

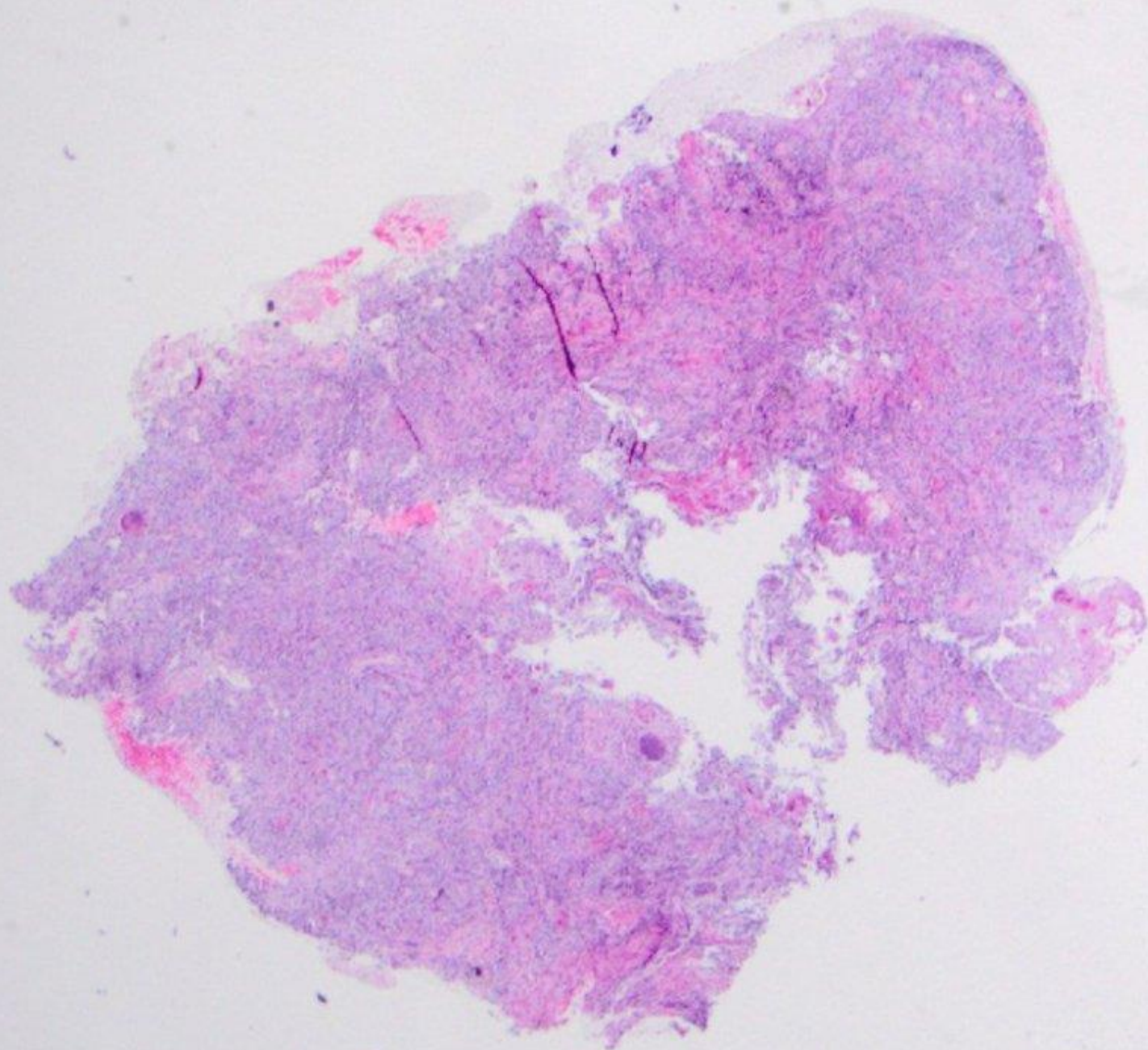
Oral Histopathology

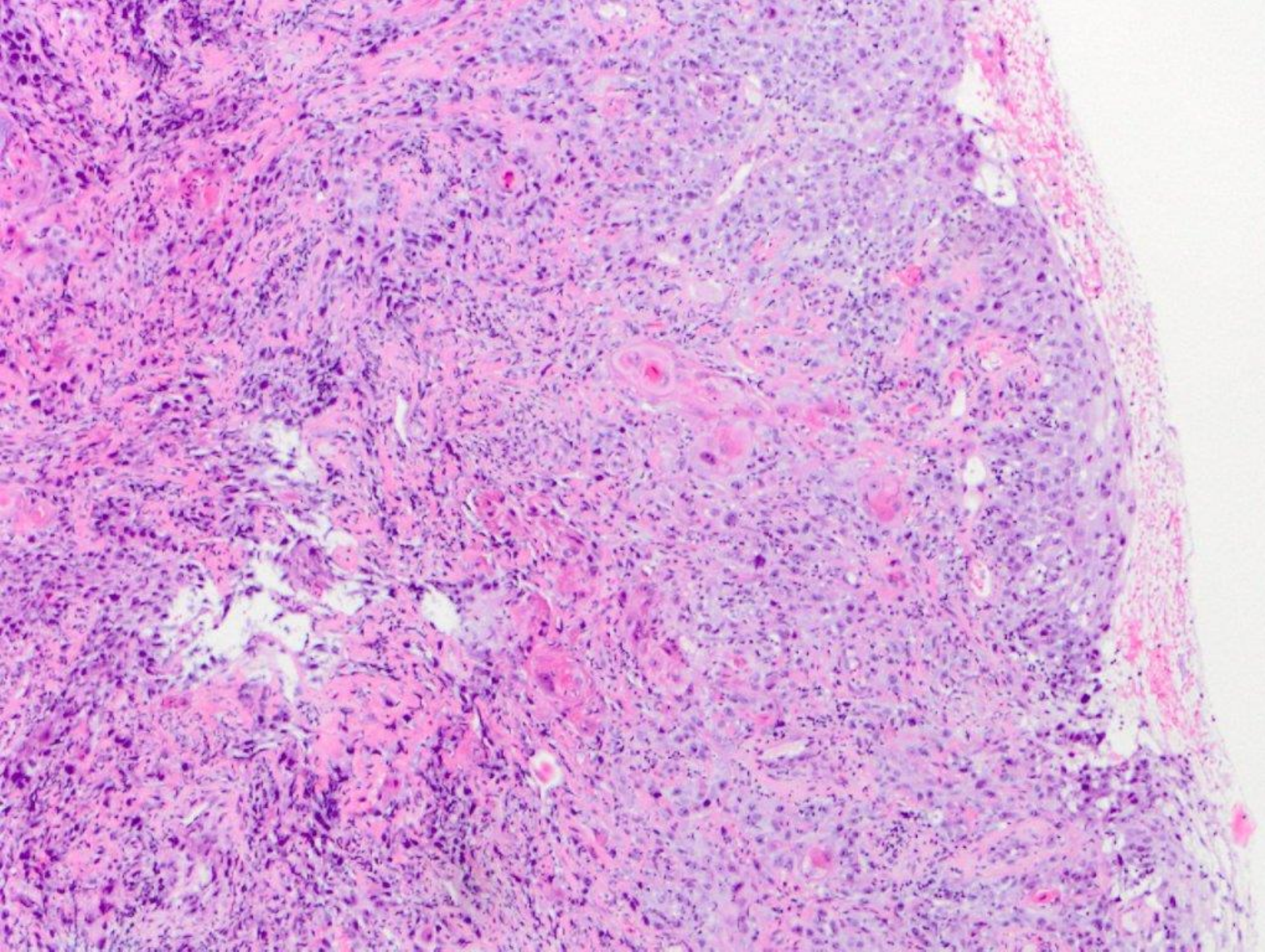
Series 41

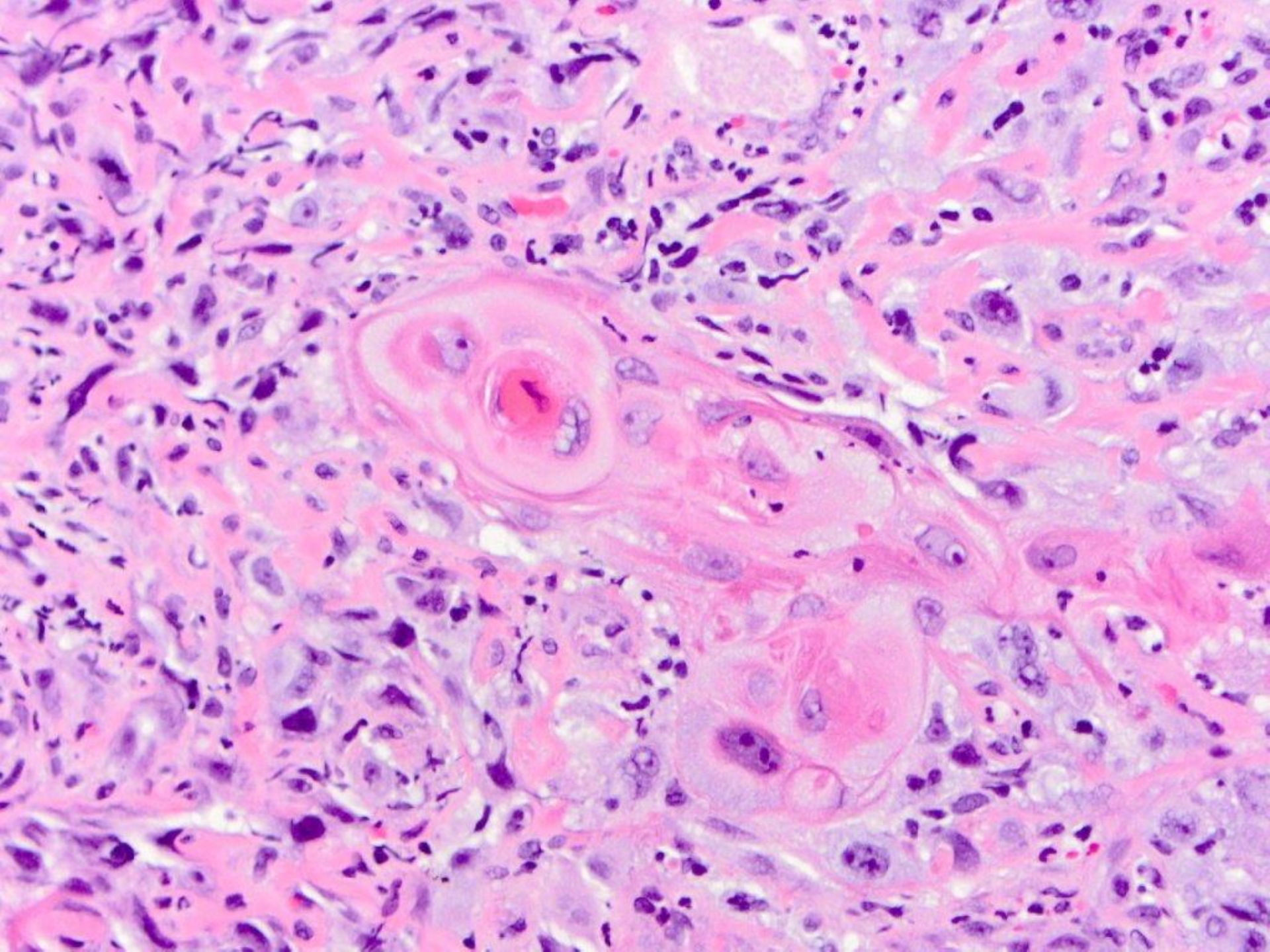
DAVID E. KLINGMAN, DMD

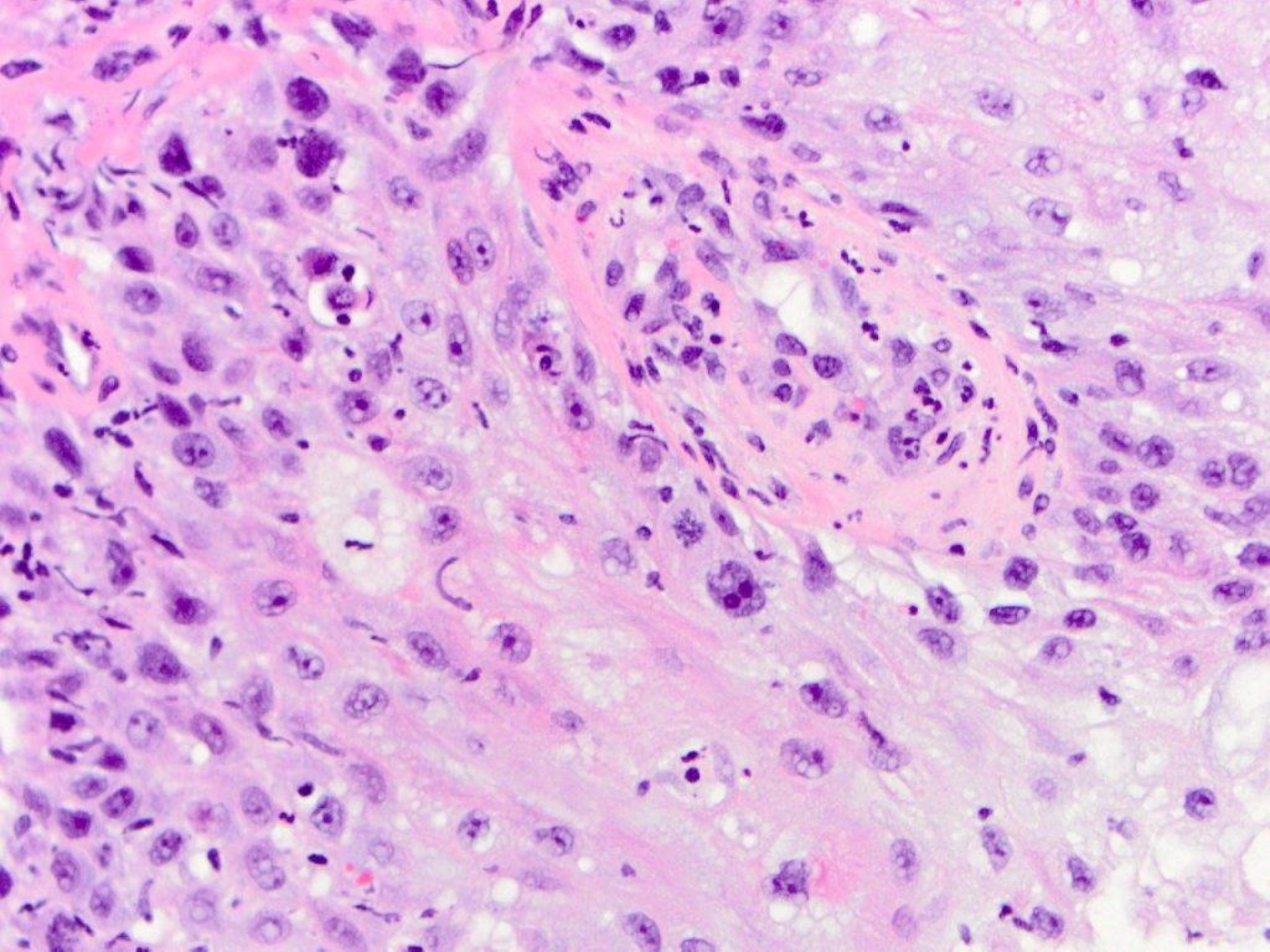
Diplomate, American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology

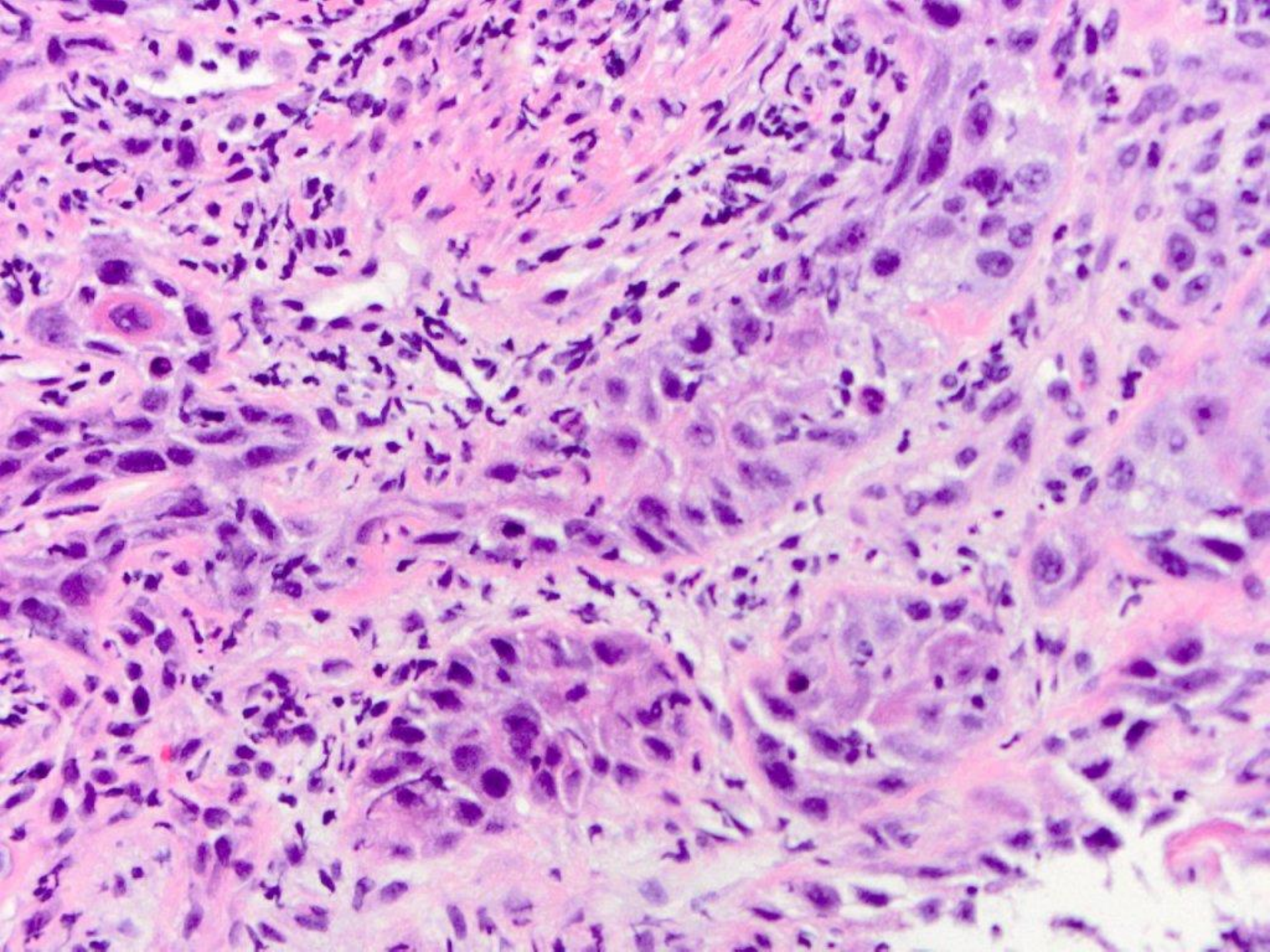
Diplomate, American Board of General Dentistry

