

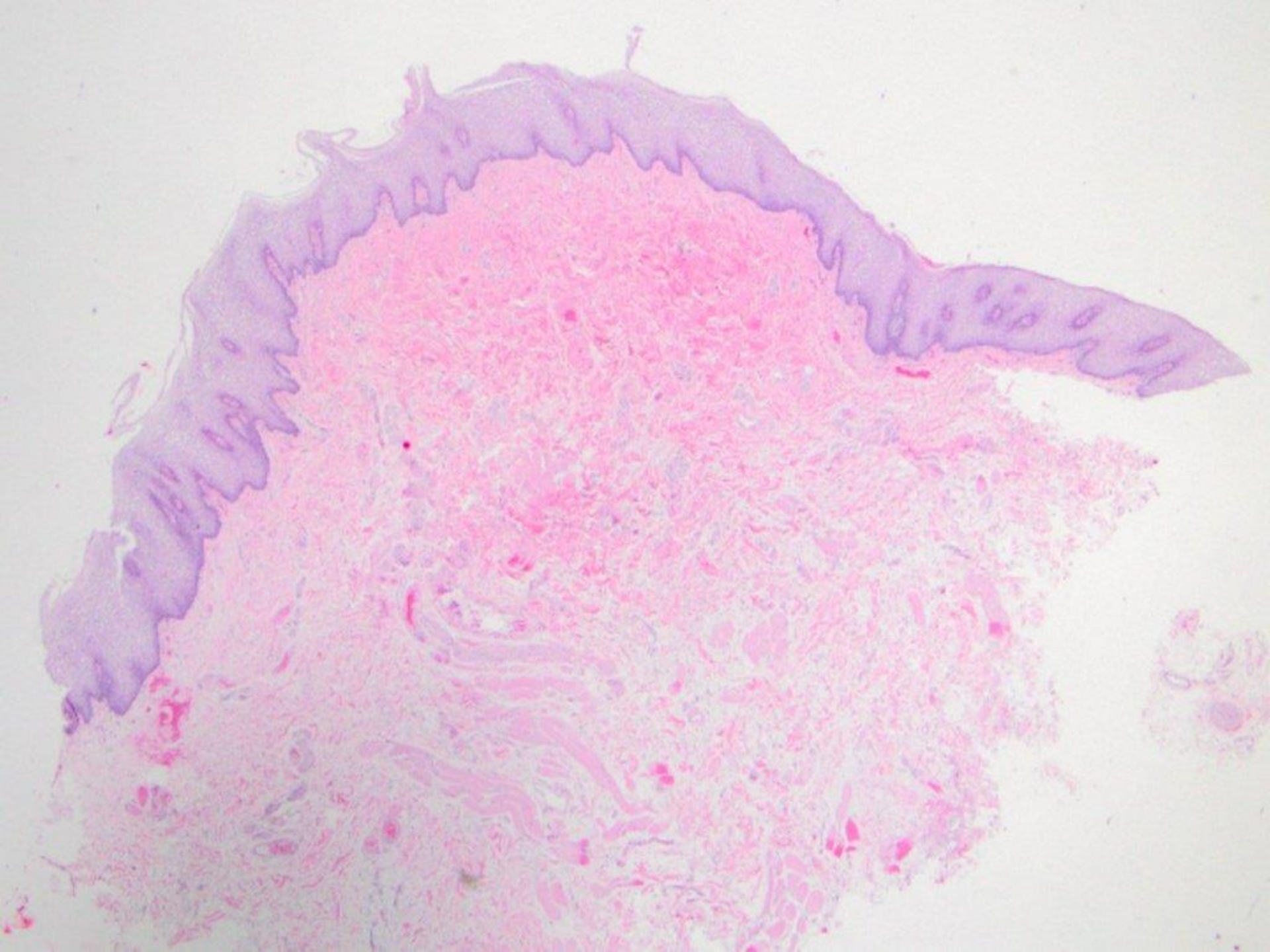
Oral Histopathology

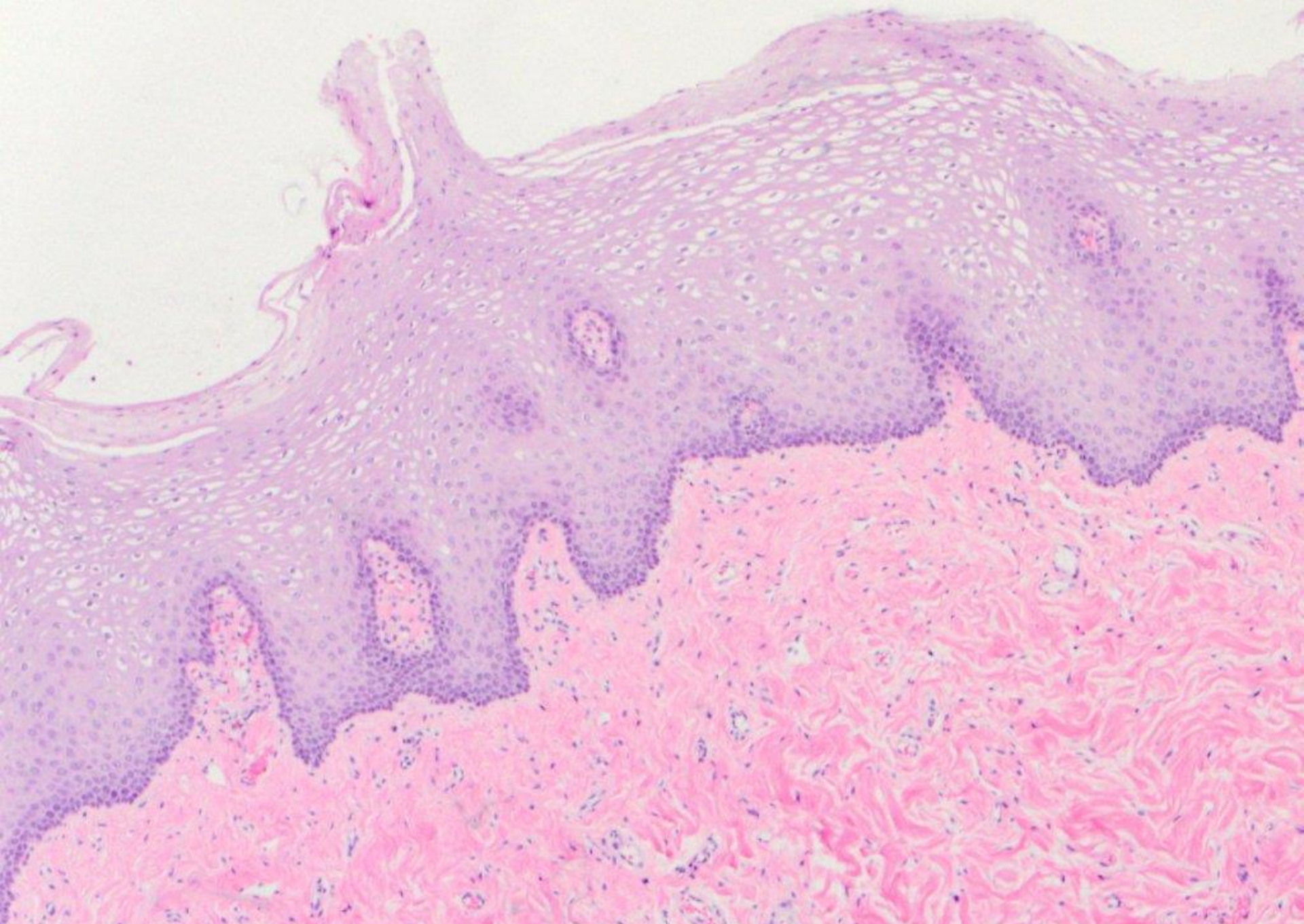
Series 34

DAVID E. KLINGMAN, DMD

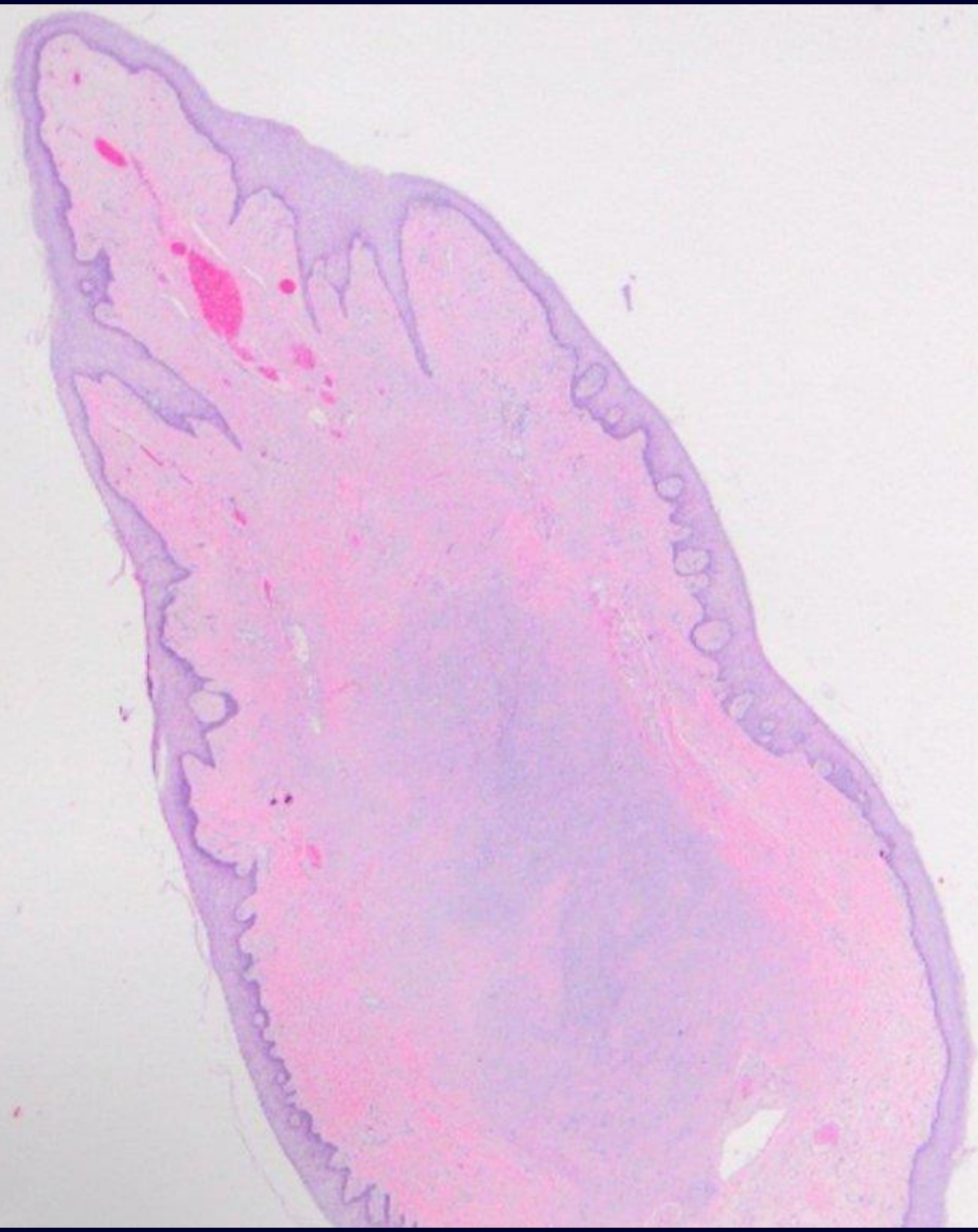
Diplomate, American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology

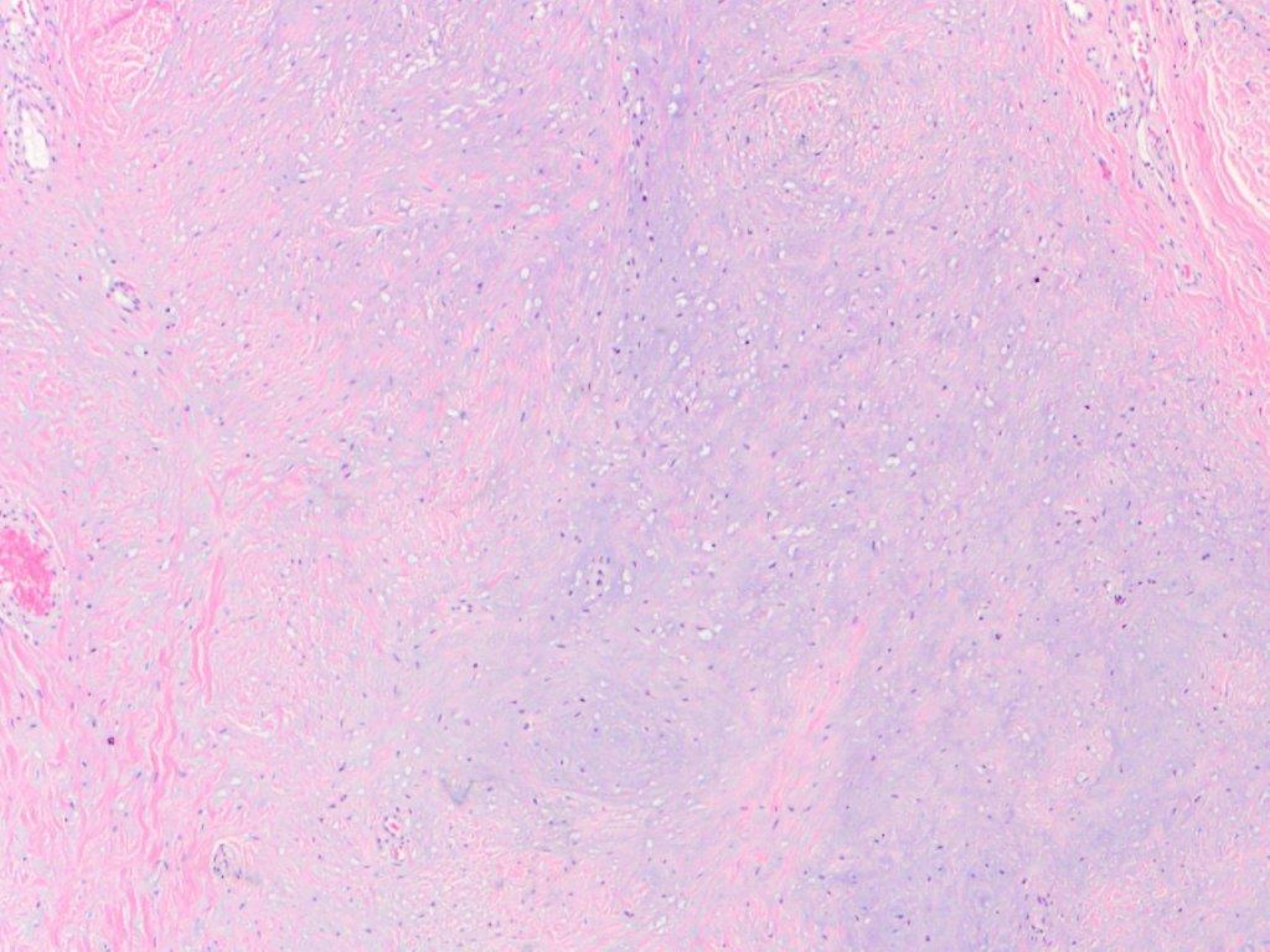
Diplomate, American Board of General Dentistry

