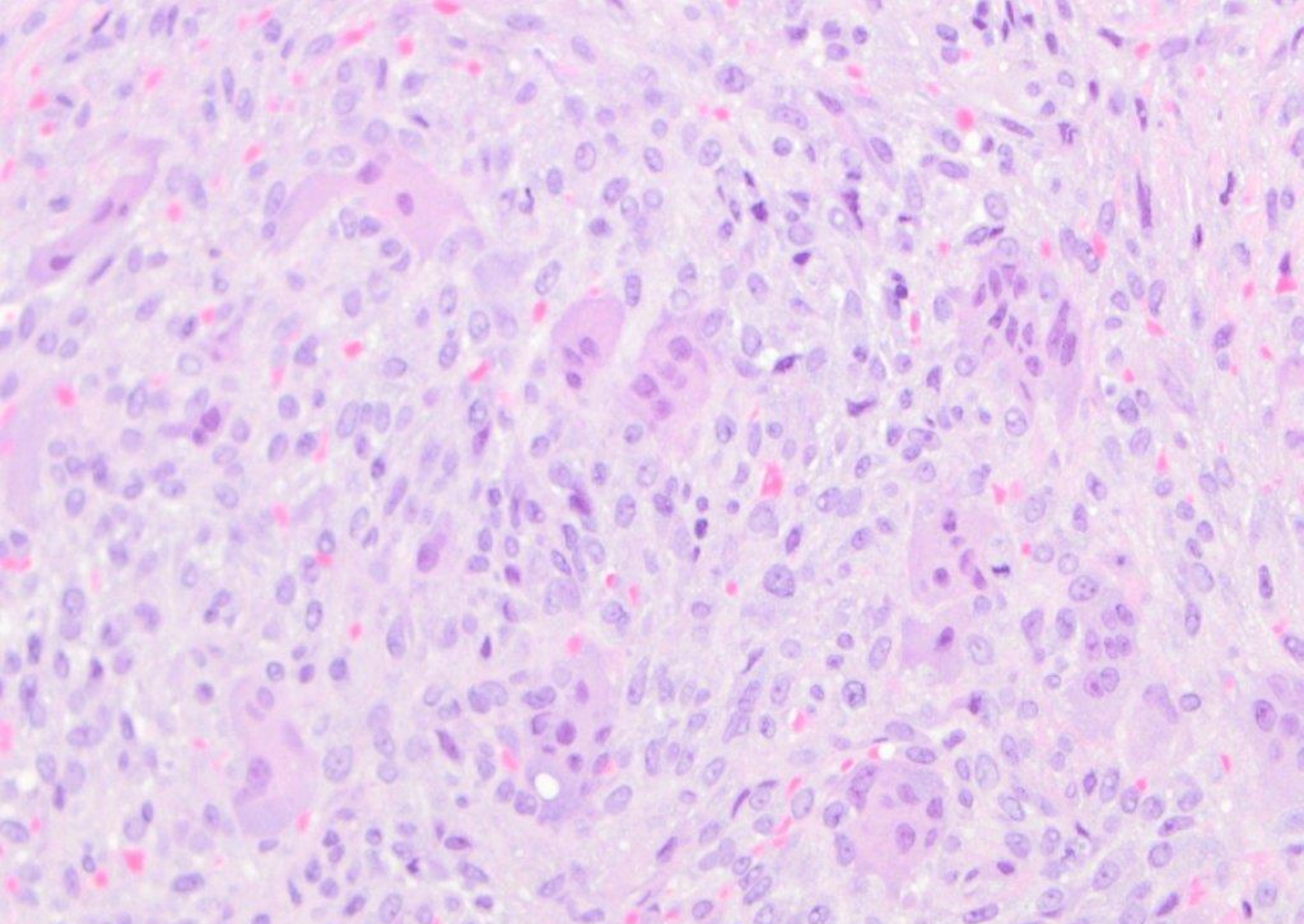




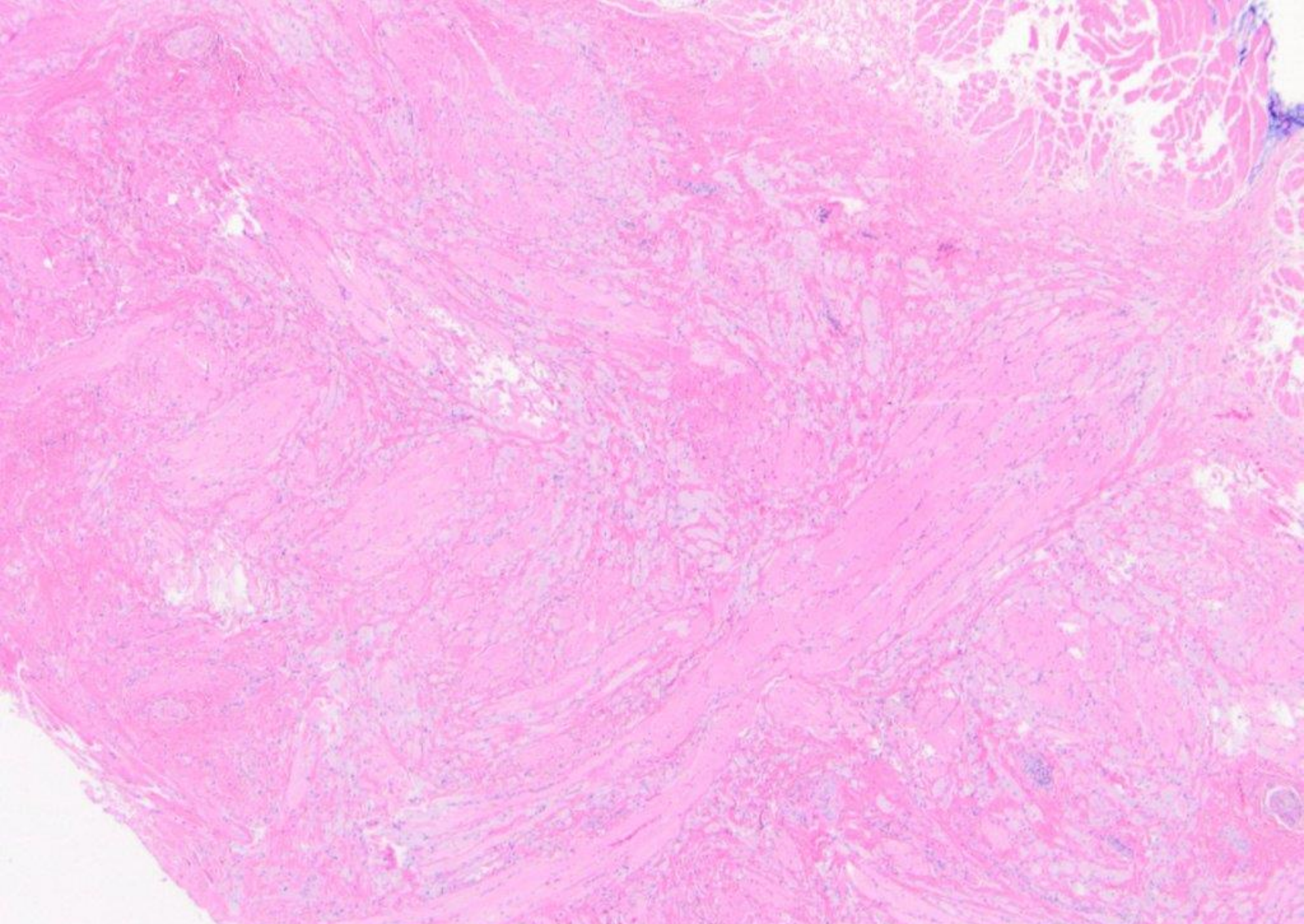
osteochondroma (also showing fatty and hematopoietic marrow)



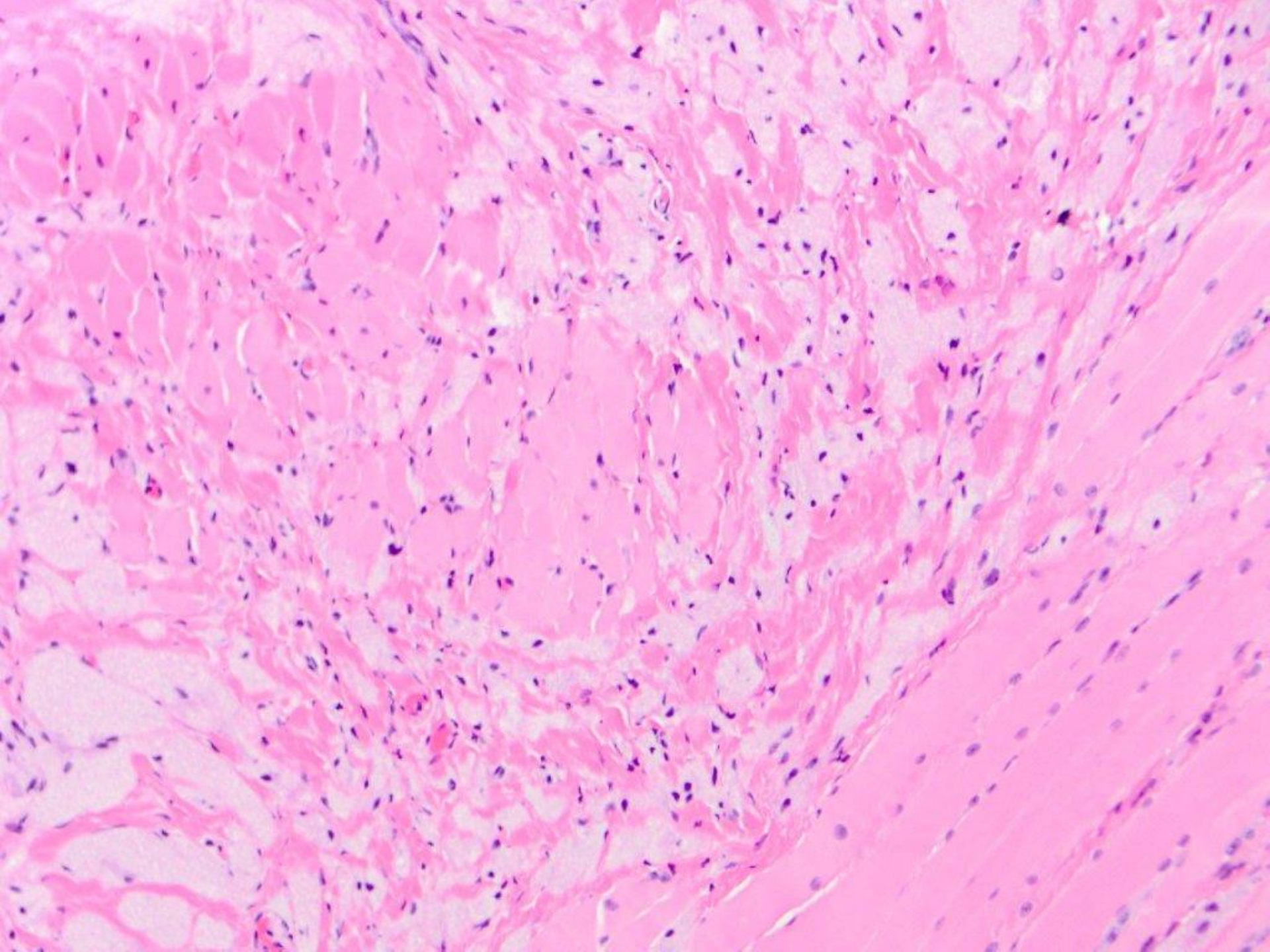
gingiva



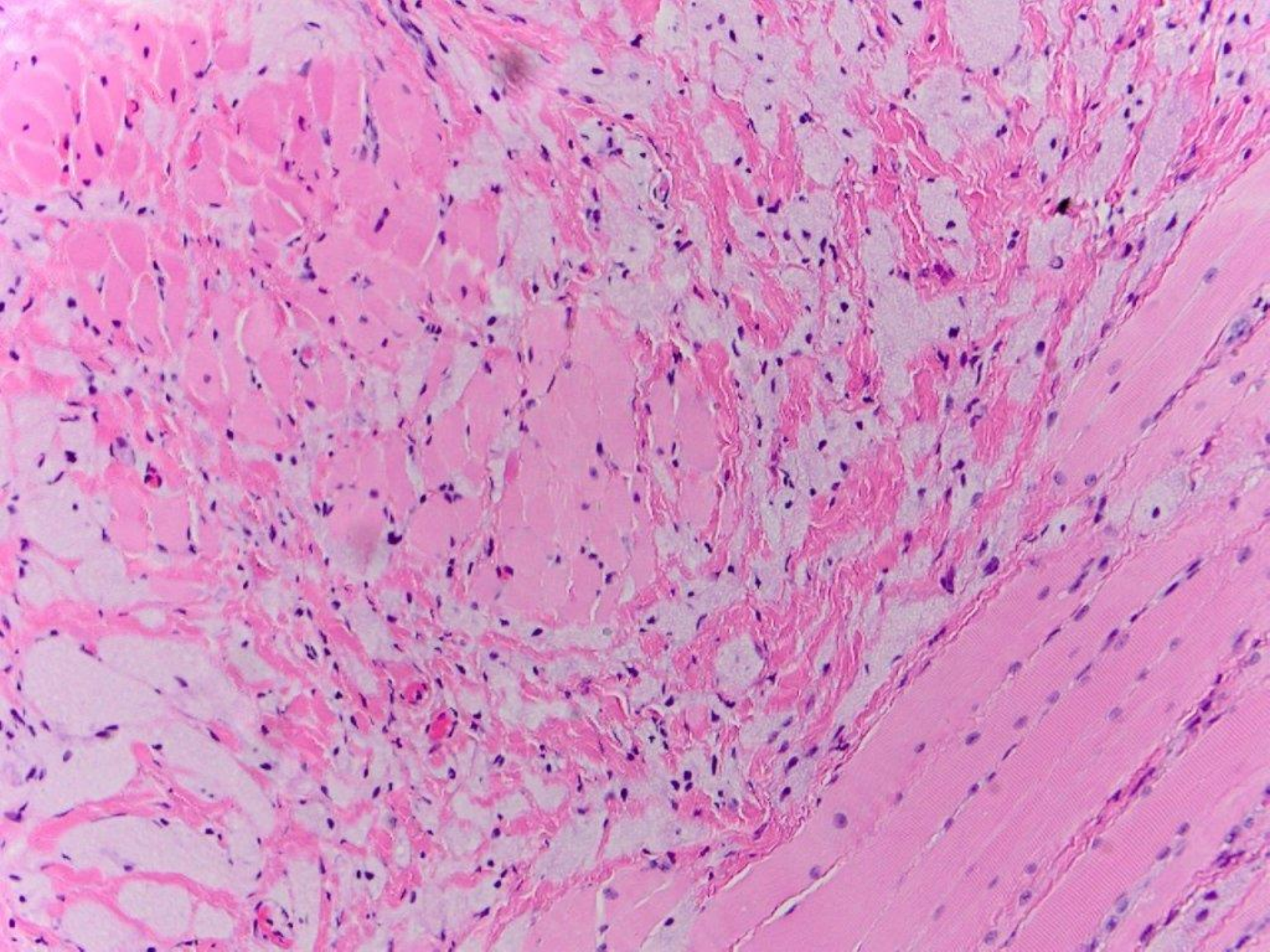
ulcerated peripheral giant cell granuloma

