

Oral Histopathology

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Series 36 (10 cases)

Case	Features
Granulomatous inflammation, hx of Crohn's disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Granulomas (collections of epithelioid histiocytes and multinucleated giant cells)• Special stains (PAS, GMS, AFB) fail to show micro-organisms
Traumatic bone cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connective tissue, bone, hemorrhage• No cyst lining• Clinically an empty cavity is usually noted at surgery (but may be hemorrhagic; fine needle aspiration may be advisable first)
Traumatic bone cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connective tissue, bone, hemorrhage• No cyst lining
Surgical ciliated cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A cyst lined by respiratory type epithelium• The history of surgery is consistent with the diagnosis (usually results from entrapment of sinus mucosa which leads to cyst formation during surgical healing)
Mucocele, extravasation type	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mucus lined by compressed granulation tissue• Adjacent minor salivary glands are also noted
Ameloblastoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nests and islands of odontogenic epithelium with palisading and reverse polarization of peripheral nuclei, stellate reticulum formation
Glandular odontogenic cyst with cholesterol	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A 'transitional' type epithelium (between squamous and respiratory type) with some mucus cells• Cholesterol (washed out in processing) is noted in the cyst lumen
Orthokeratinizing odontogenic cyst	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cyst lined by orthokeratinized squamous epithelium (prominent granular layer); minimal to no basal palisading
Diffuse large B cell lymphoma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sheets of atypical large lymphocytes• Green arrows point to 'normal' lymphocytes (for size comparison)• Mitotic figures are numerous
Myeloma	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sheets of atypical lymphocytes, only some of which are plasmacytoid• The immunohistochemistry aids in diagnosis – CD138 (a marker specific for plasma cells), kappa (immunoglobulin light chain) without lambda (i.e. <i>kappa light chain restriction</i>); CD56 and CD117 are less specific but suggest a more primitive tumor; Ki-67 is a proliferation marker (it's very high here, over 50%)