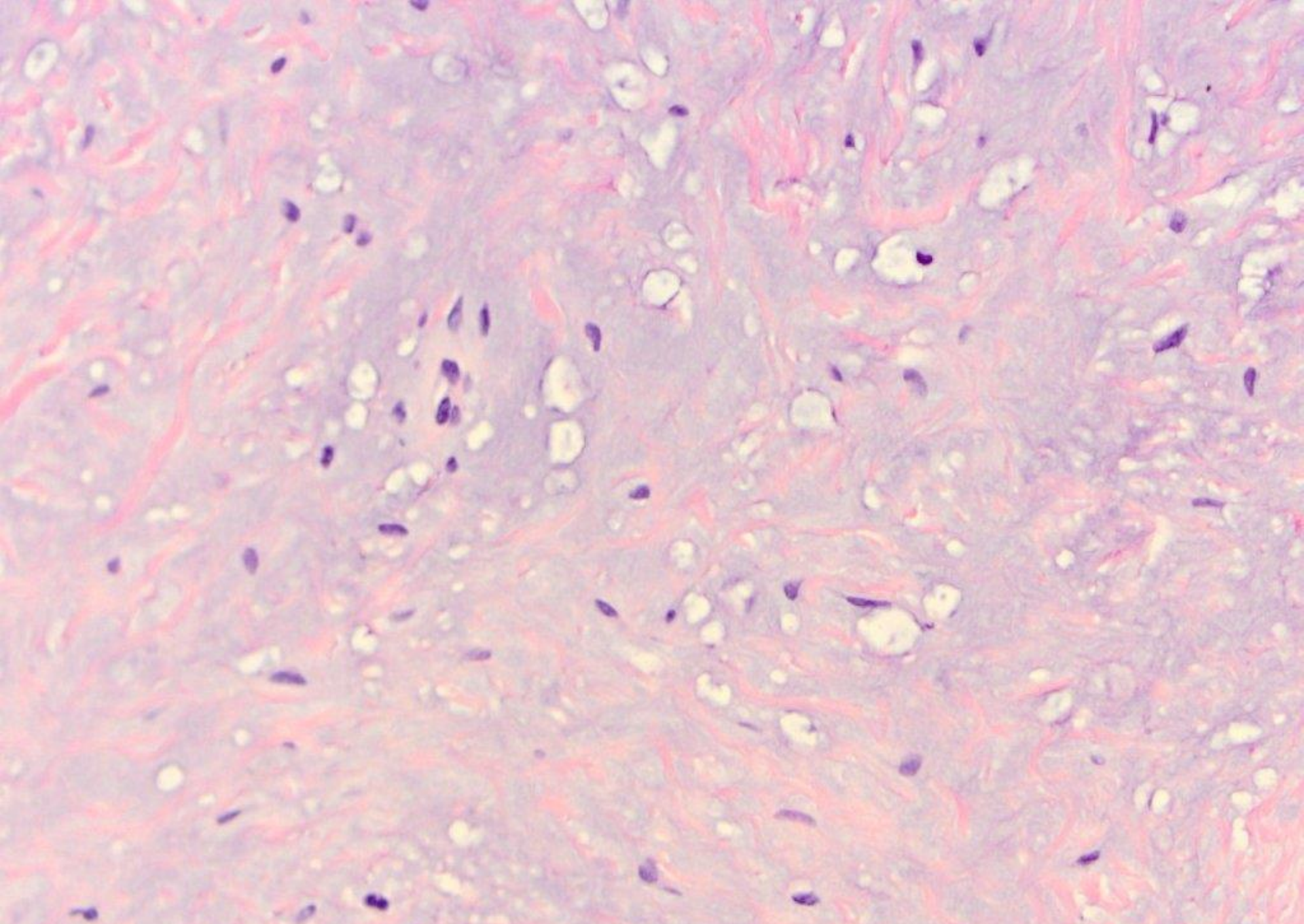




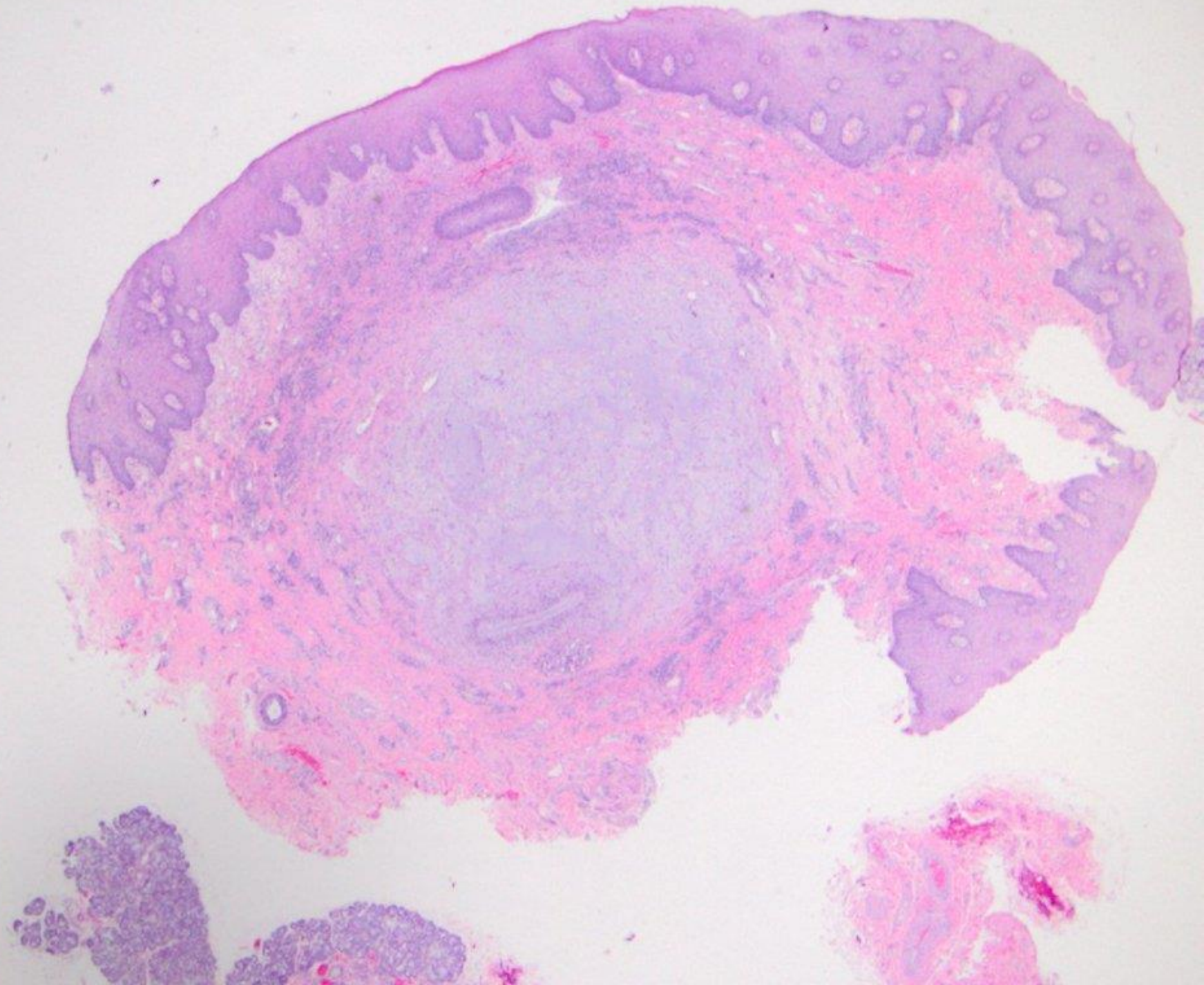
fibroma

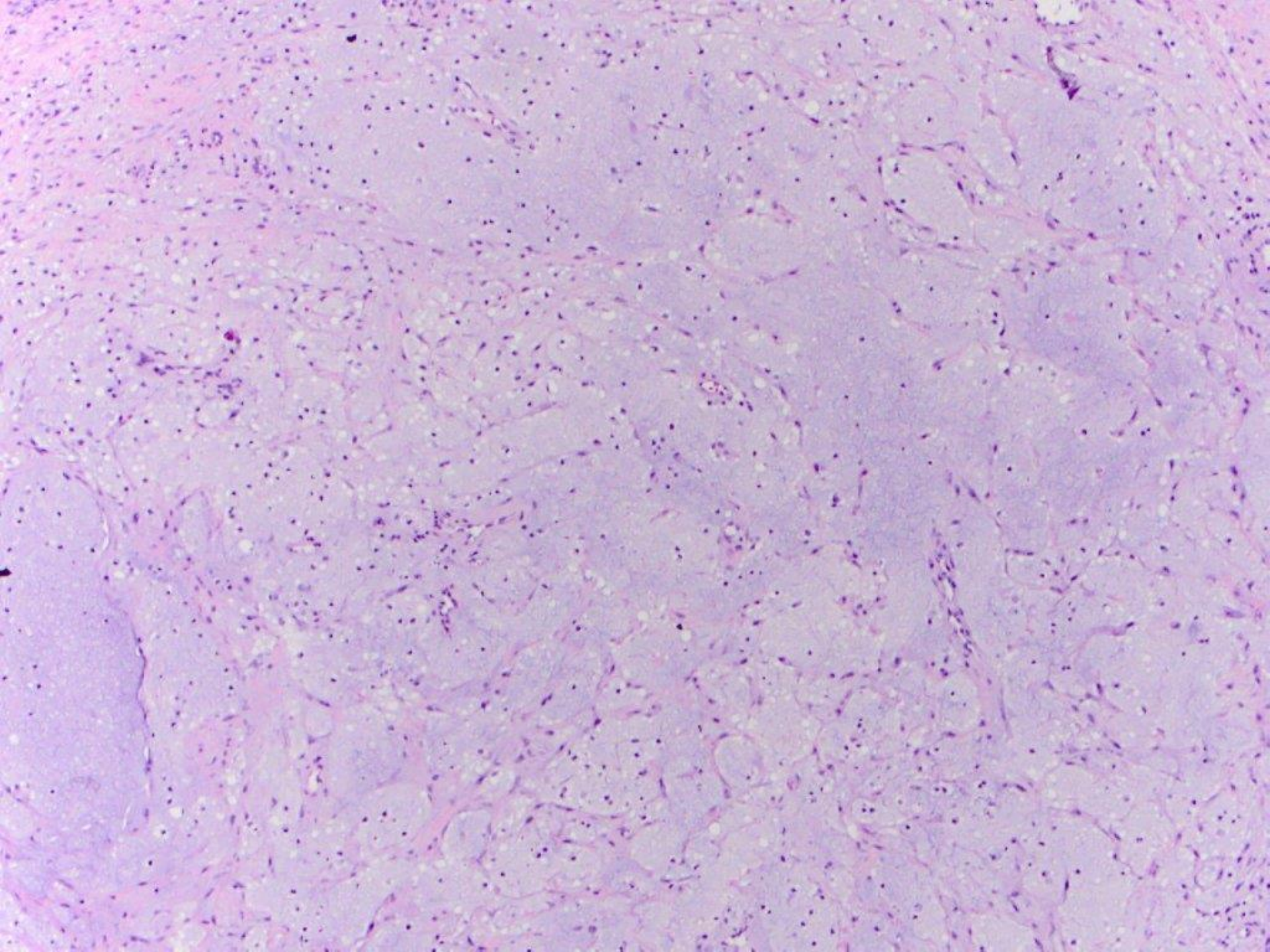


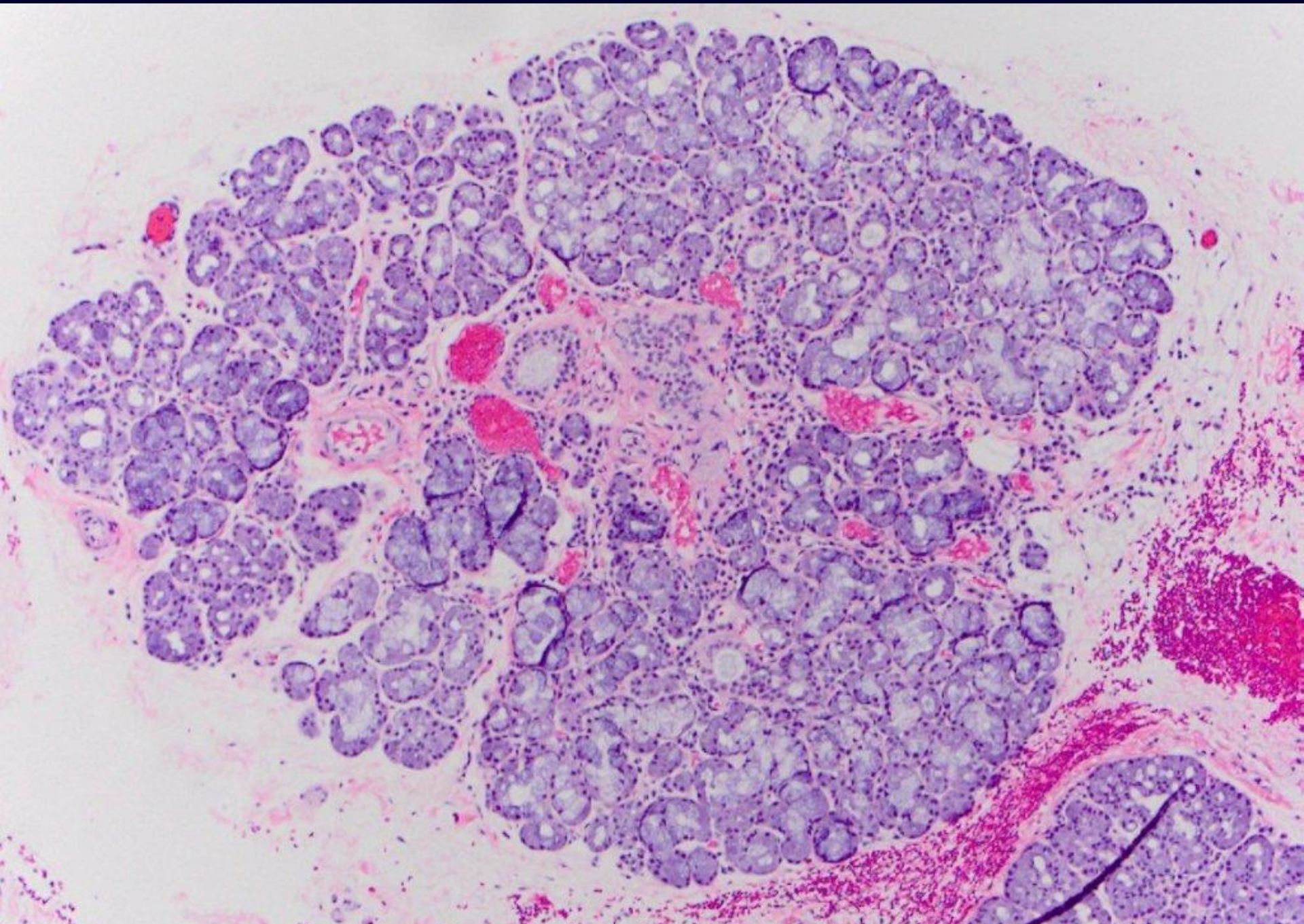




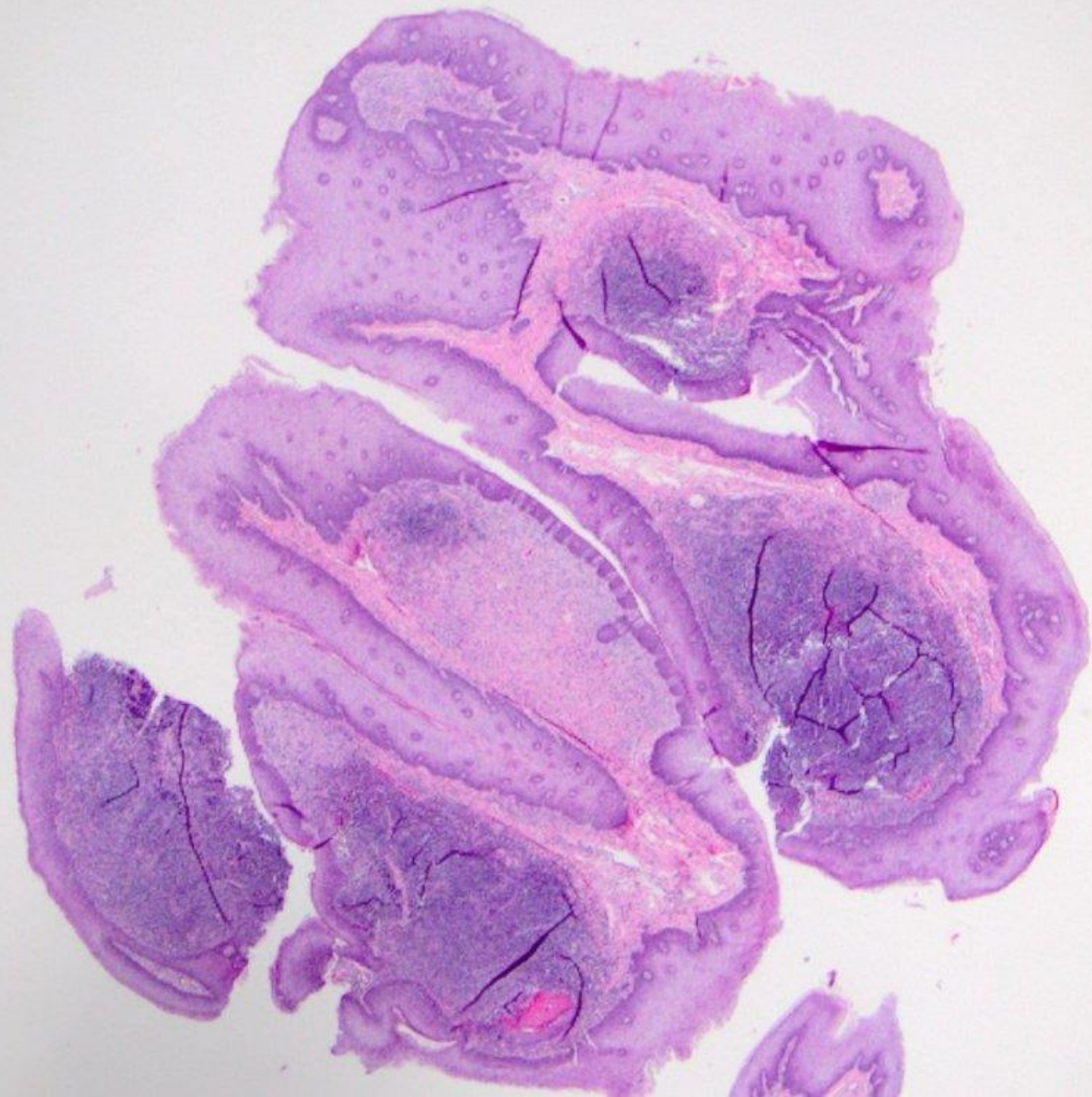
fibromyxoma

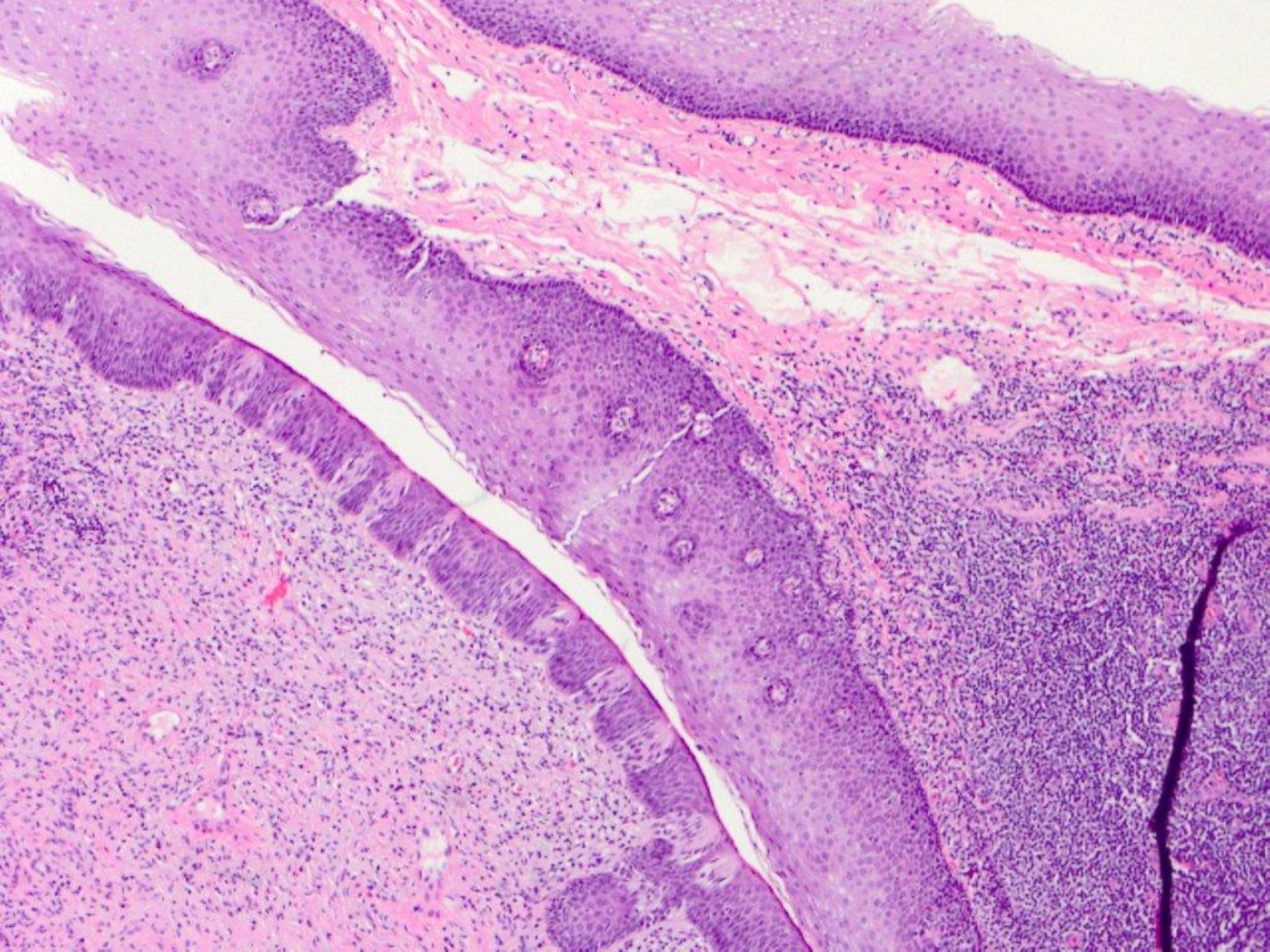


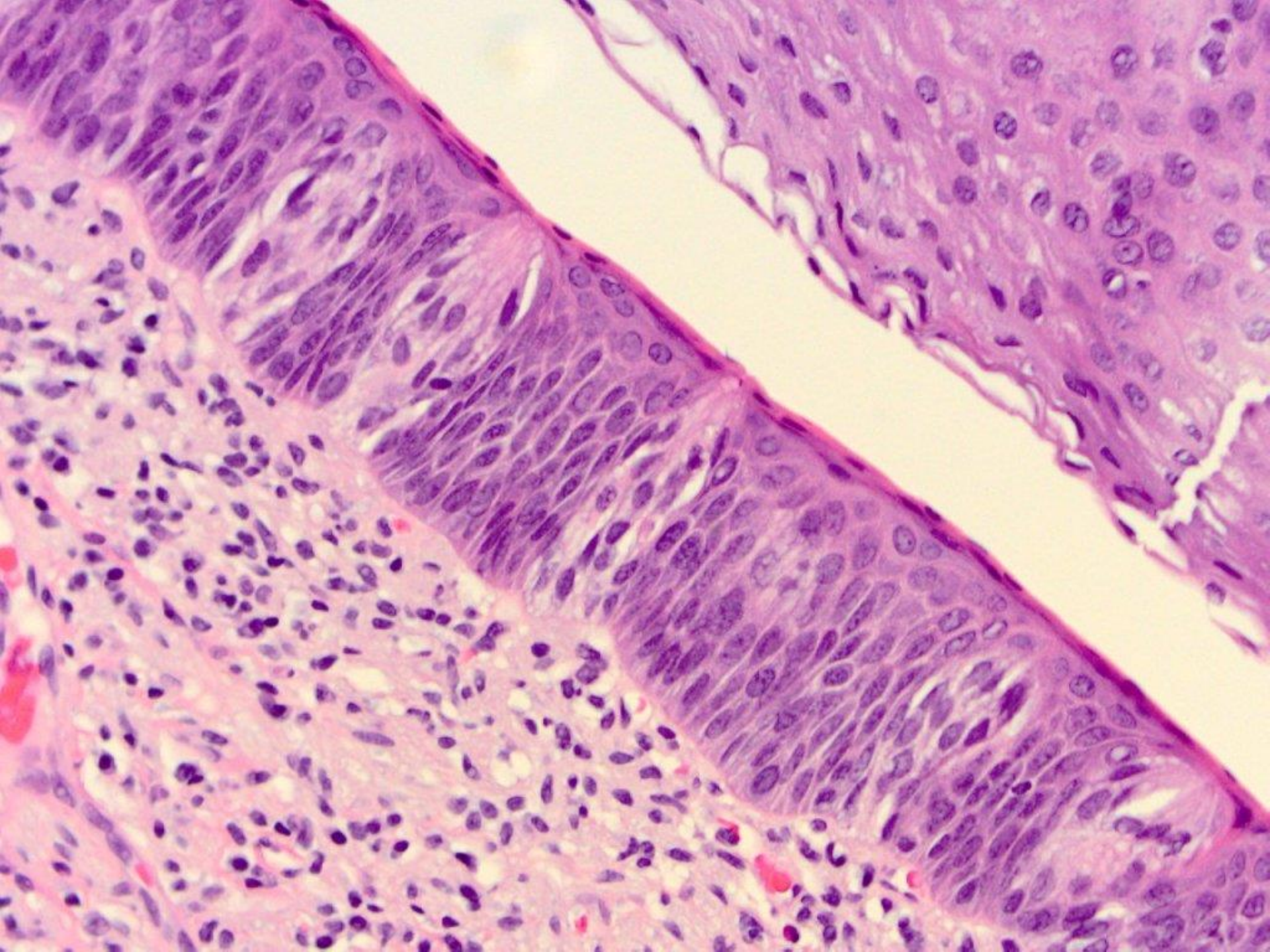


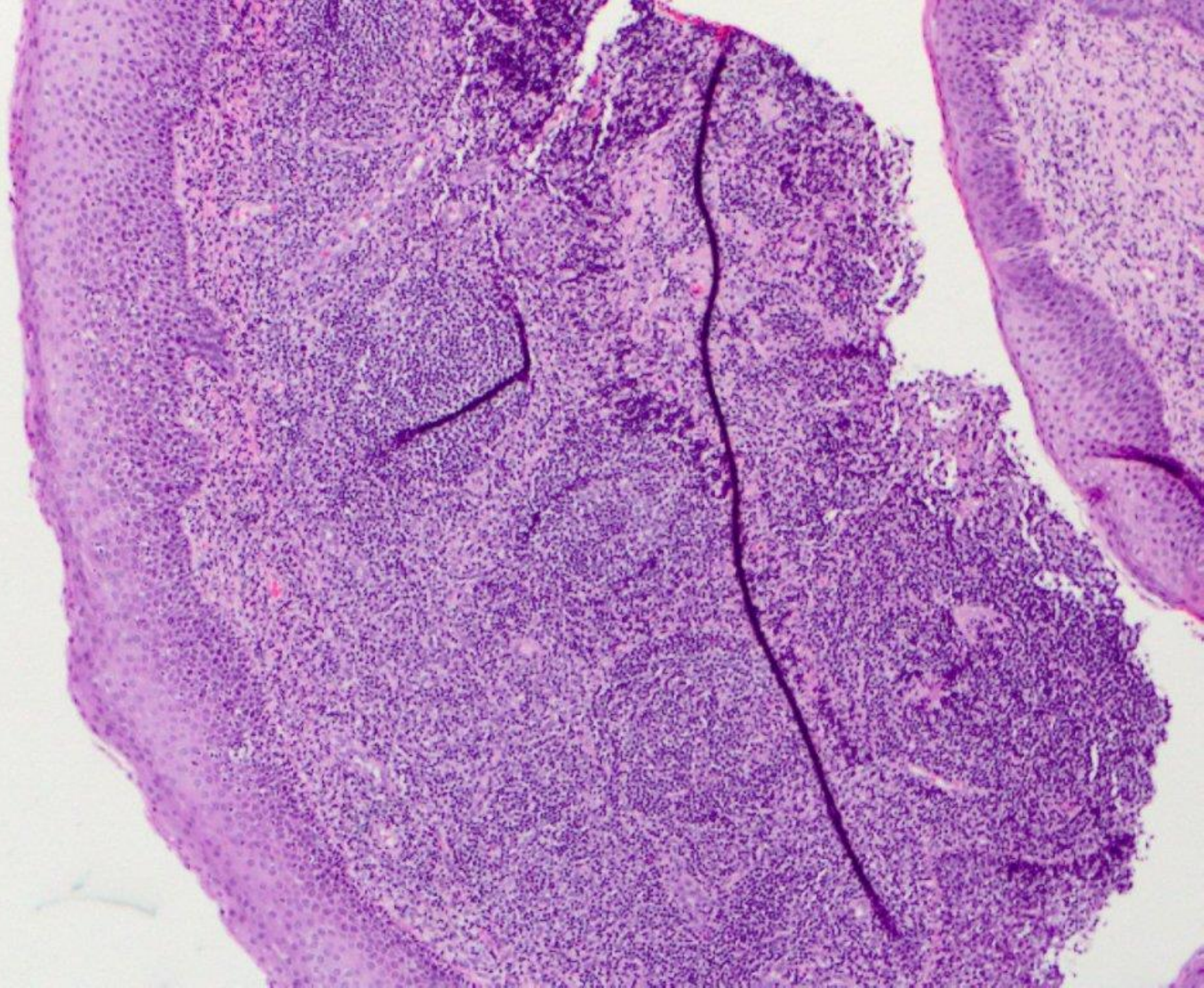


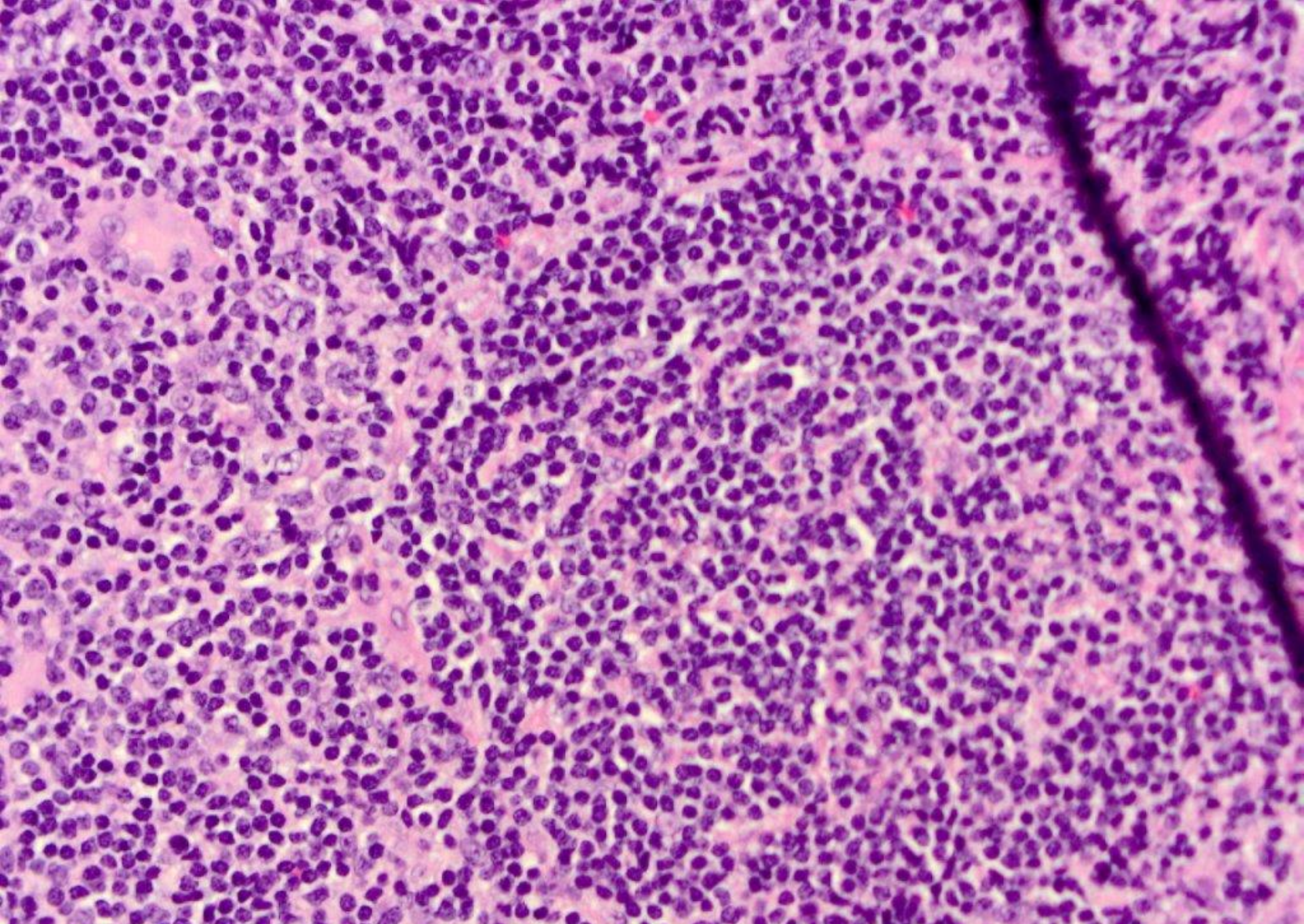
mucocoele



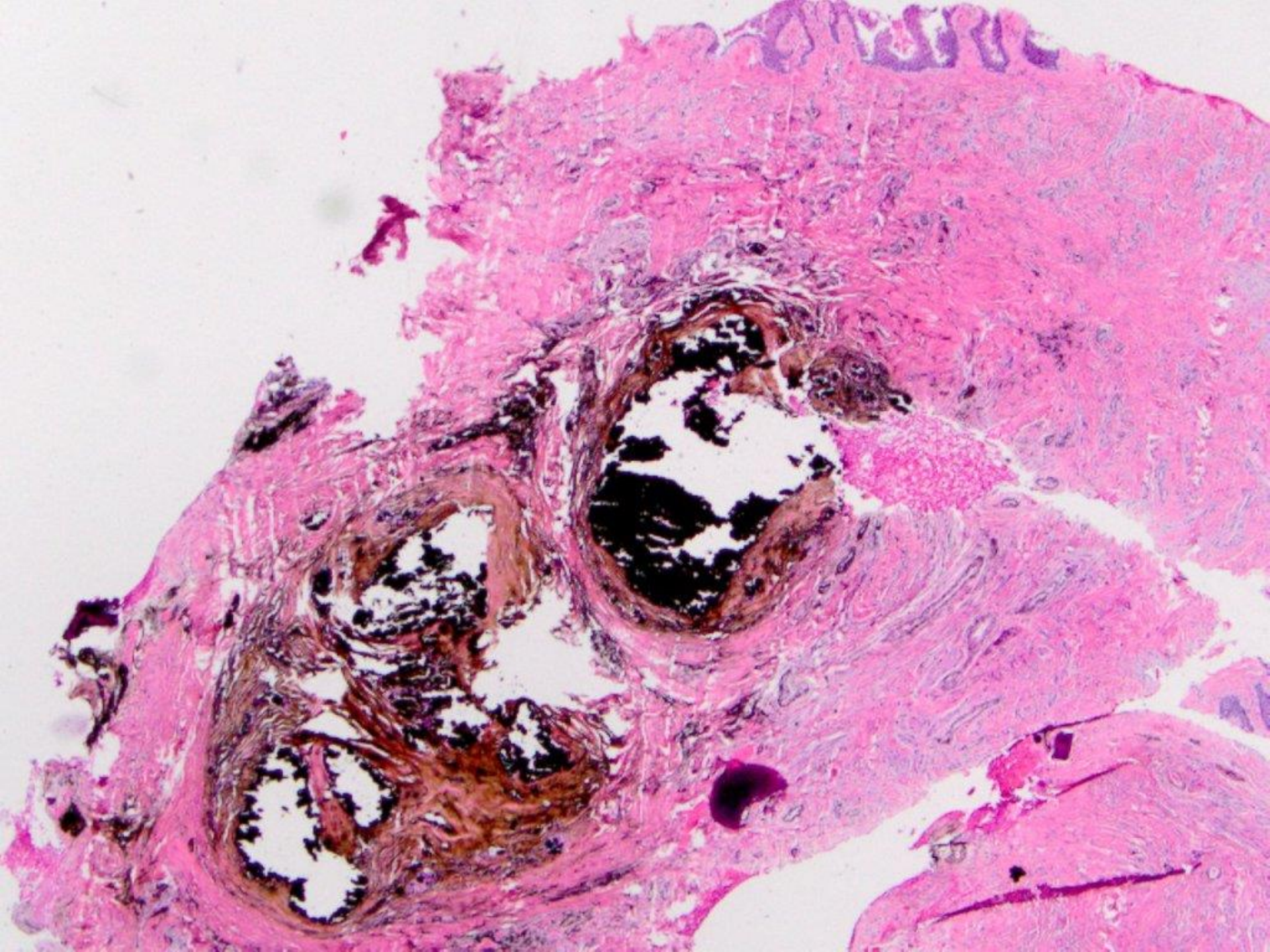