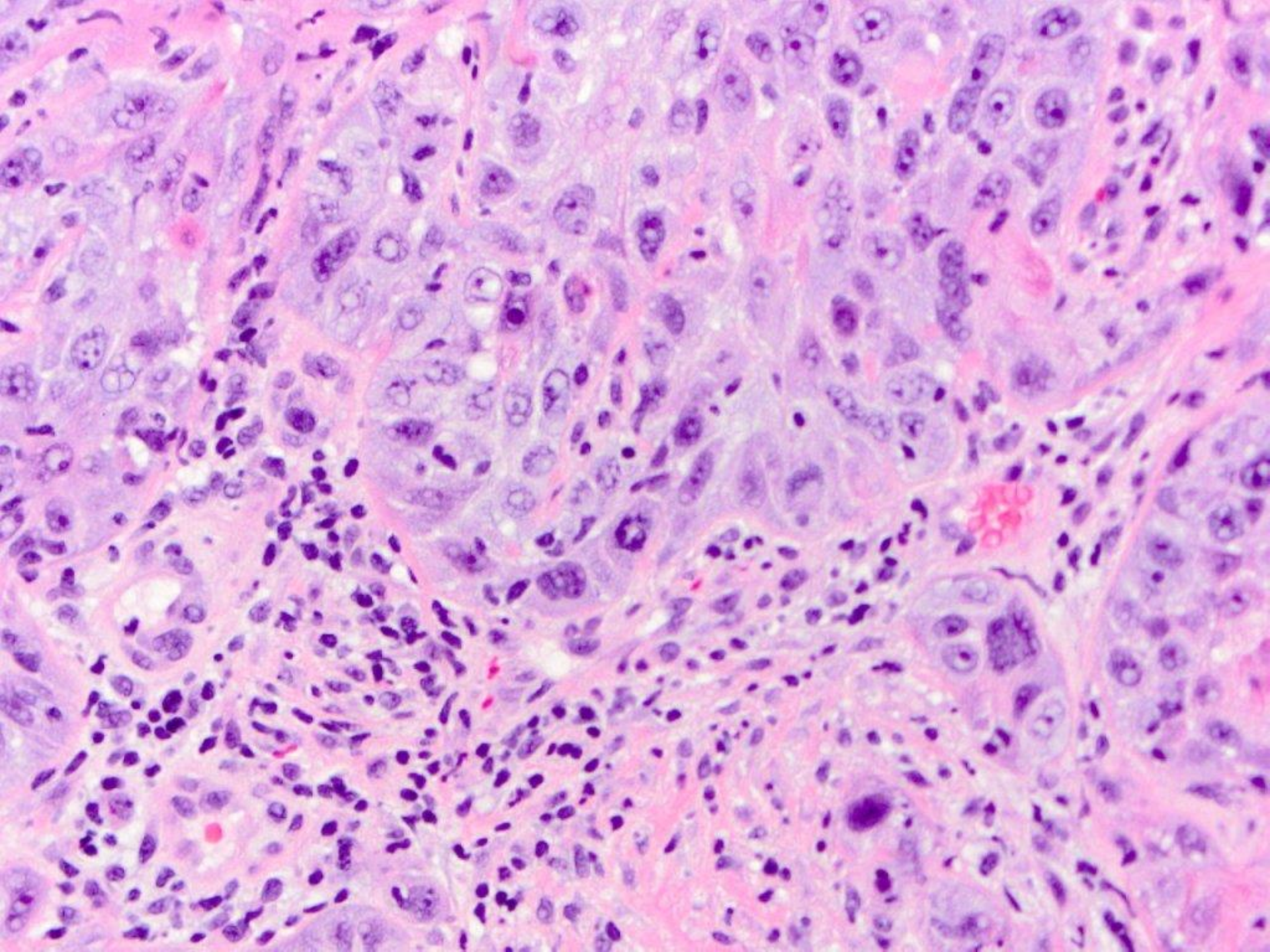


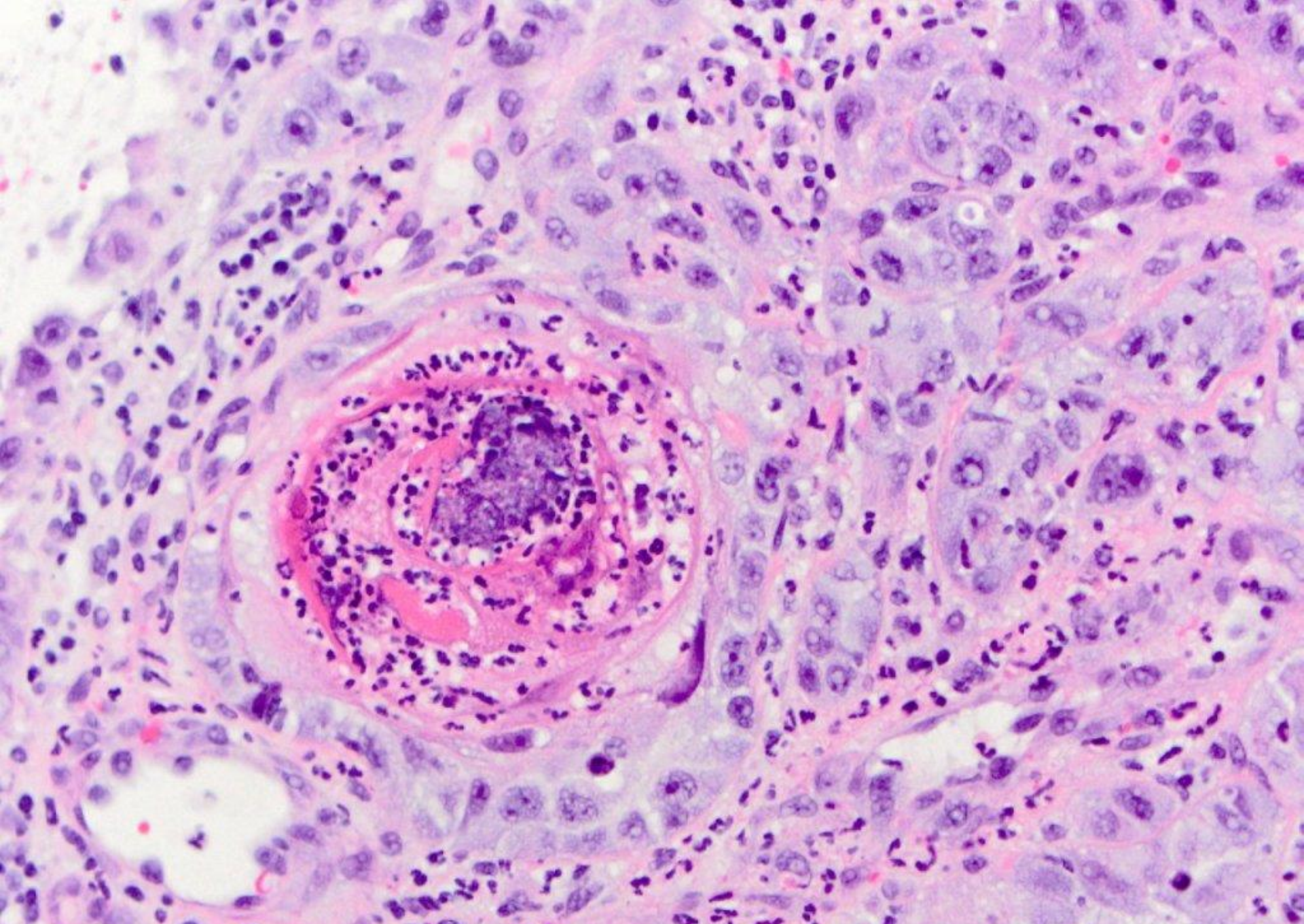




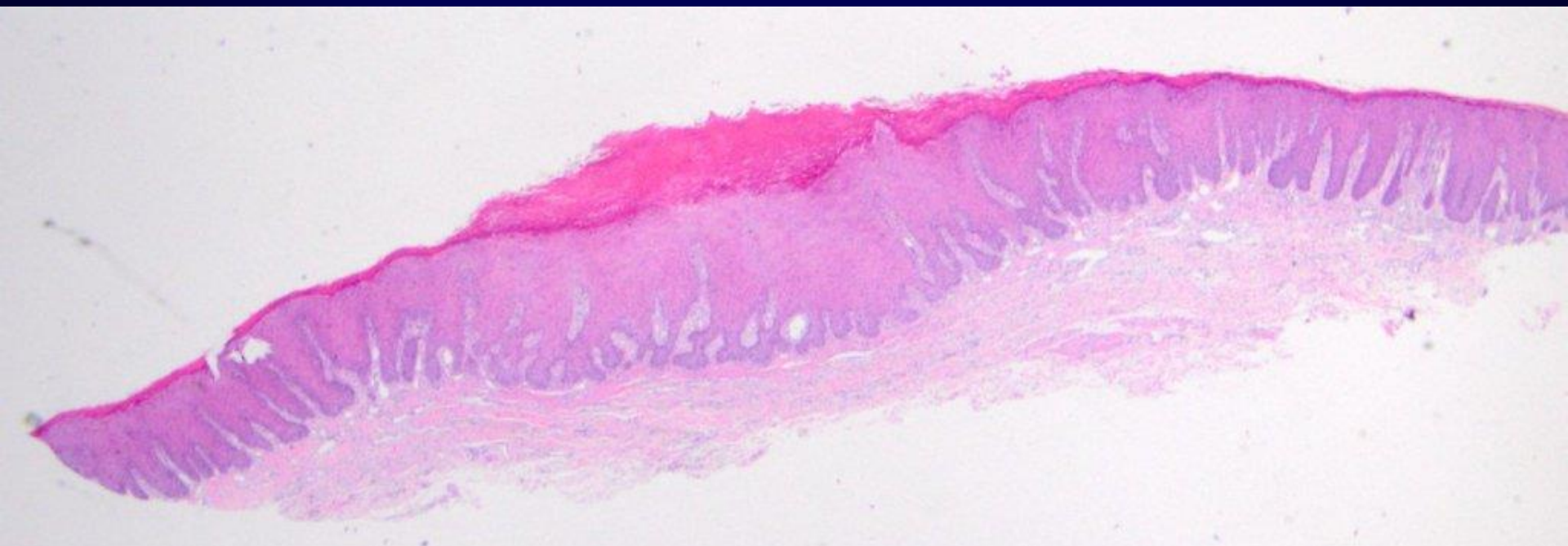


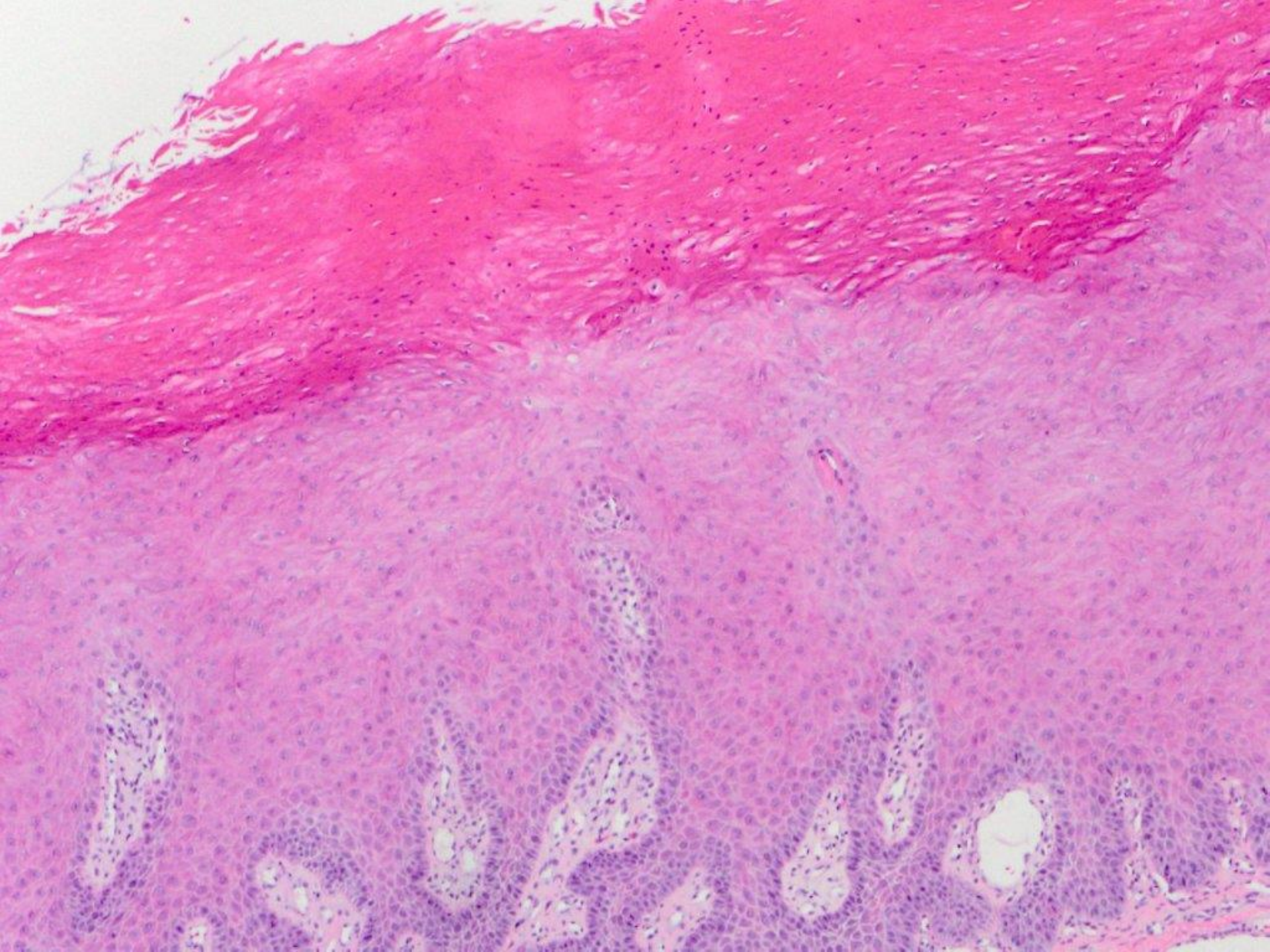


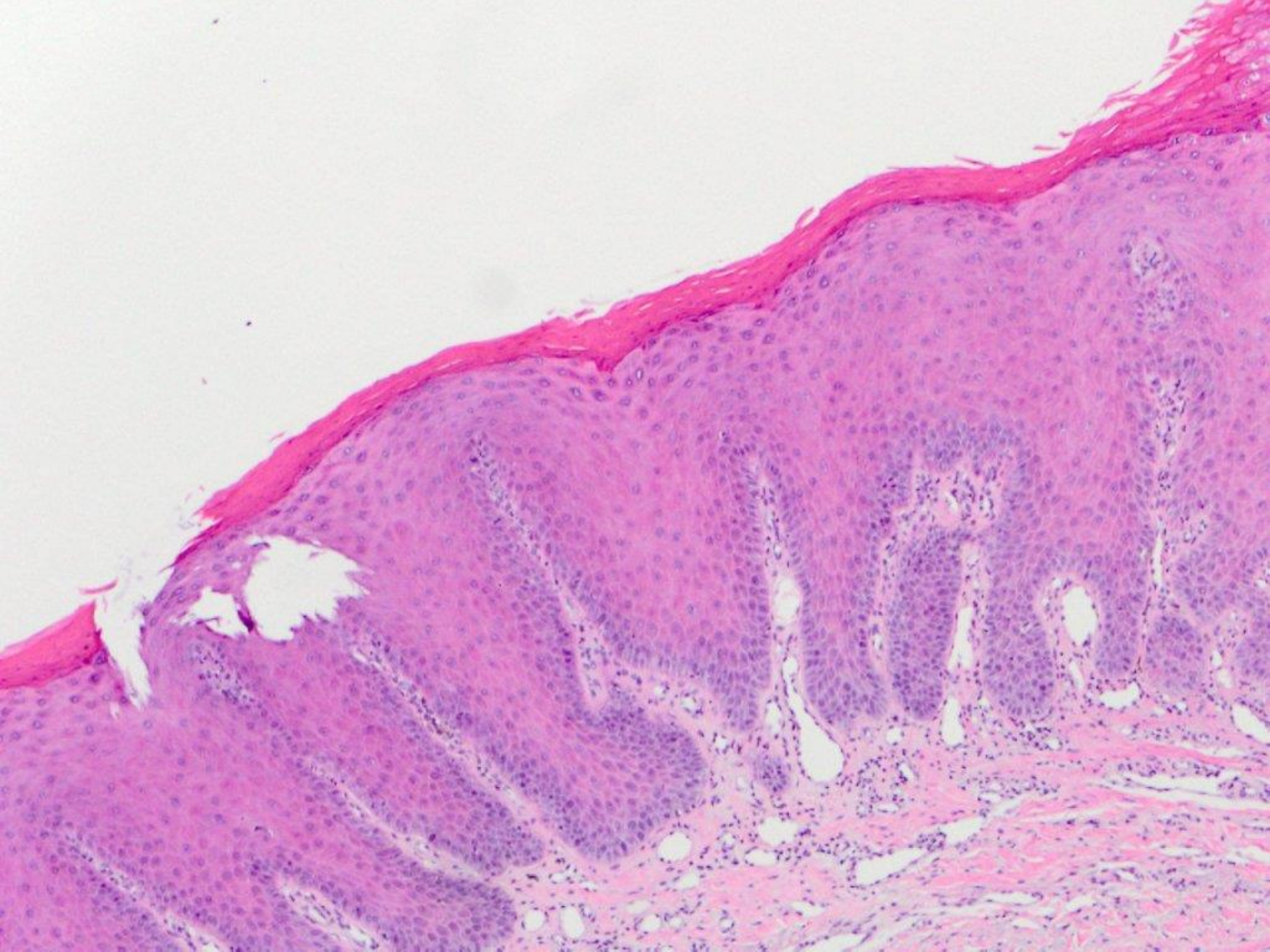


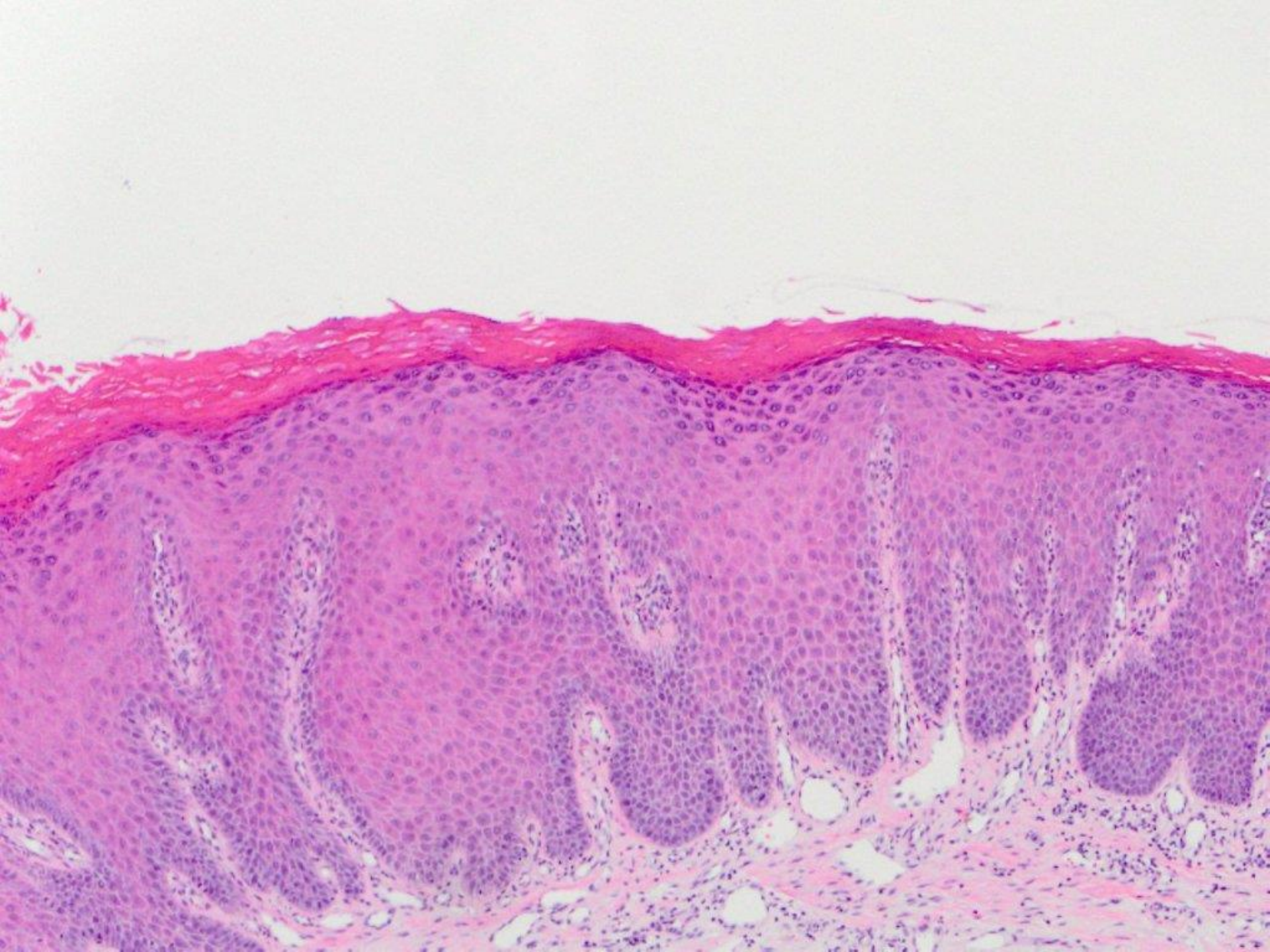


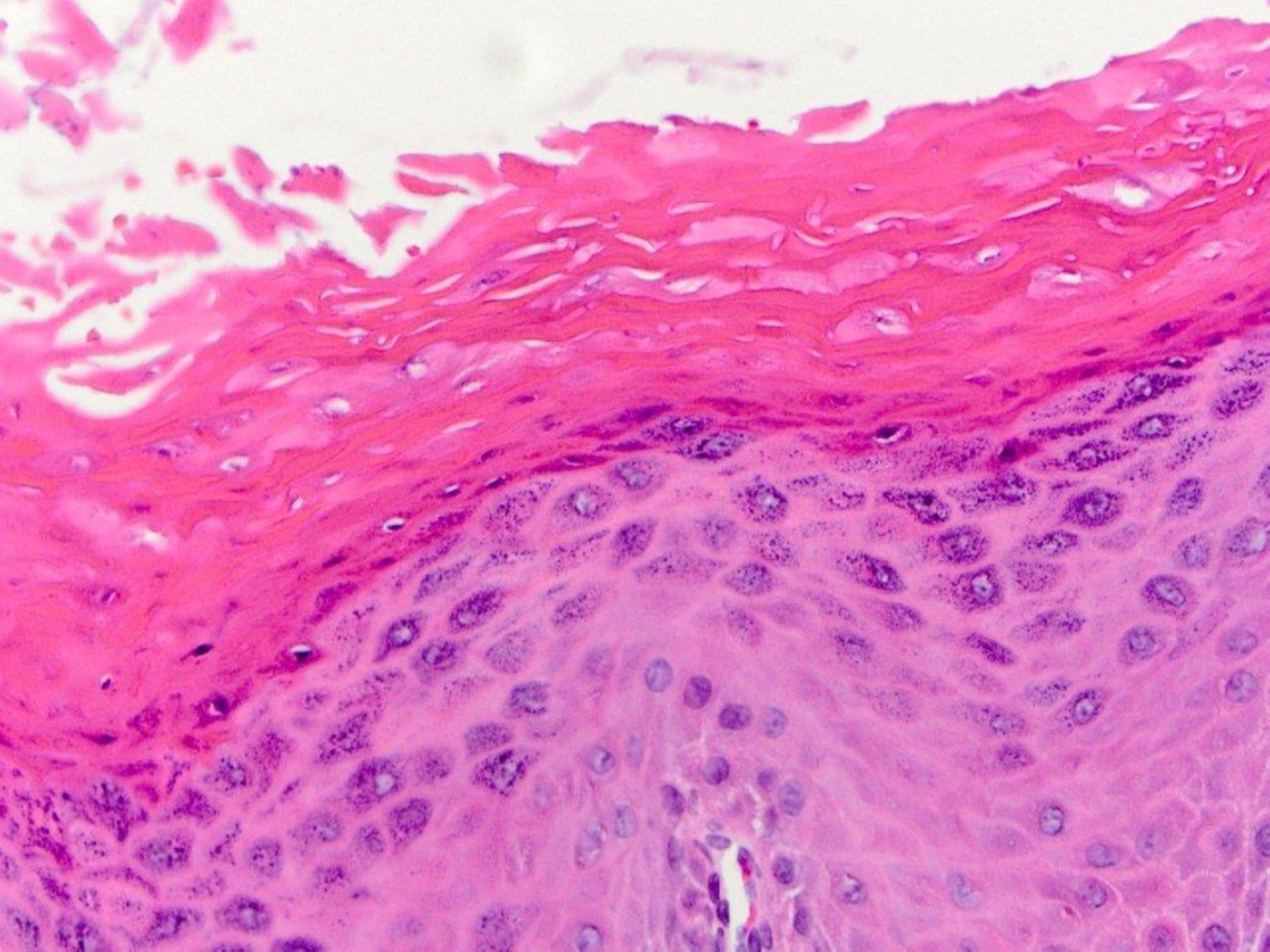
squamous cell carcinoma, moderately differentiated