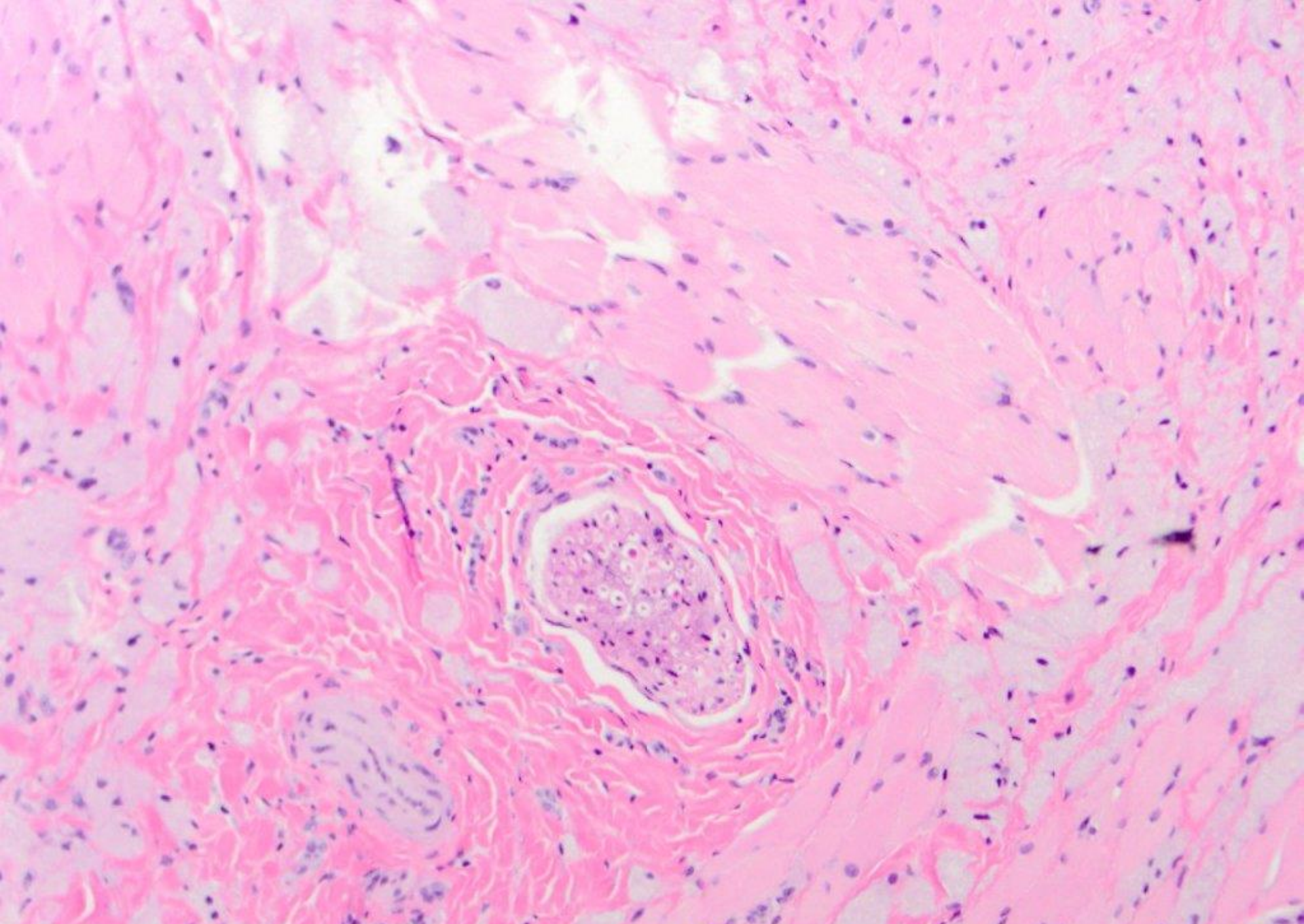


tongue

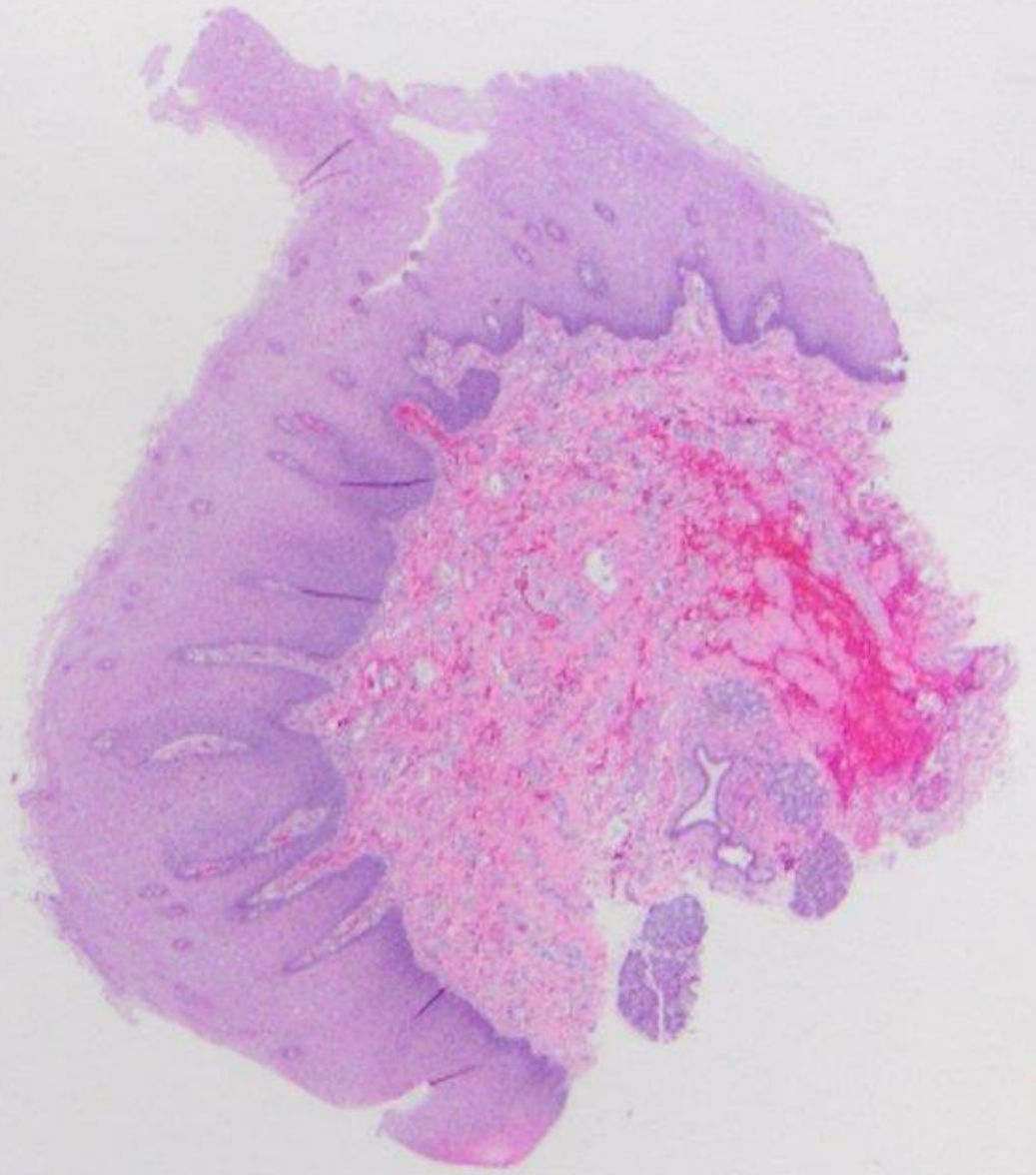
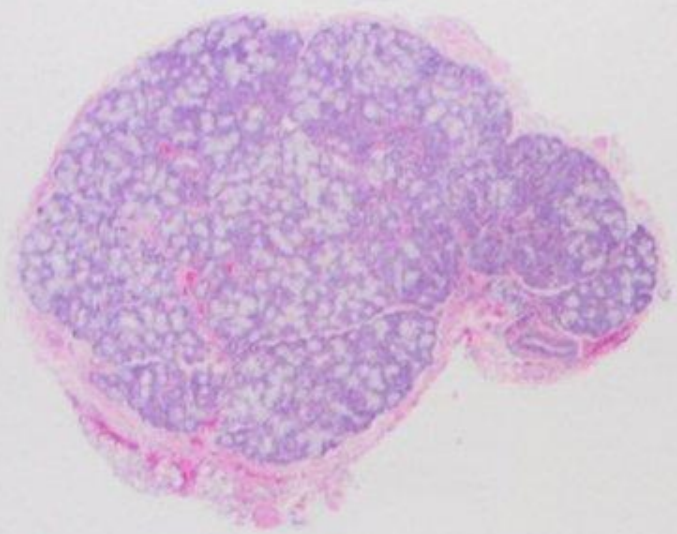