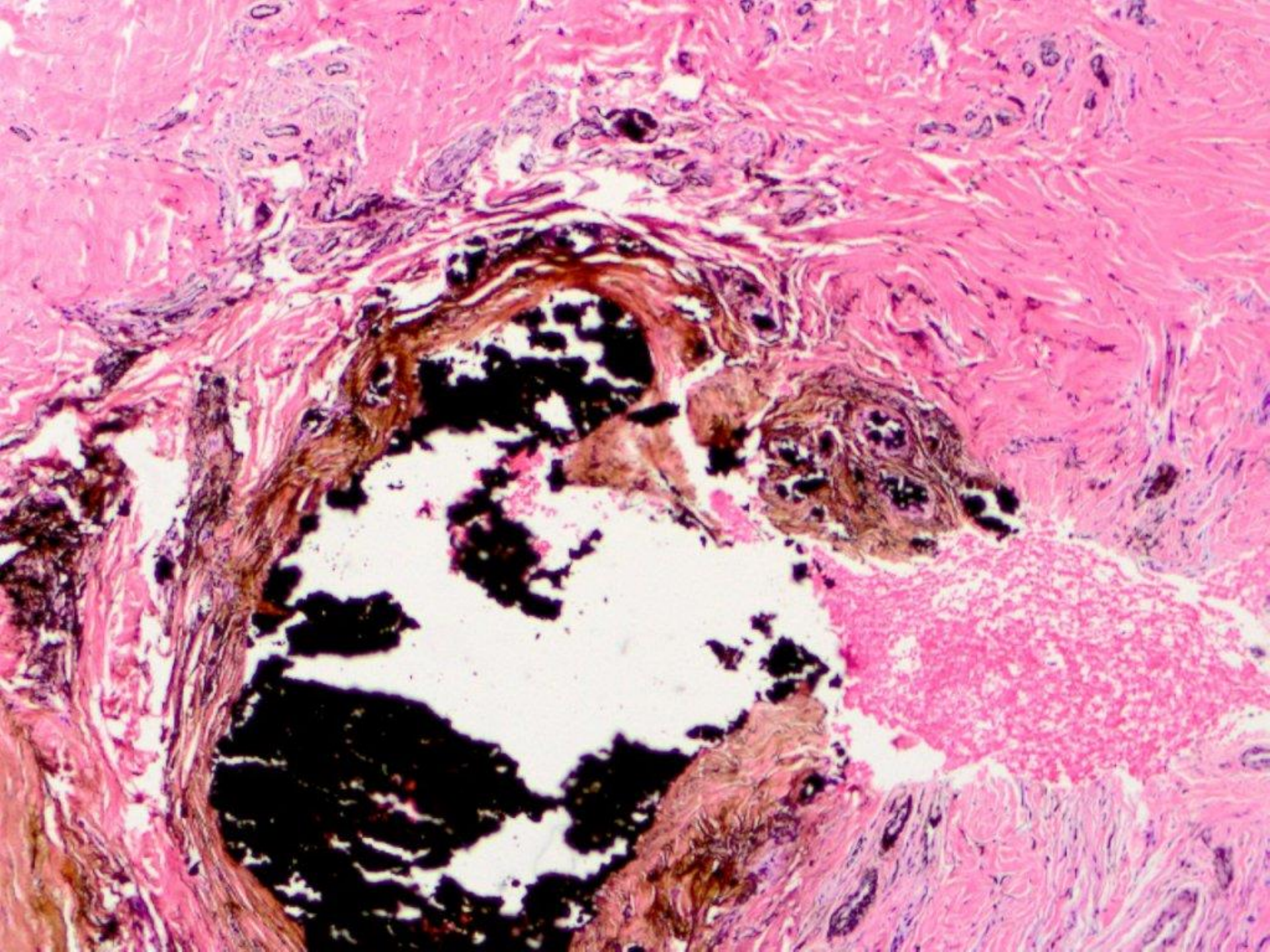


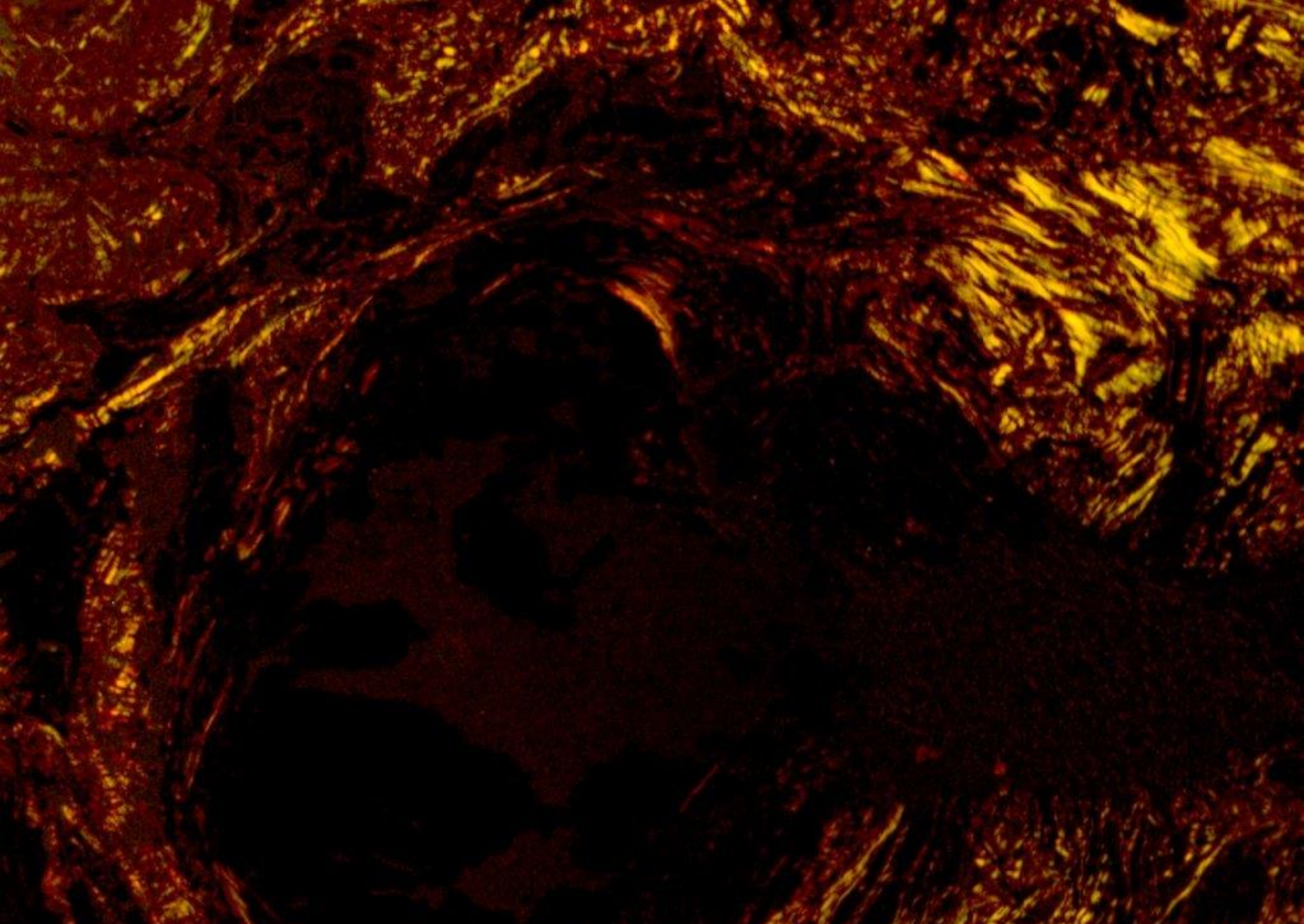




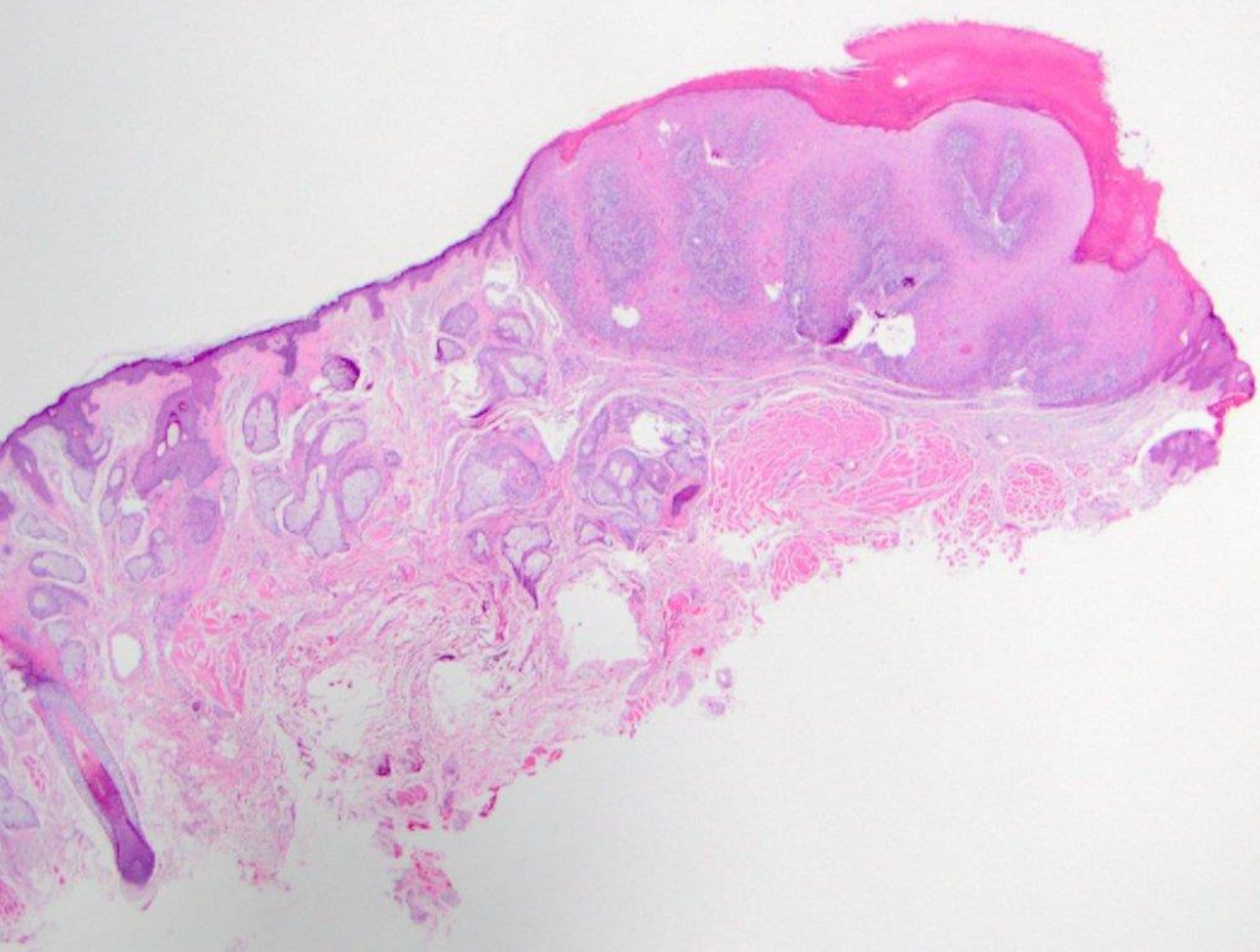
Hyperplastic foliate papila with taste buds and lymphoid aggregates

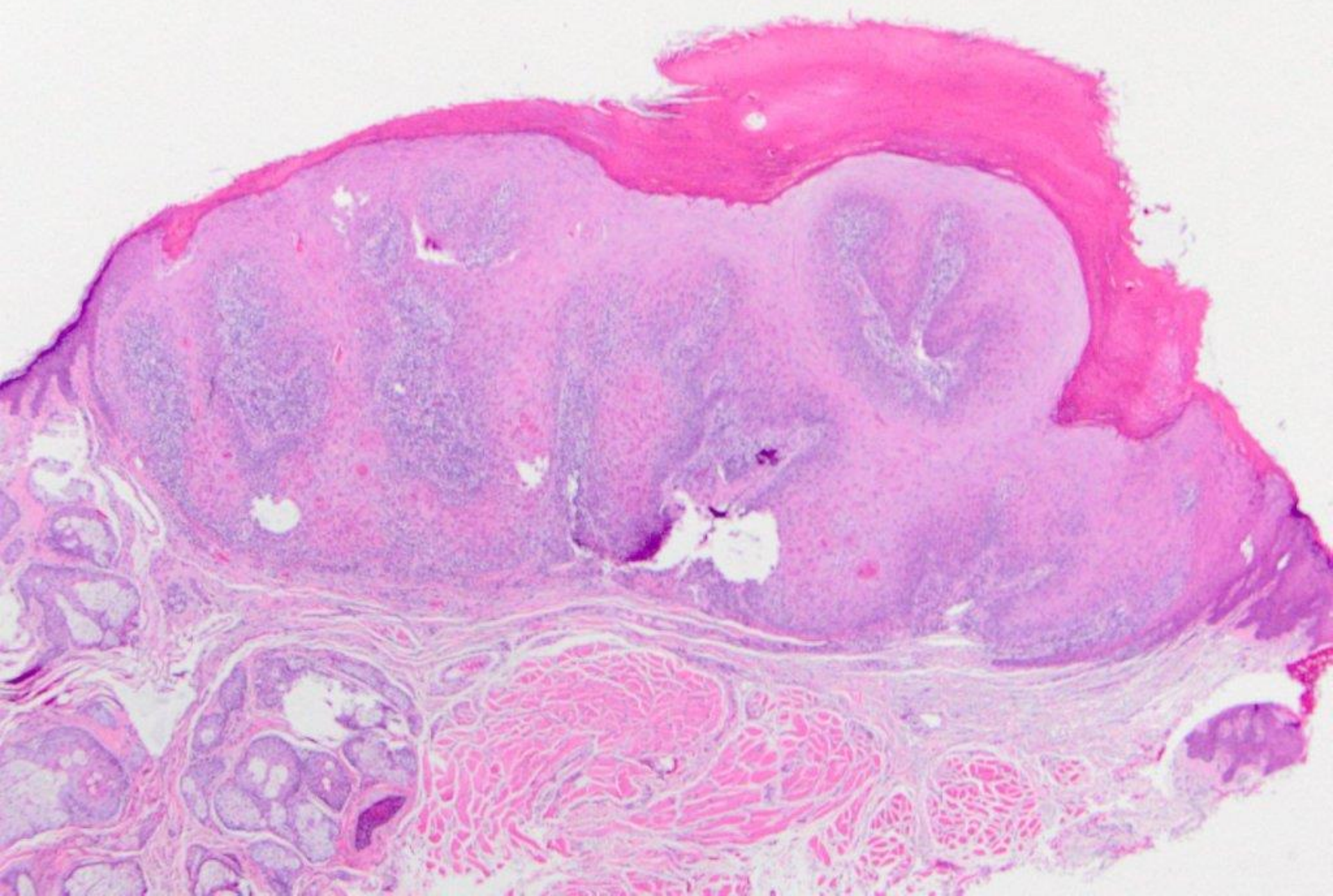


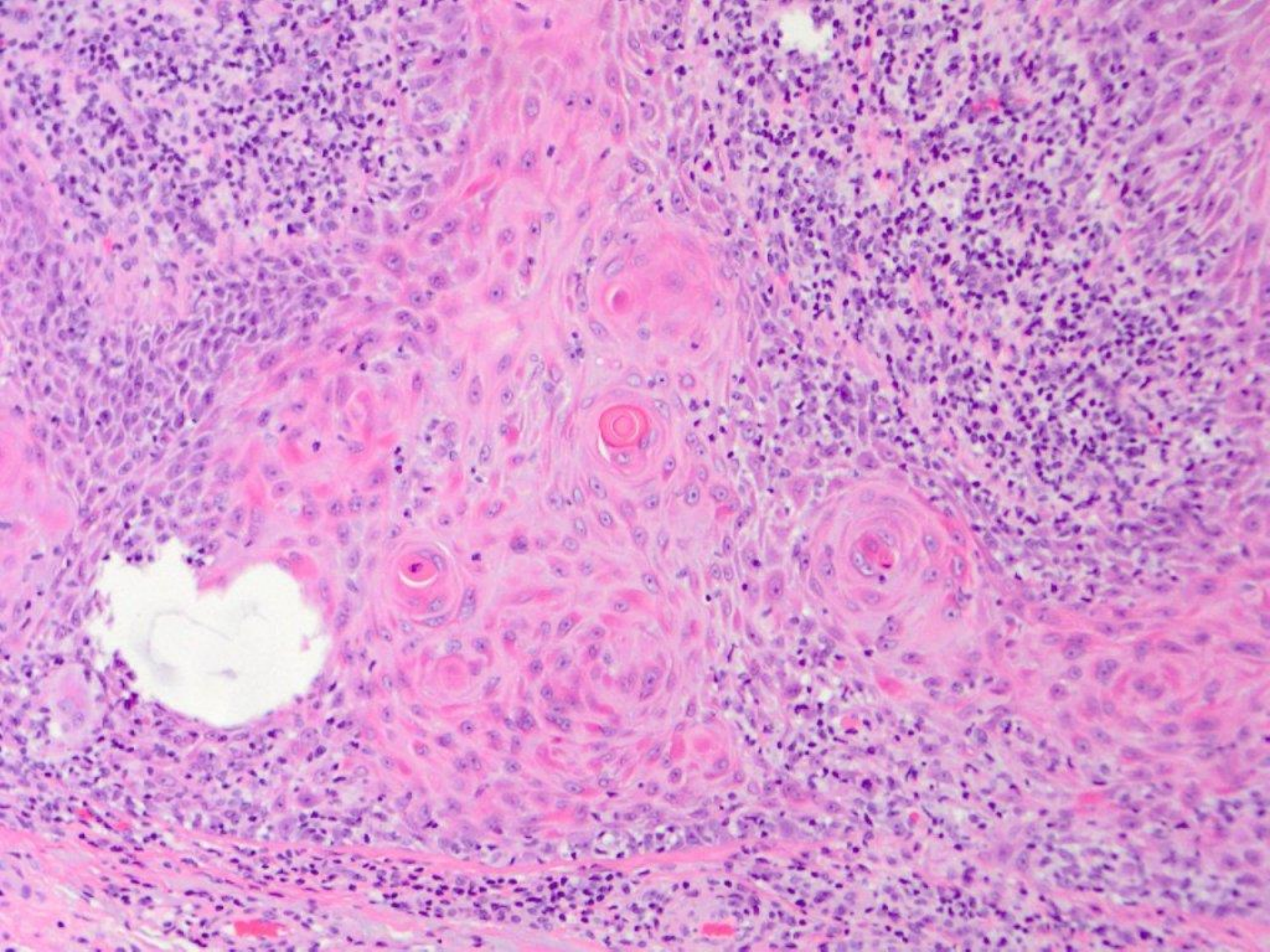


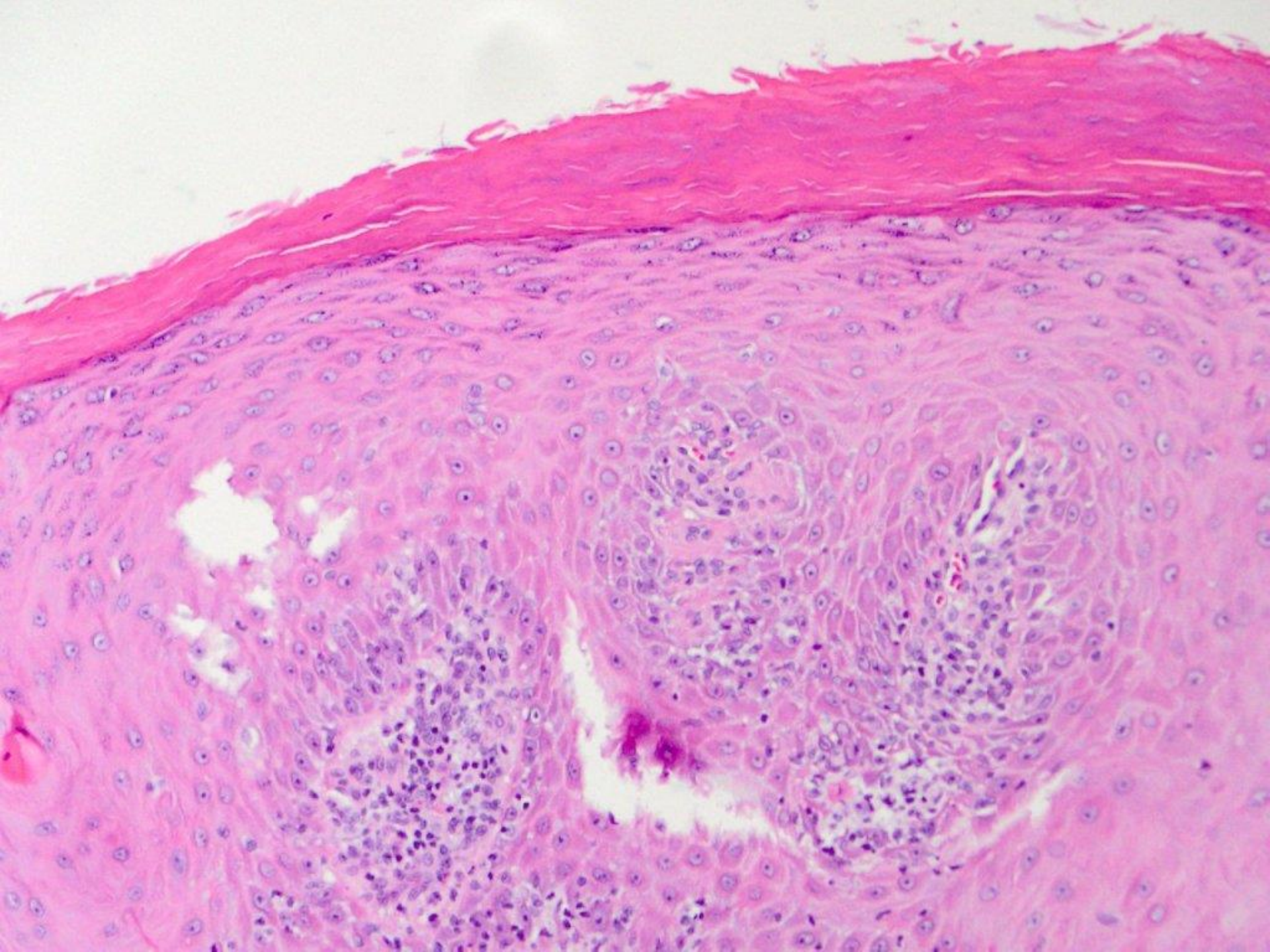


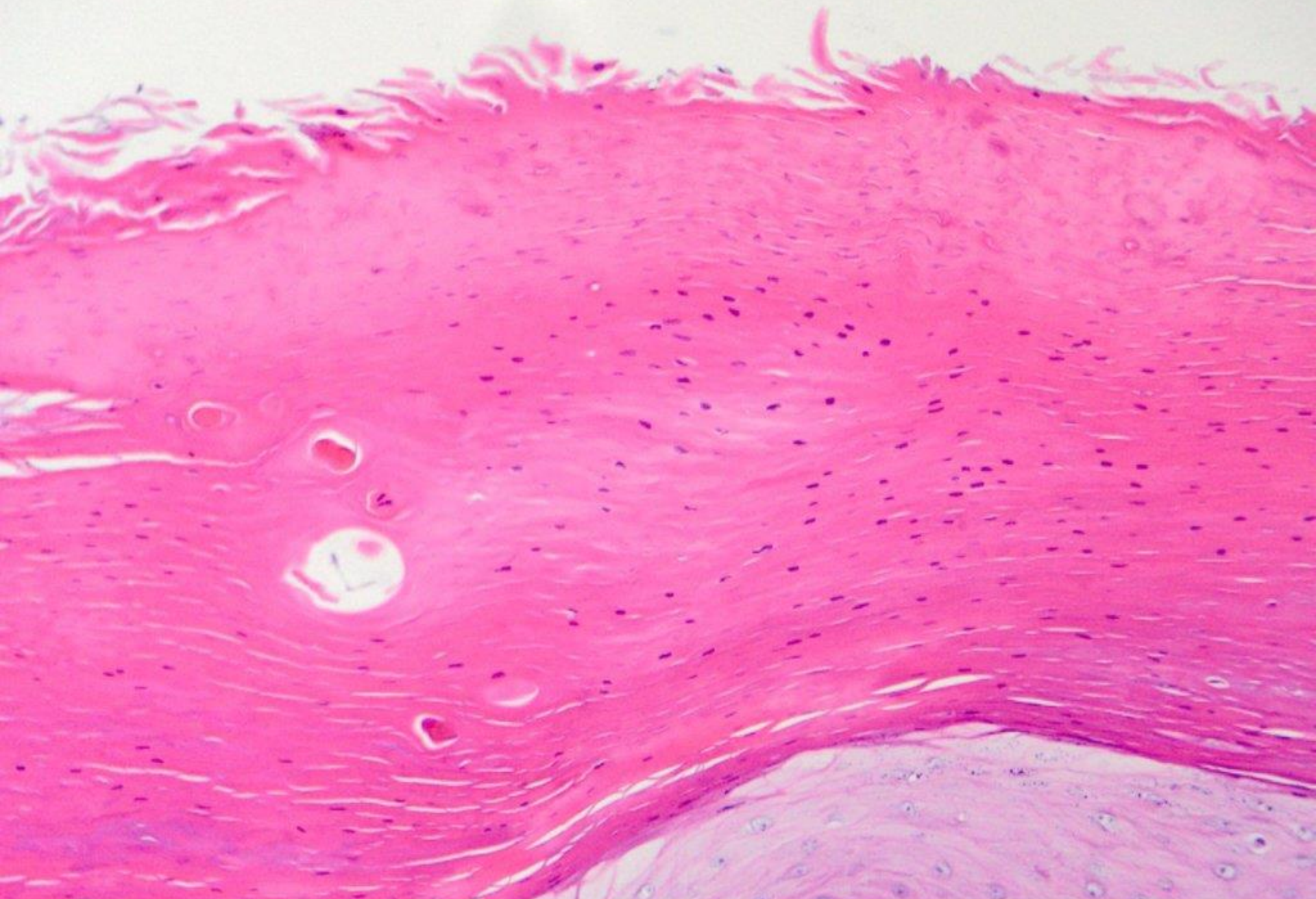
amalgam tattoo (demonstrating collagen under polarized light)