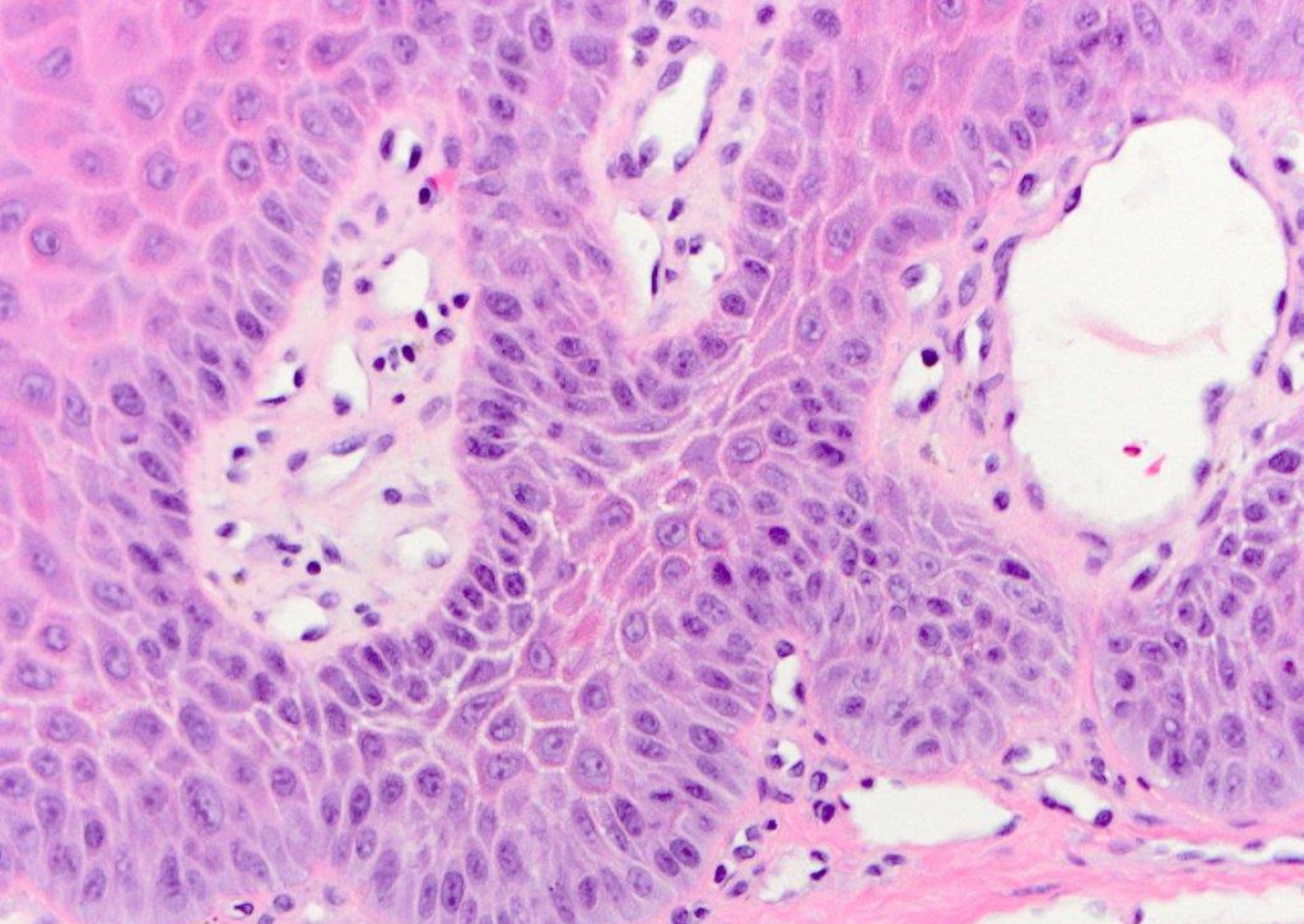




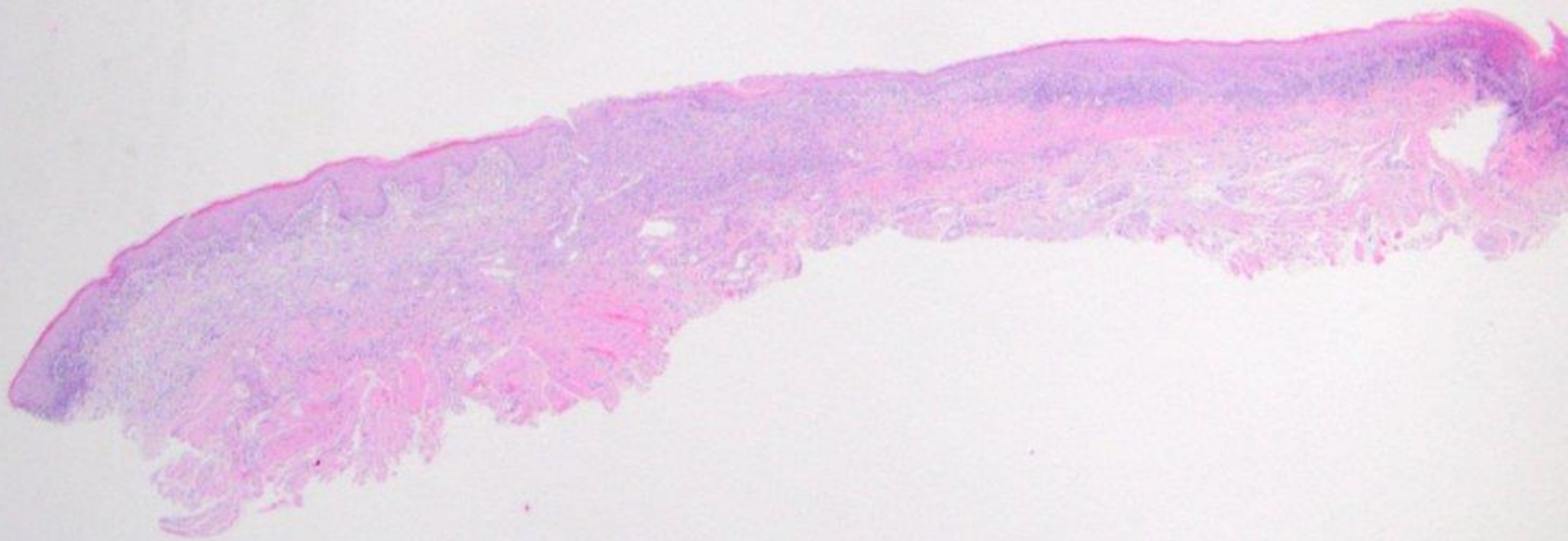


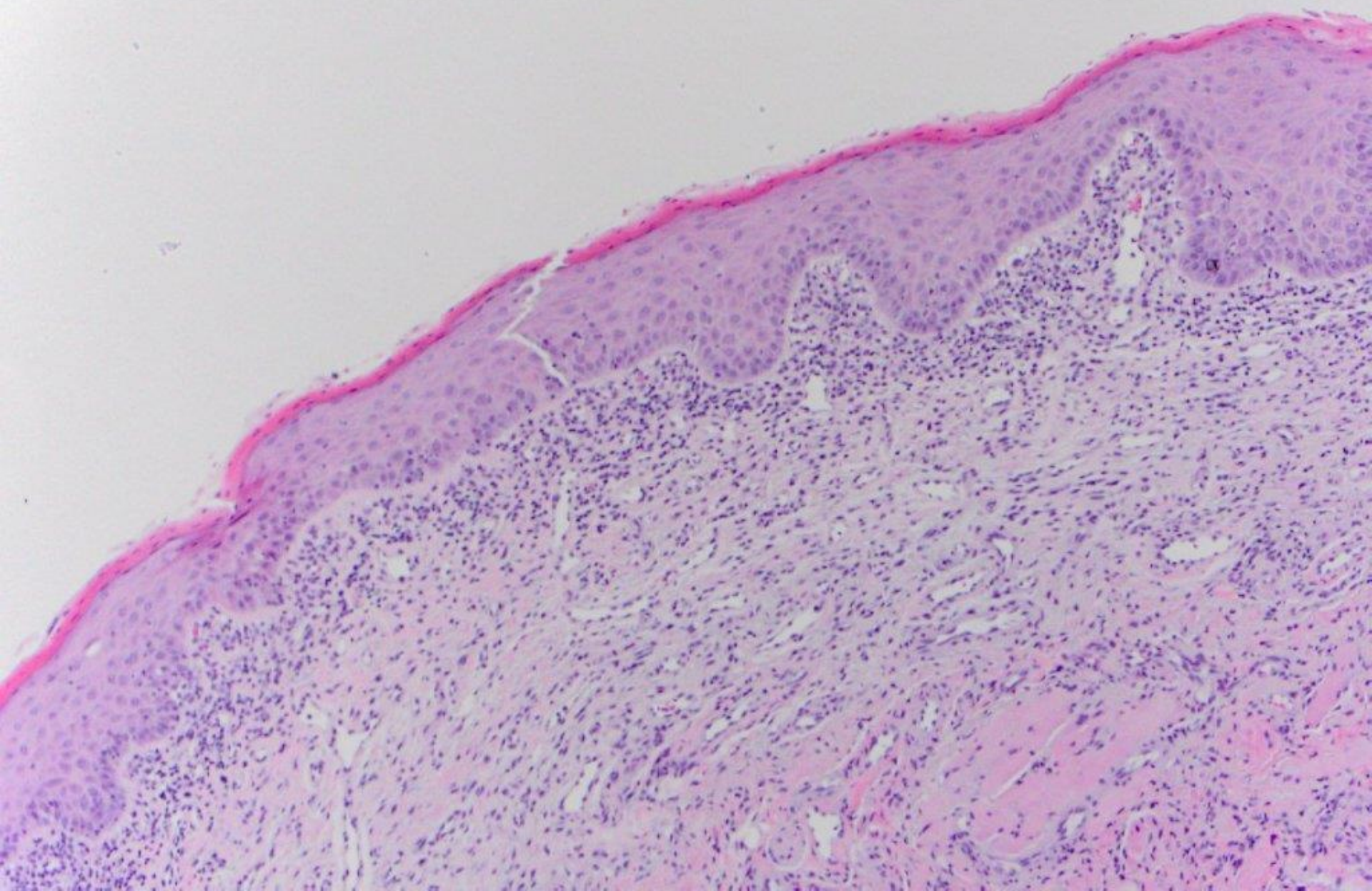


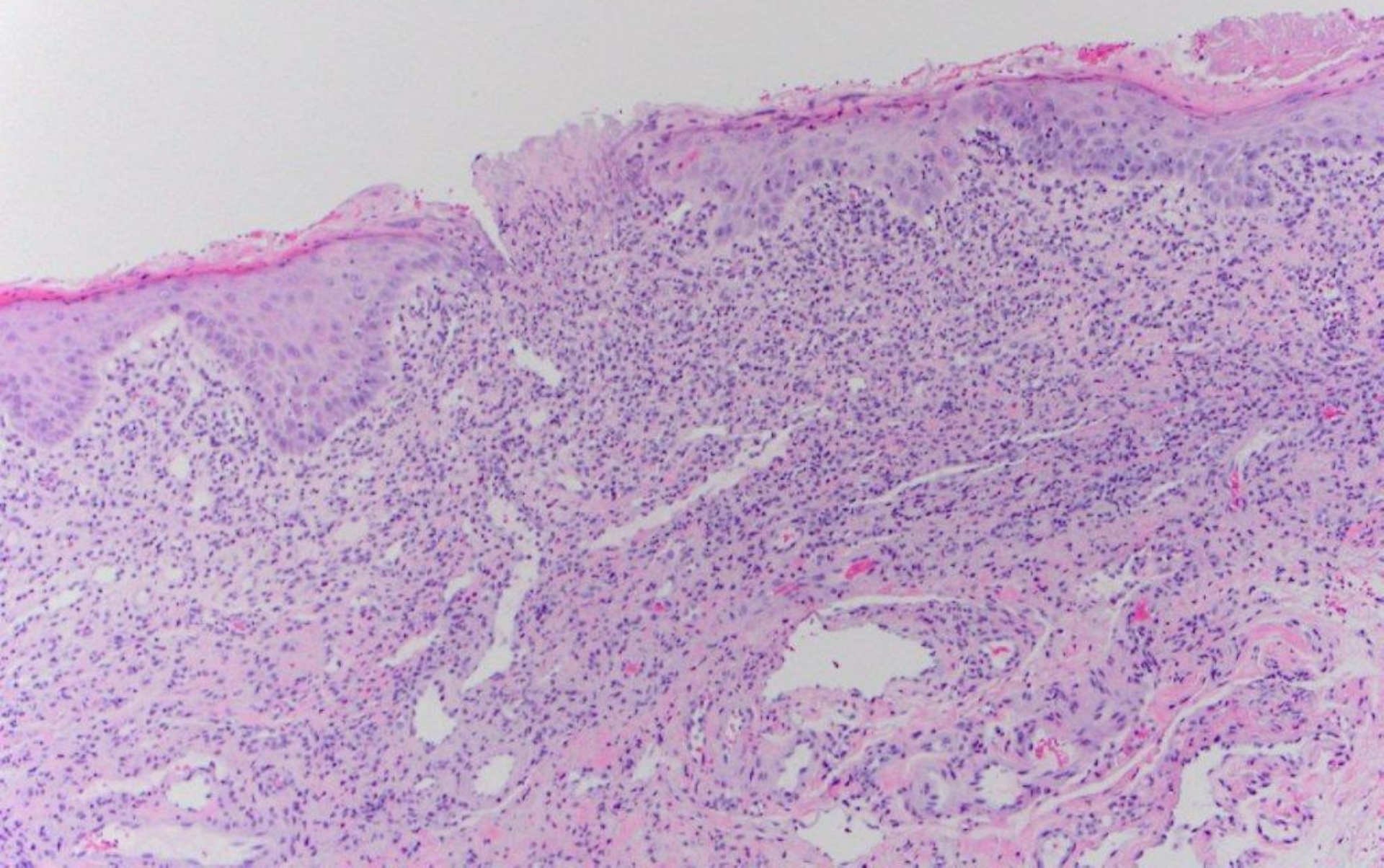


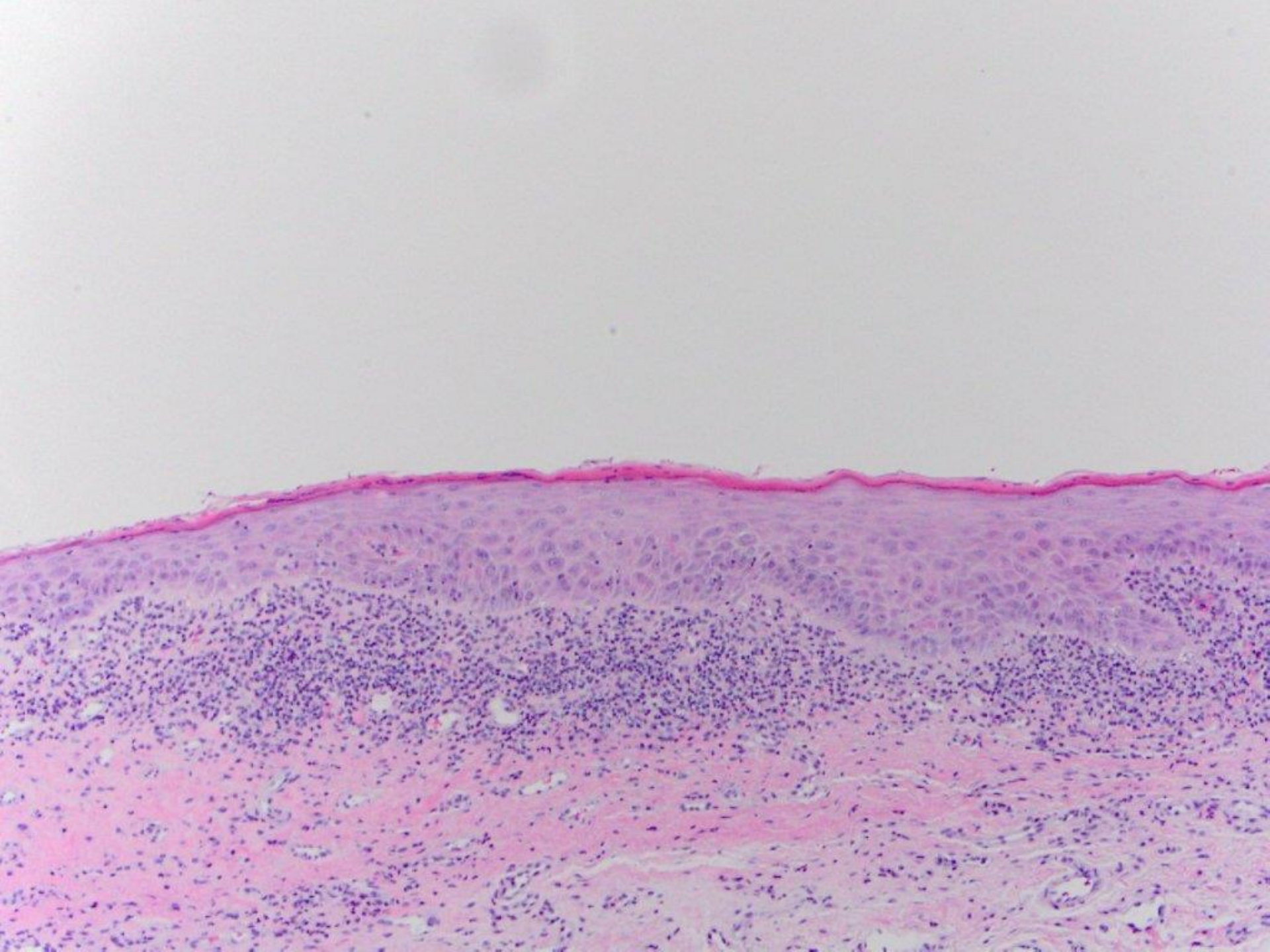


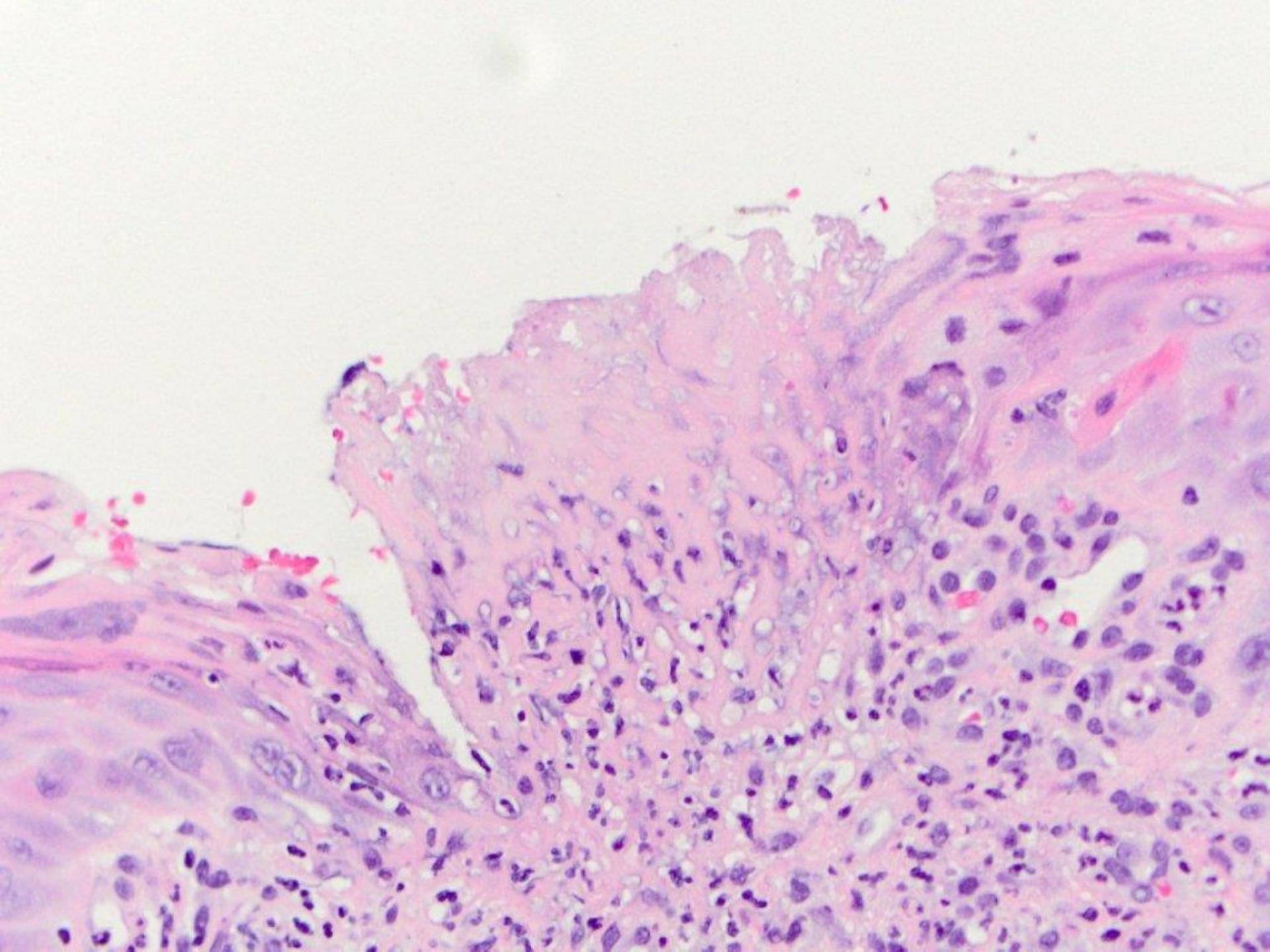
mild epithelial dysplasia, hyperorthokeratosis, acanthosis