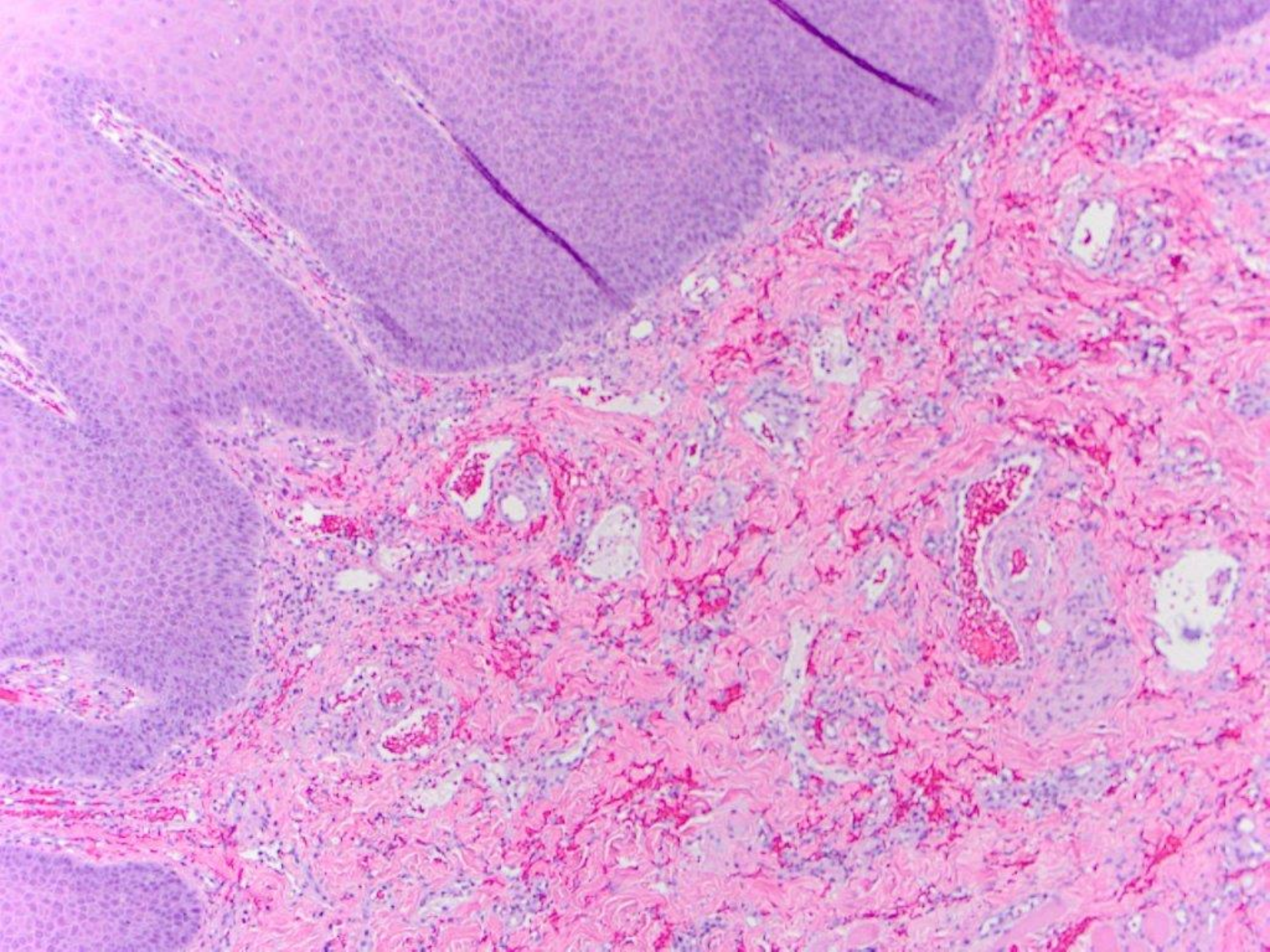


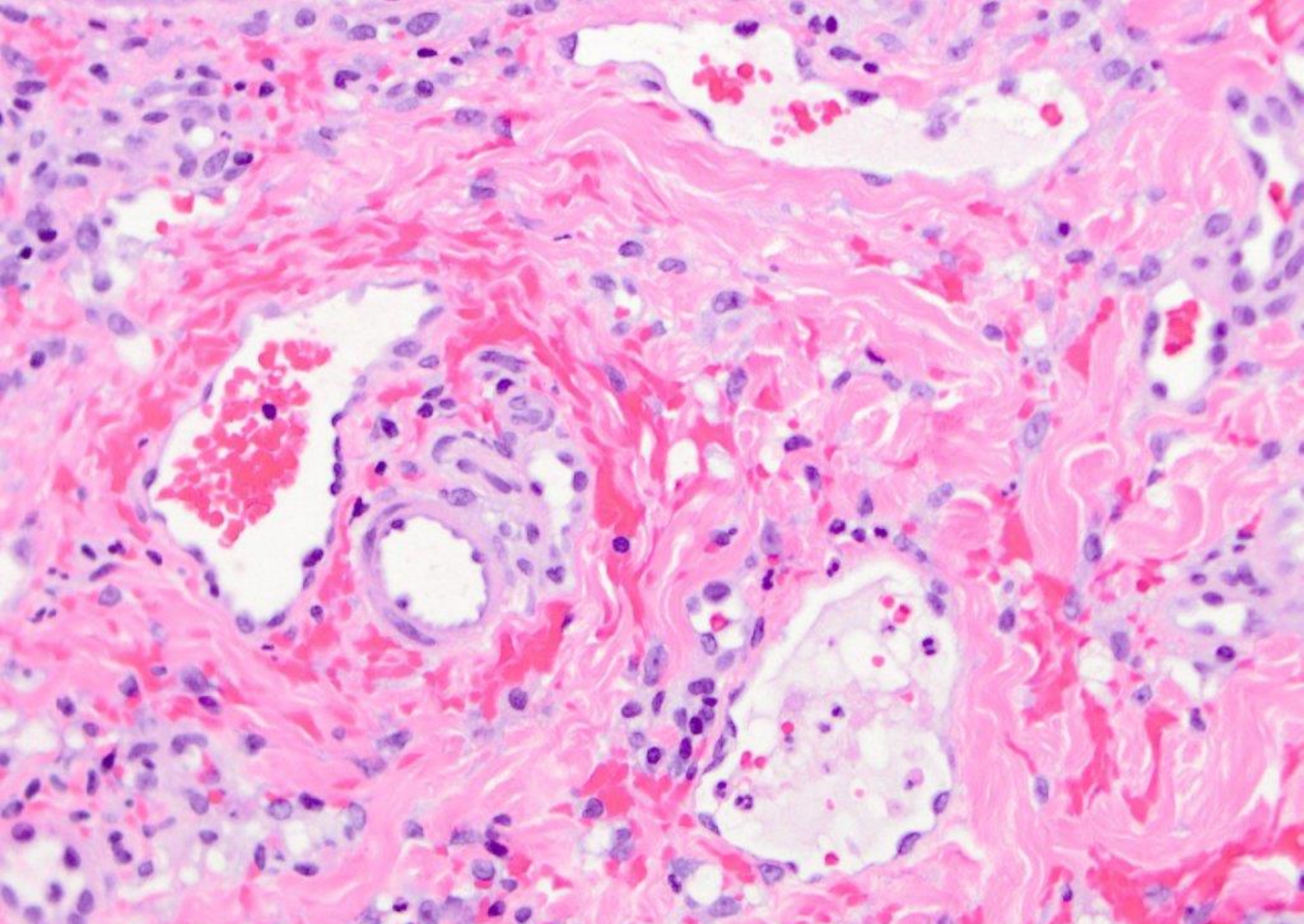


granular cell tumor

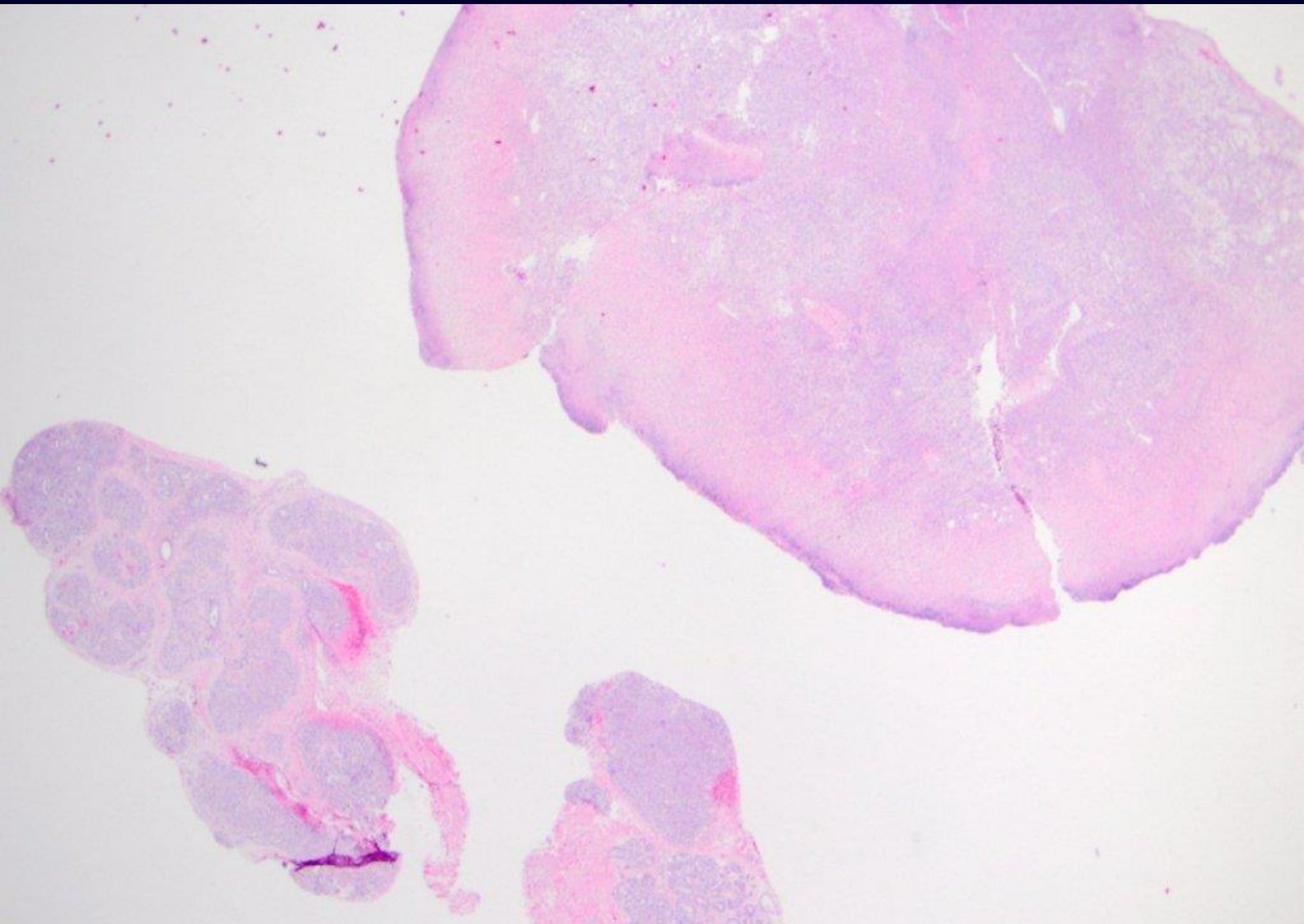


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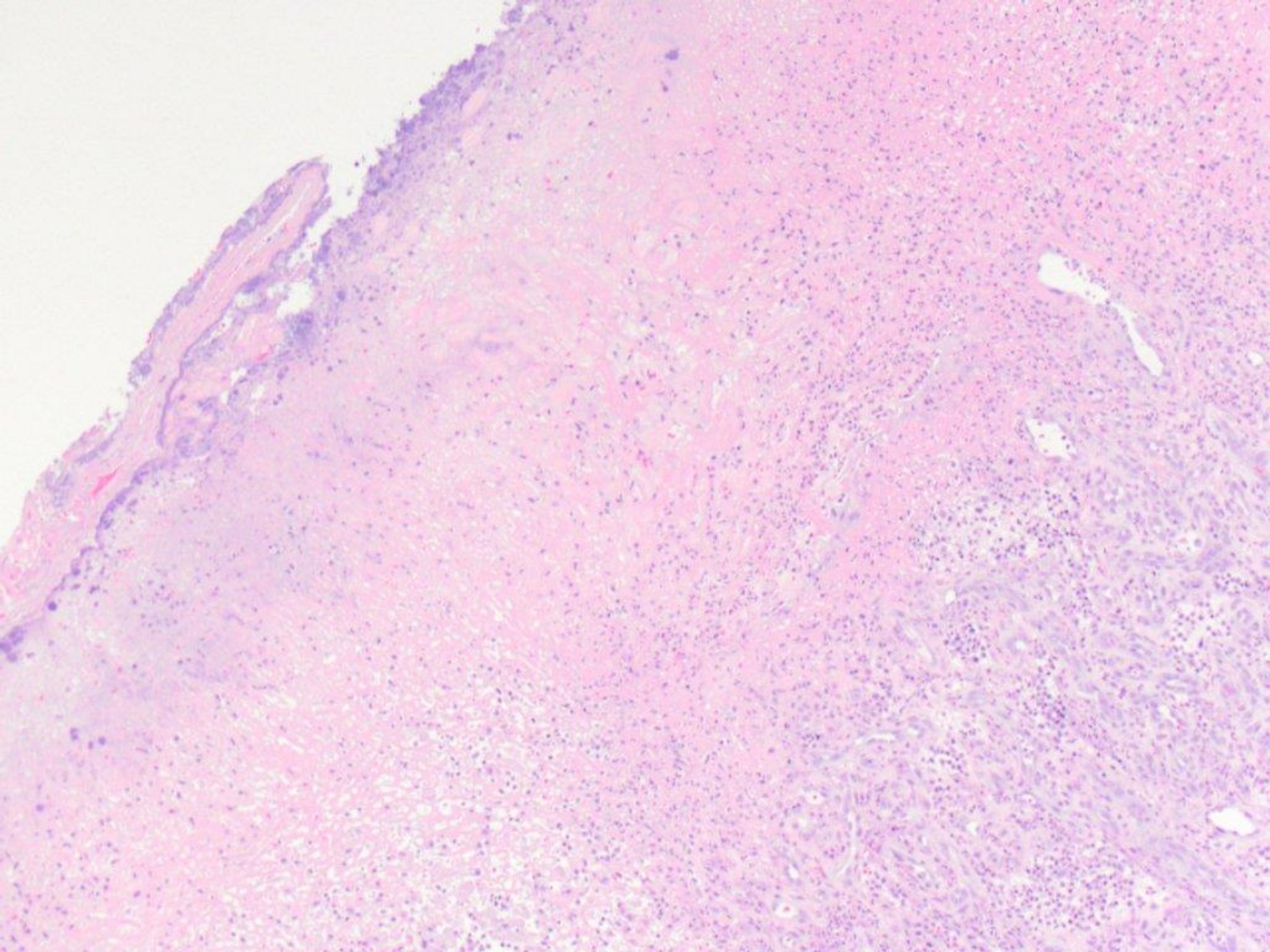