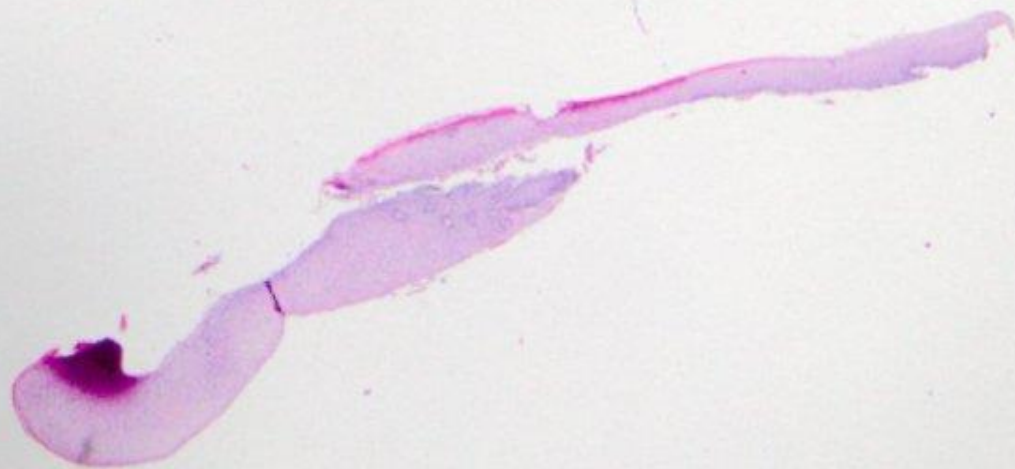
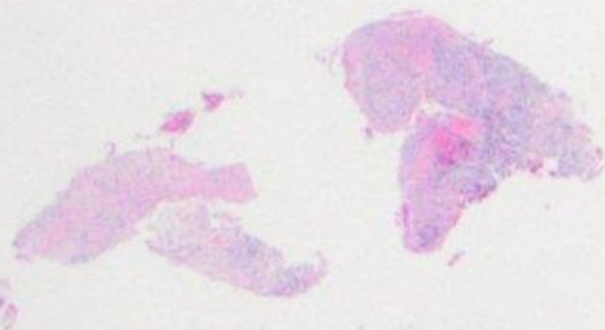
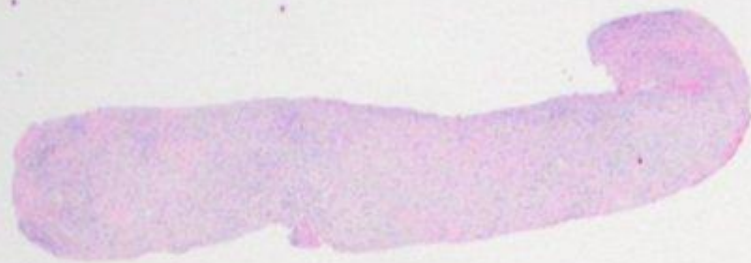


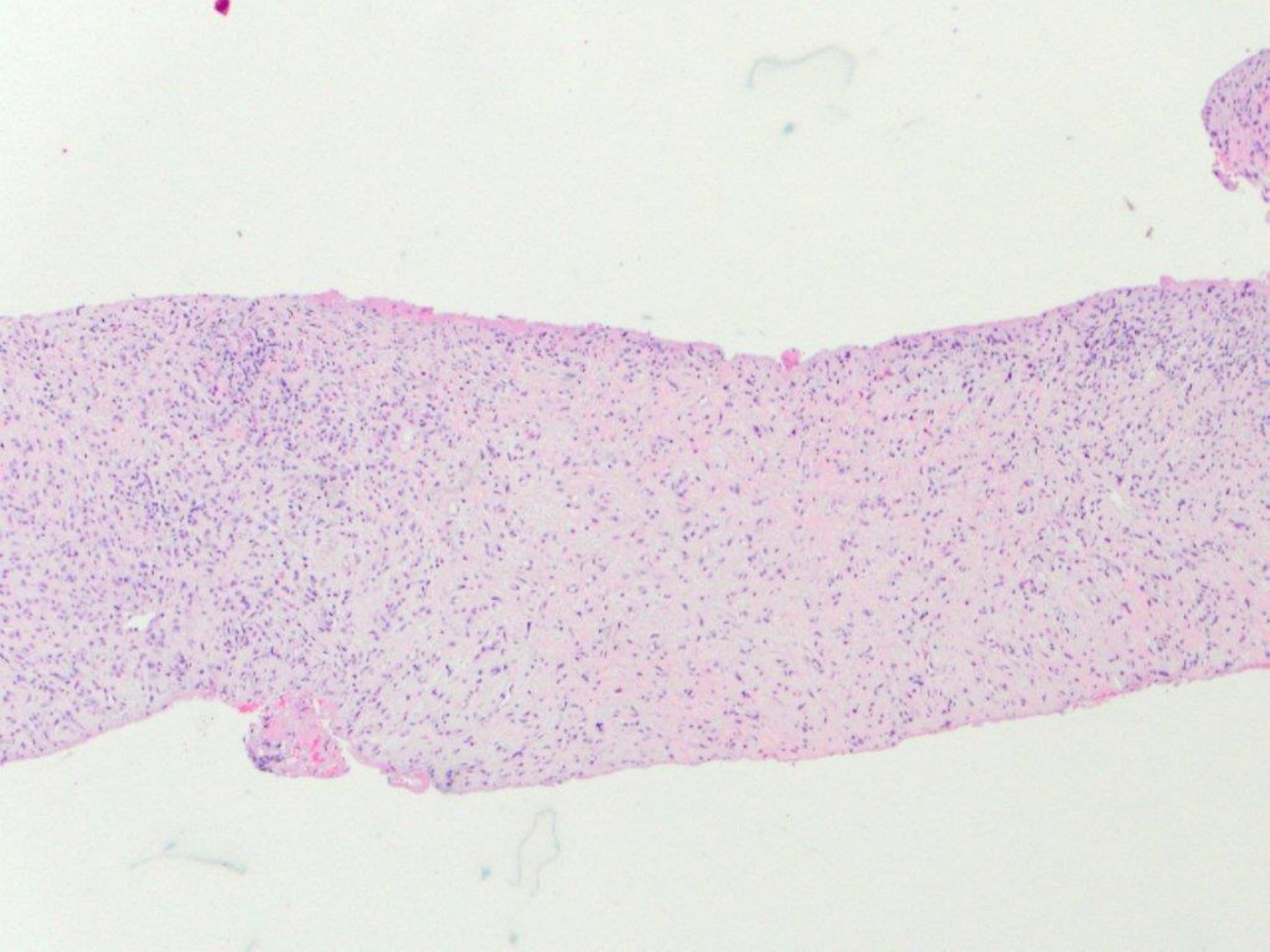


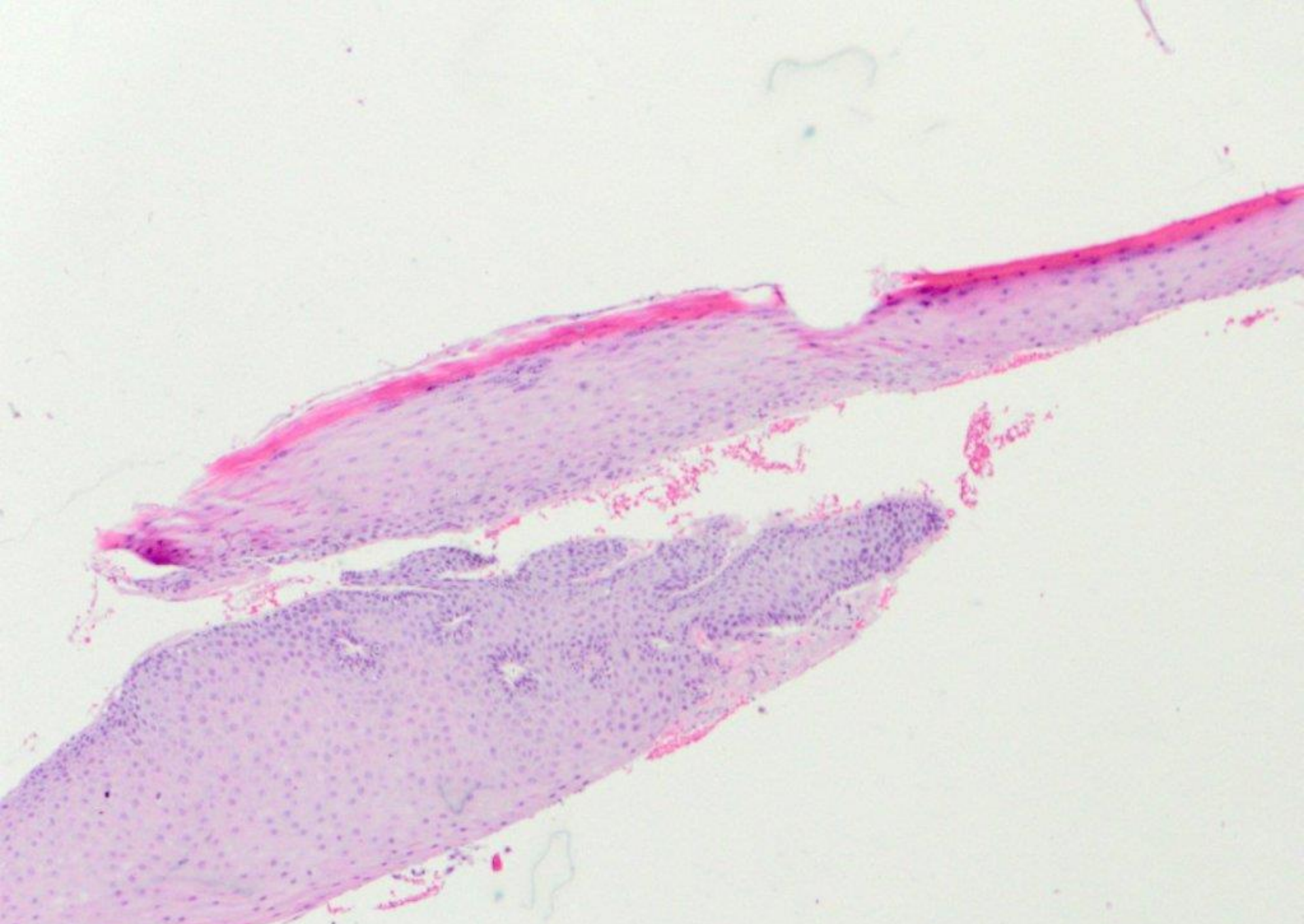




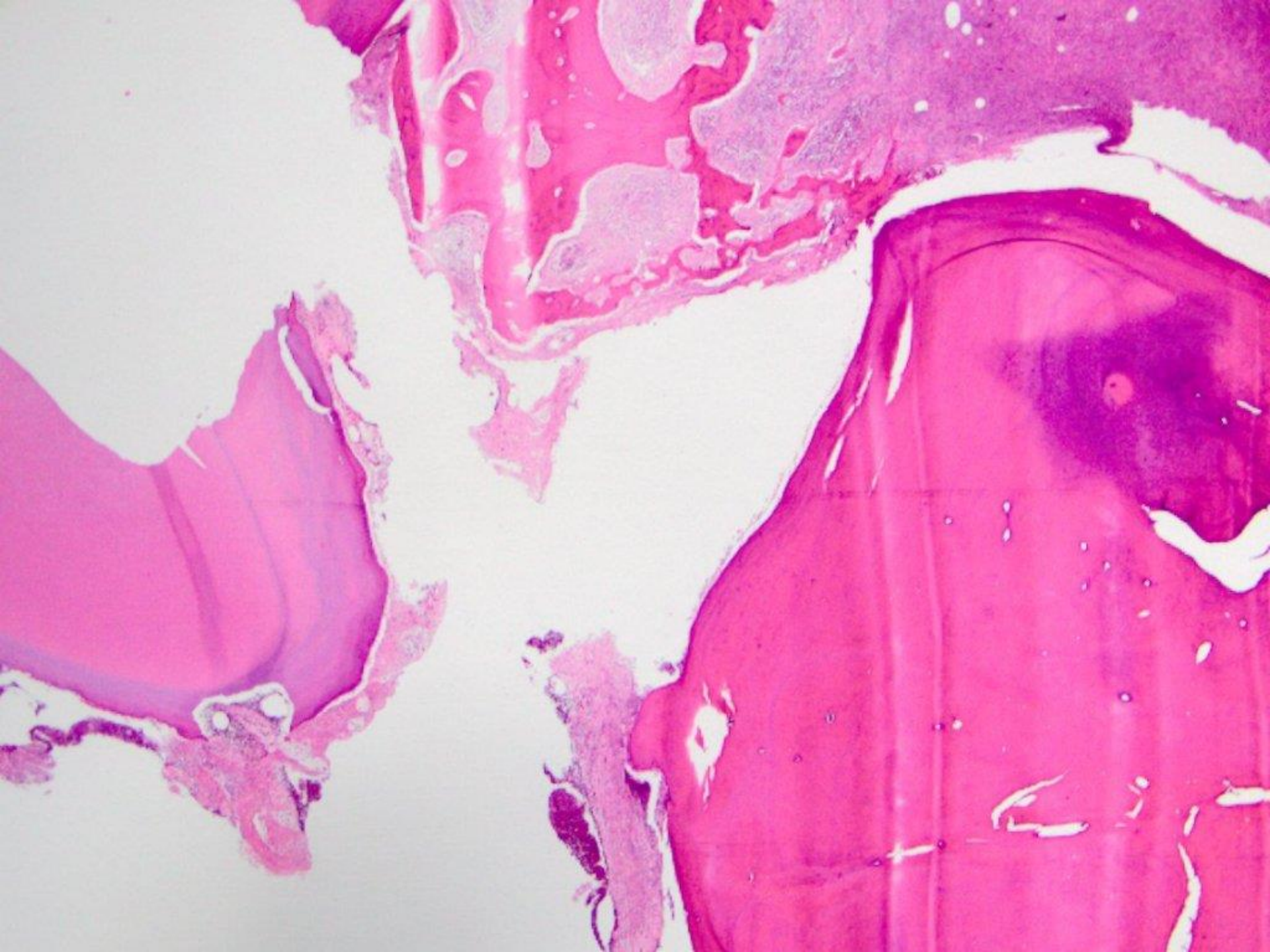
squamous cell carcinoma, keratoacanthoma type