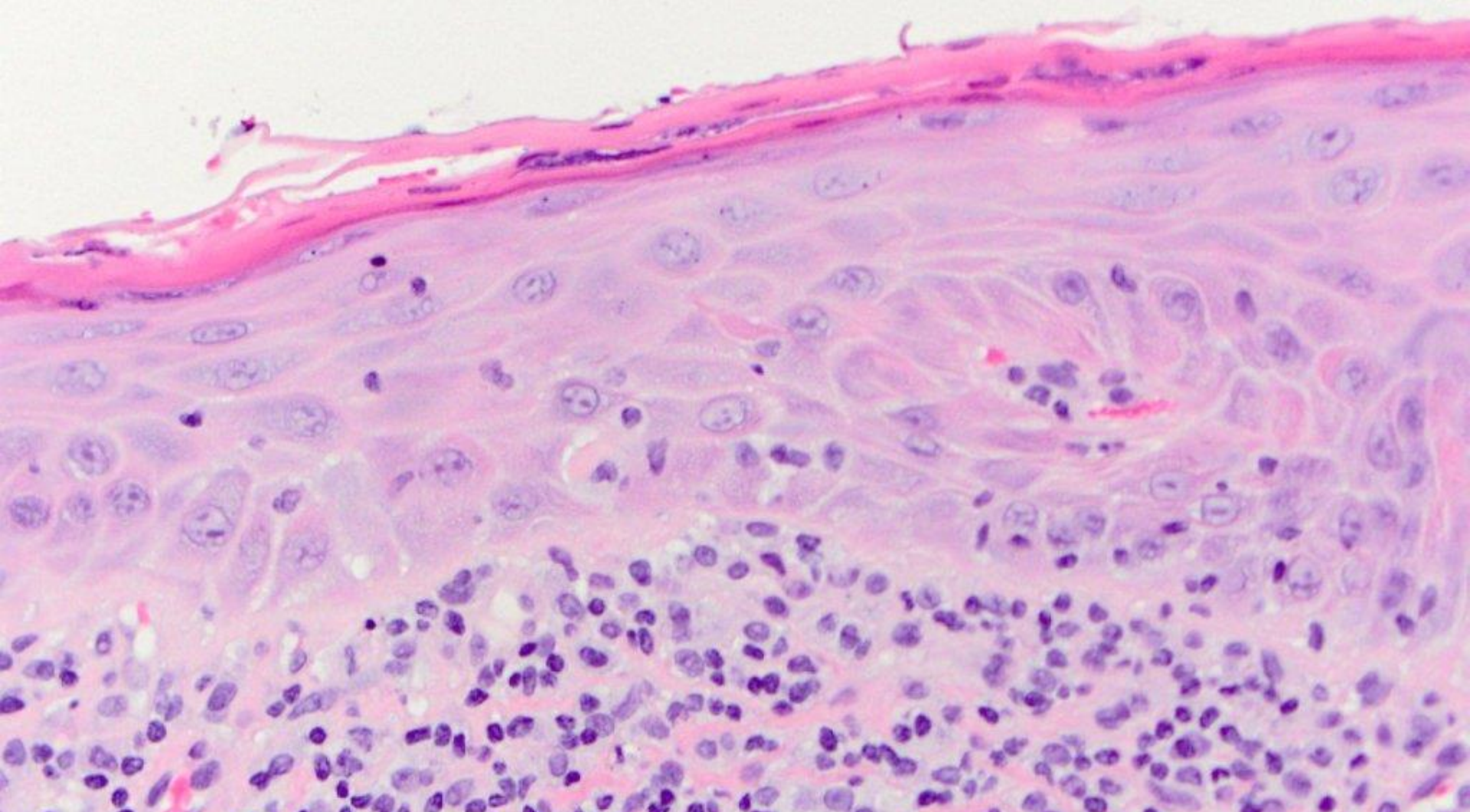




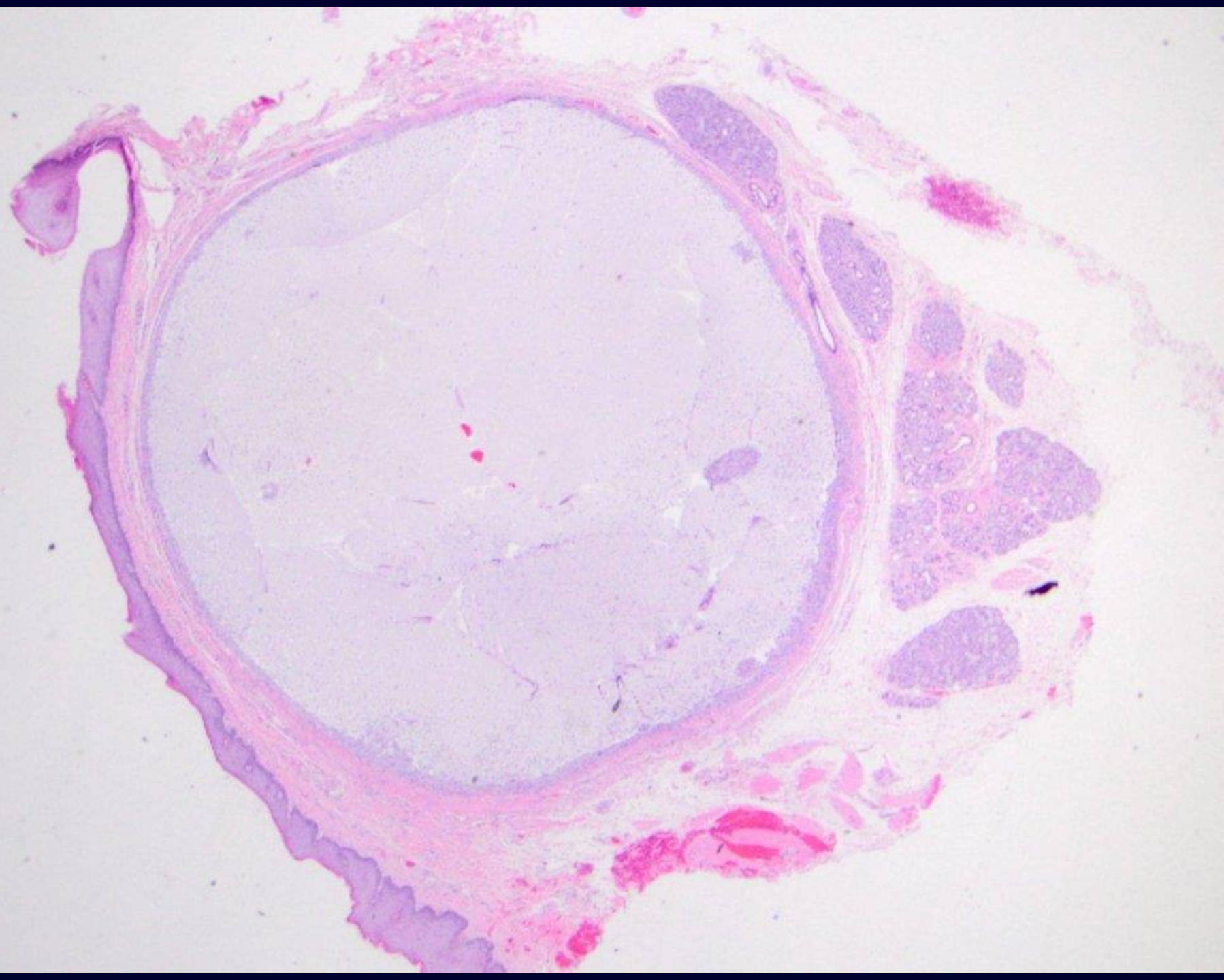


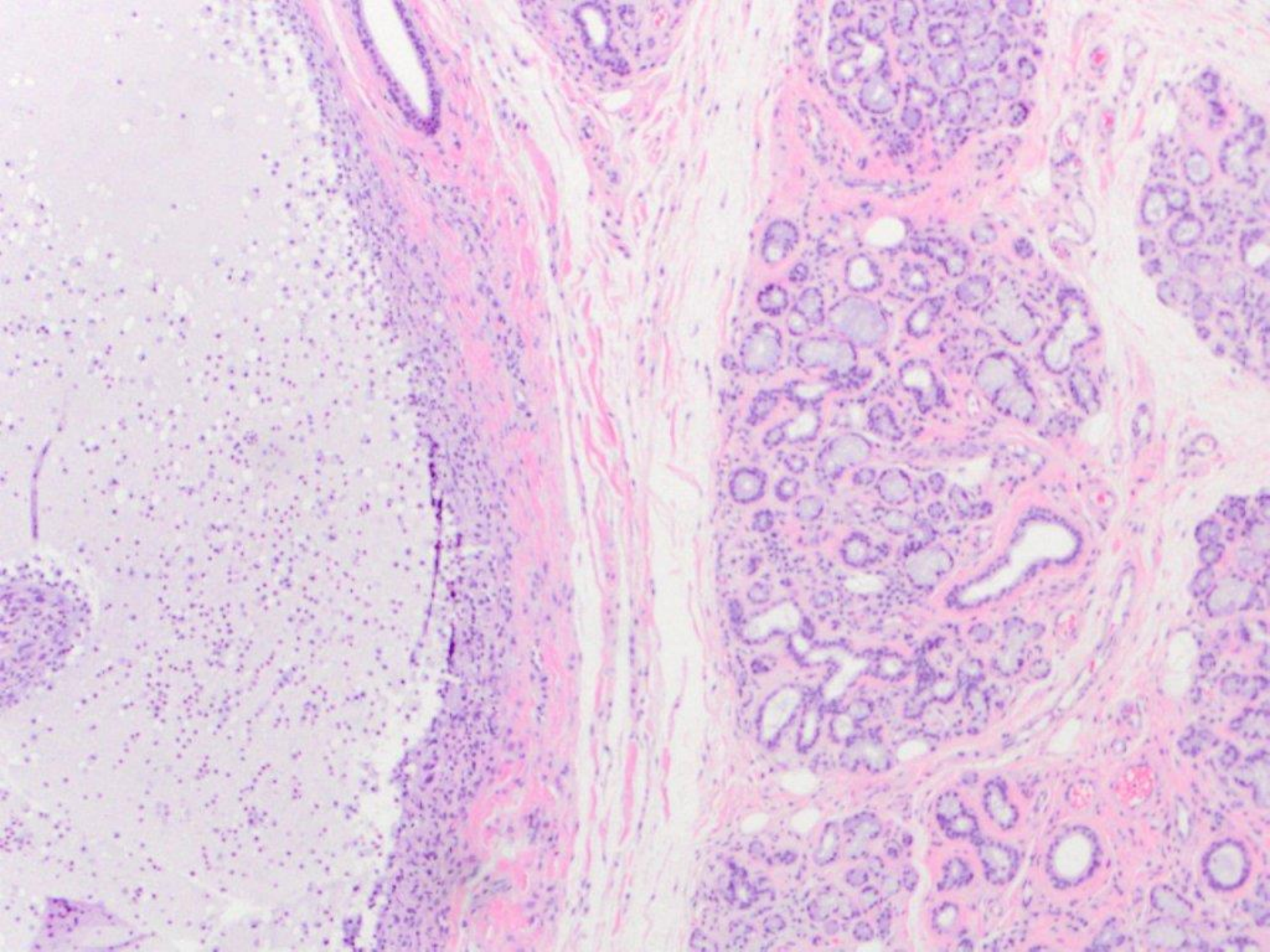


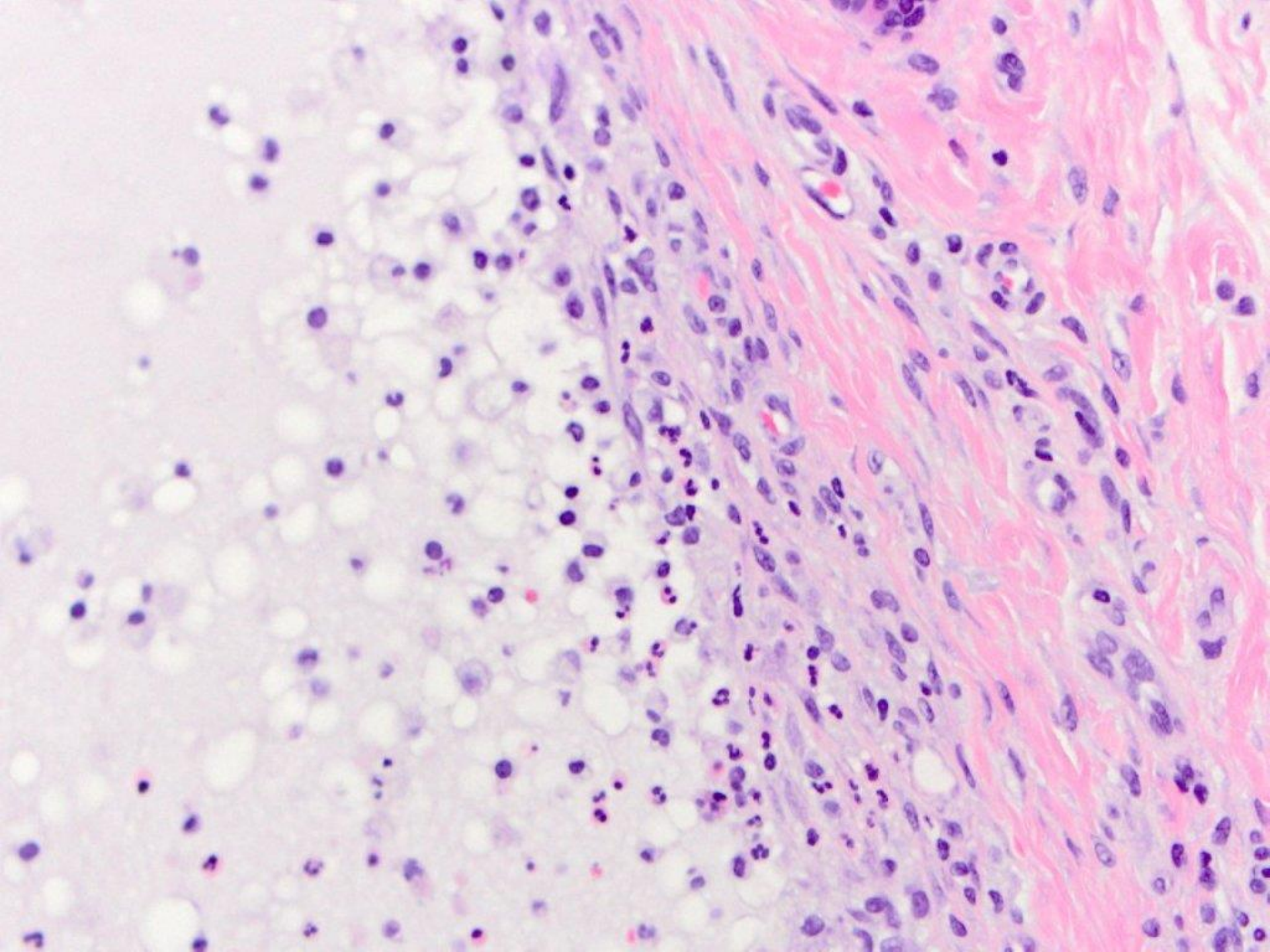


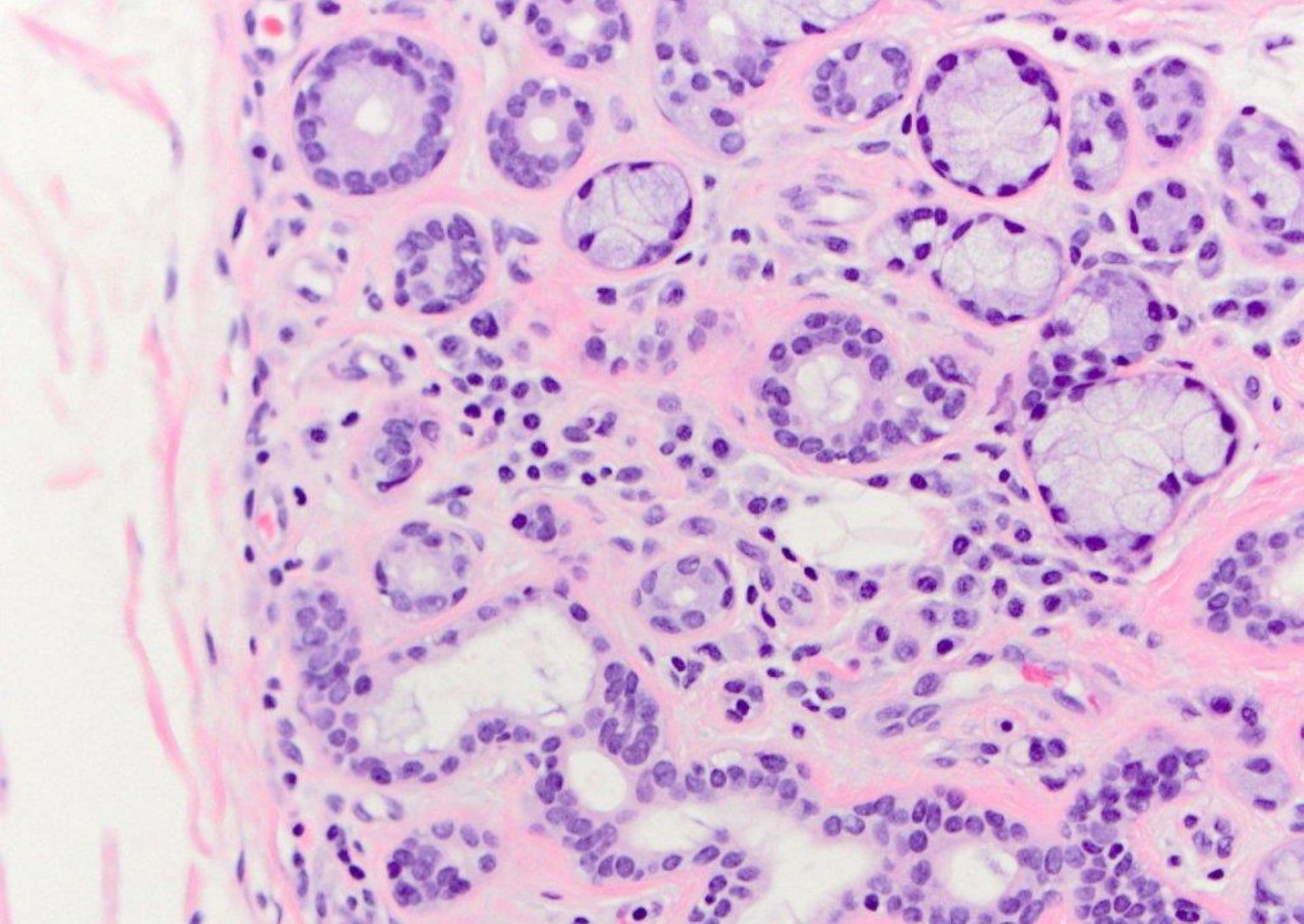


lichen planus, atrophic/erosive, with focal ulceration