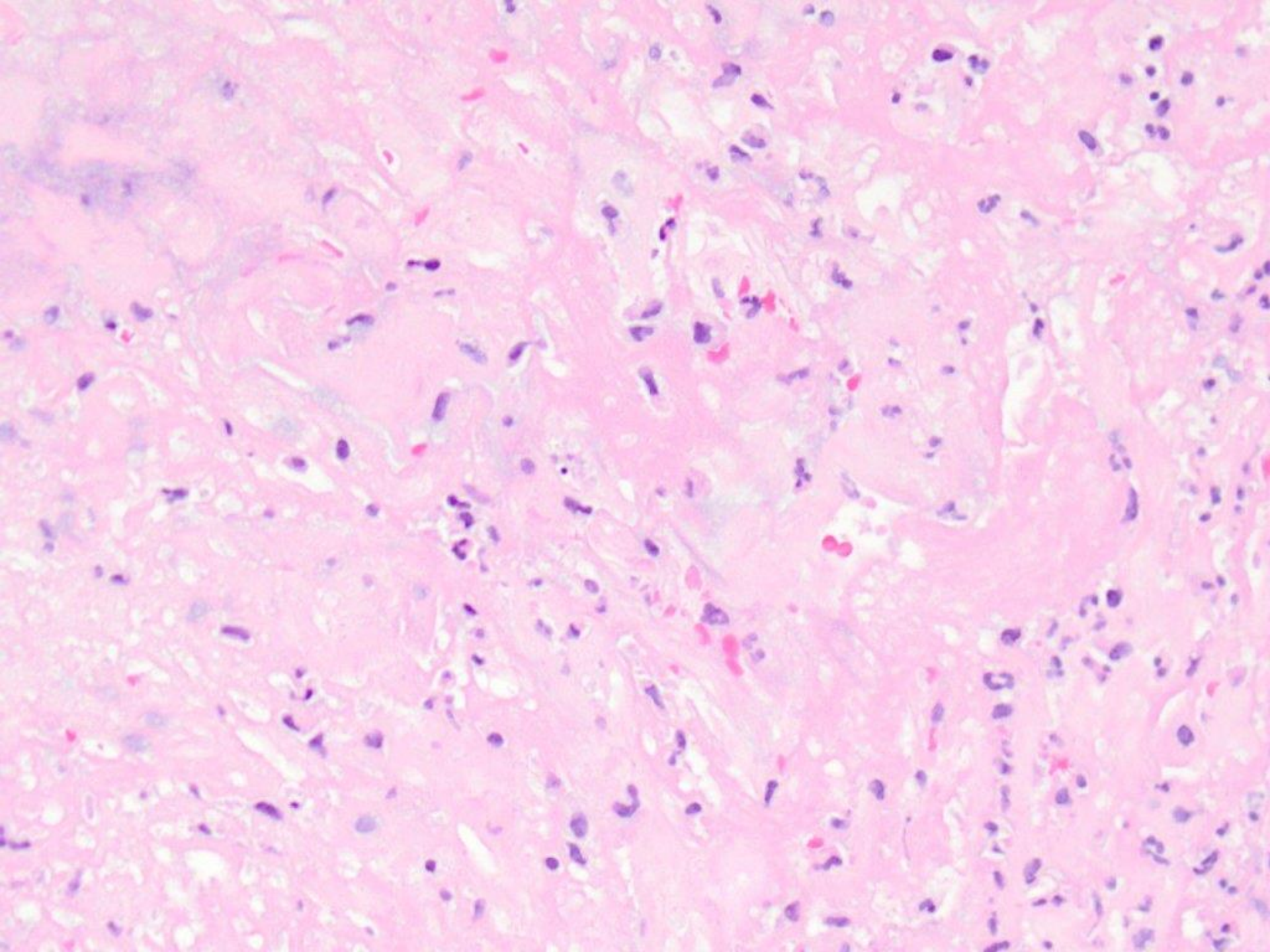


capillary hemangioma

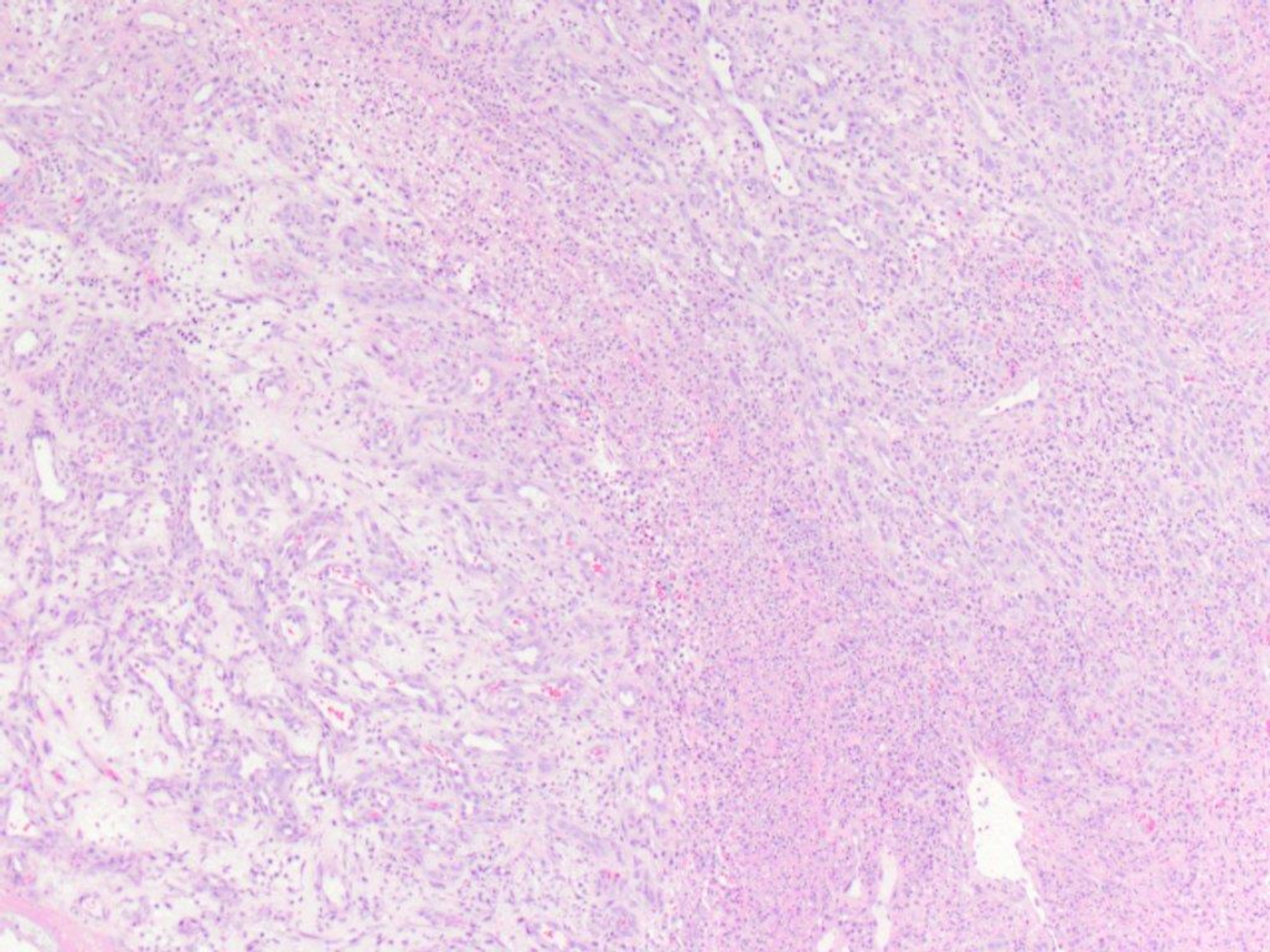


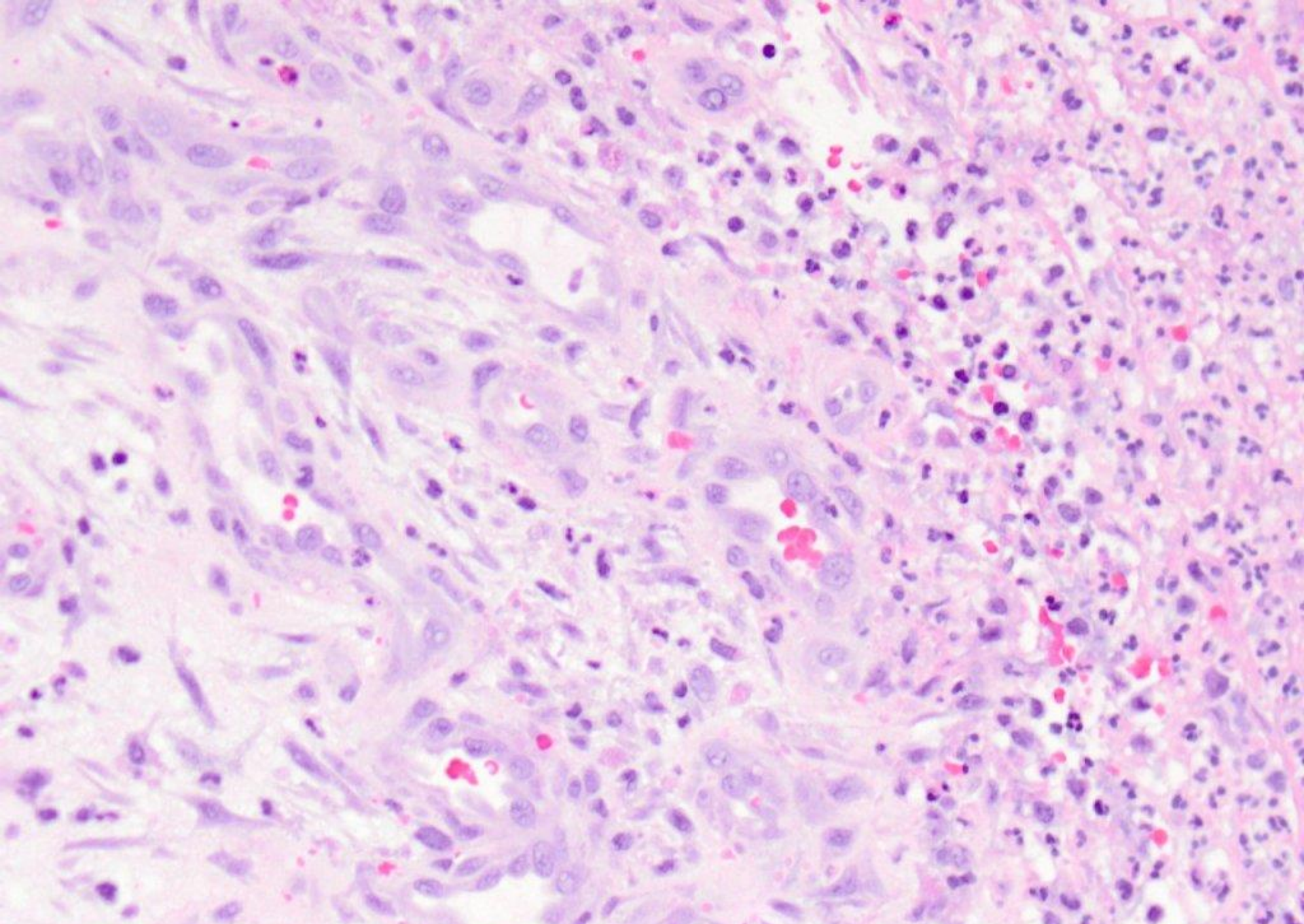
lower lip



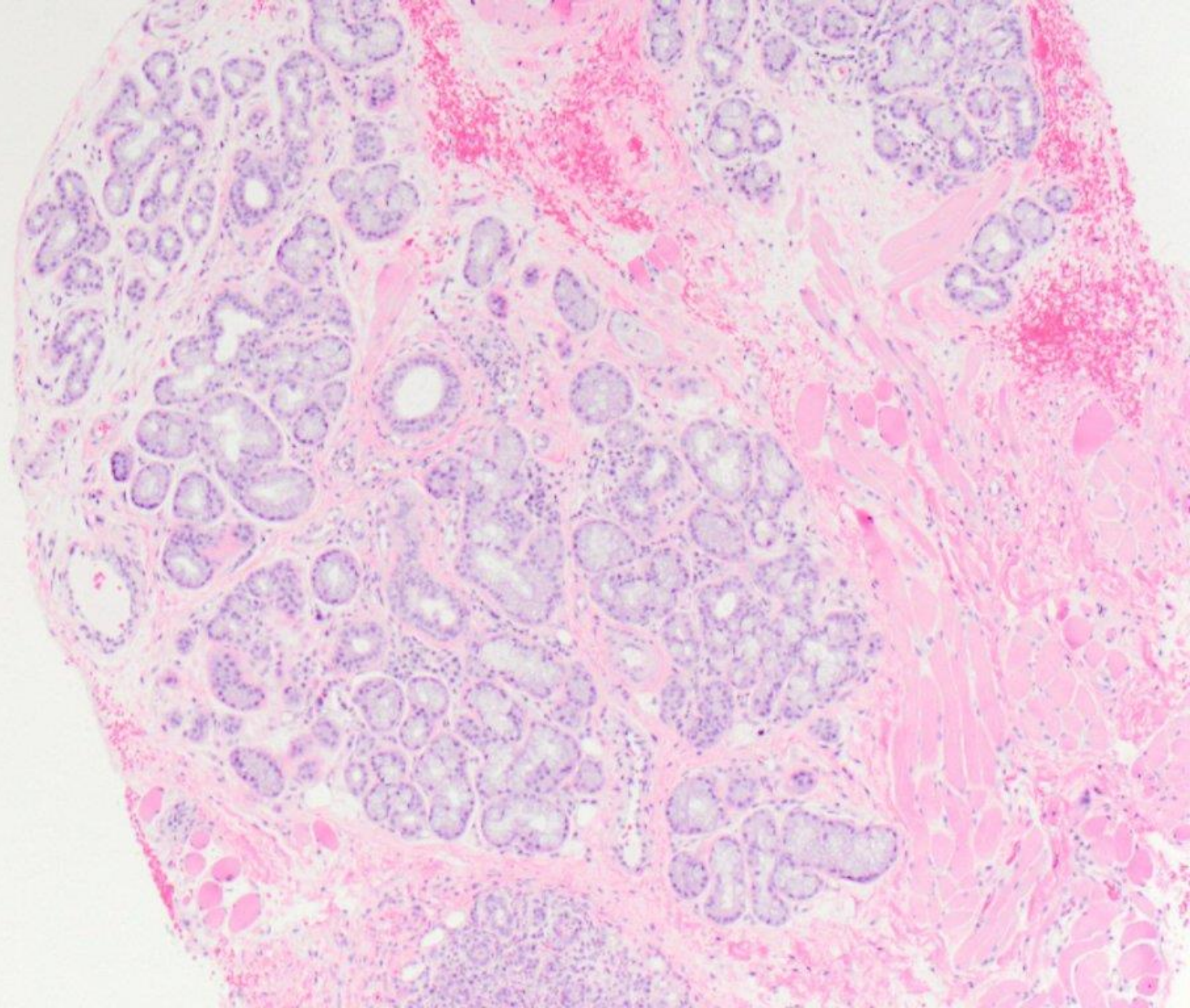


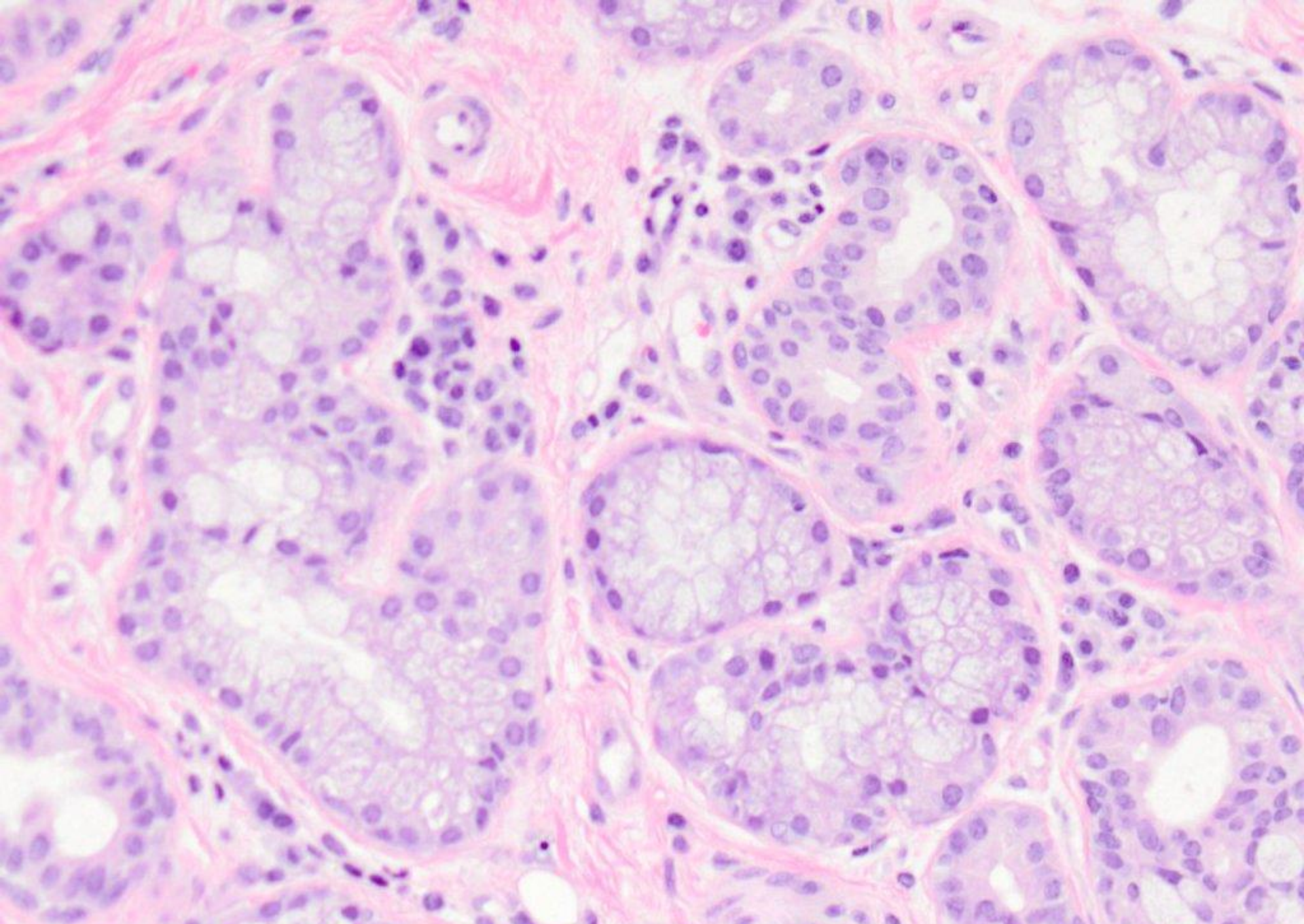