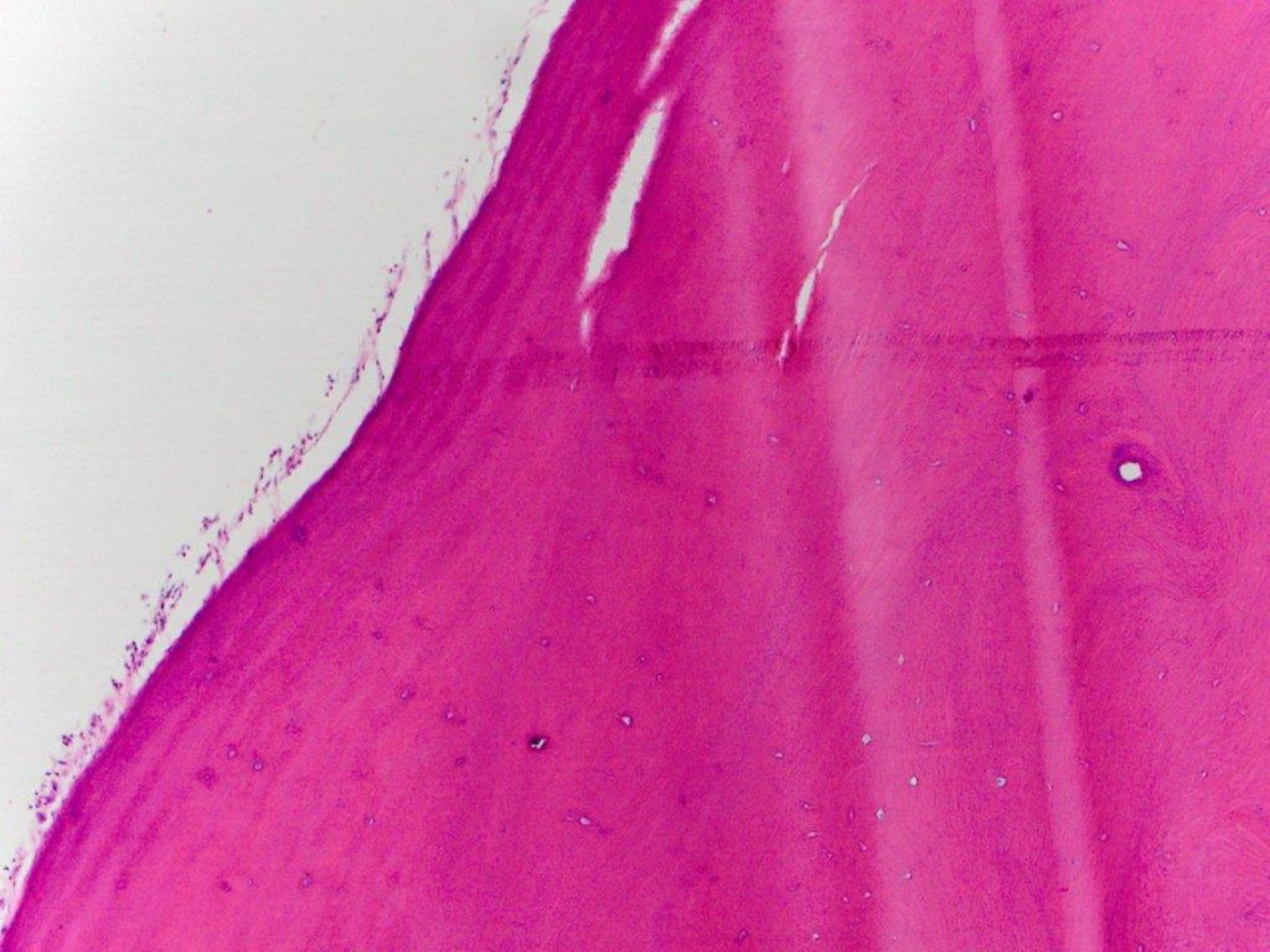


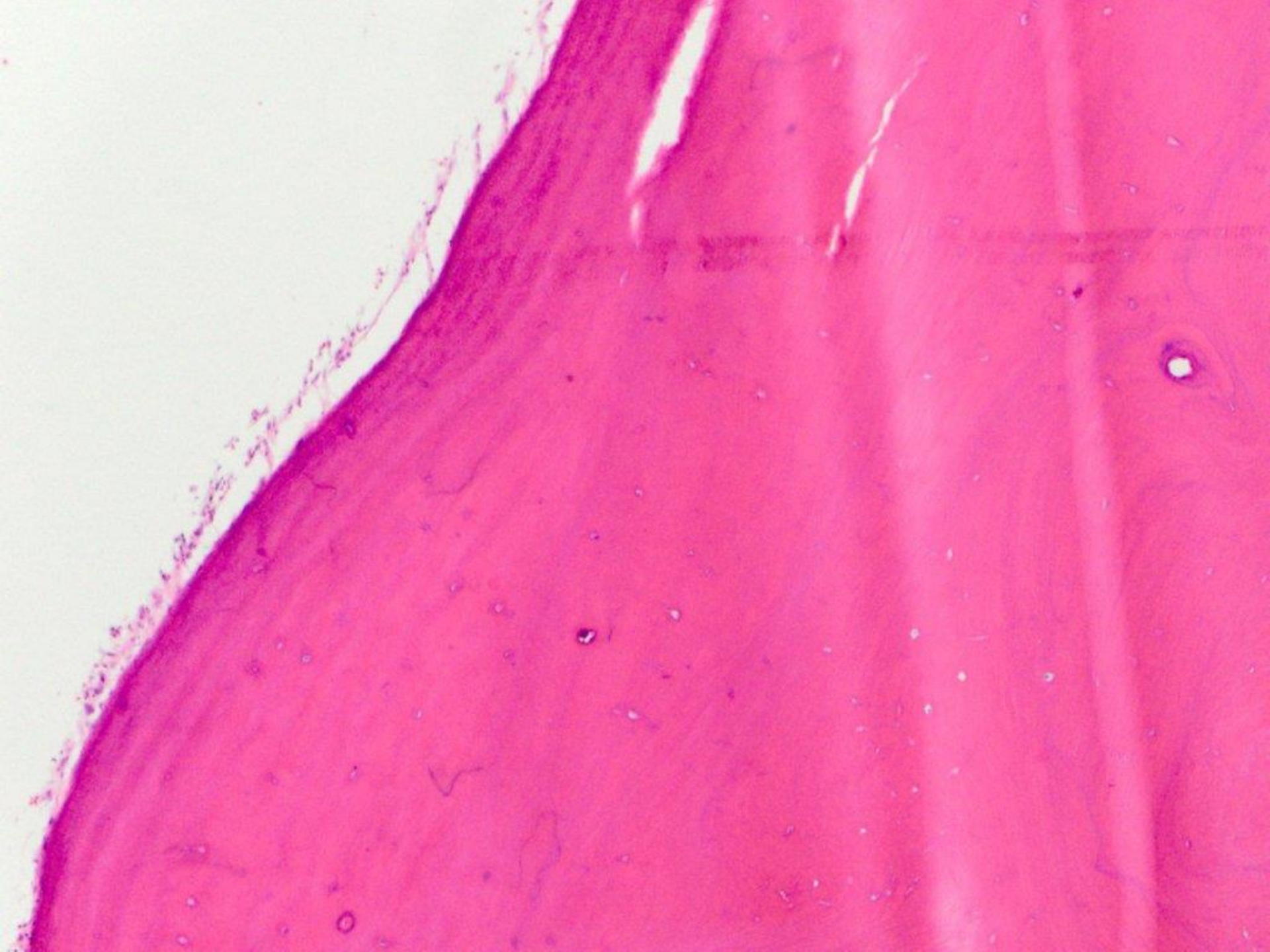


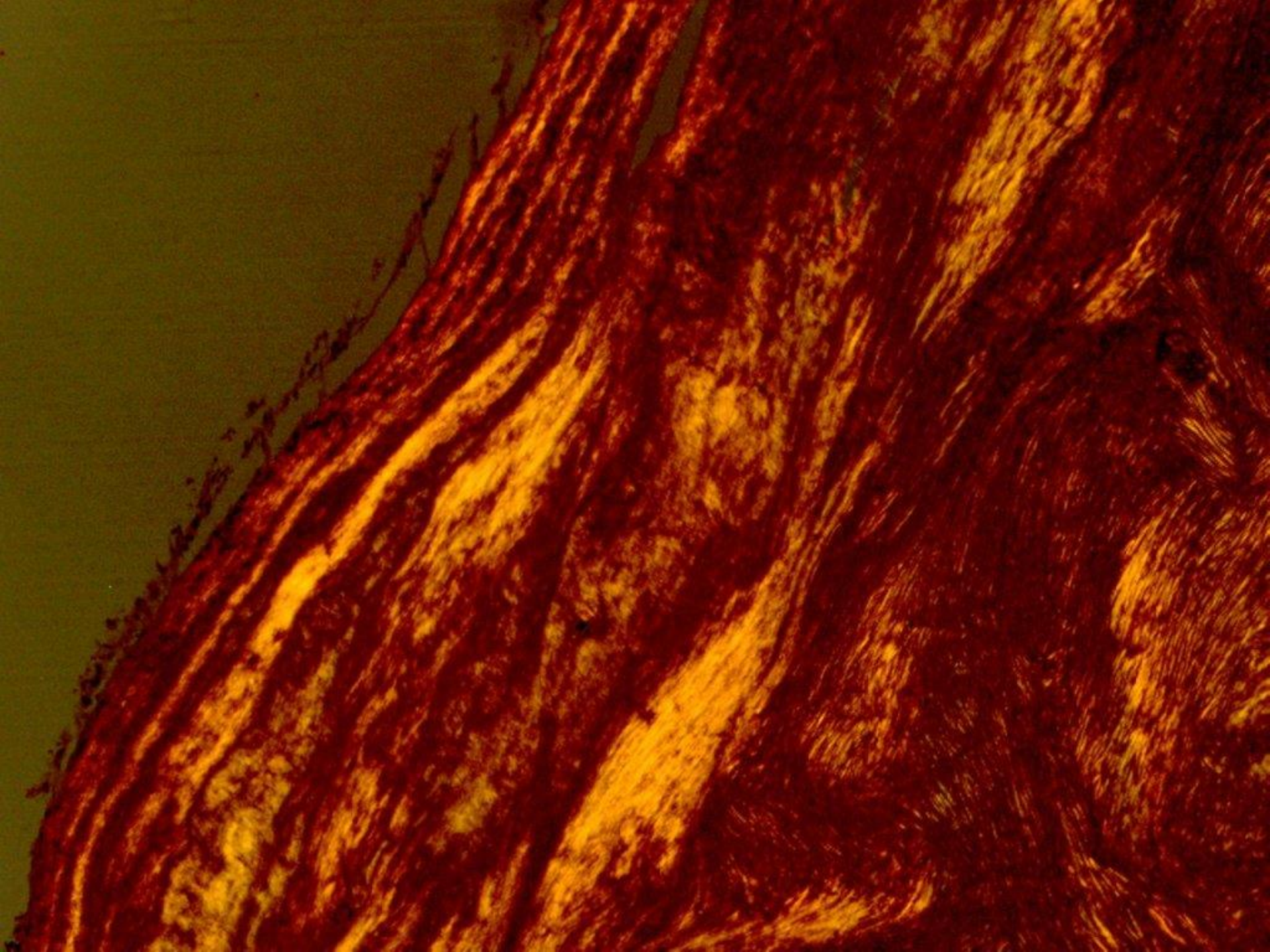


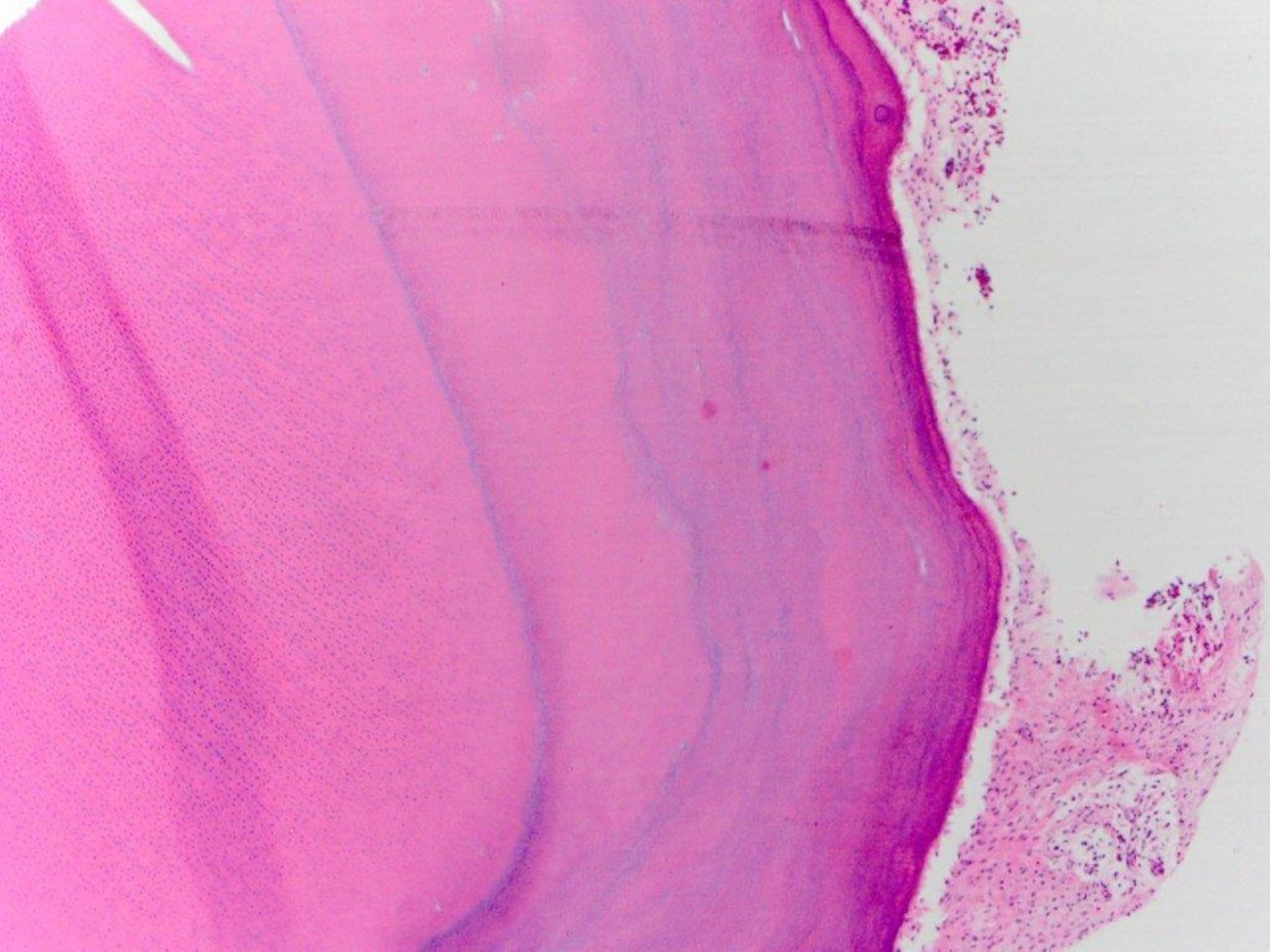
pemphigoid

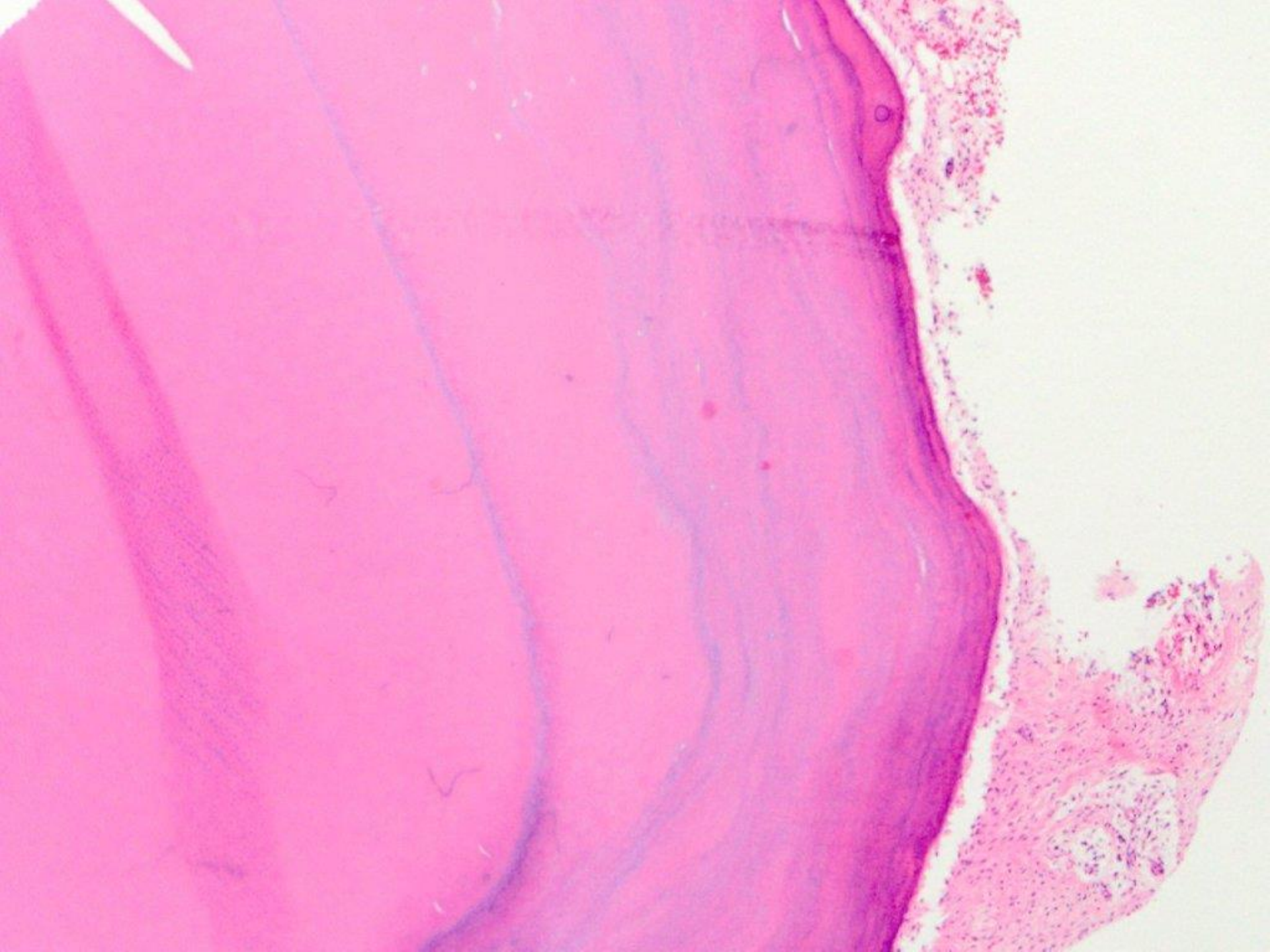




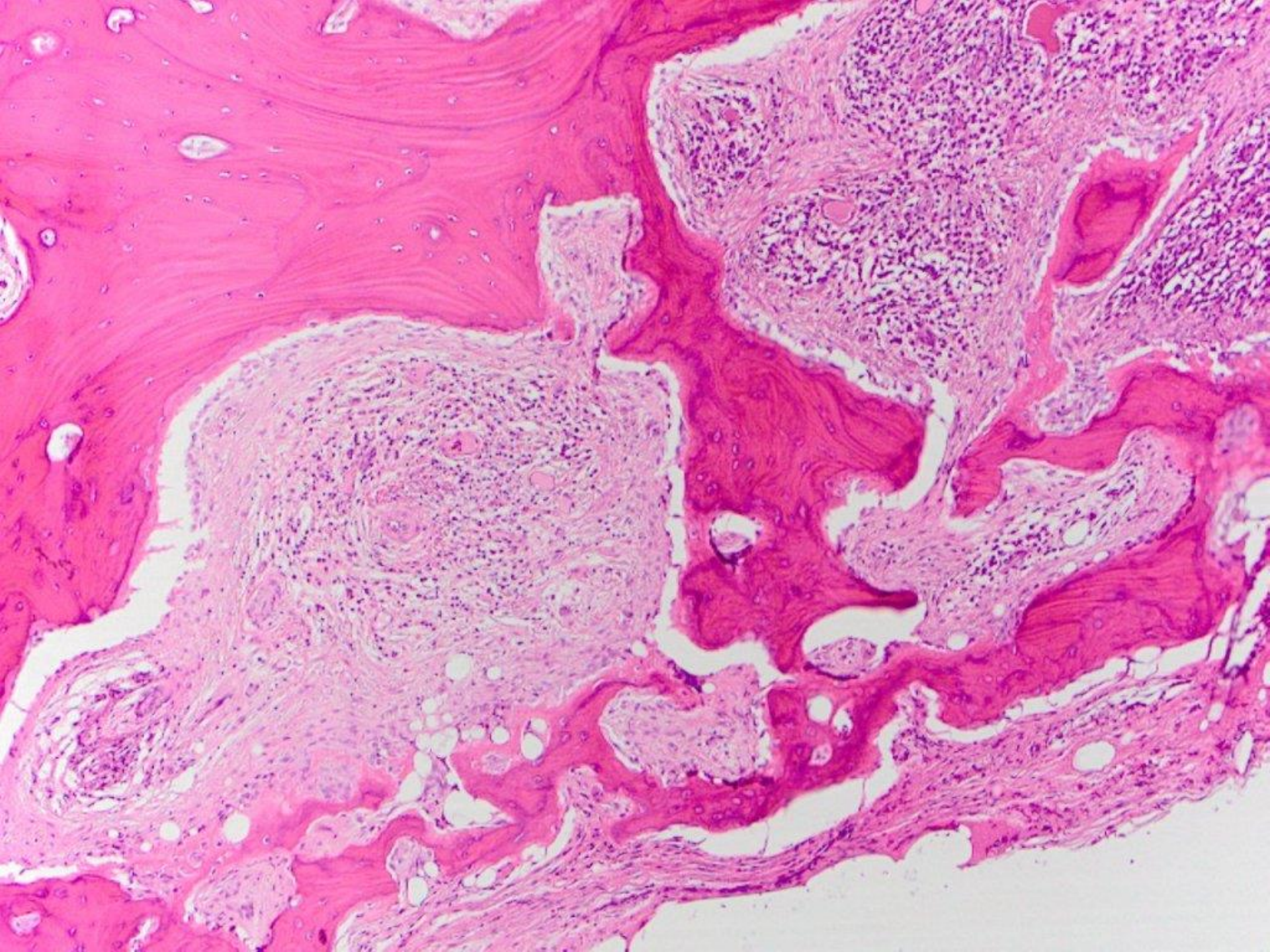


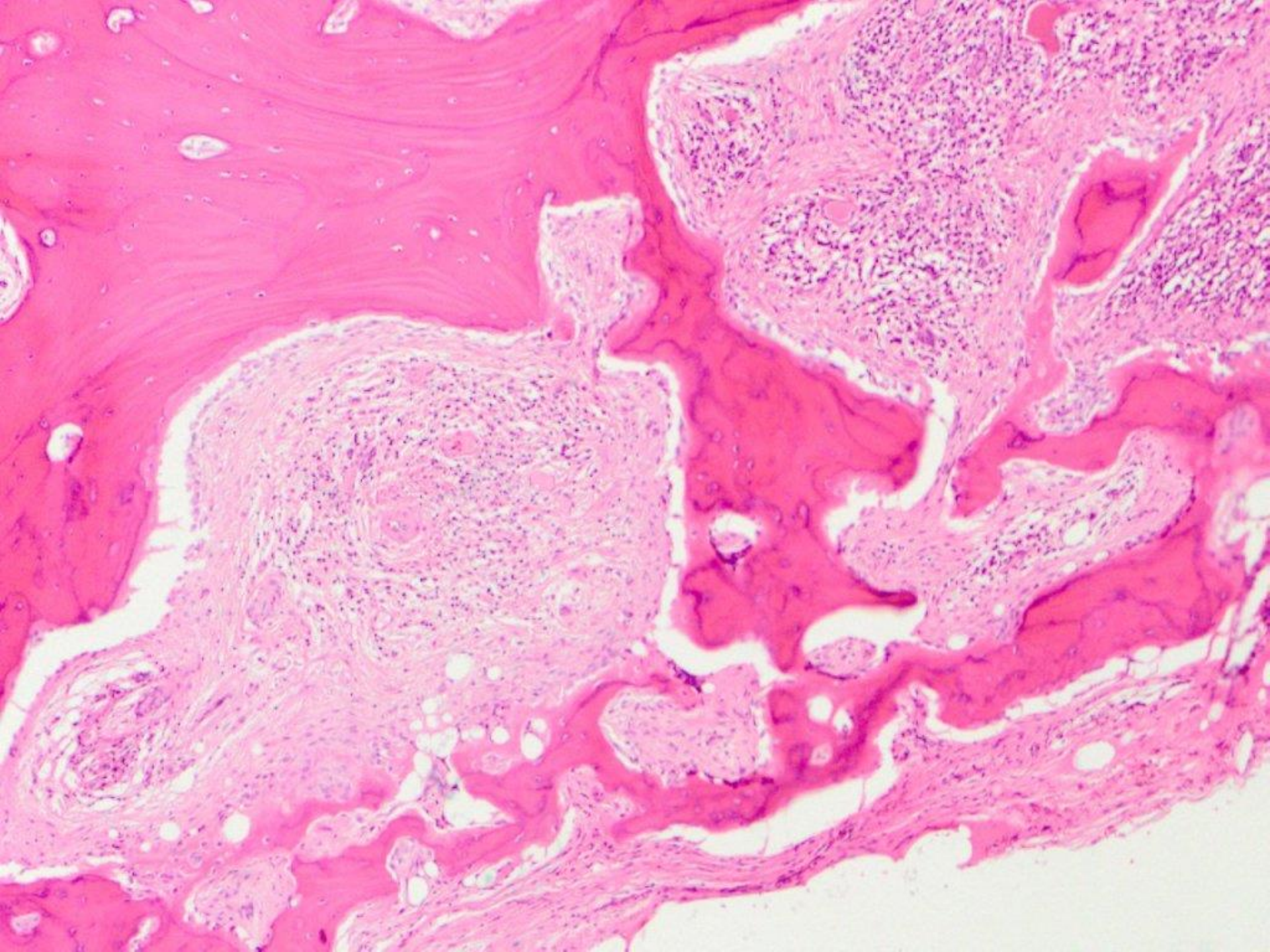


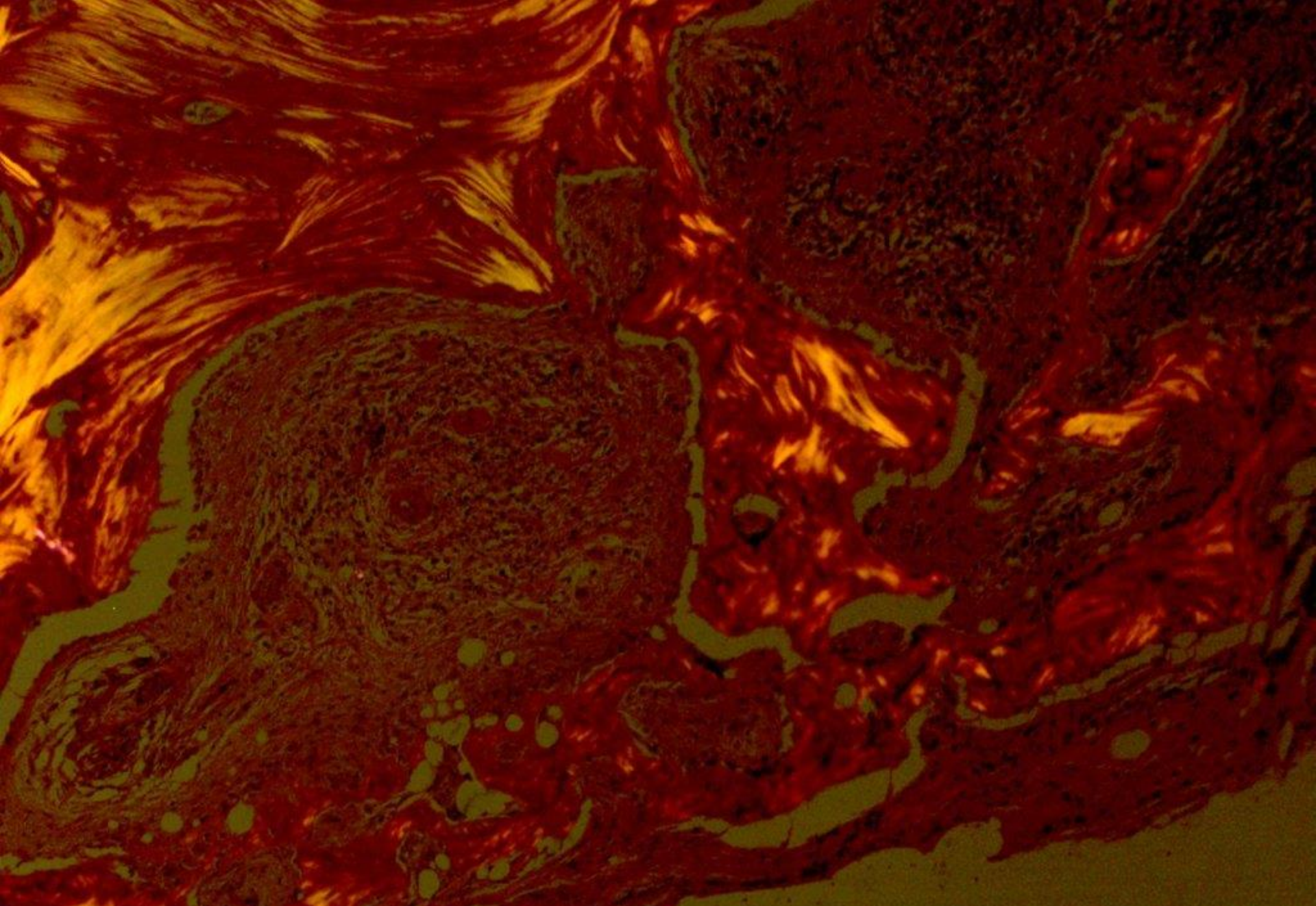