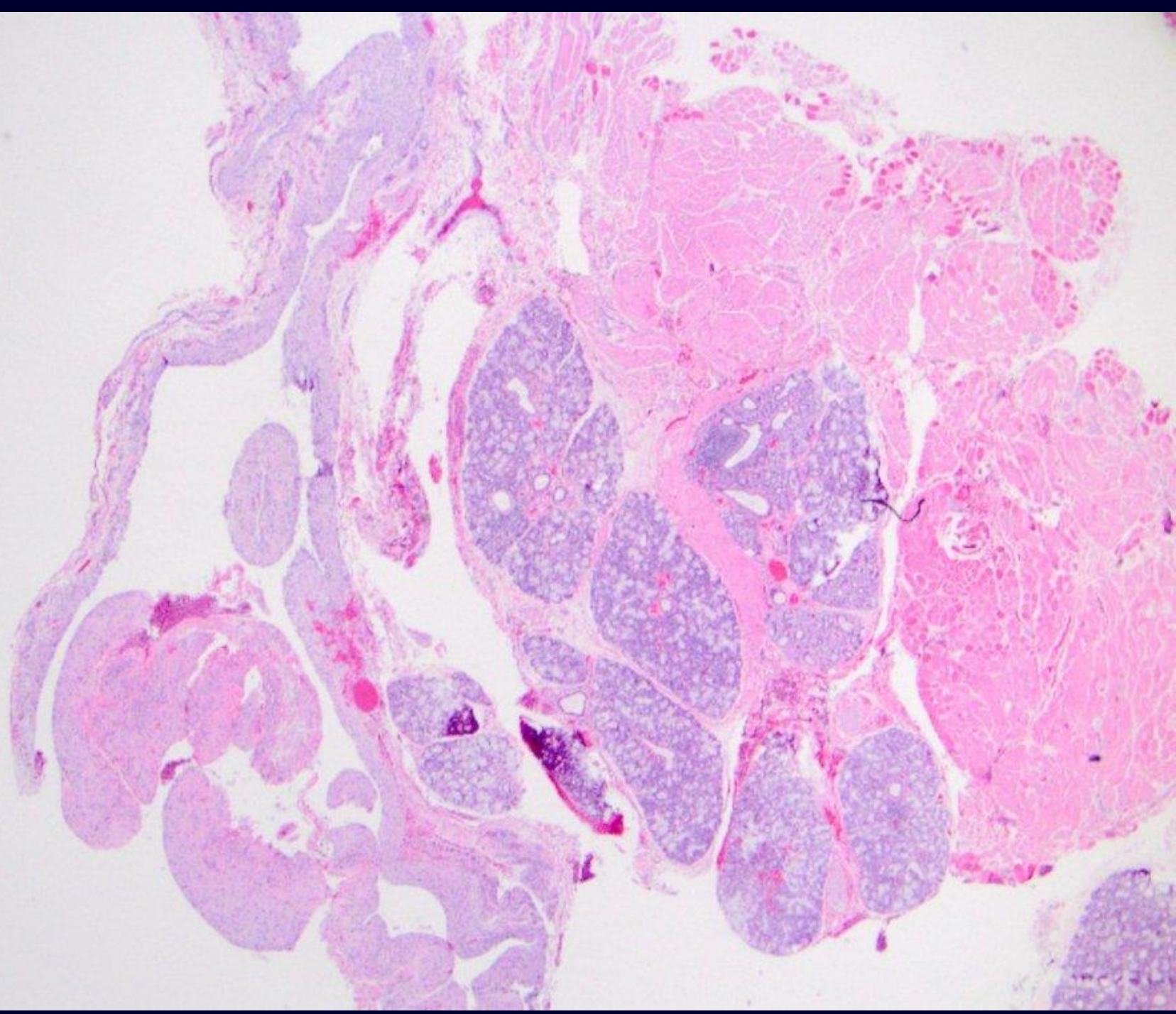


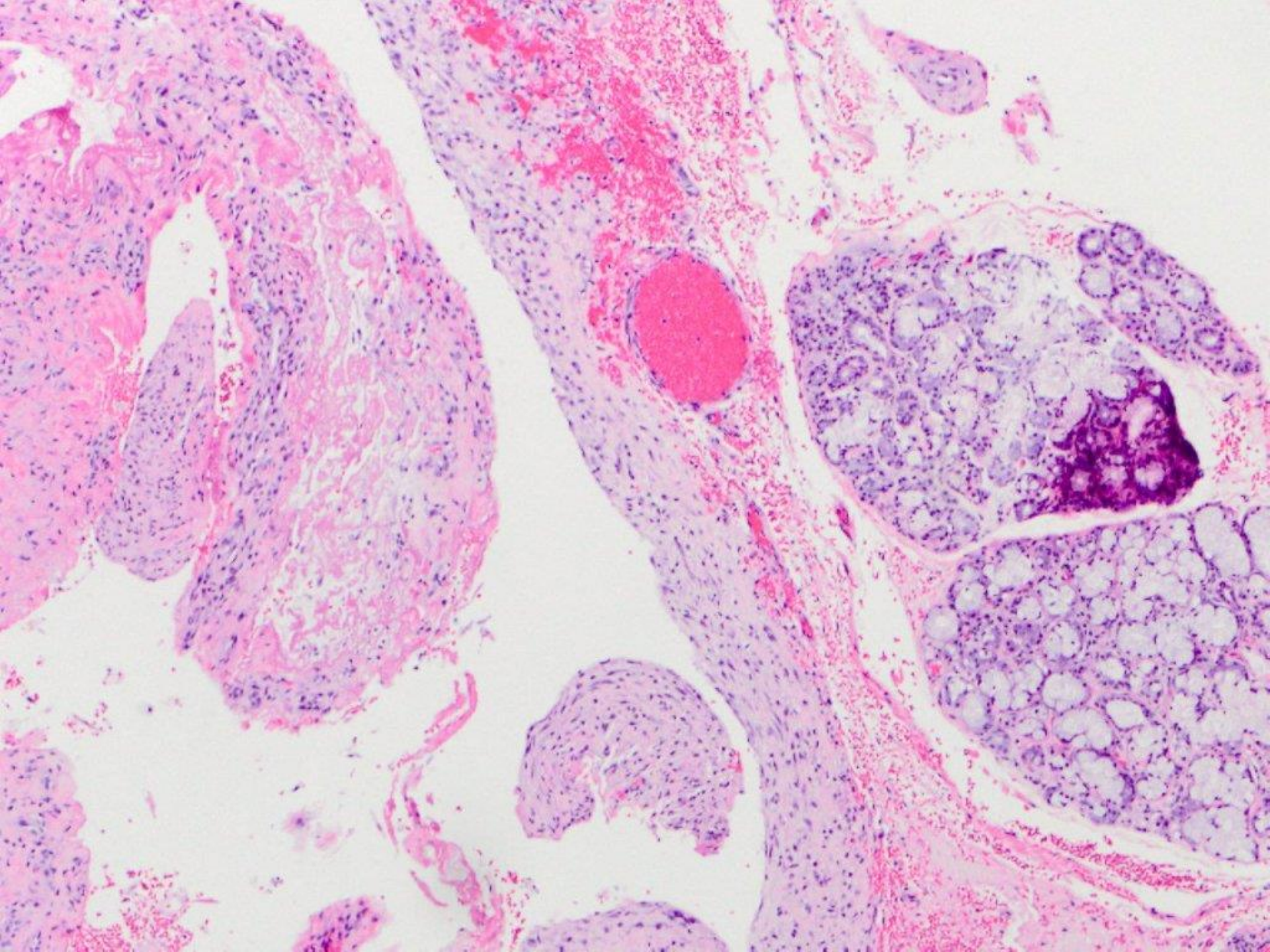


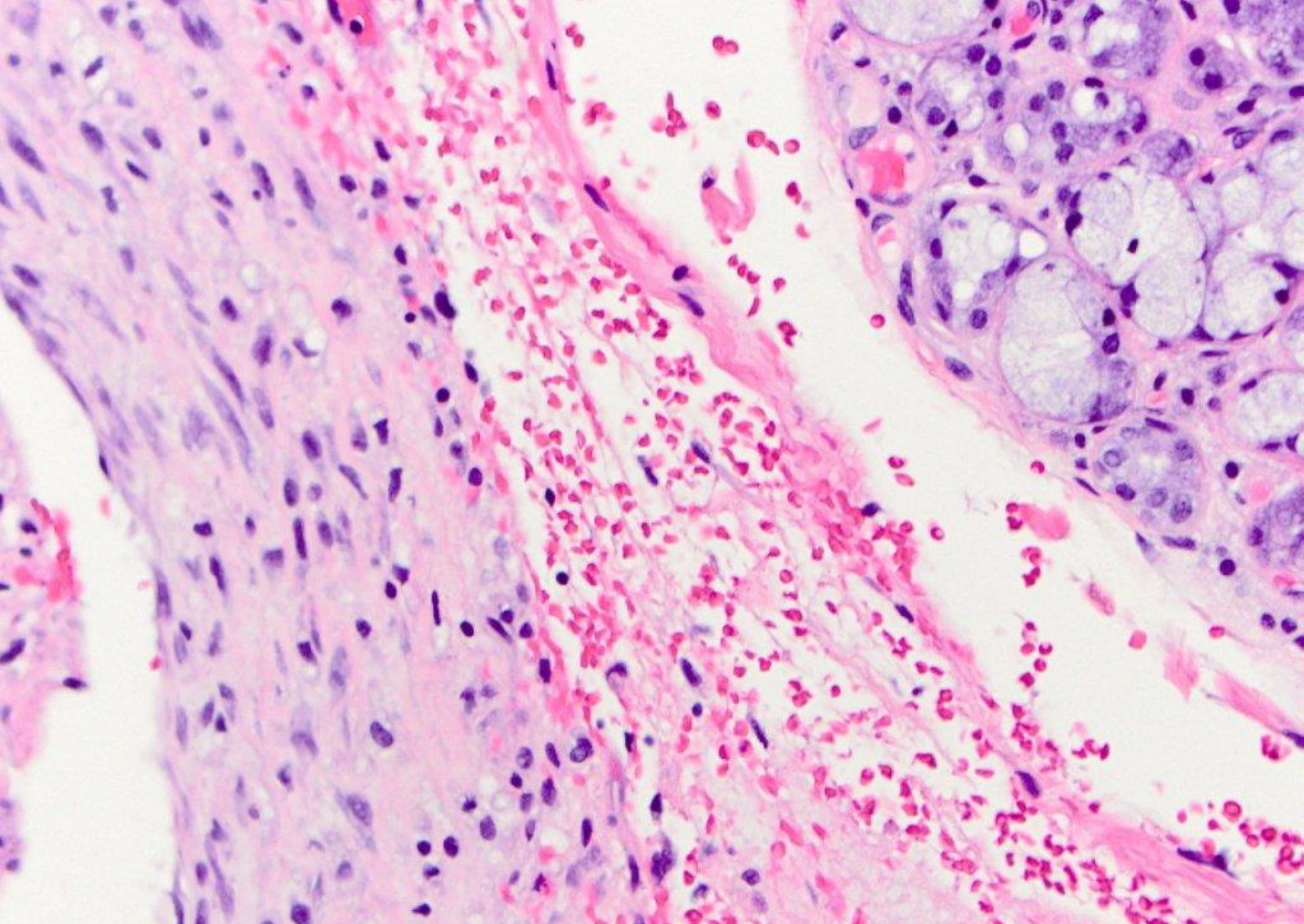




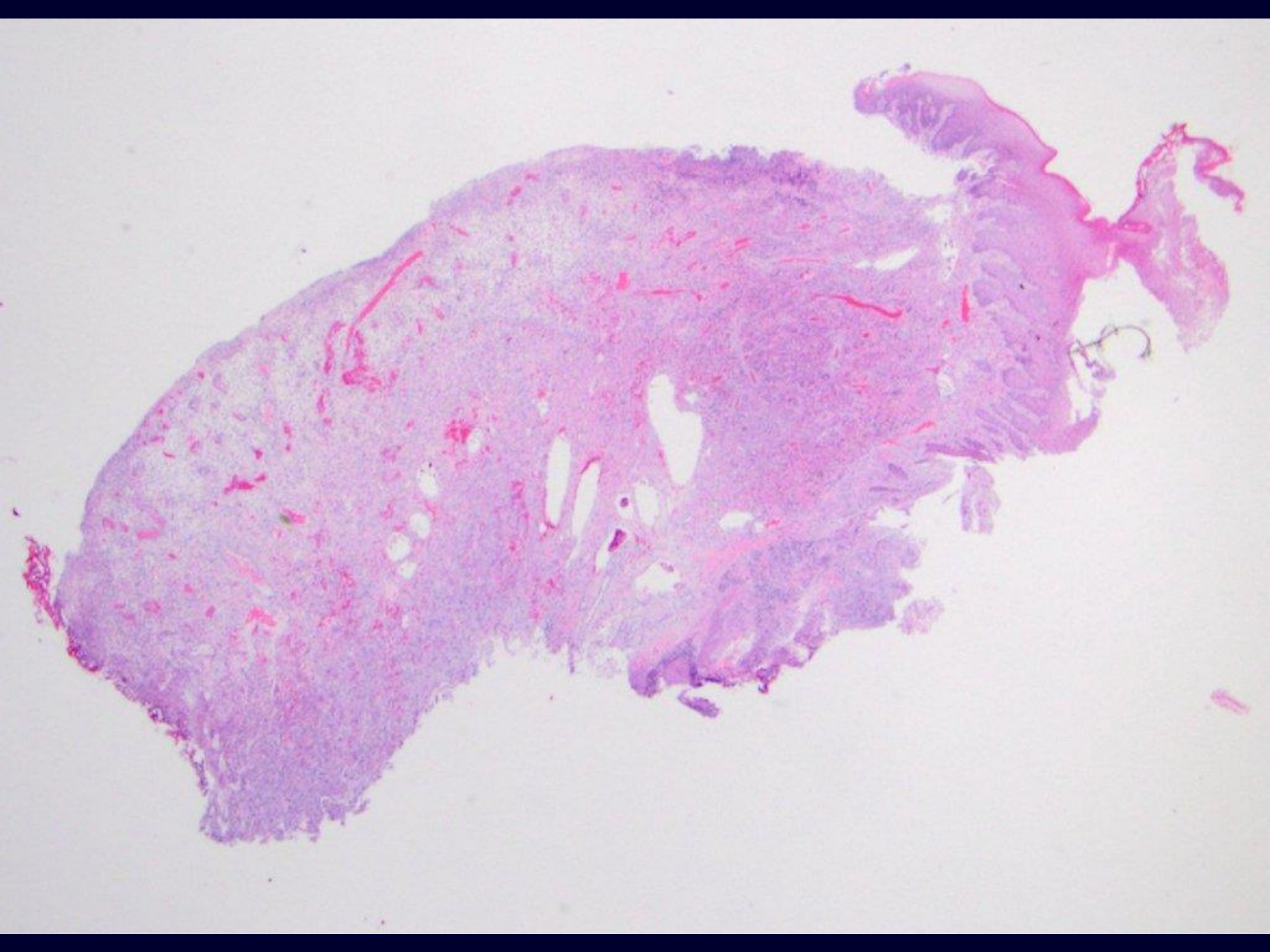
mucocystic degeneration, extravasation type, with sclerosing sialadenitis