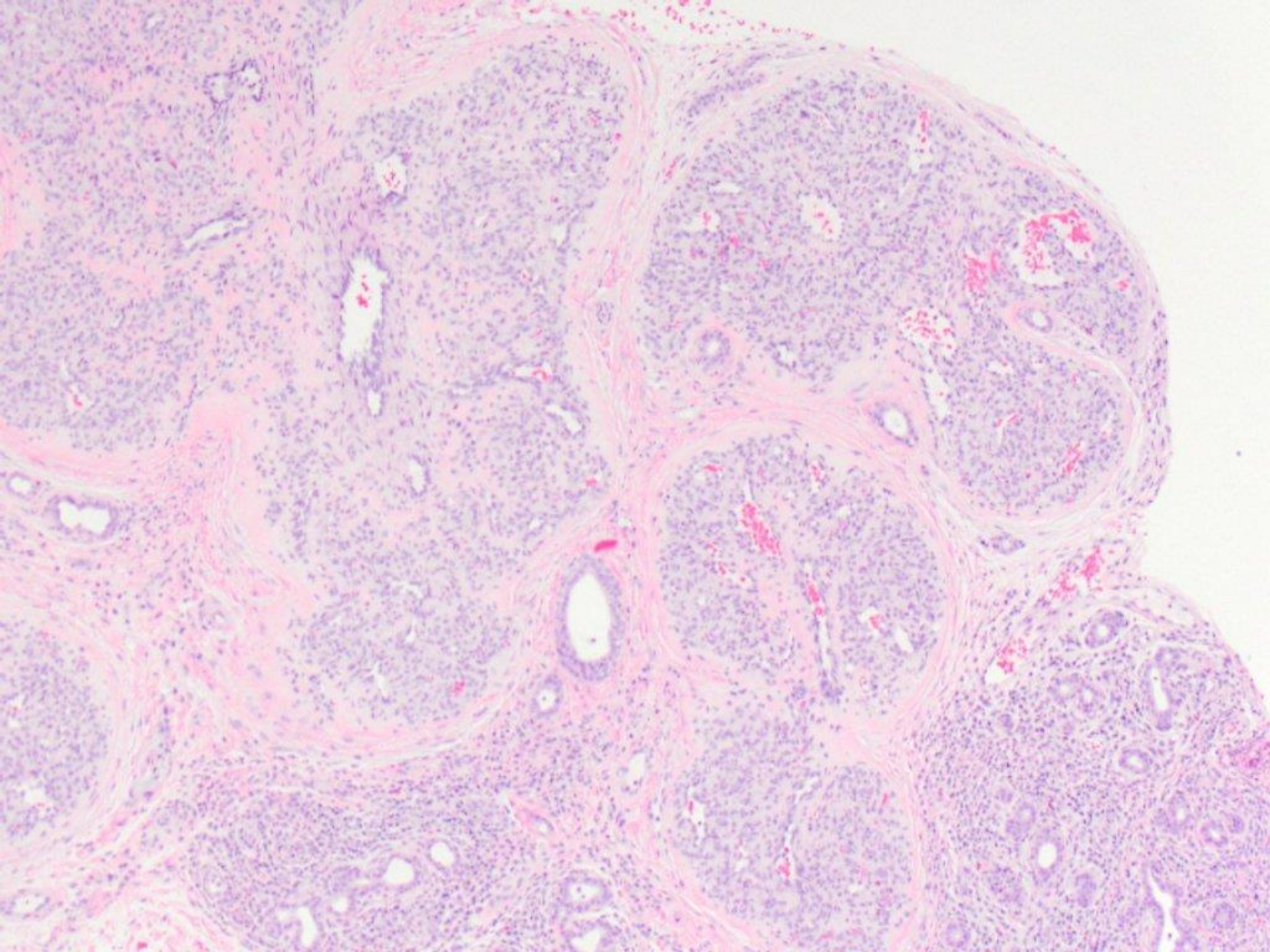


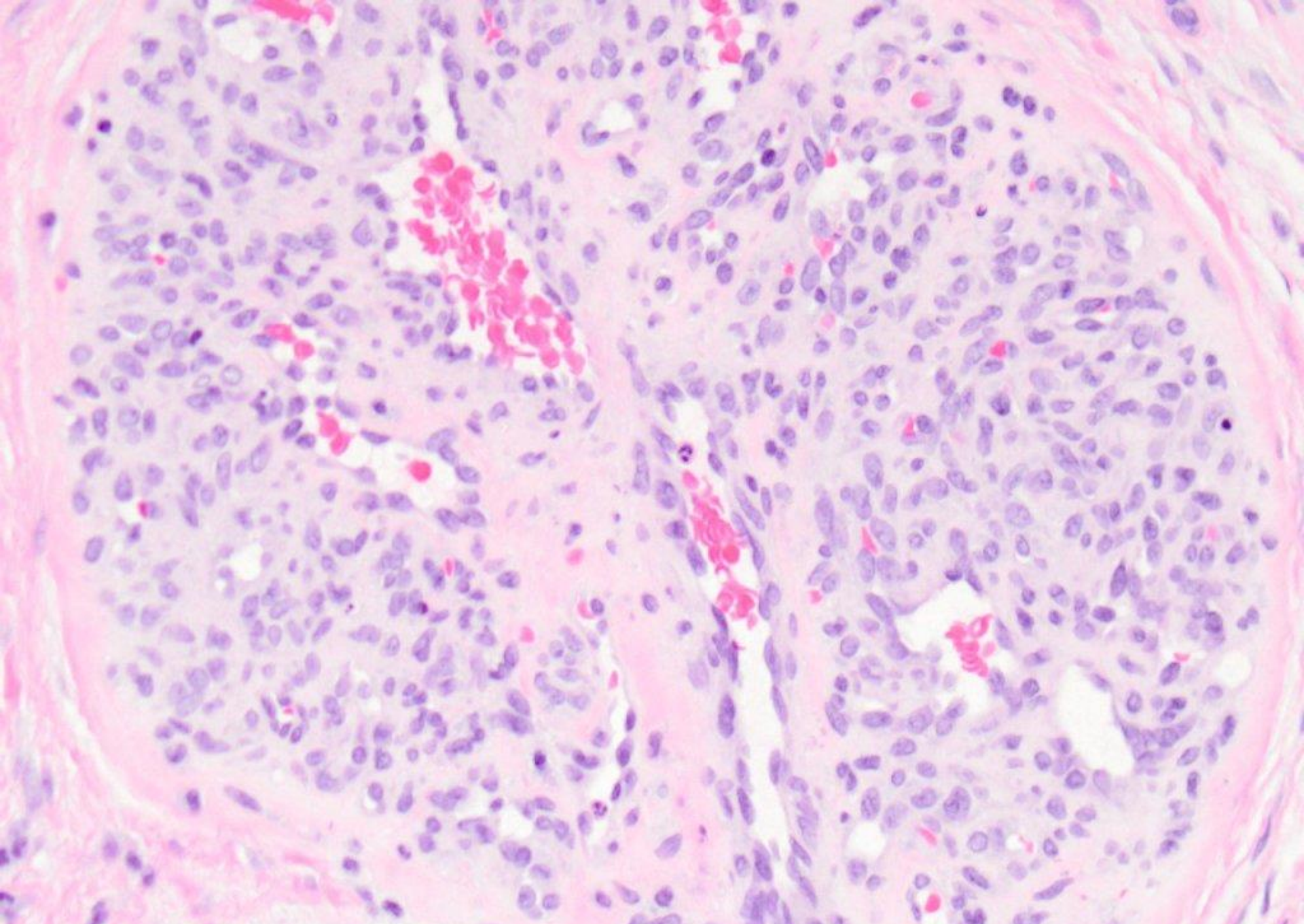
Part 1: ulcerated pyogenic granuloma



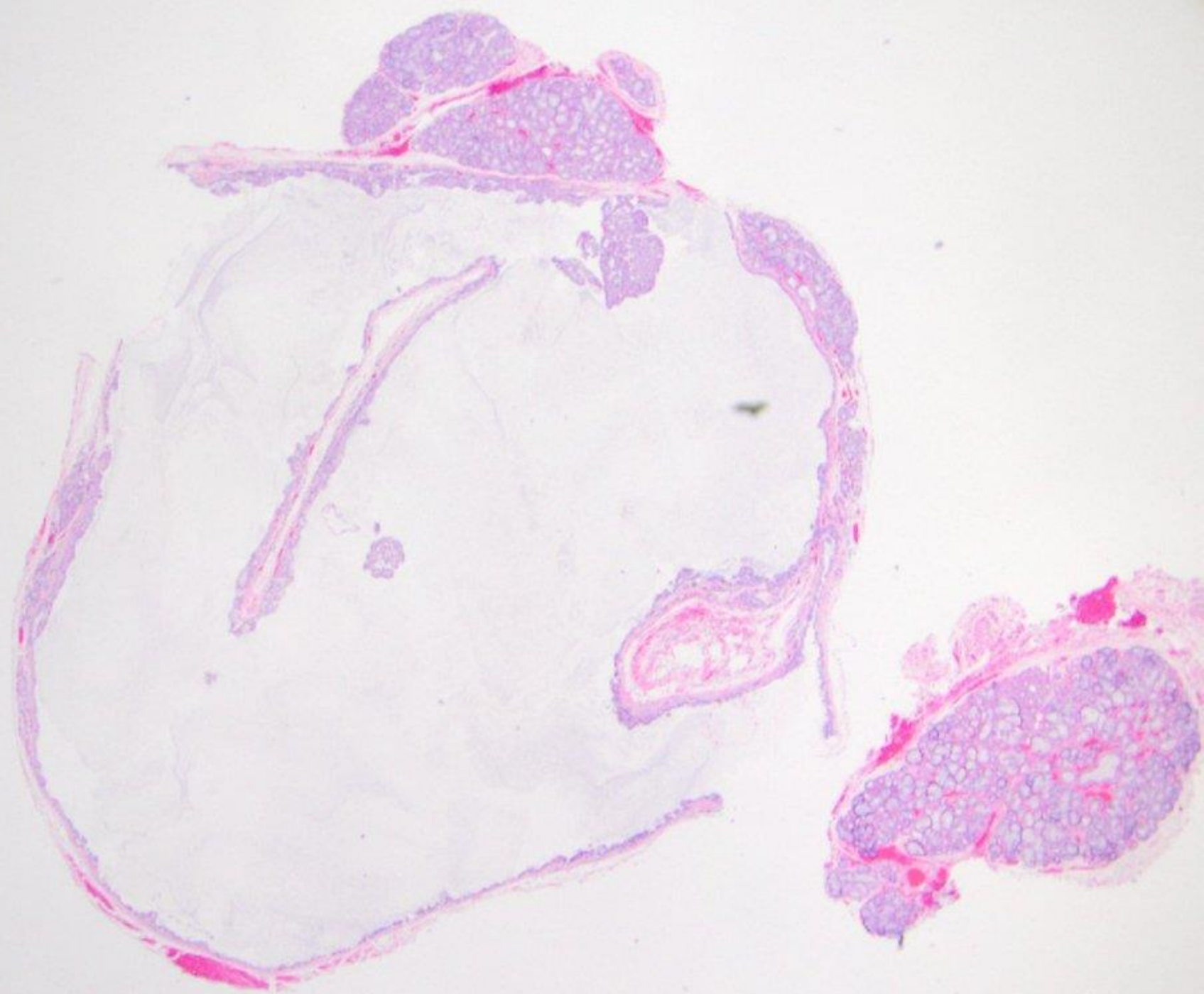


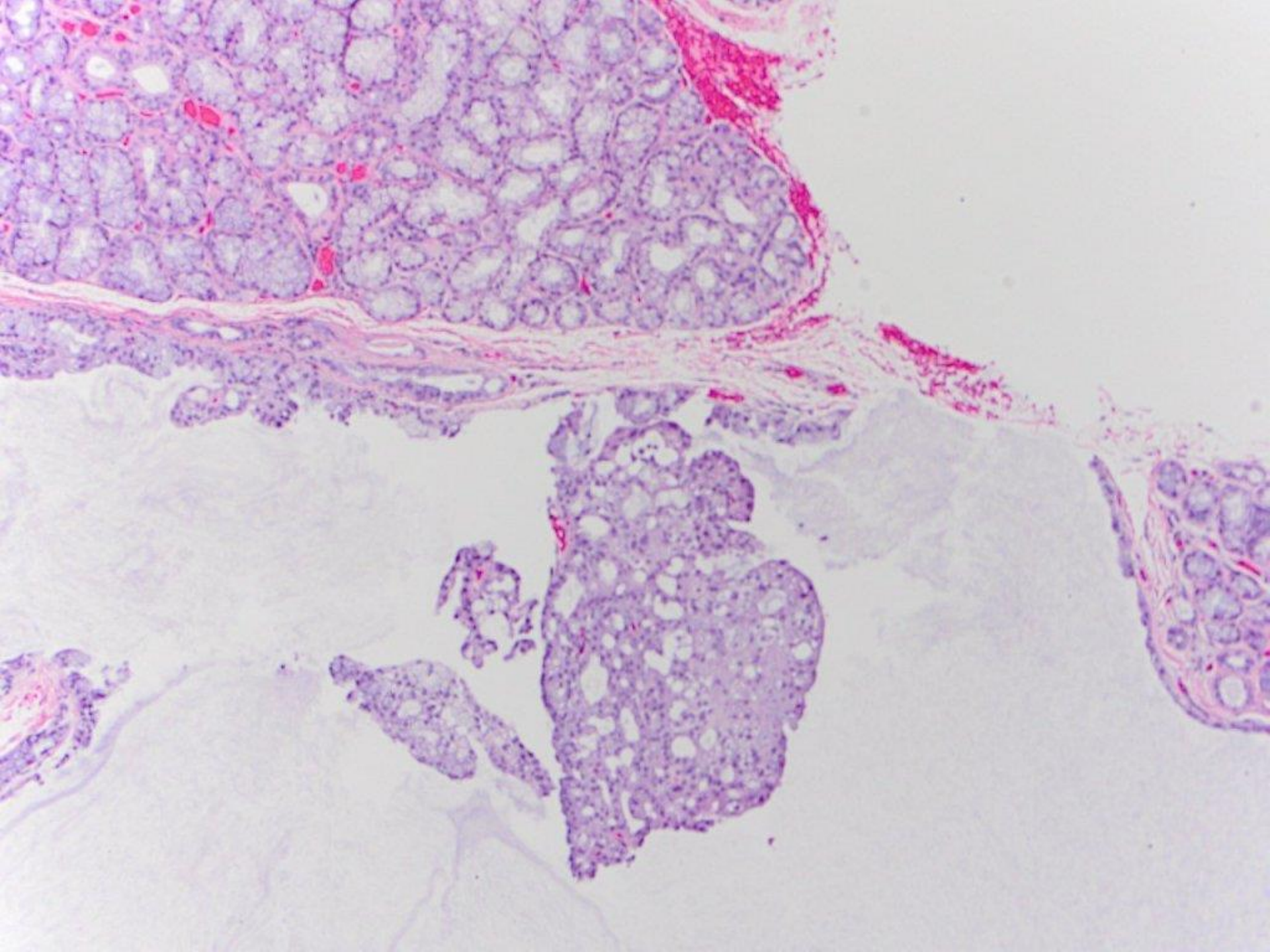
Part 1: sclerosing sialoadenitis