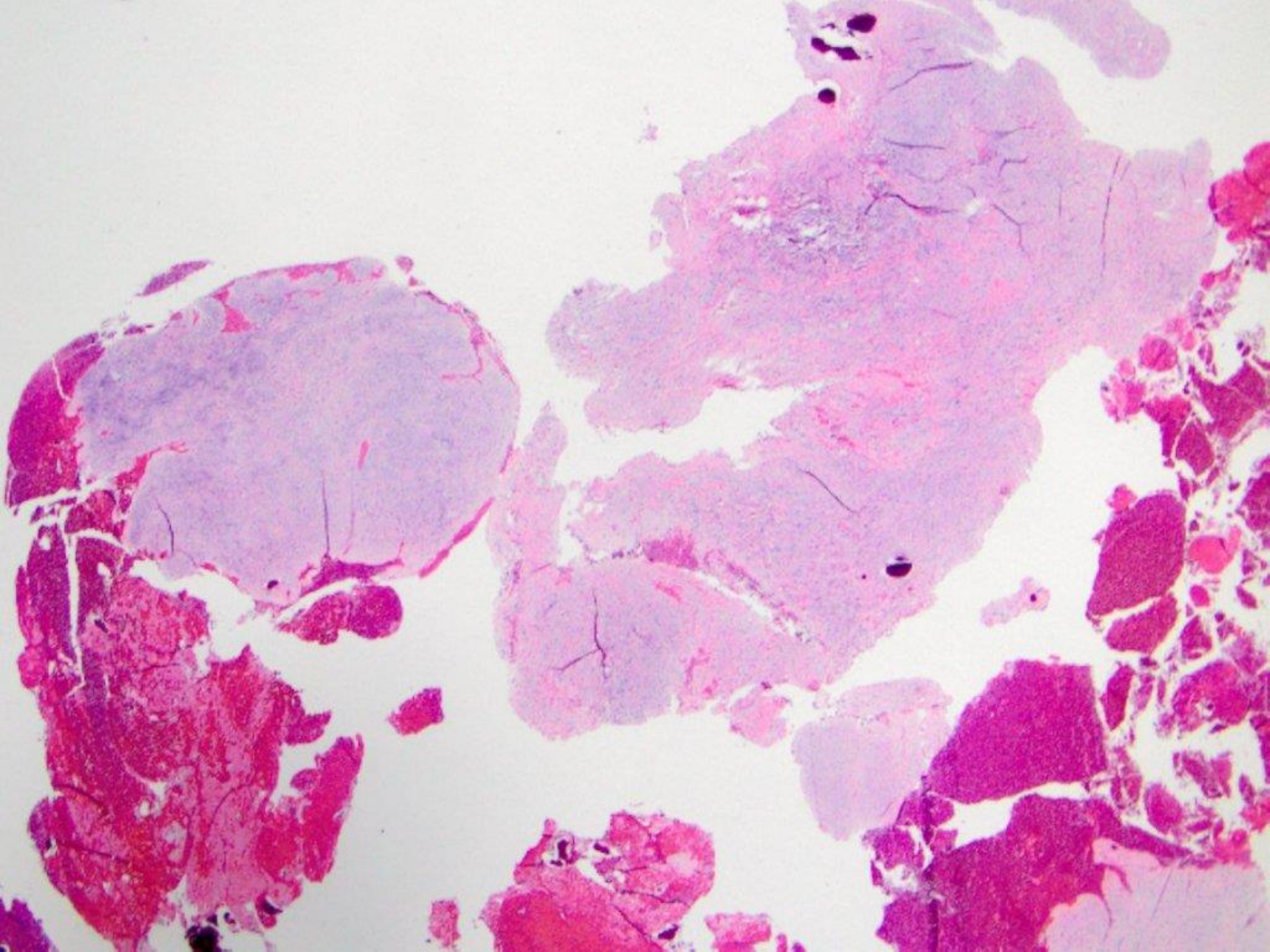


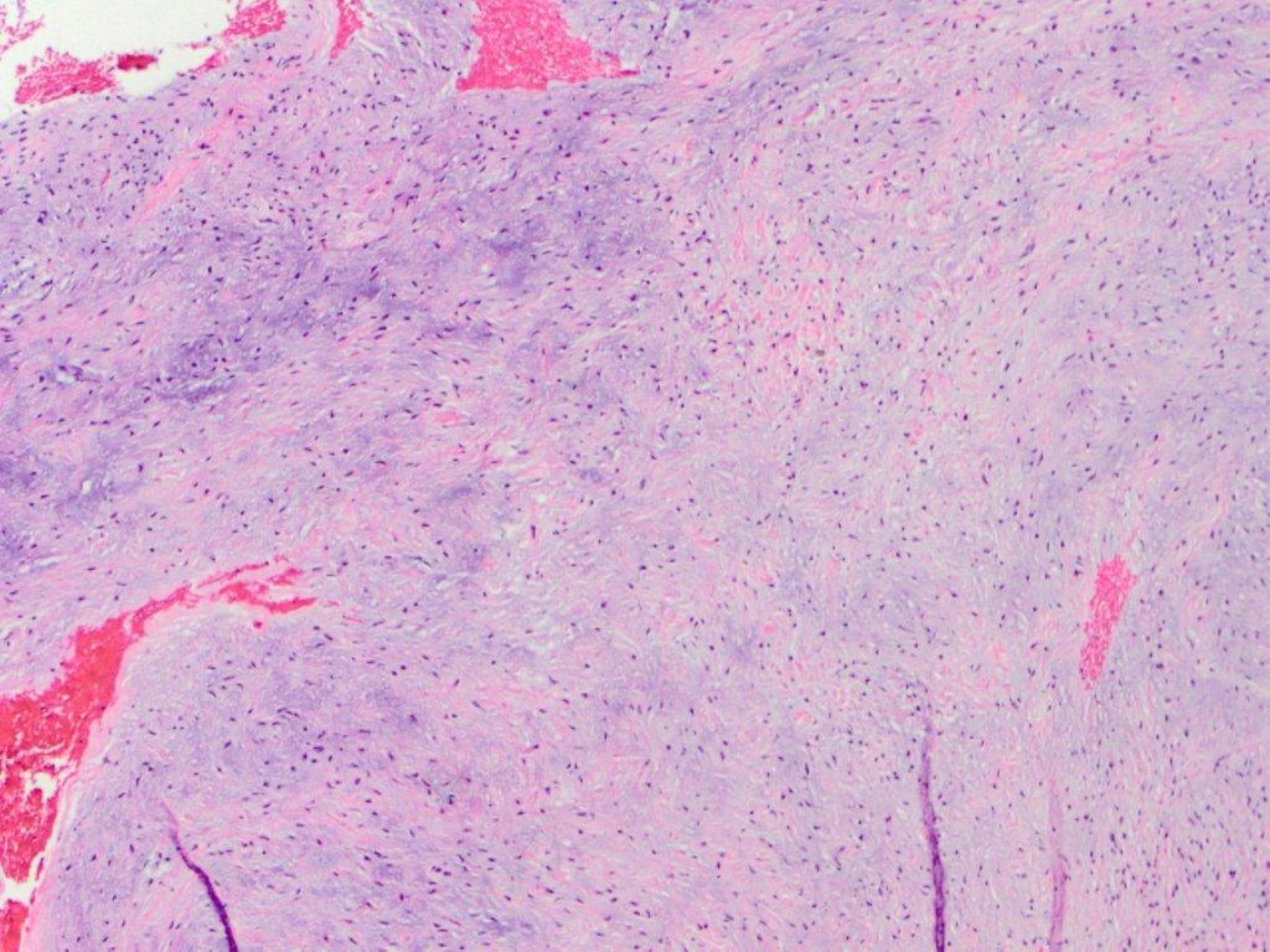


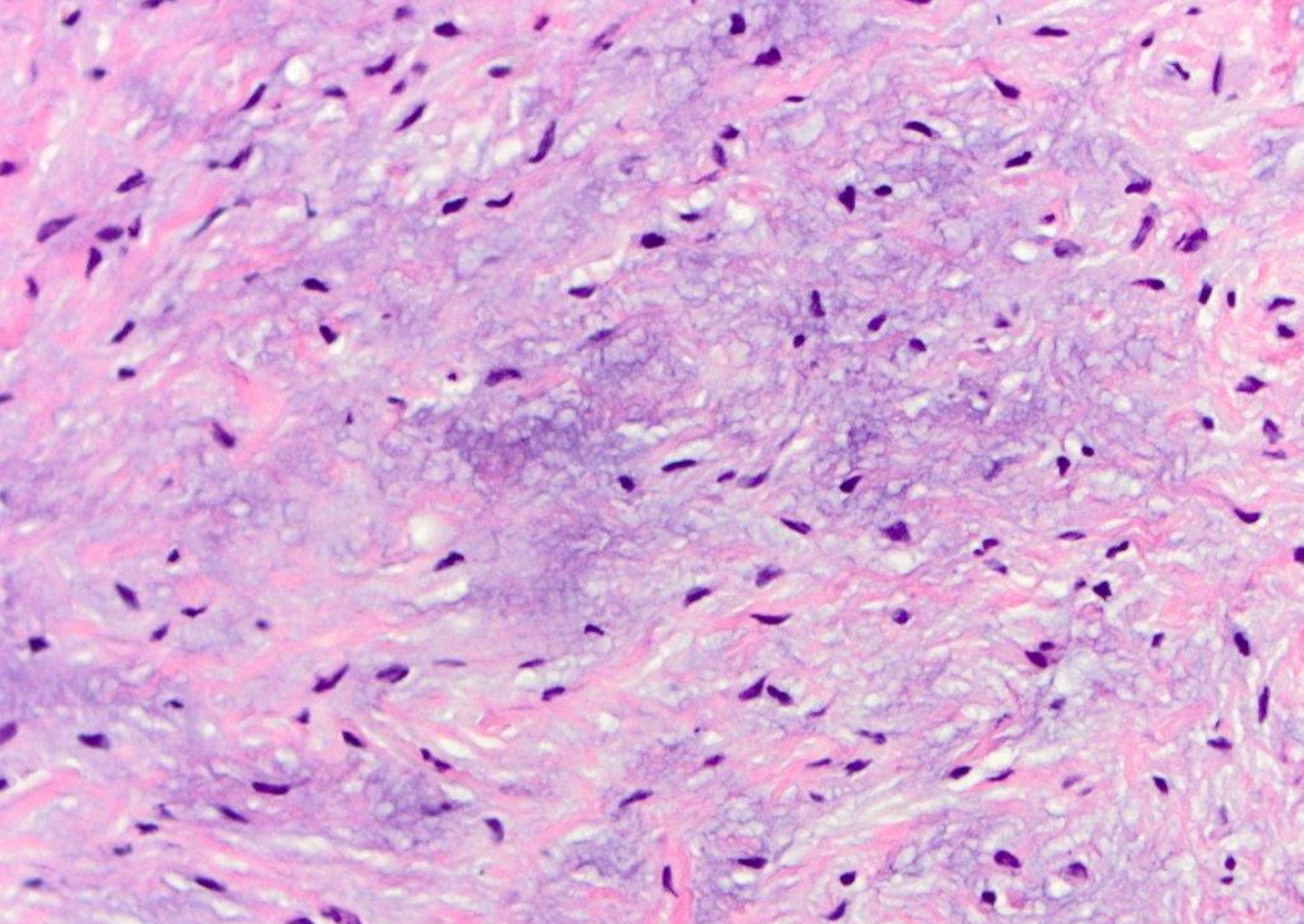




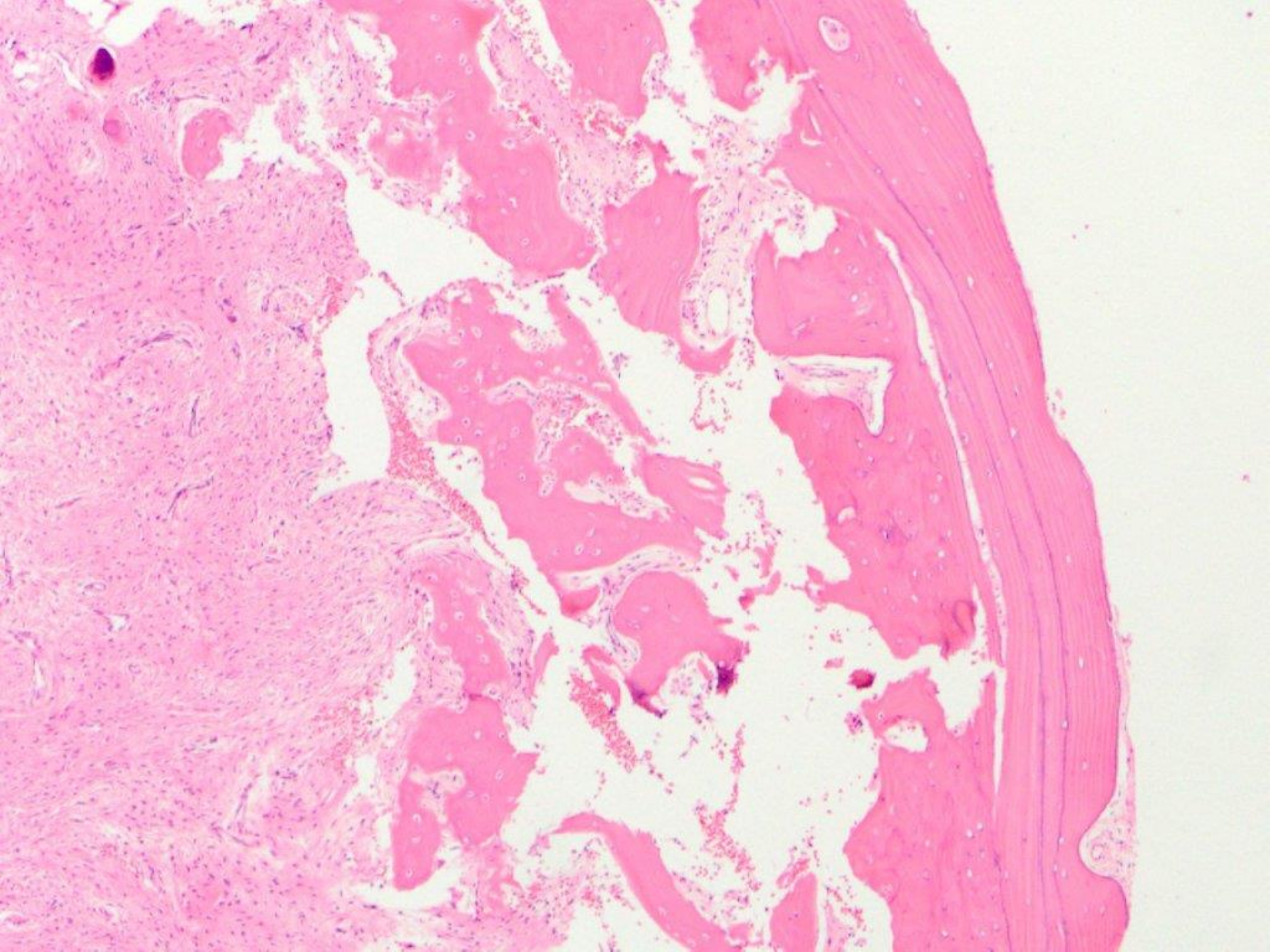
BFOL, consistent with cemento-osseous dysplasia (demonstrating differences in polarization characteristics between dentin, cementum, osteocementum, and bone)