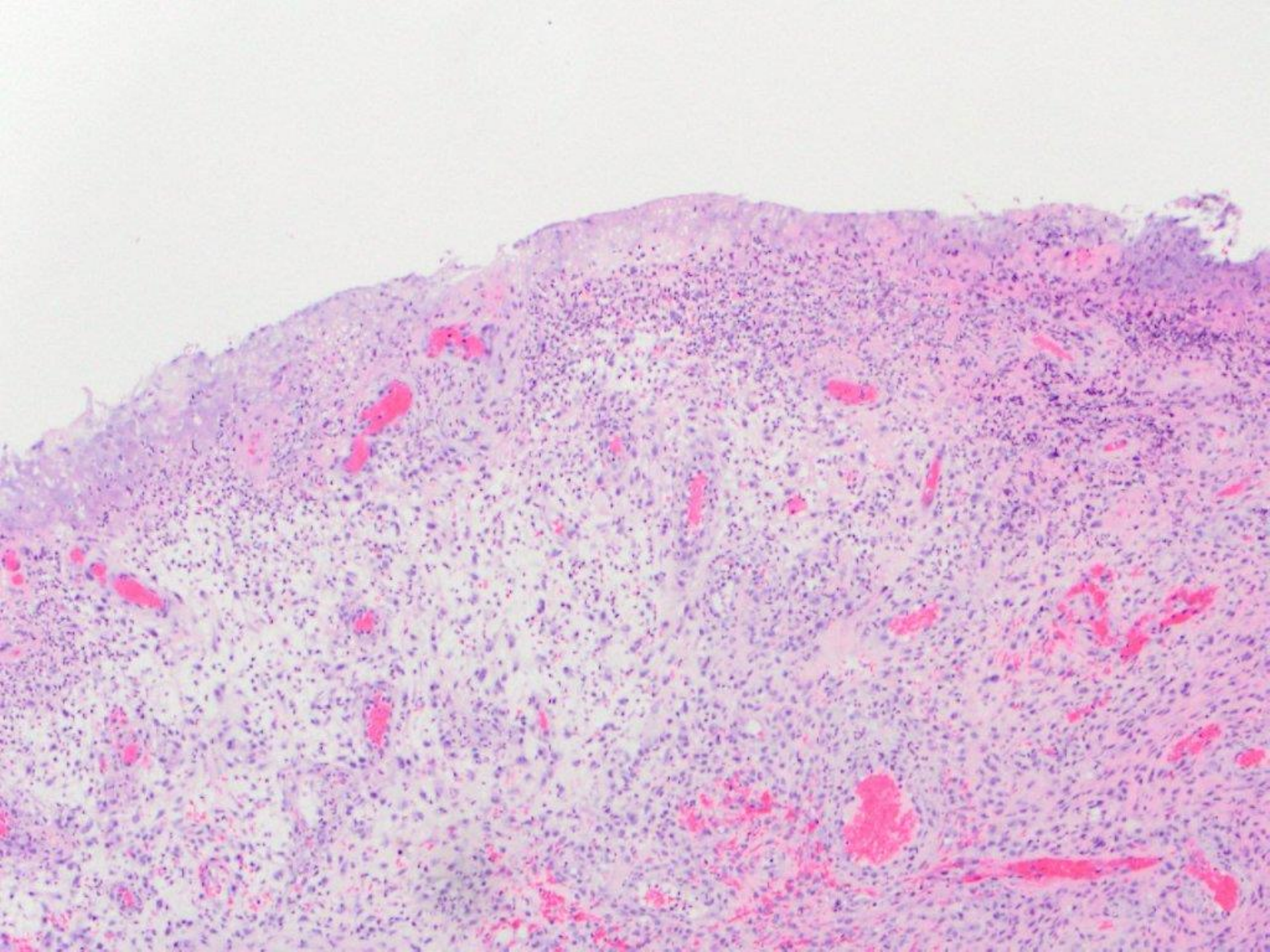


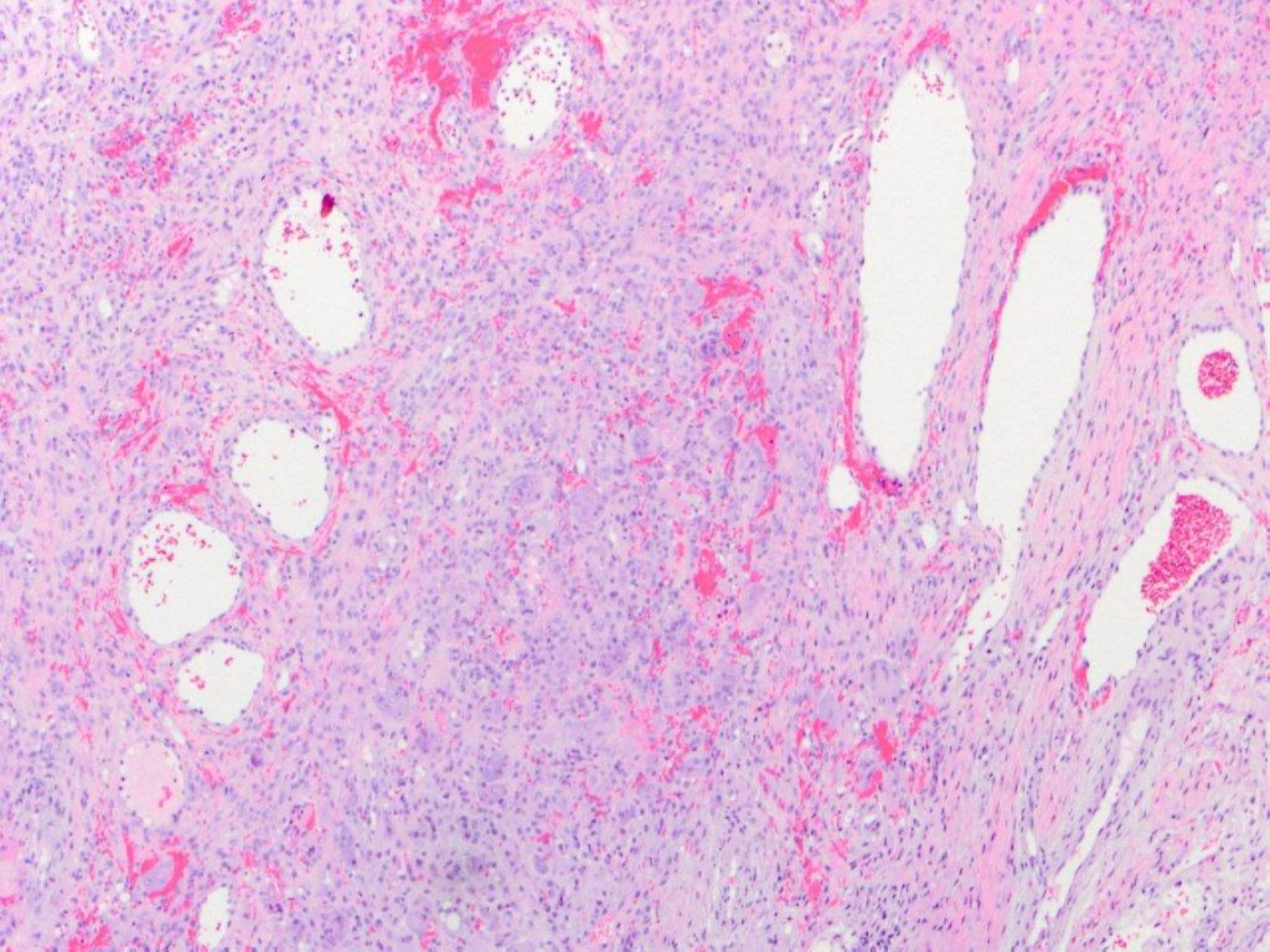


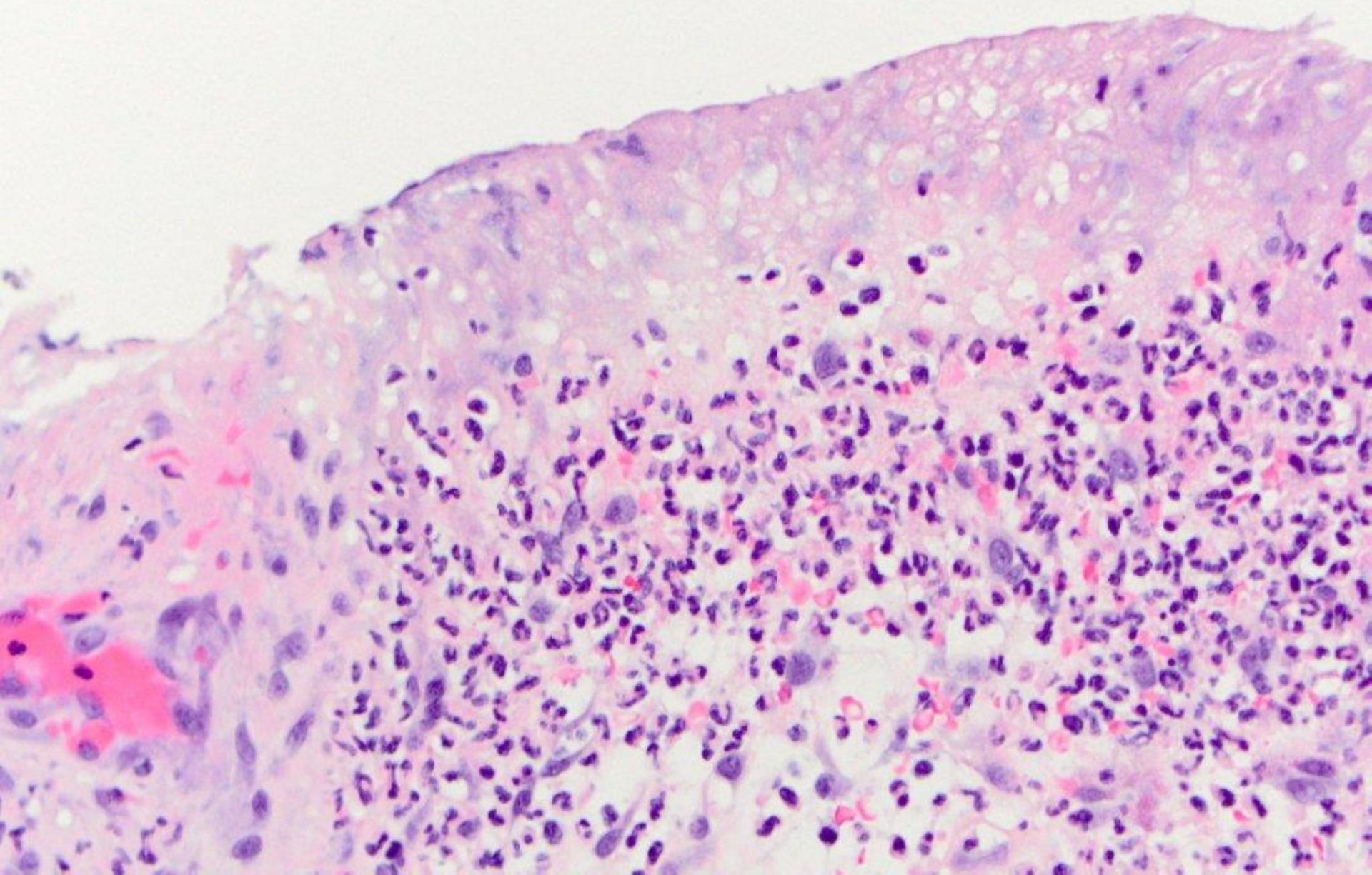


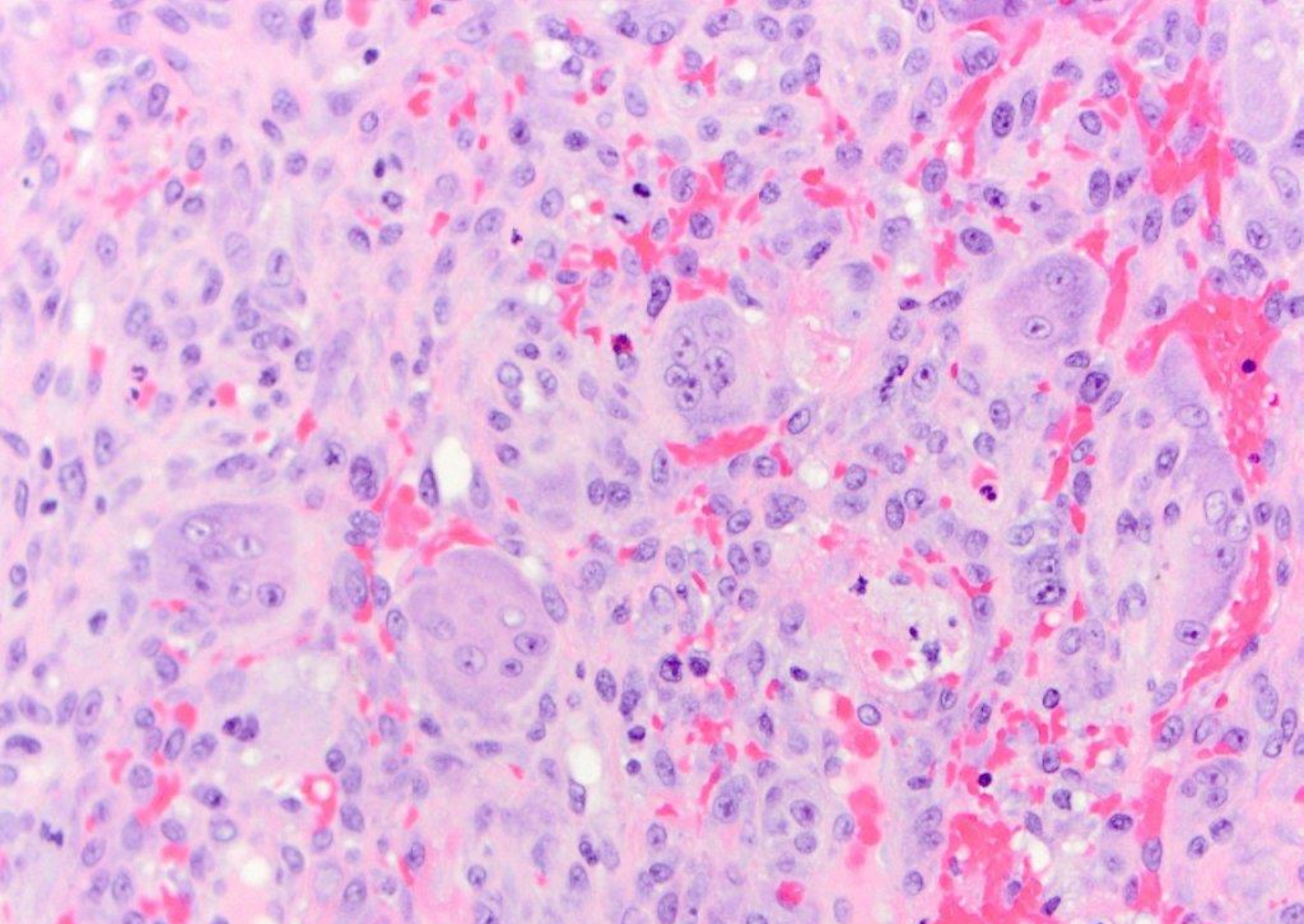
mucocoele, extravasation type