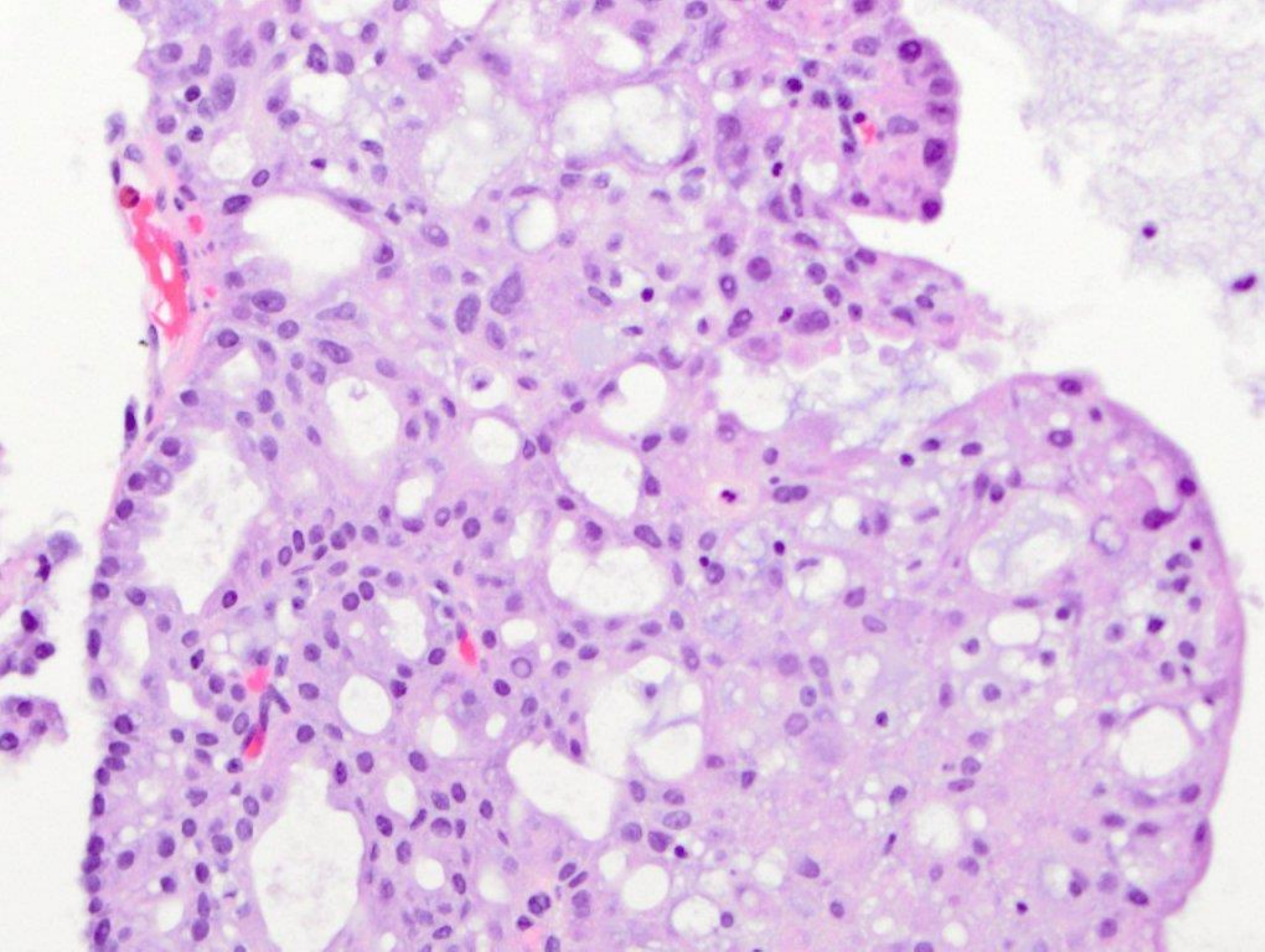


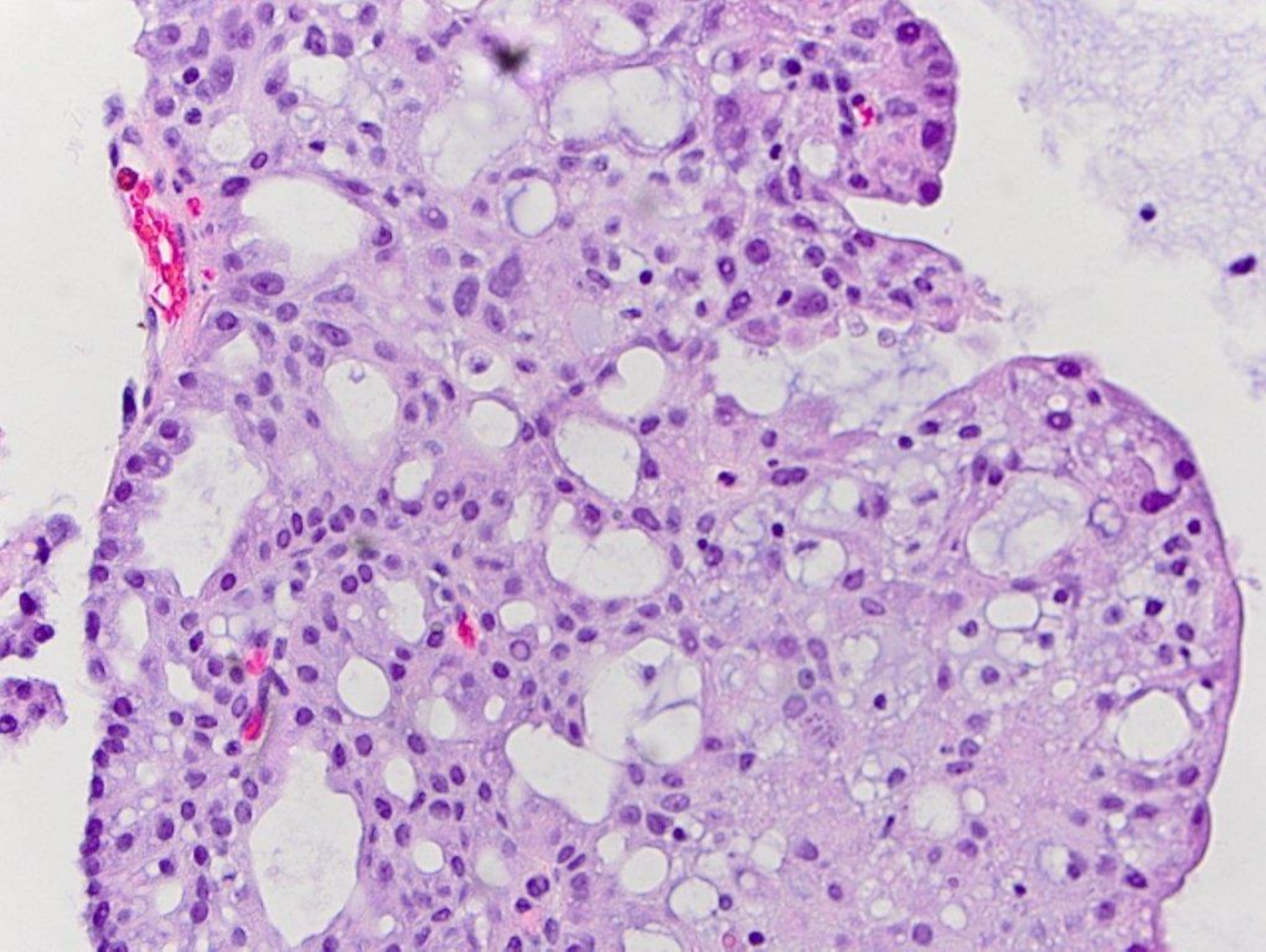
Part 1: lobular capillary hemangioma

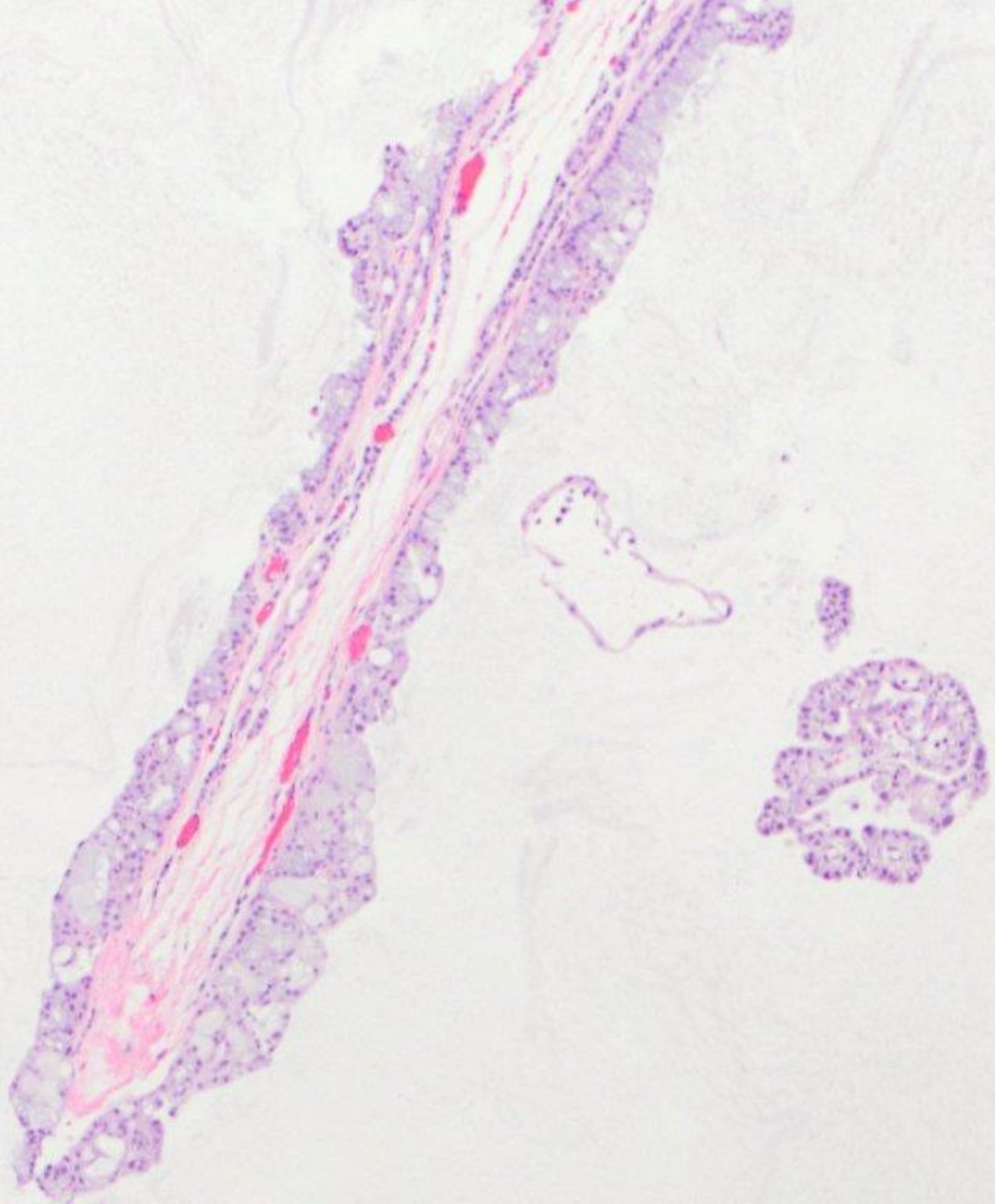


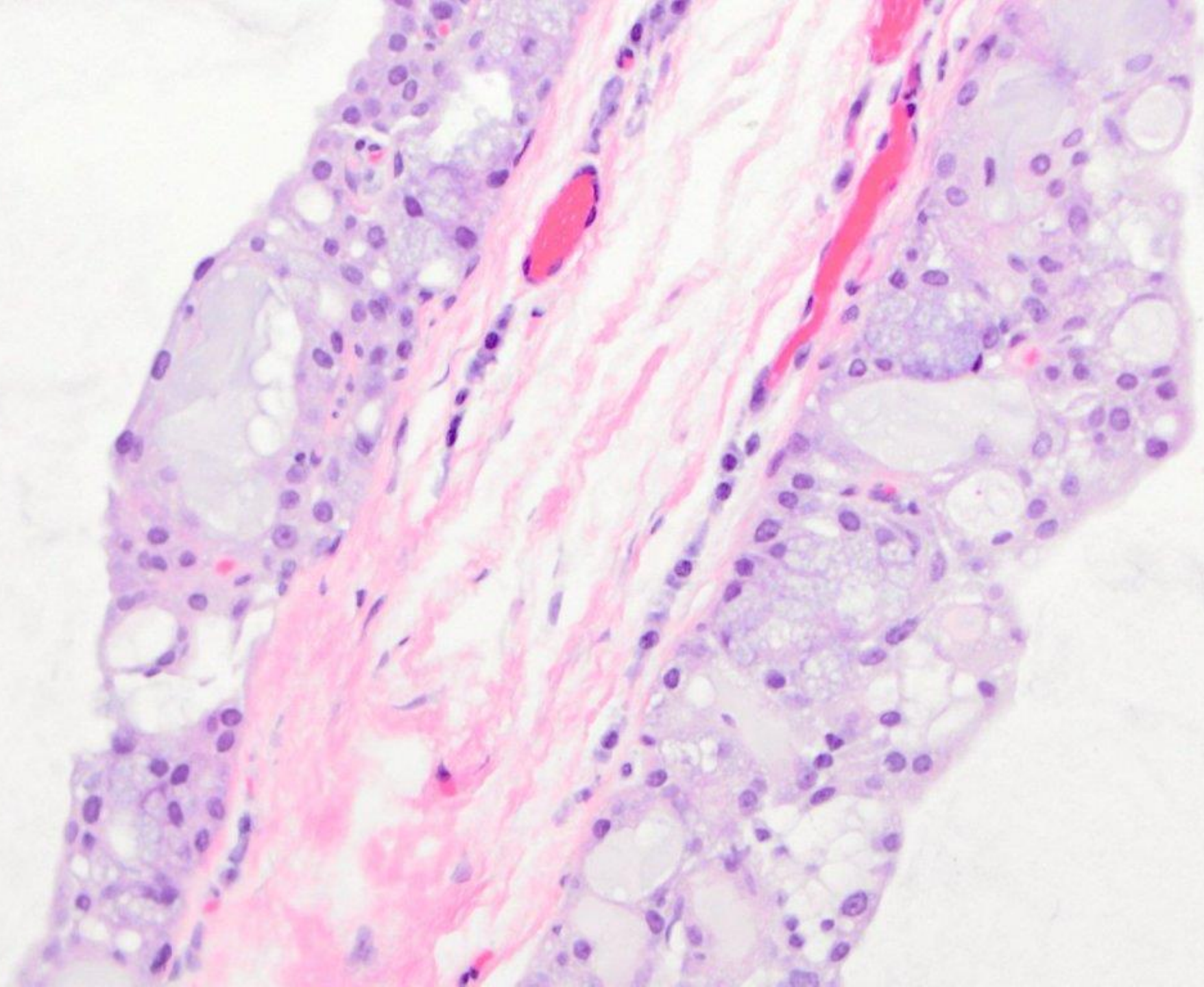