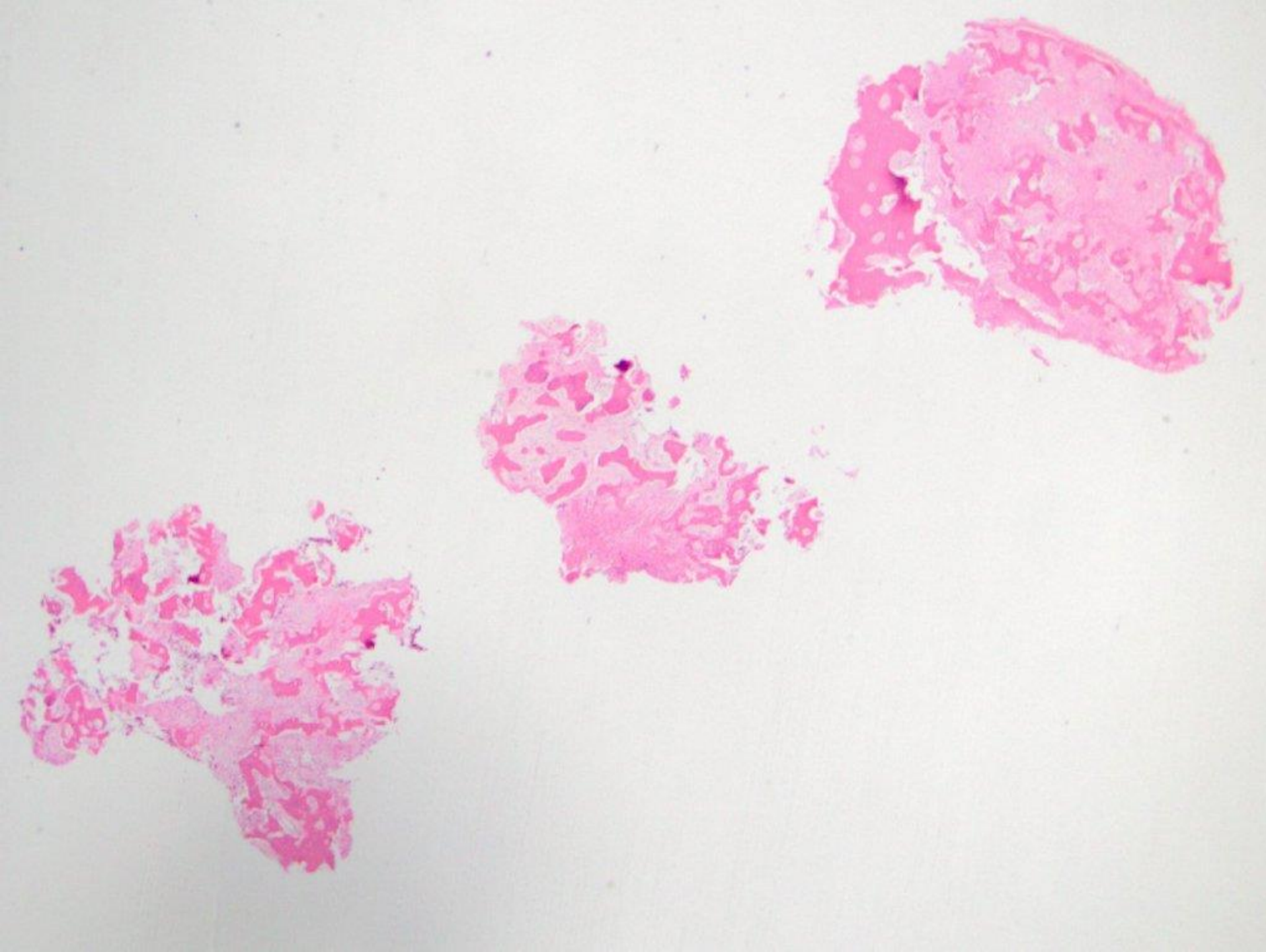


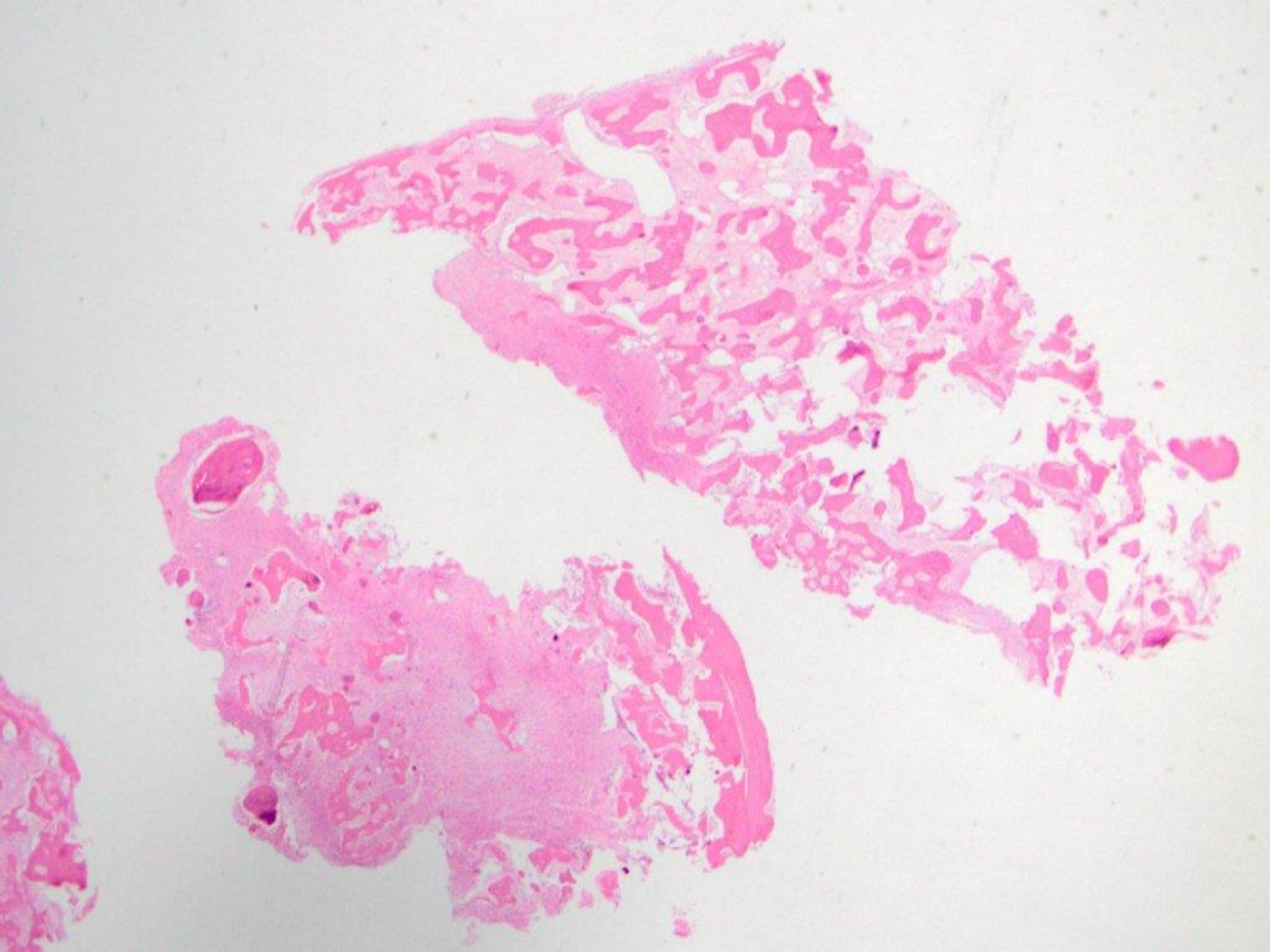


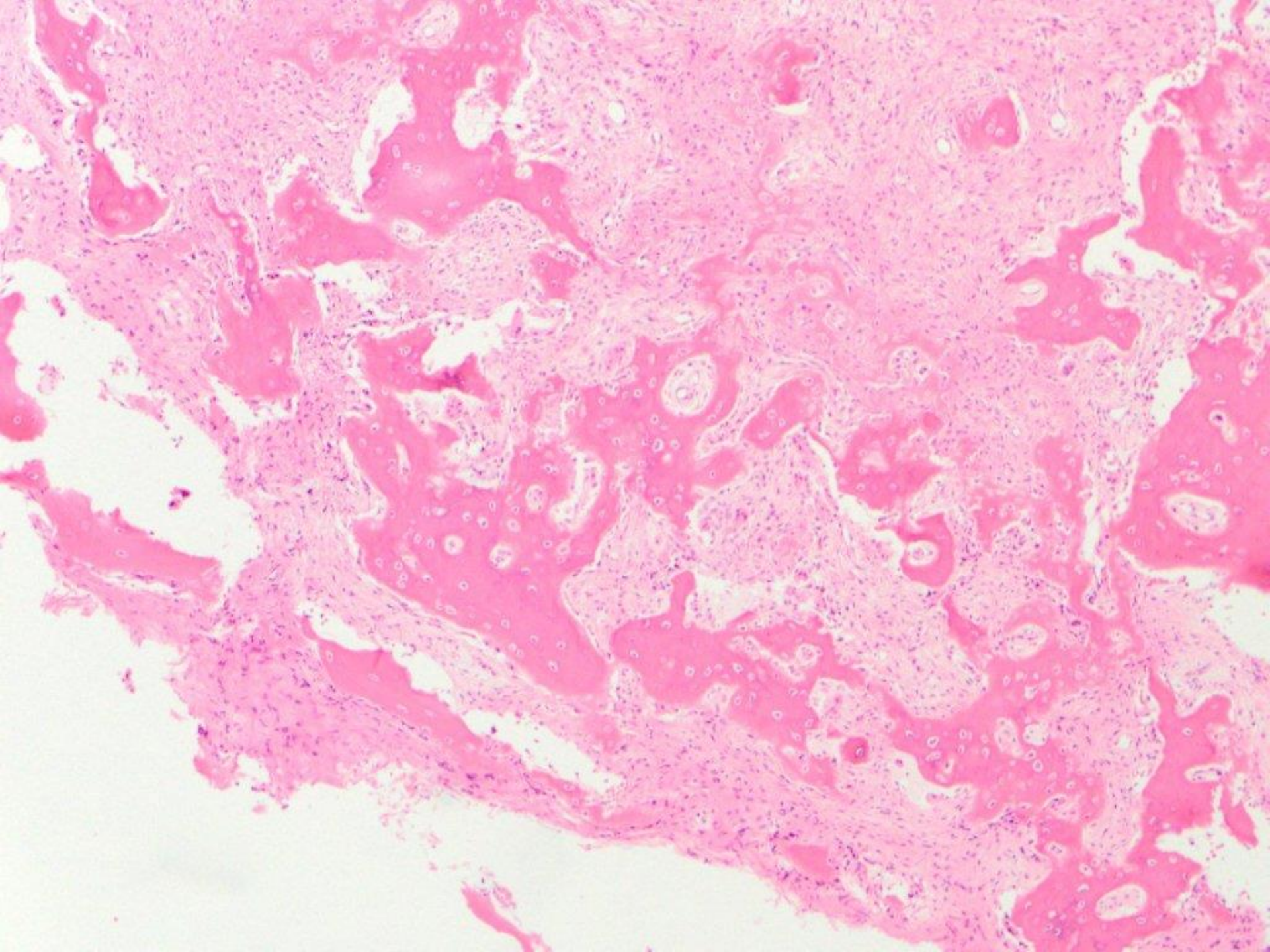


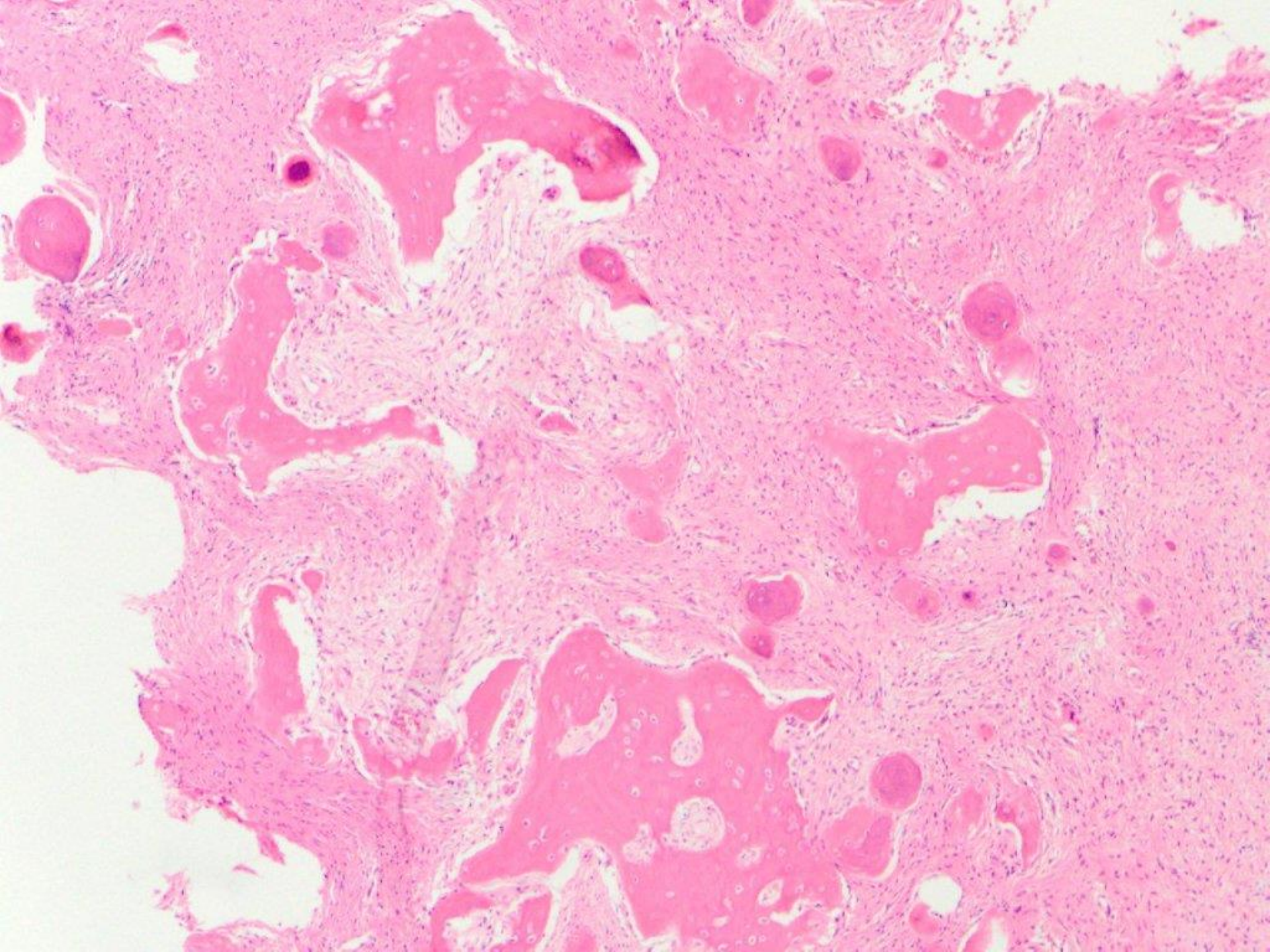
central odontogenic fibromyxoma

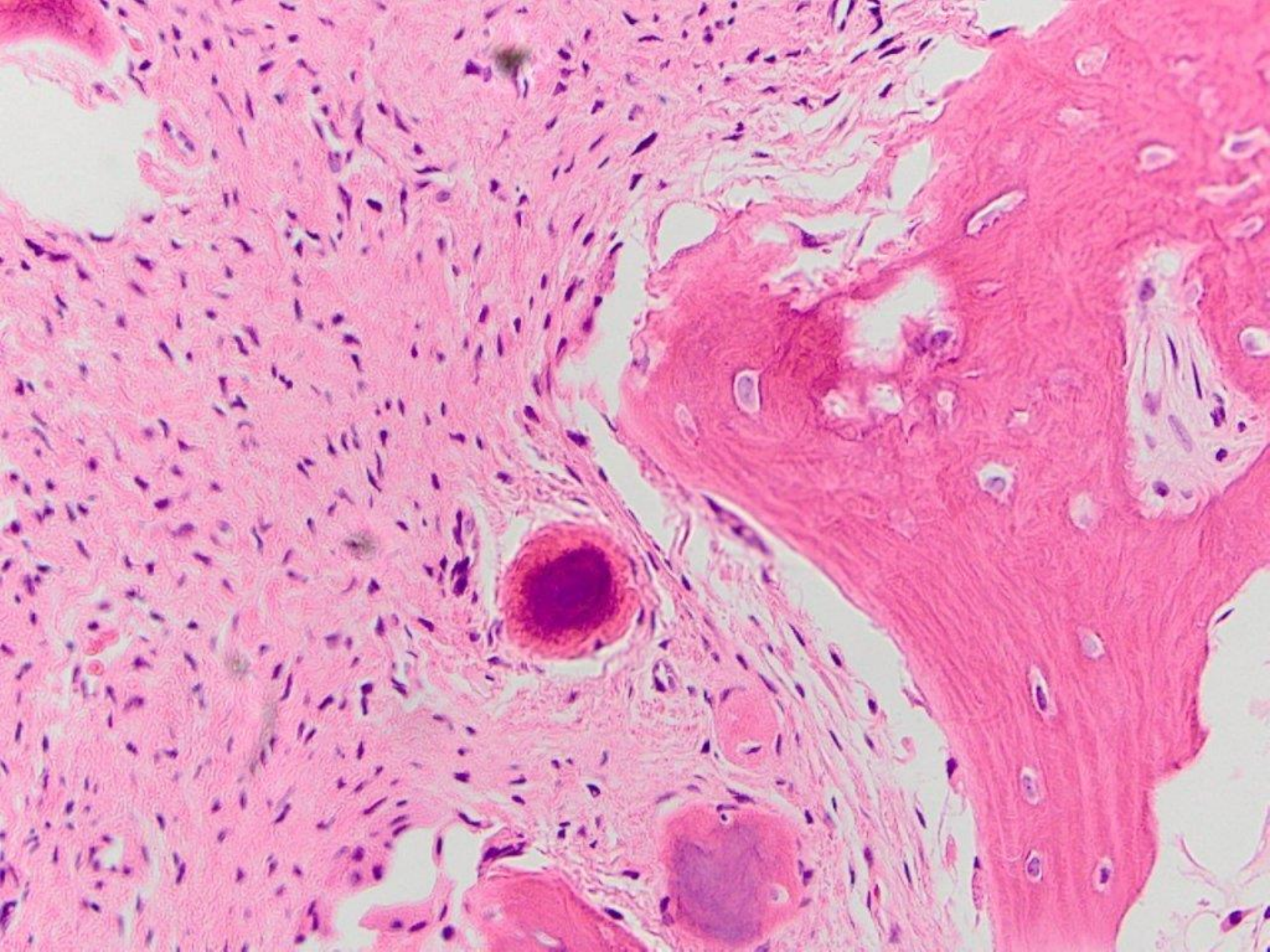


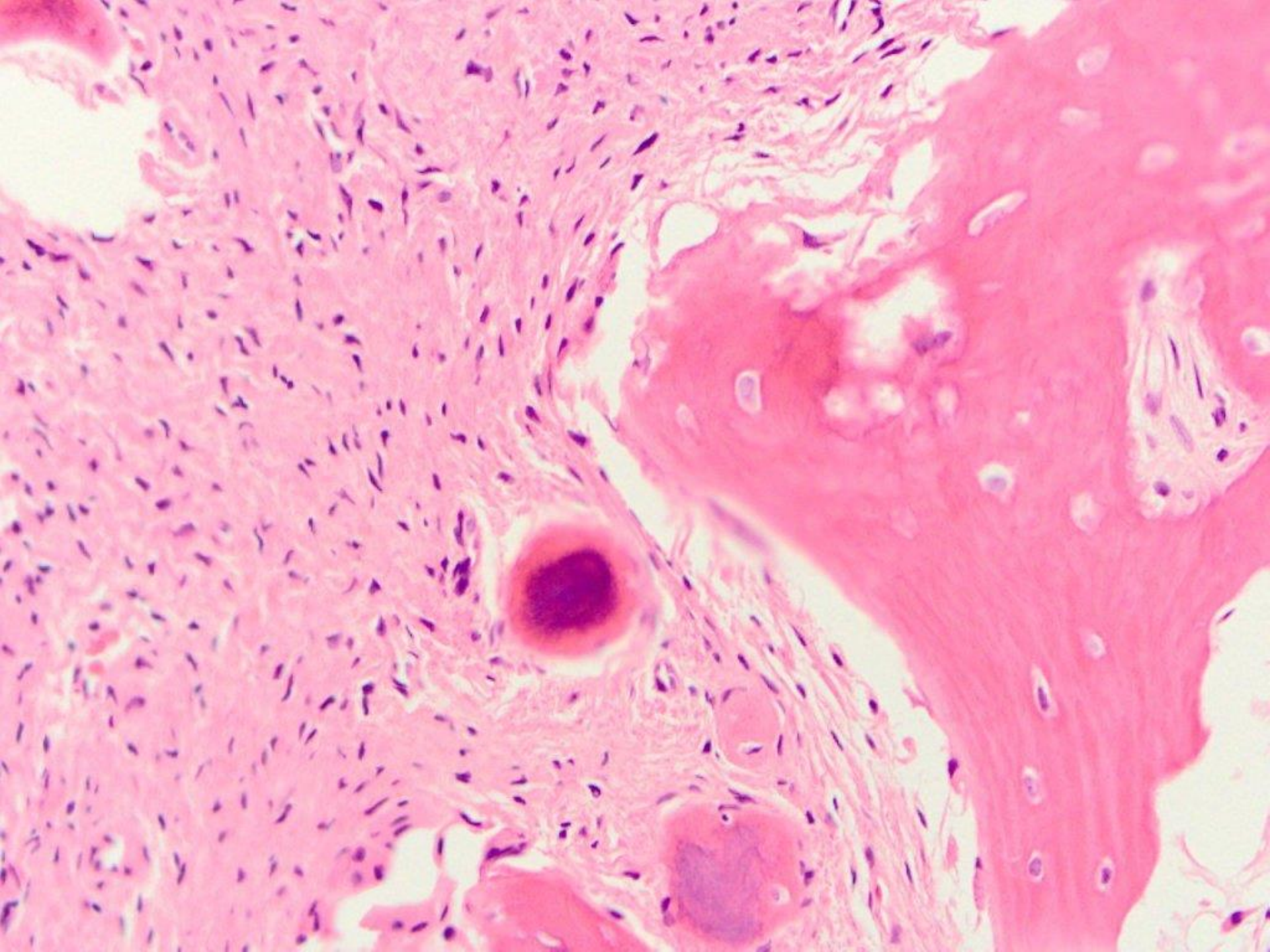


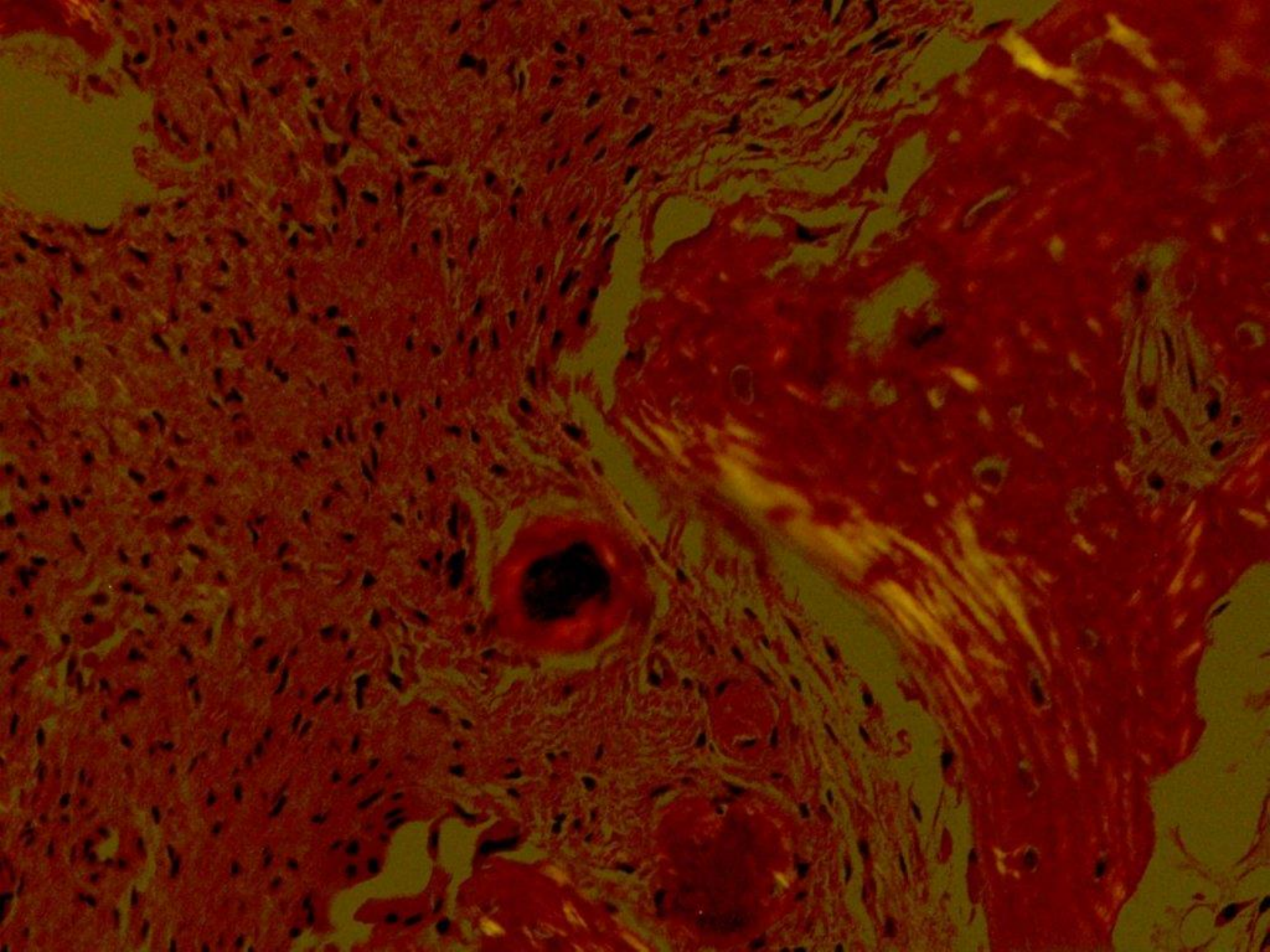


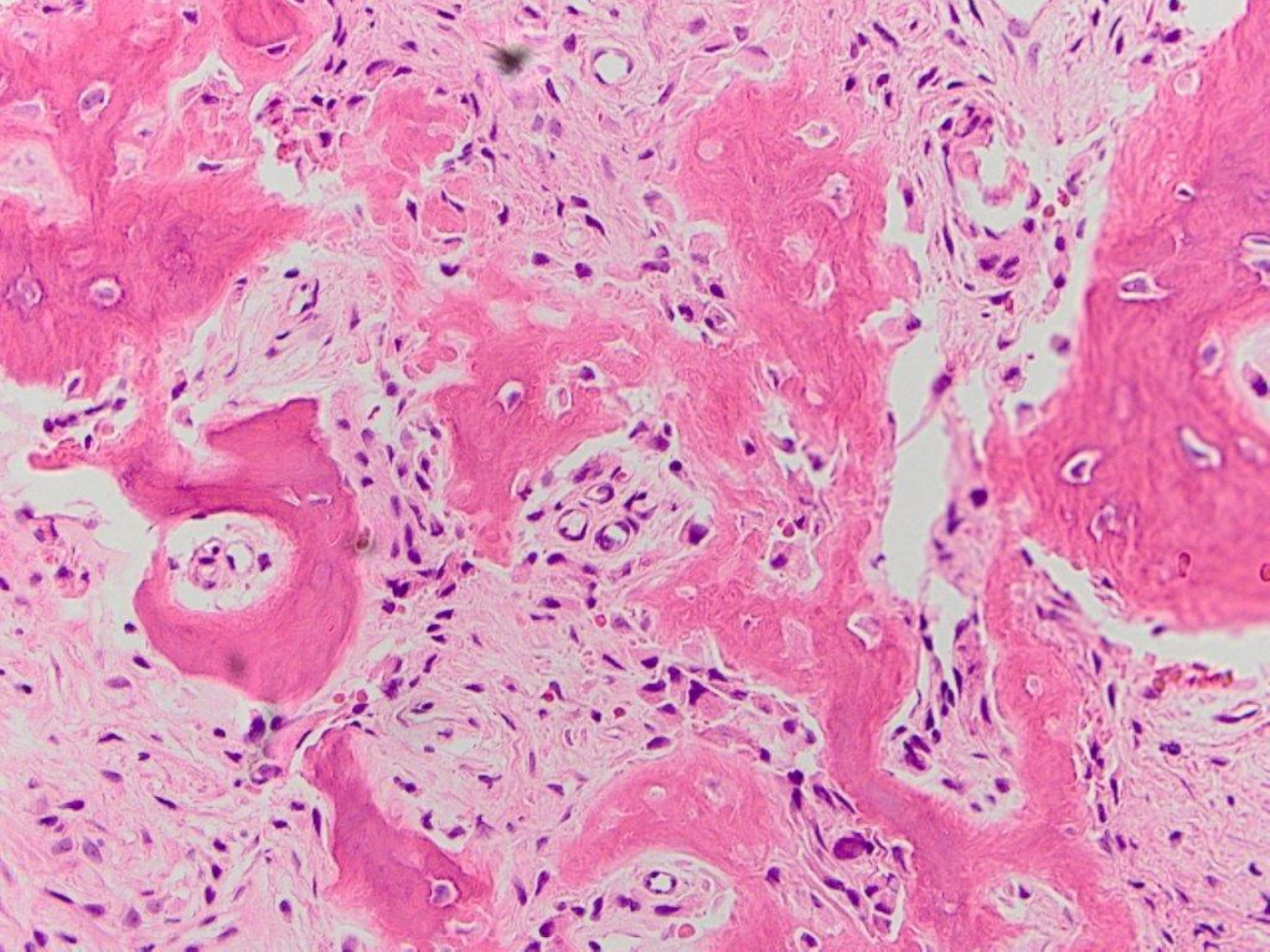


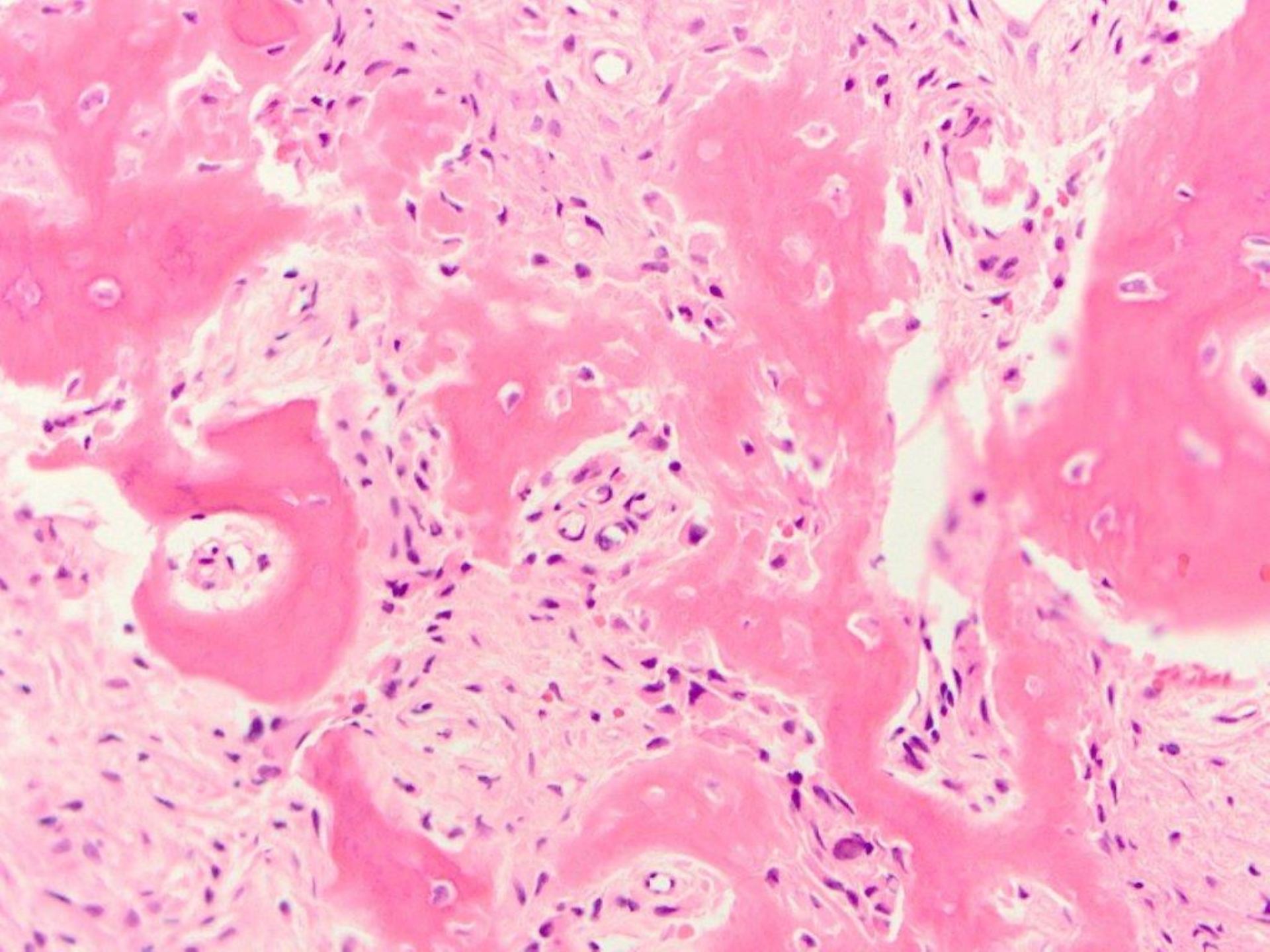


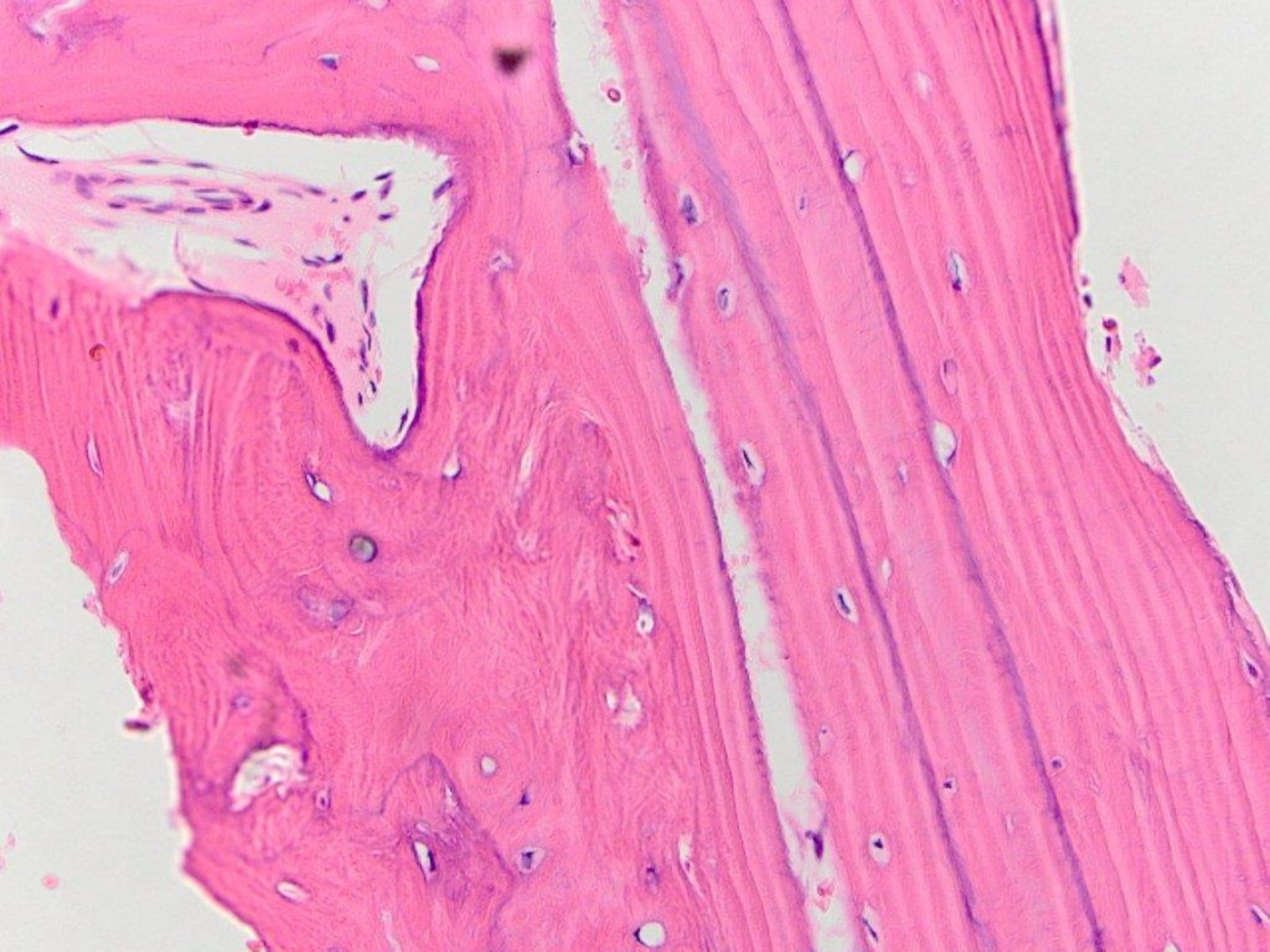


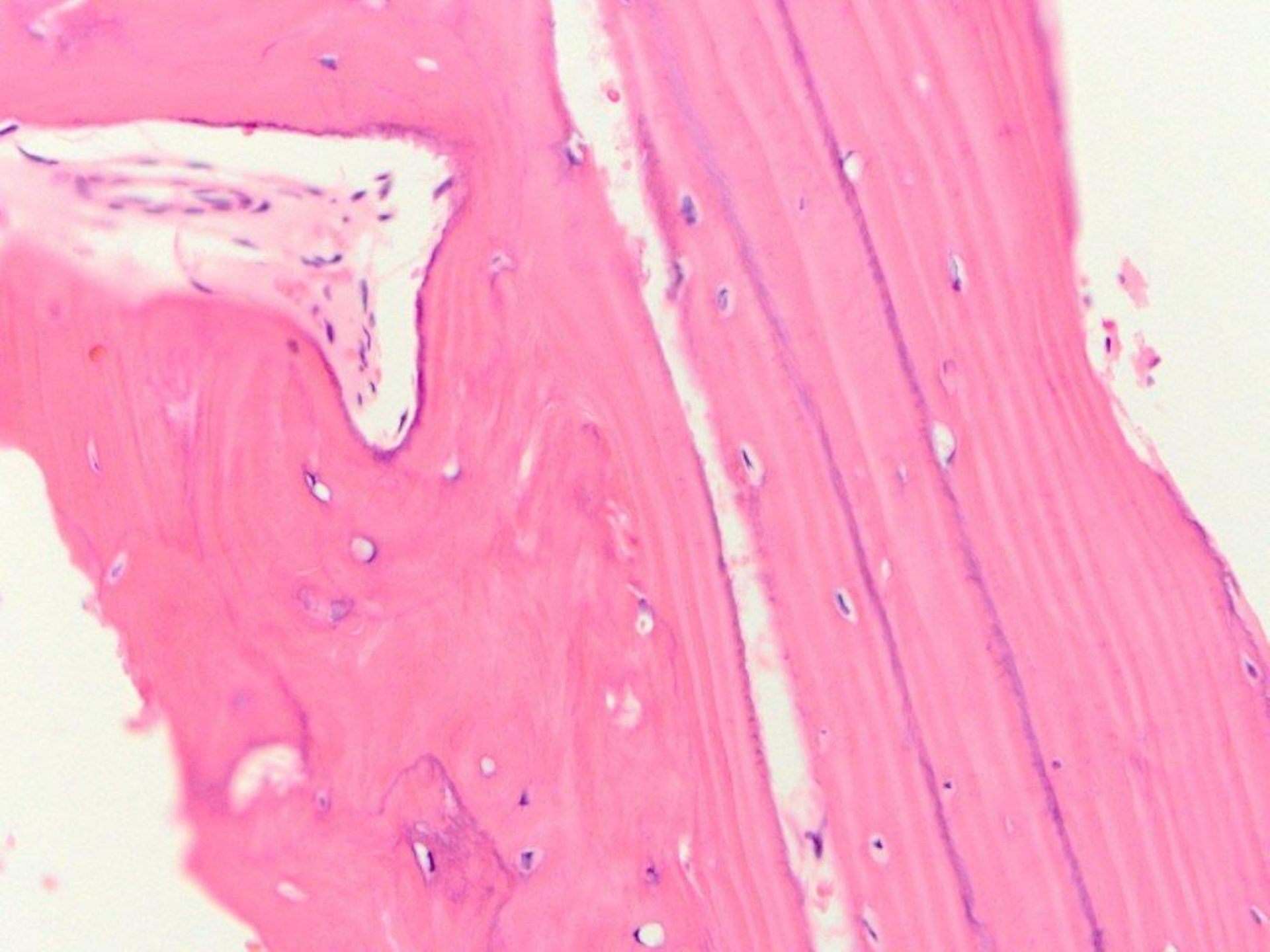