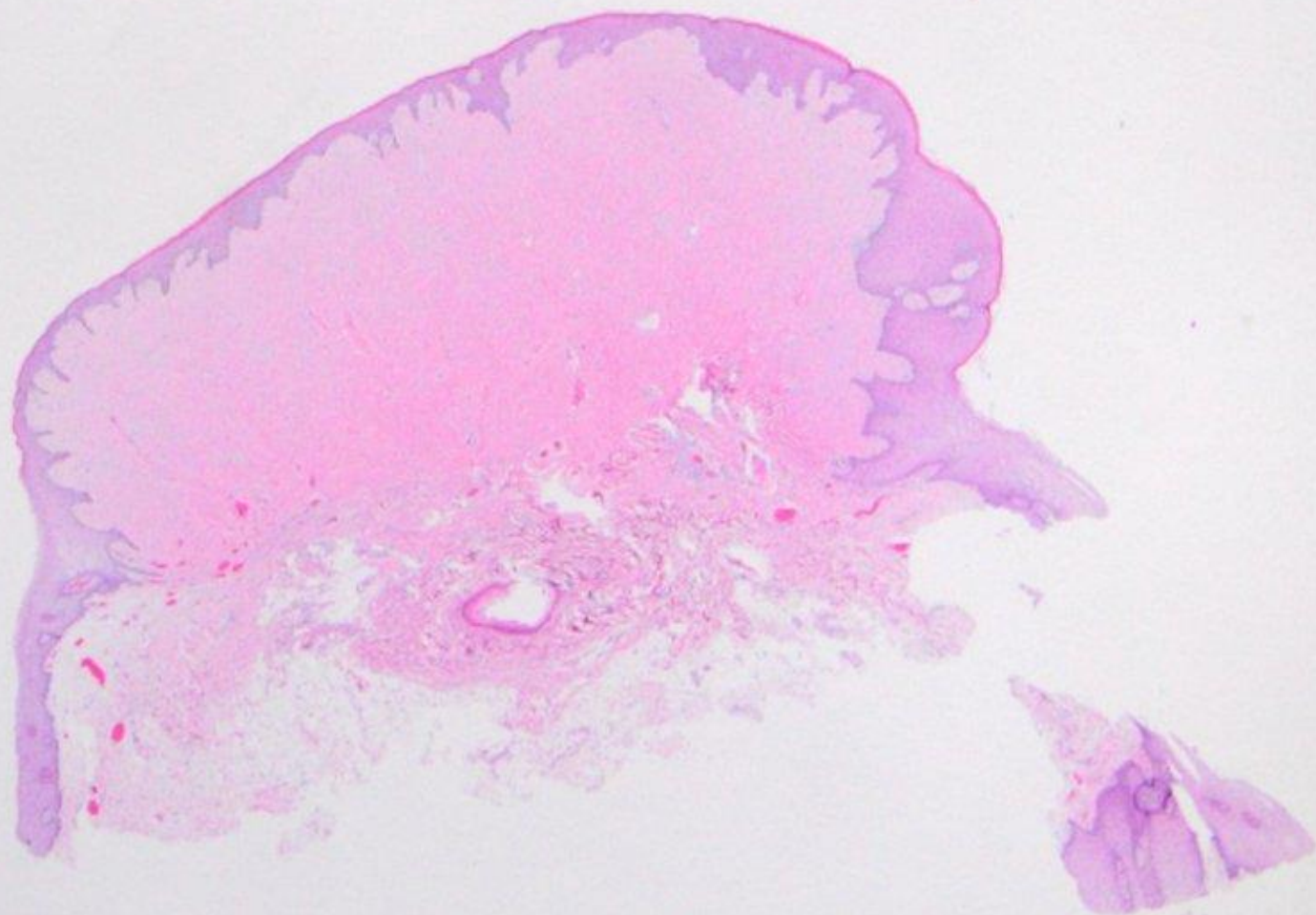


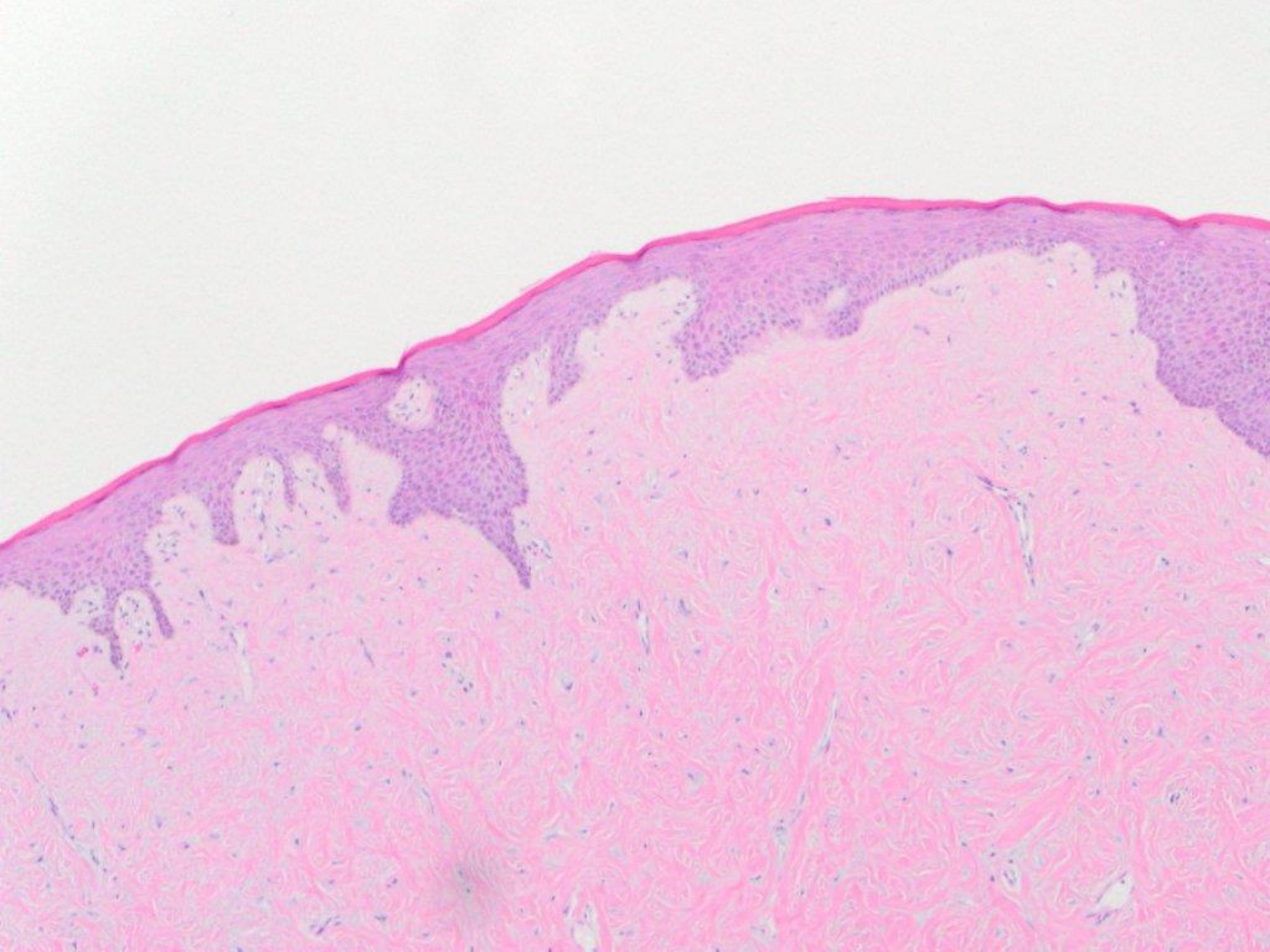


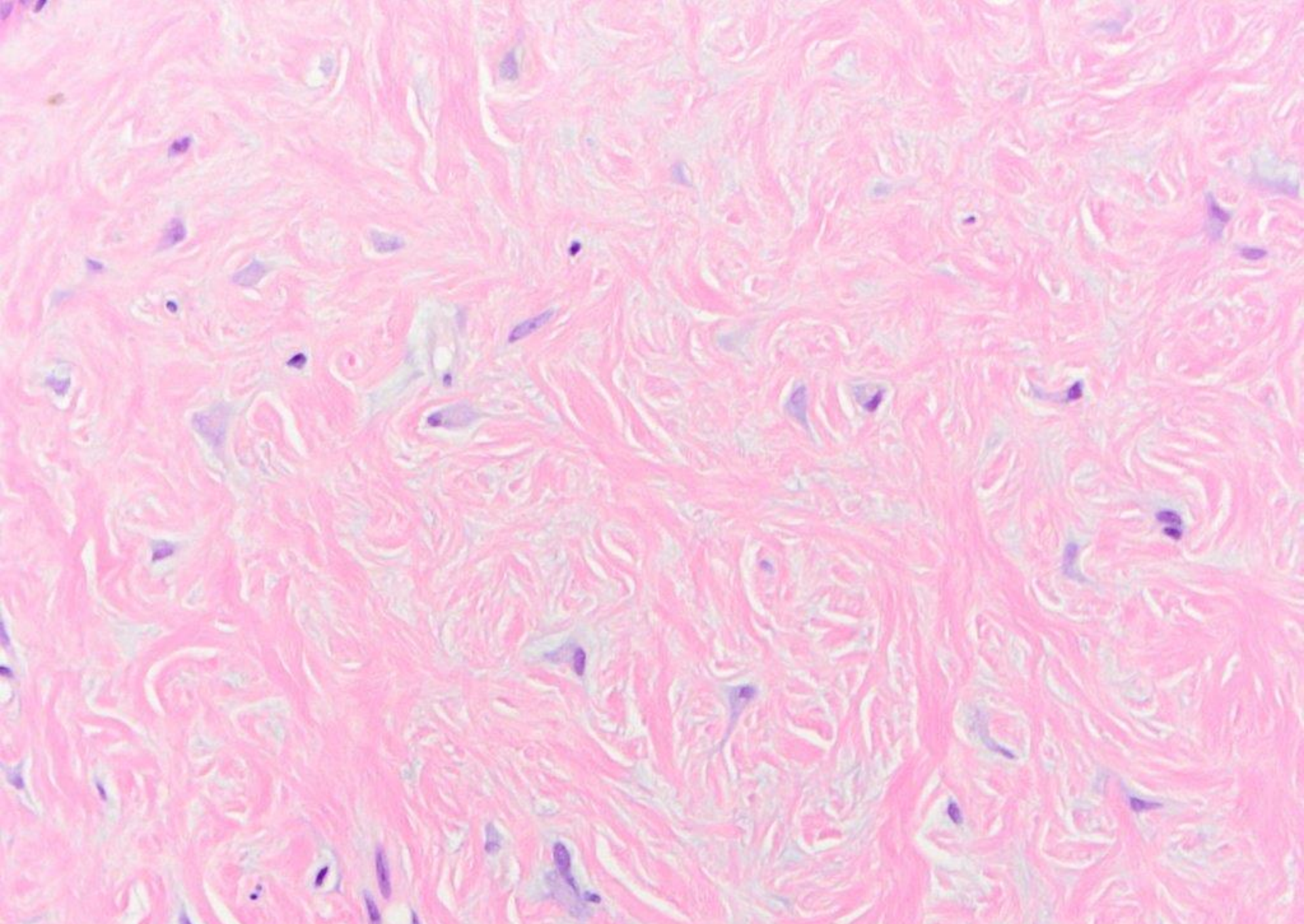




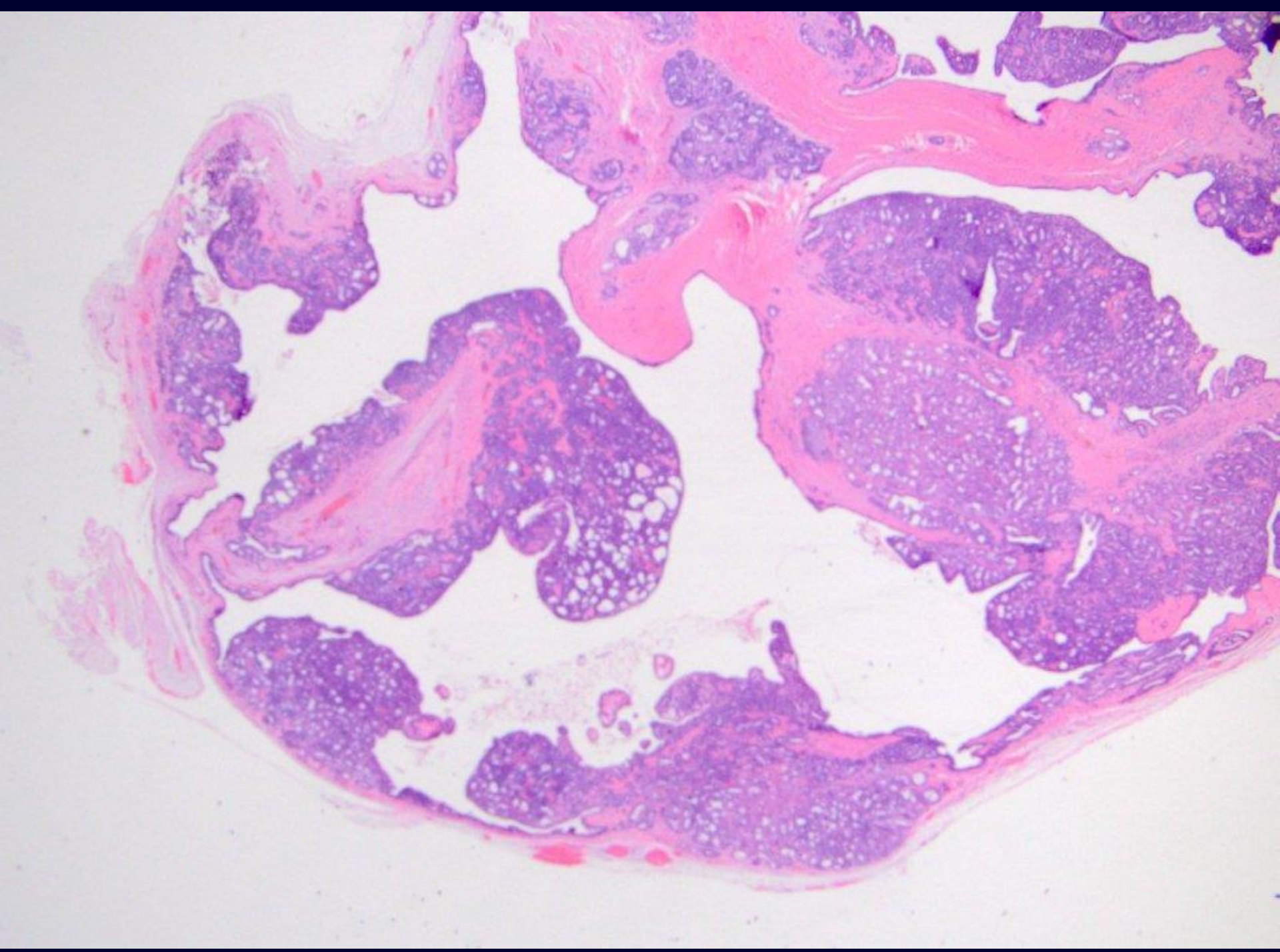
ulcerated pyogenic granuloma