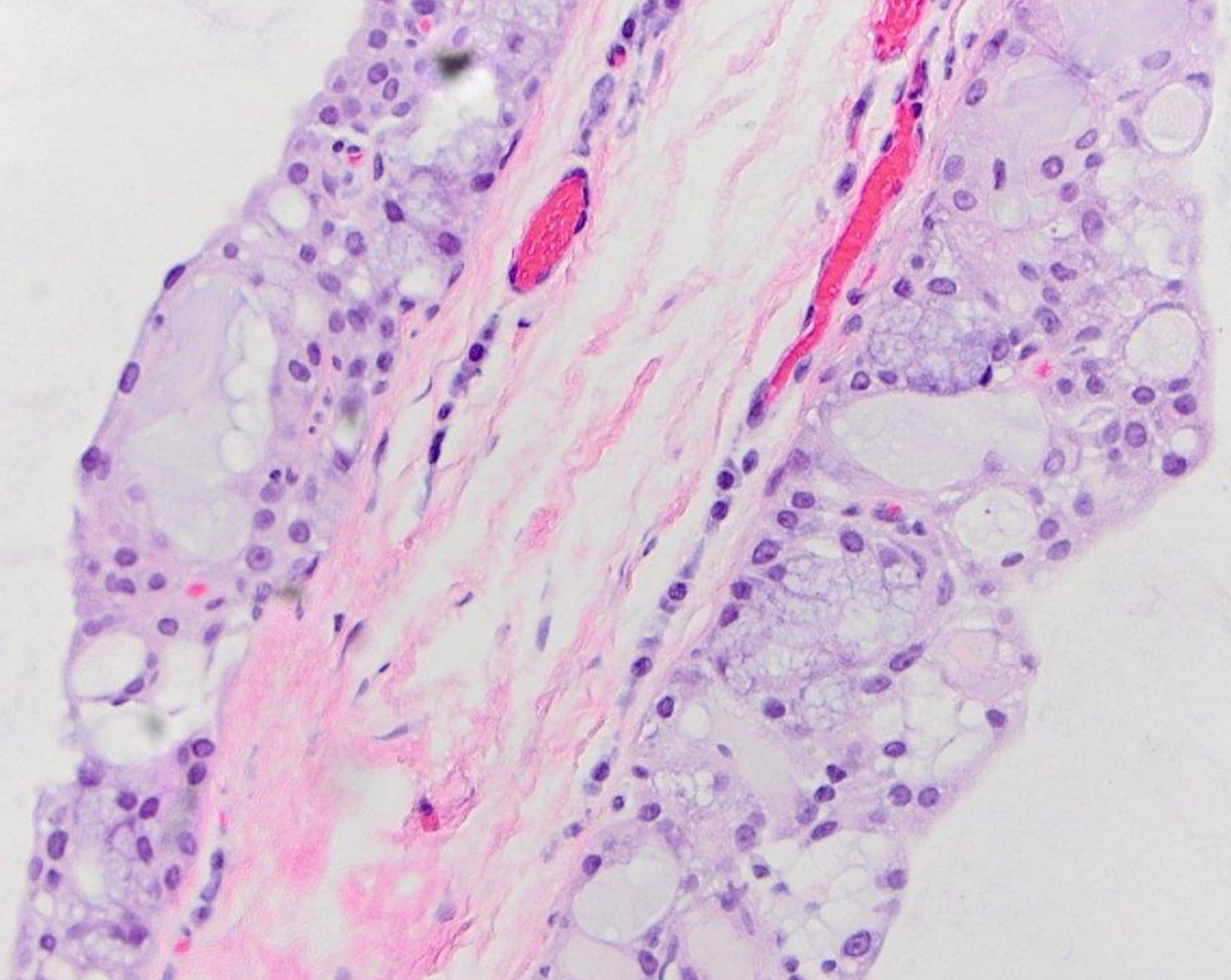




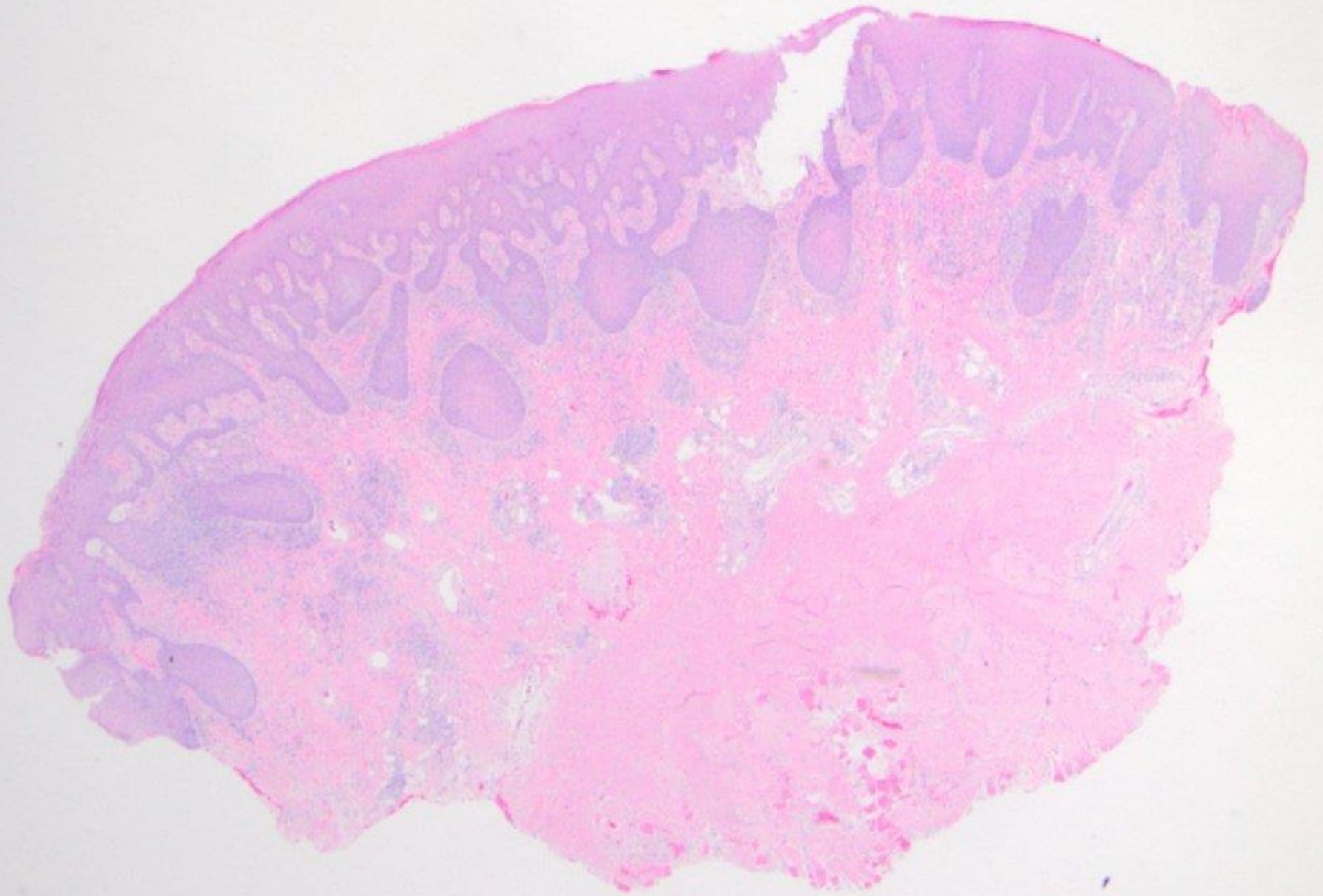




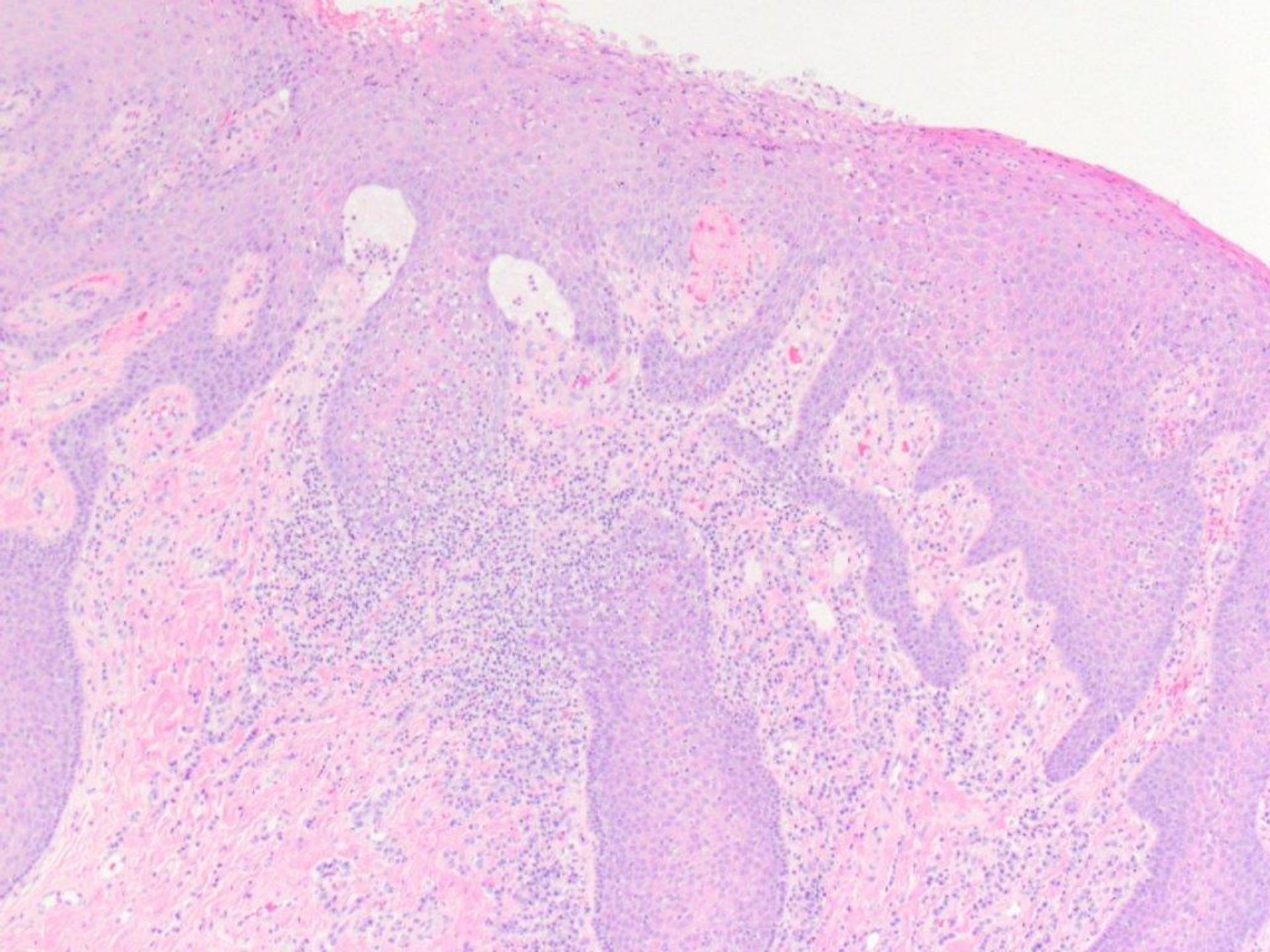


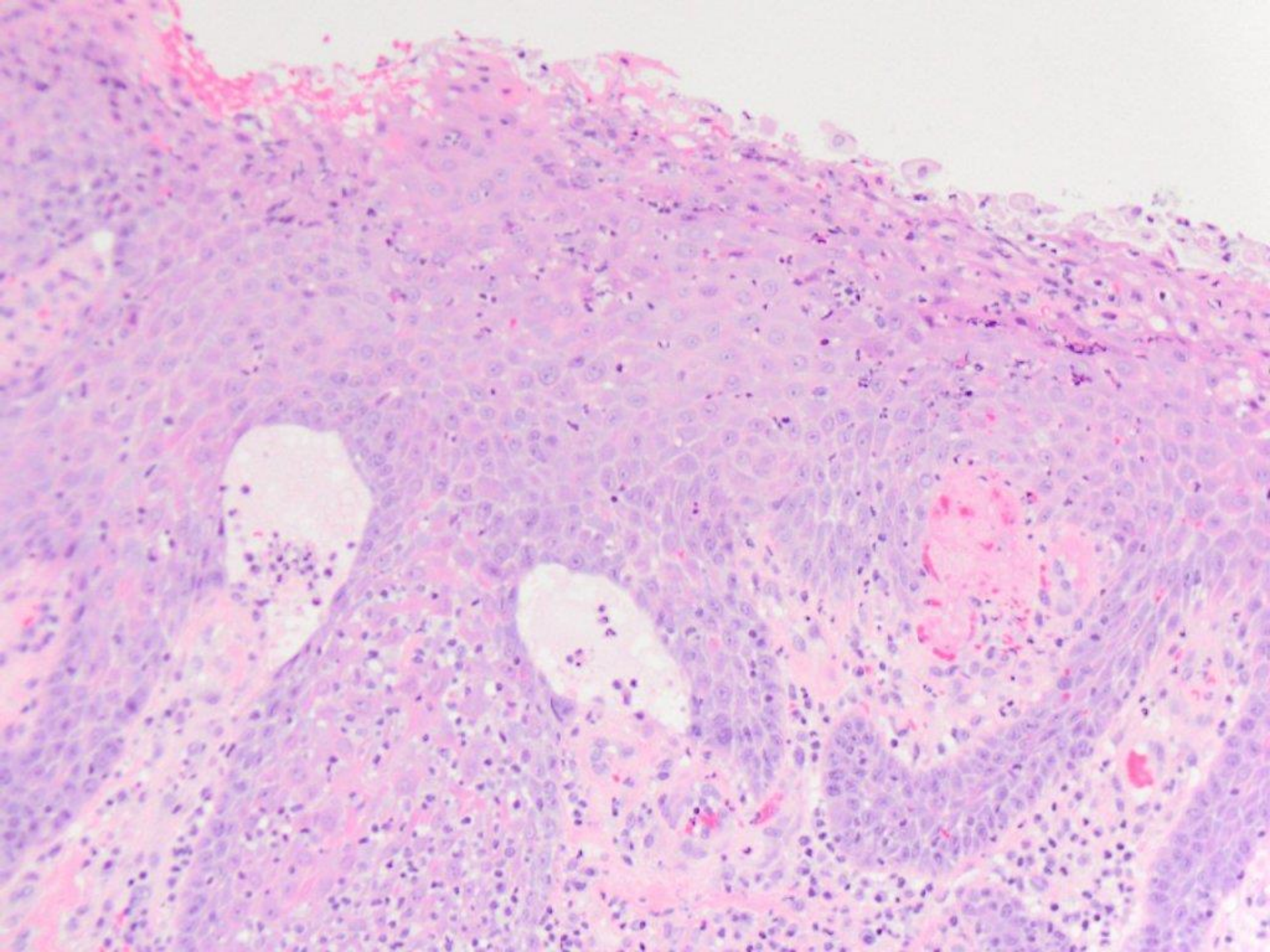


low grade papillary (micro) cystic acinic cell carcinoma

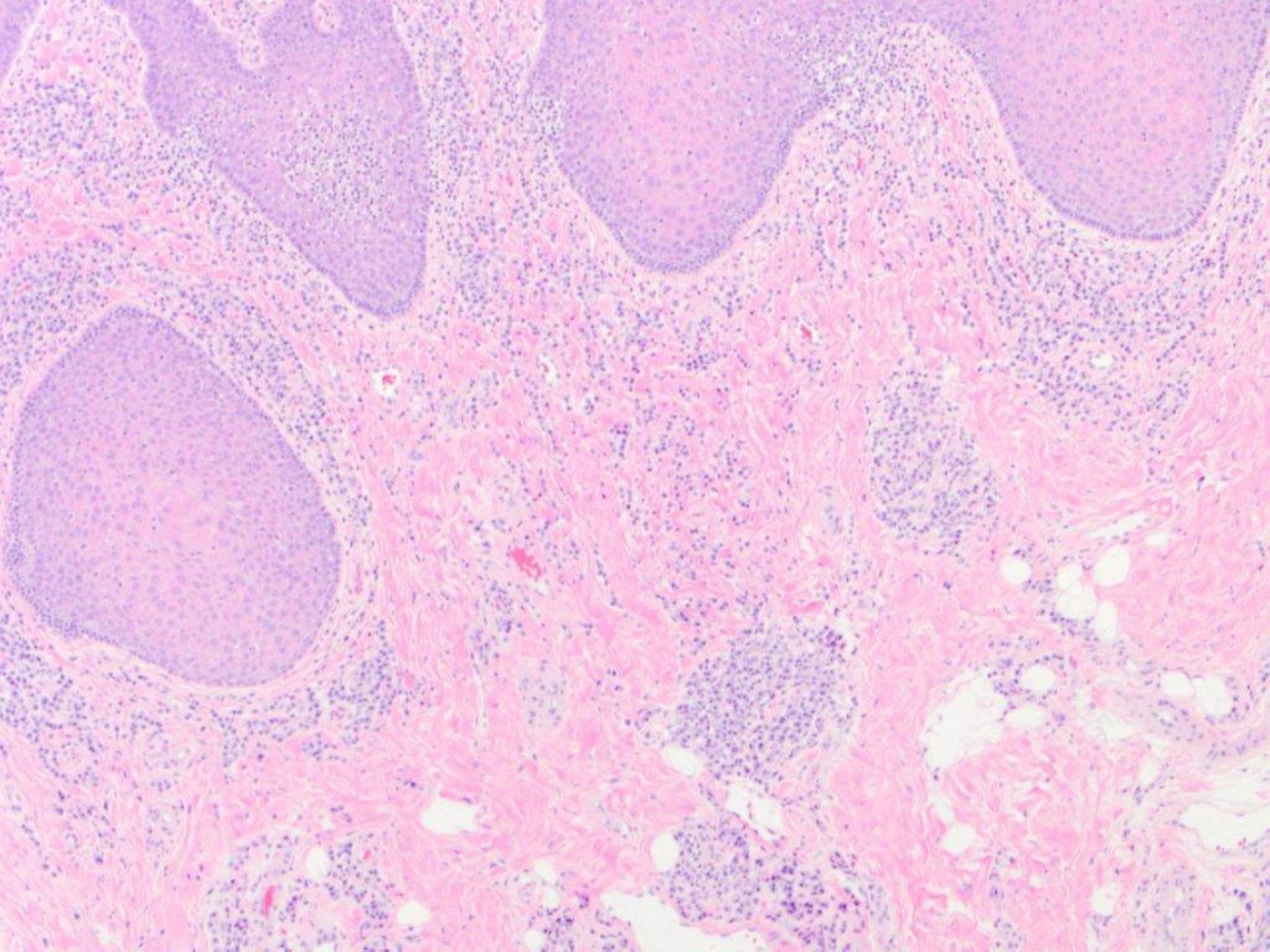