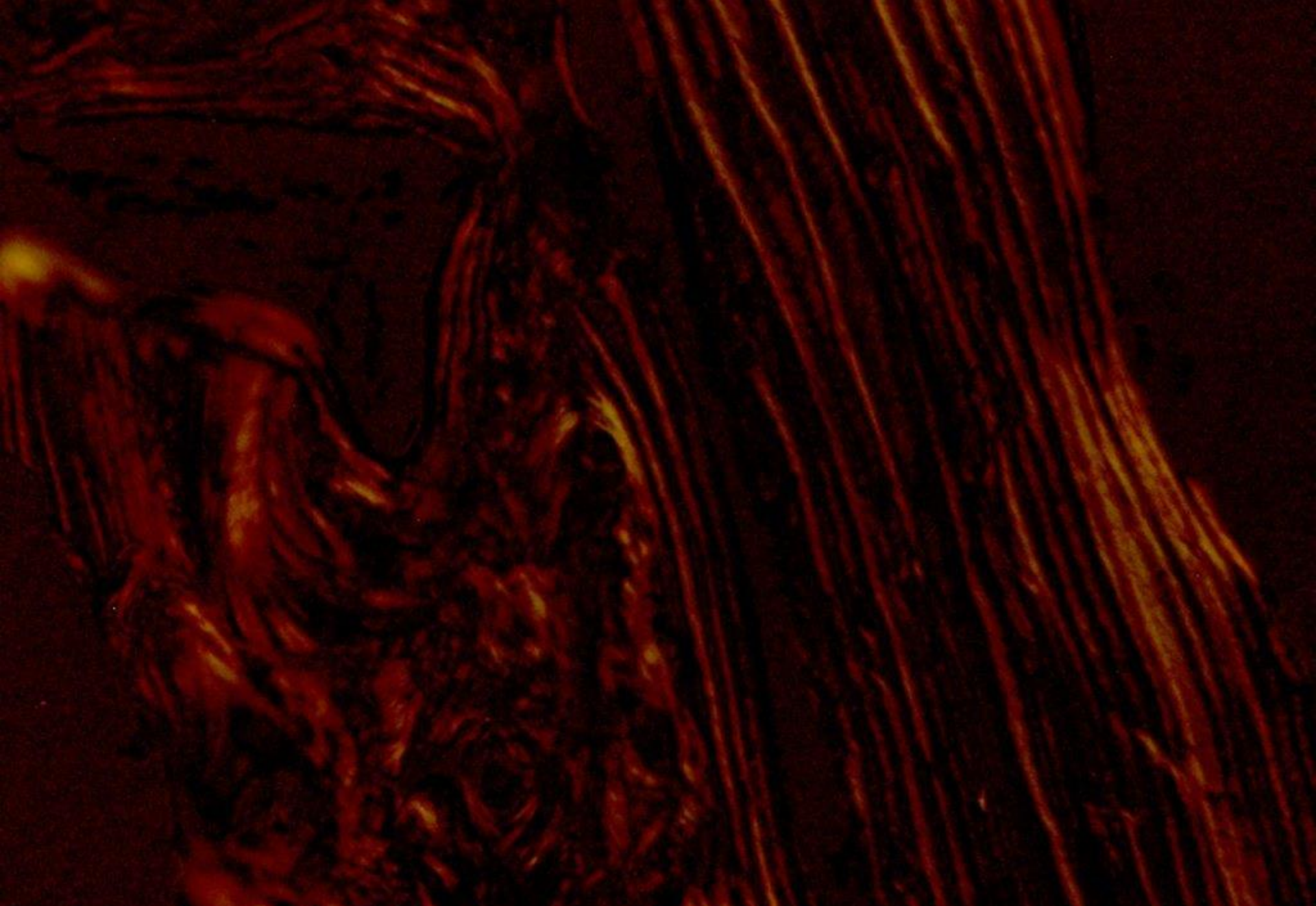




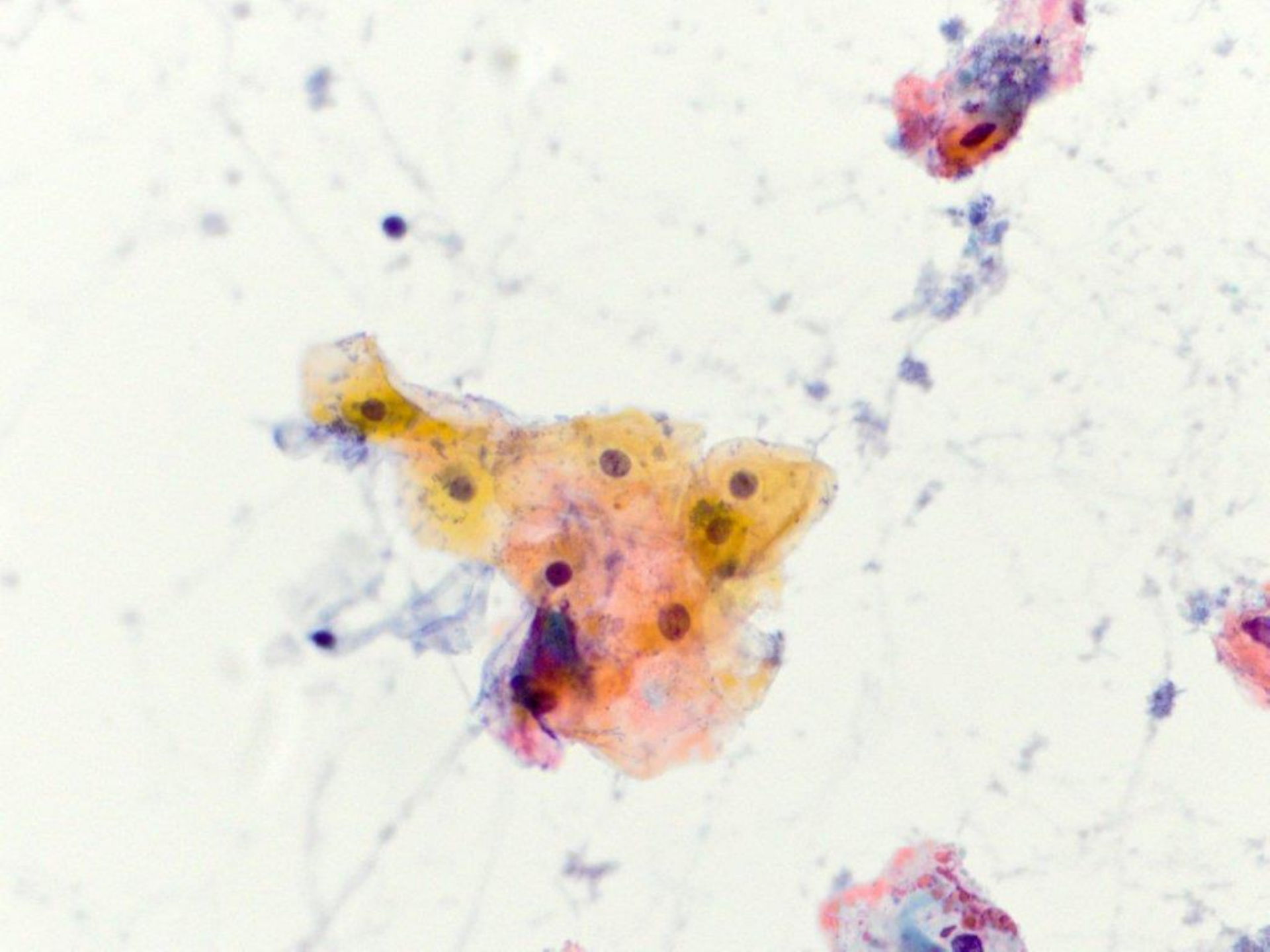


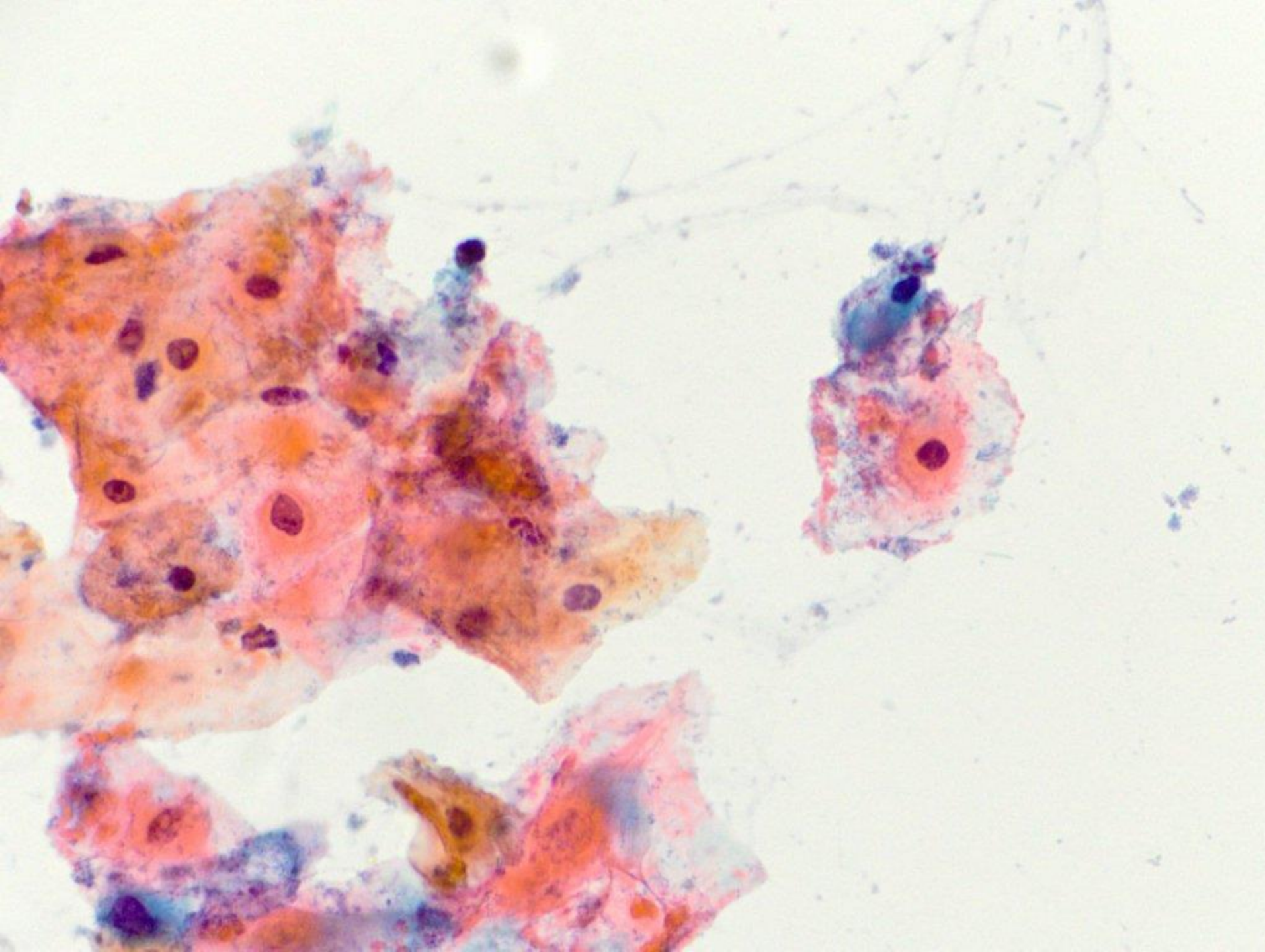


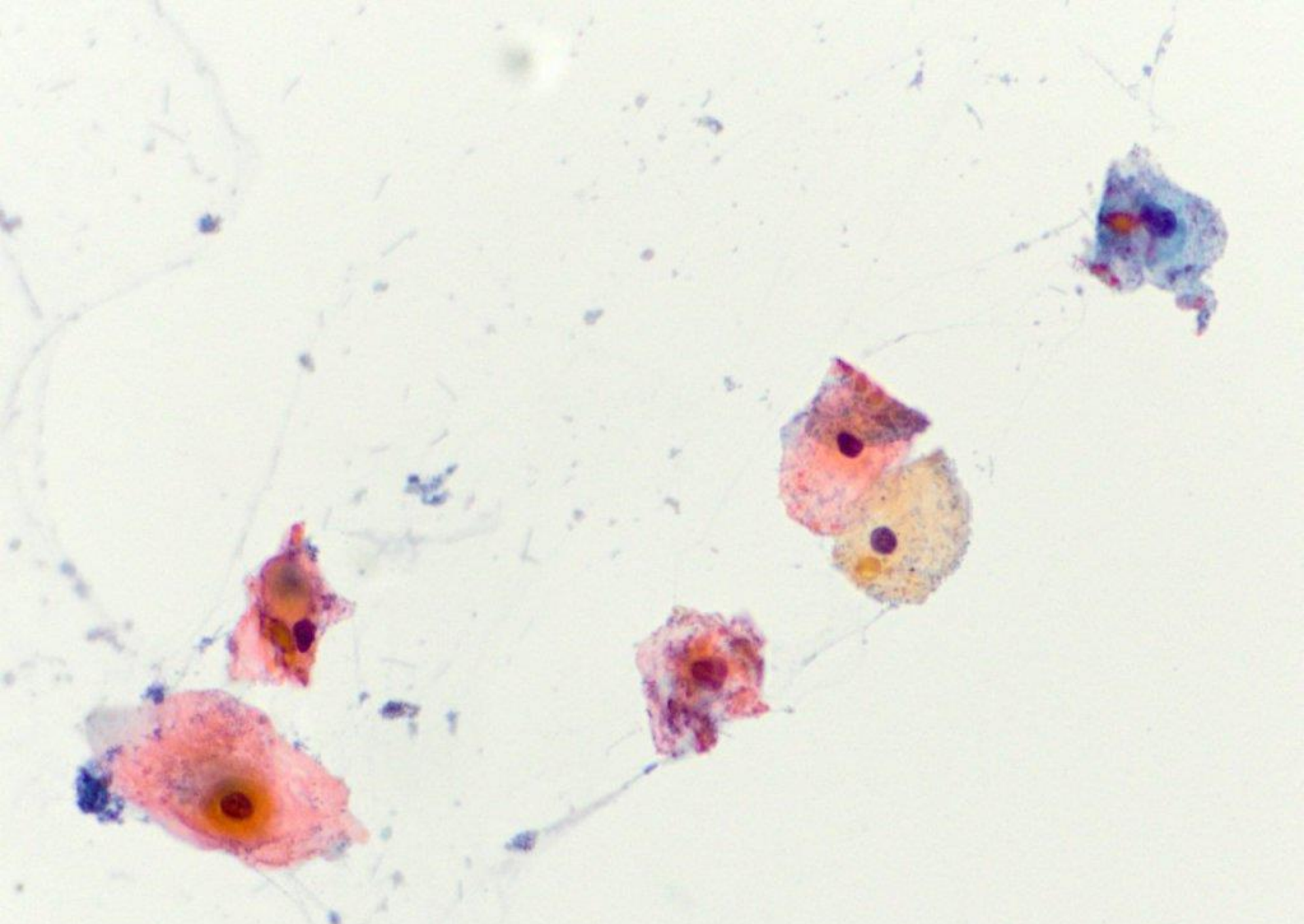




BFOL, consistent with cemento-osseous dysplasia (demonstrating differences in polarization characteristics between osteocementum and bone)

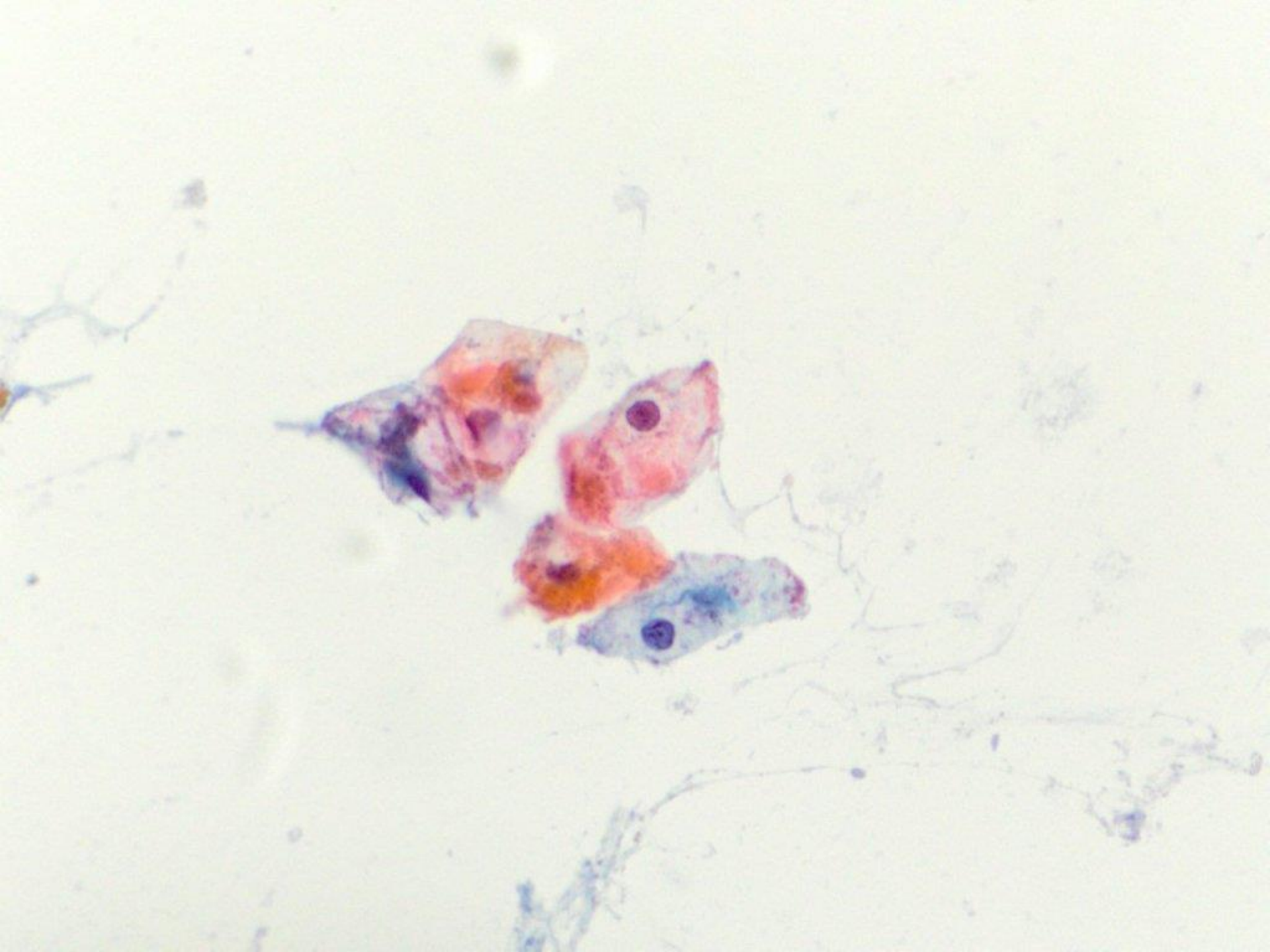


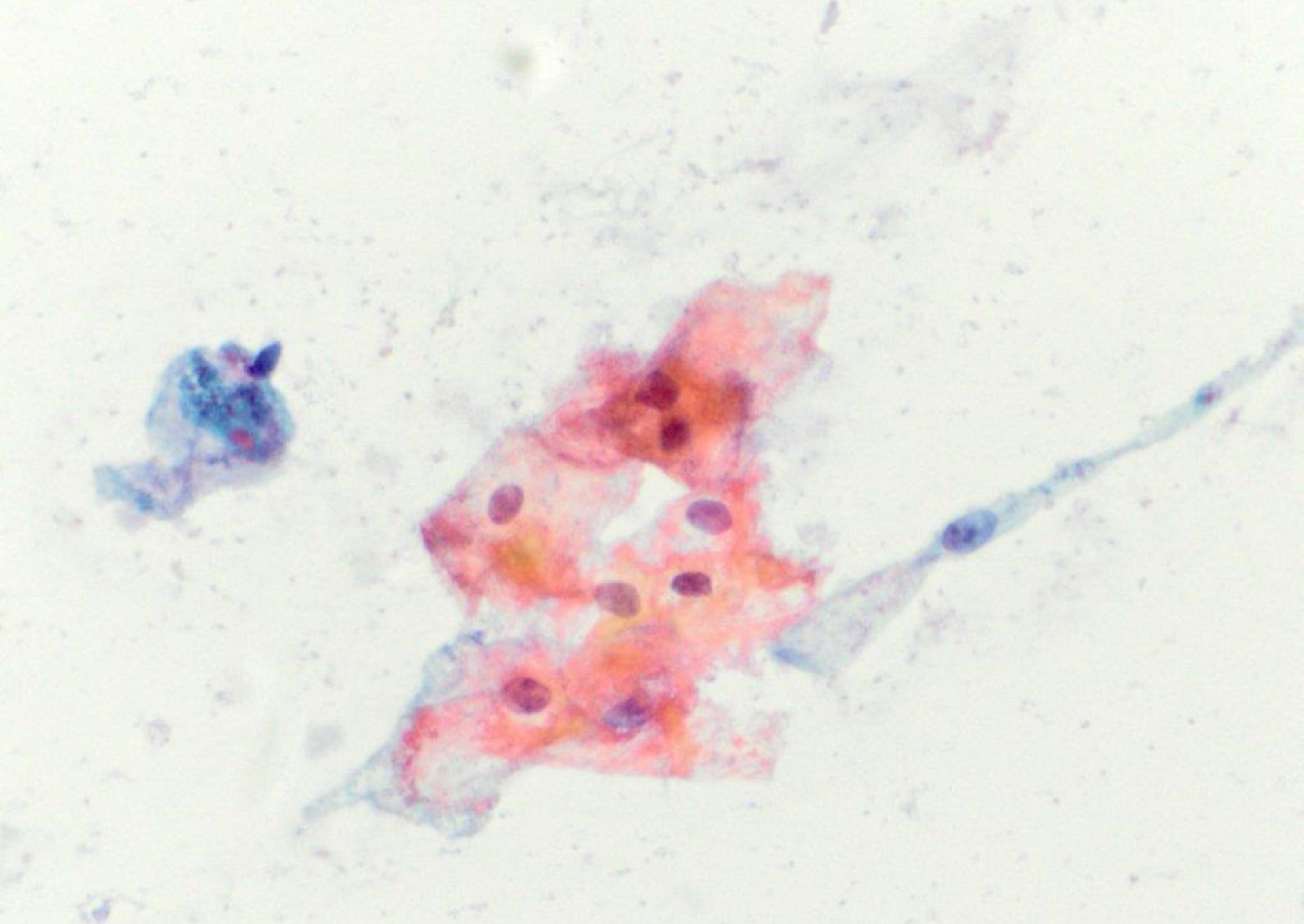




Clinically: white sponge nevus (father; Papainicolaou stain)







Clinically: white sponge nevus (daughter; Papainicolaou stain)