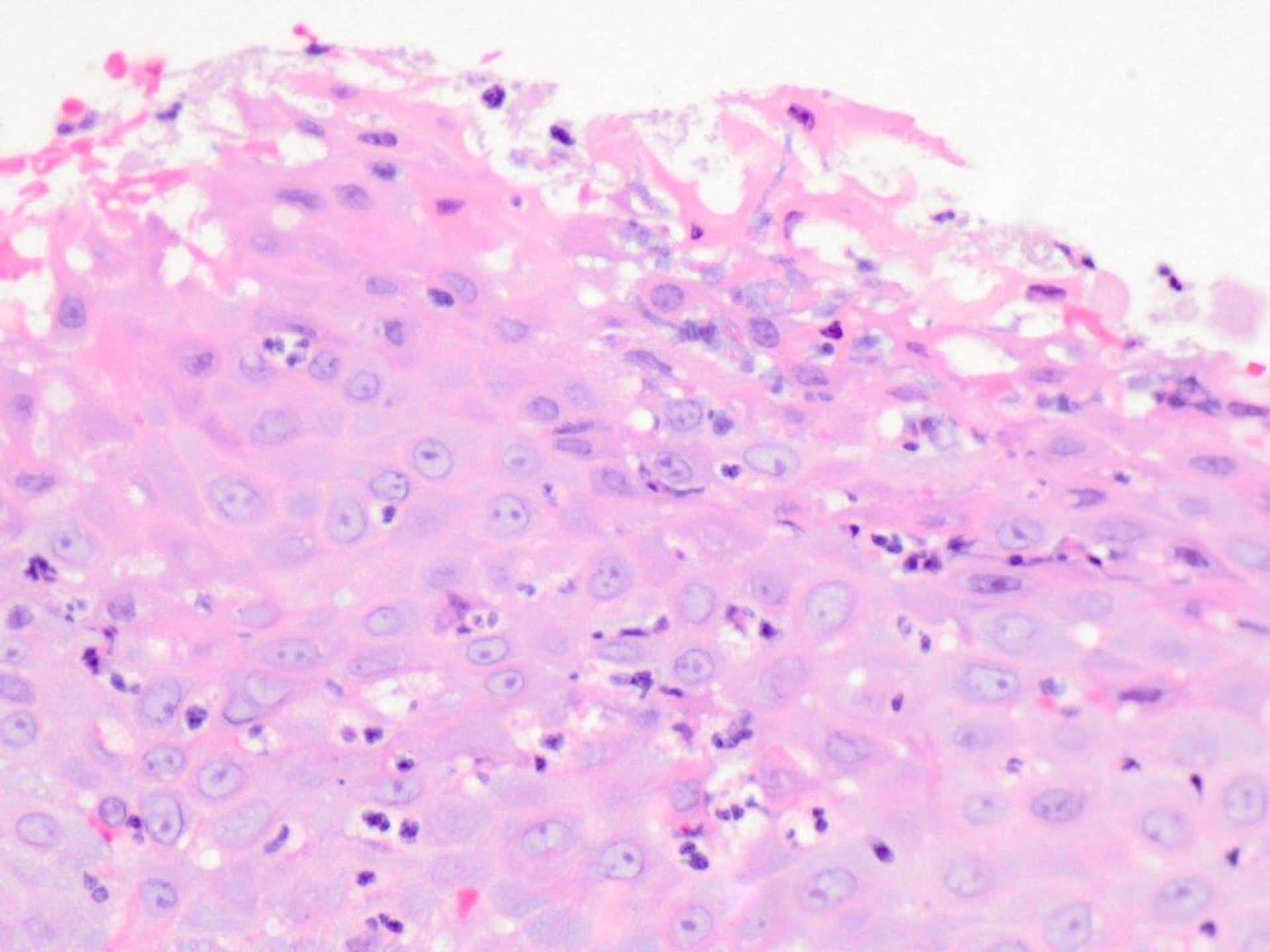
tongue

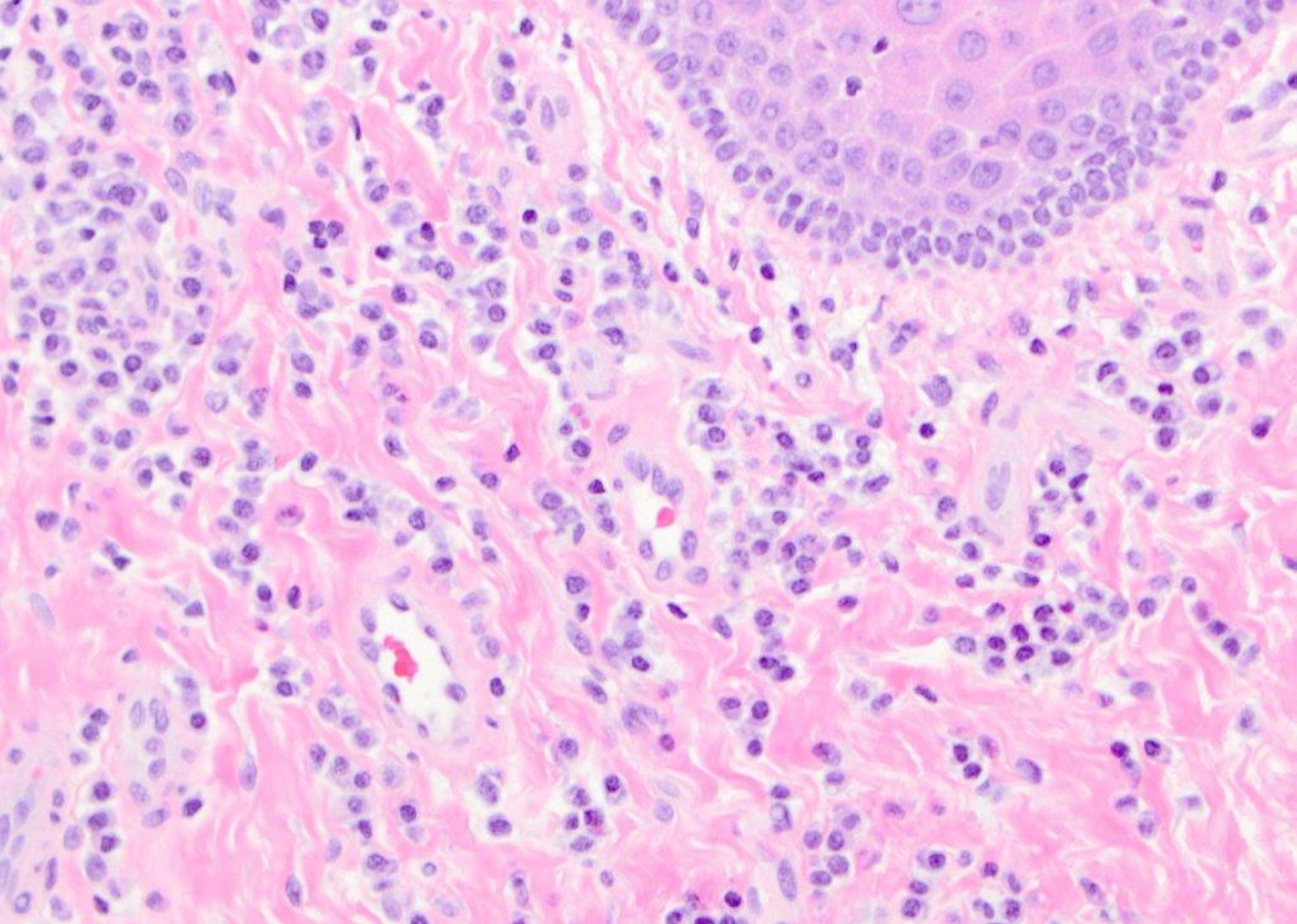












Papillary atrophy, candidal hyphae, and lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate (median rhomboid glossitis)