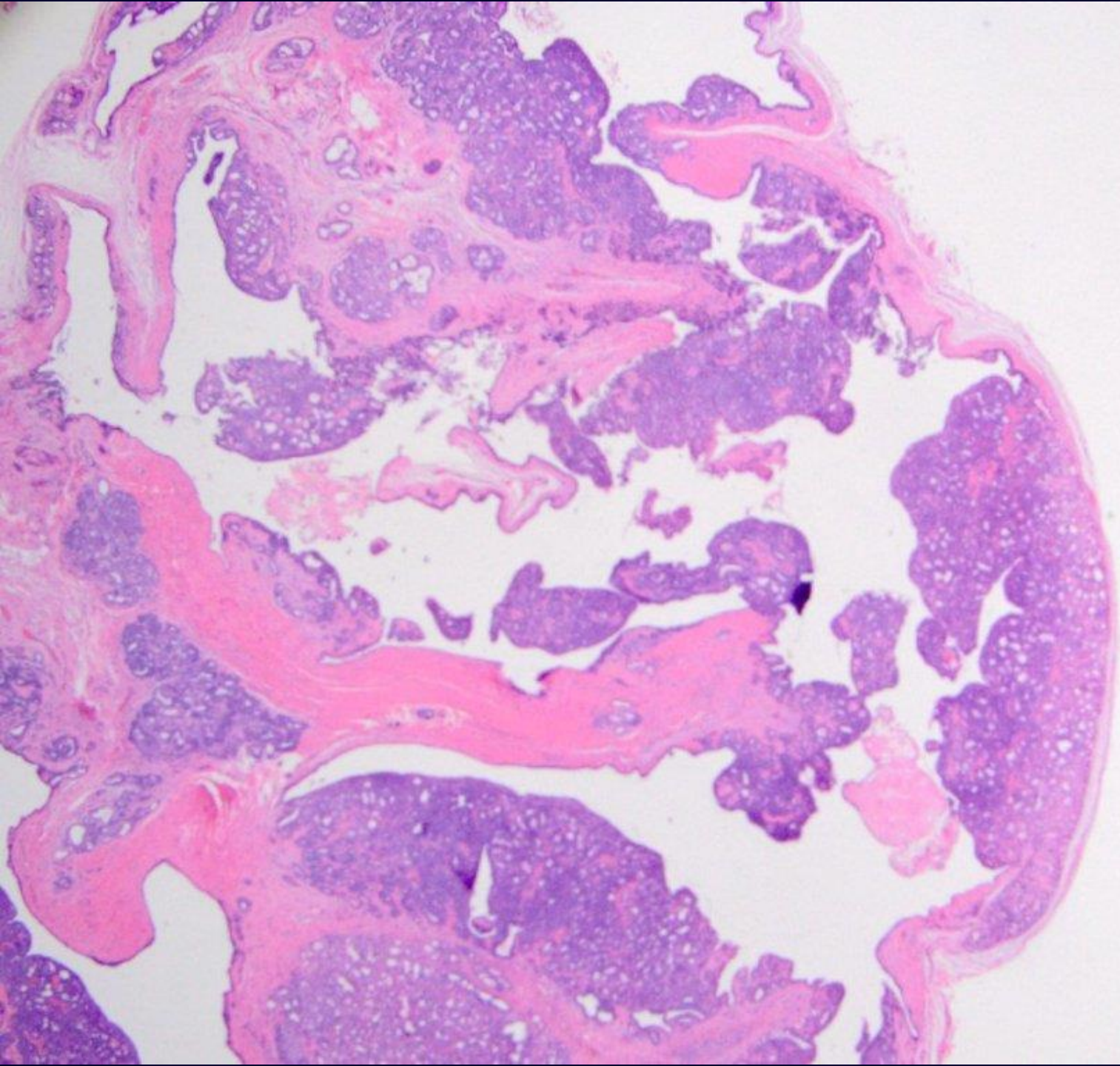


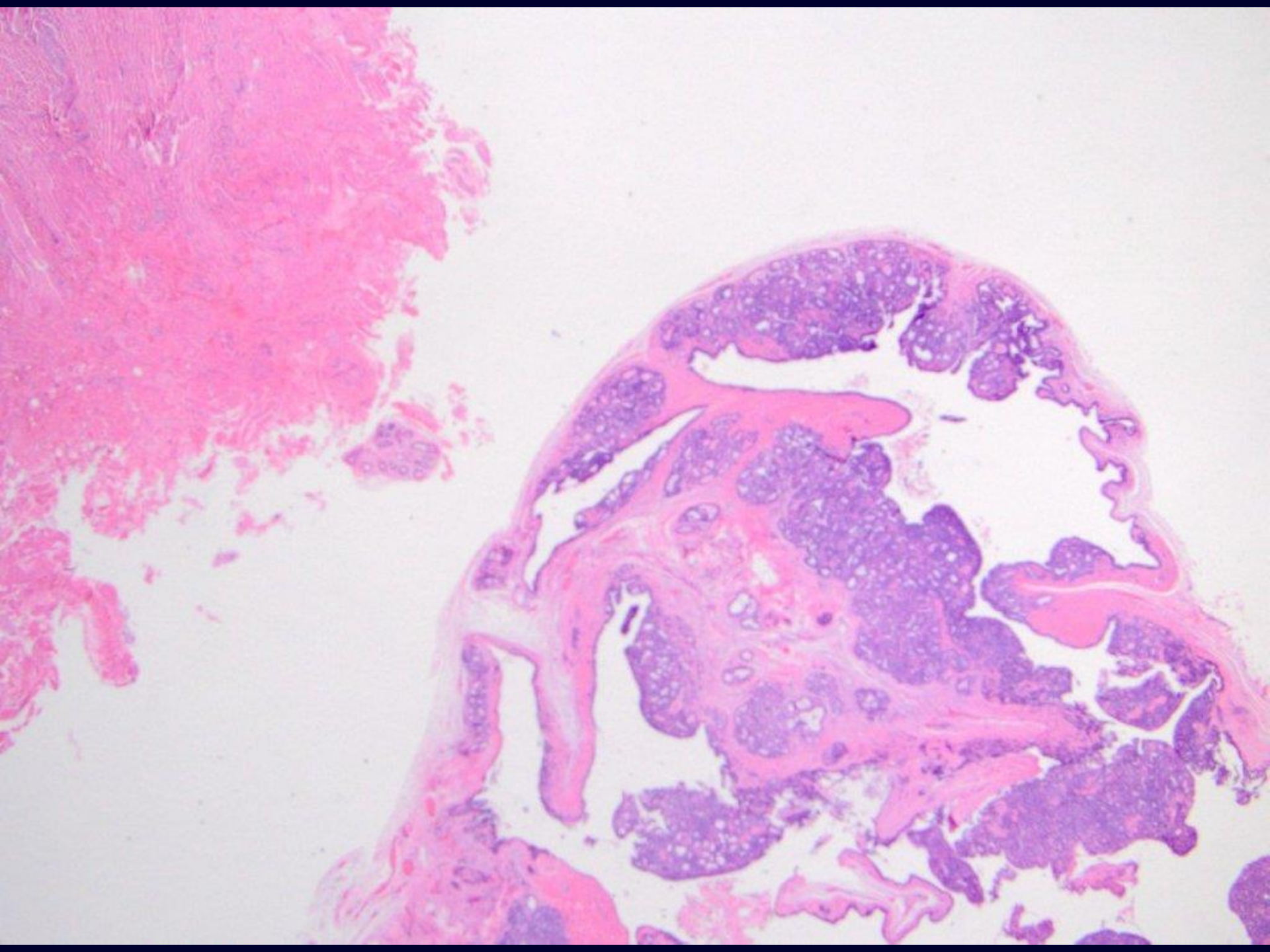


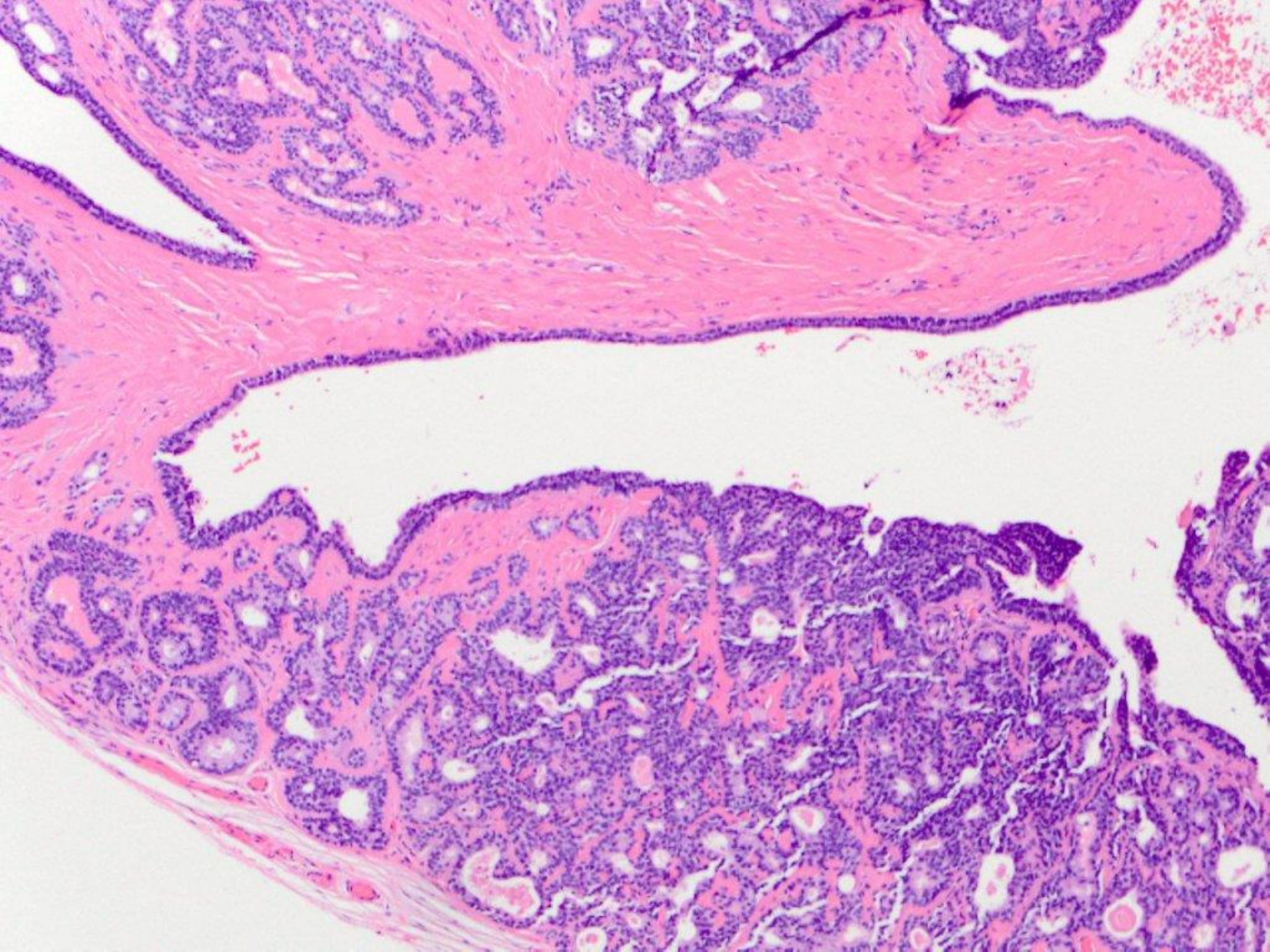


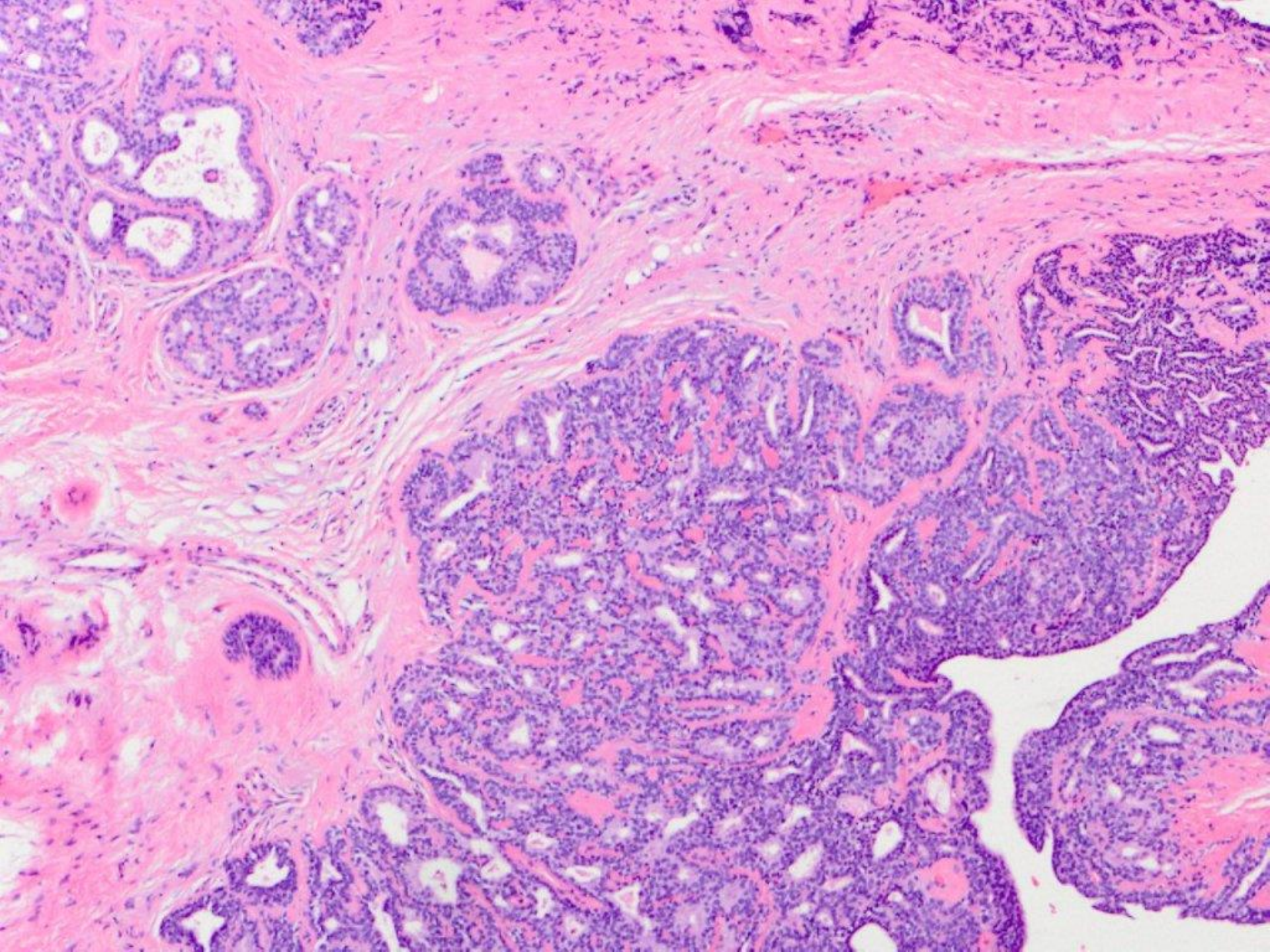
fibroma, giant cell type

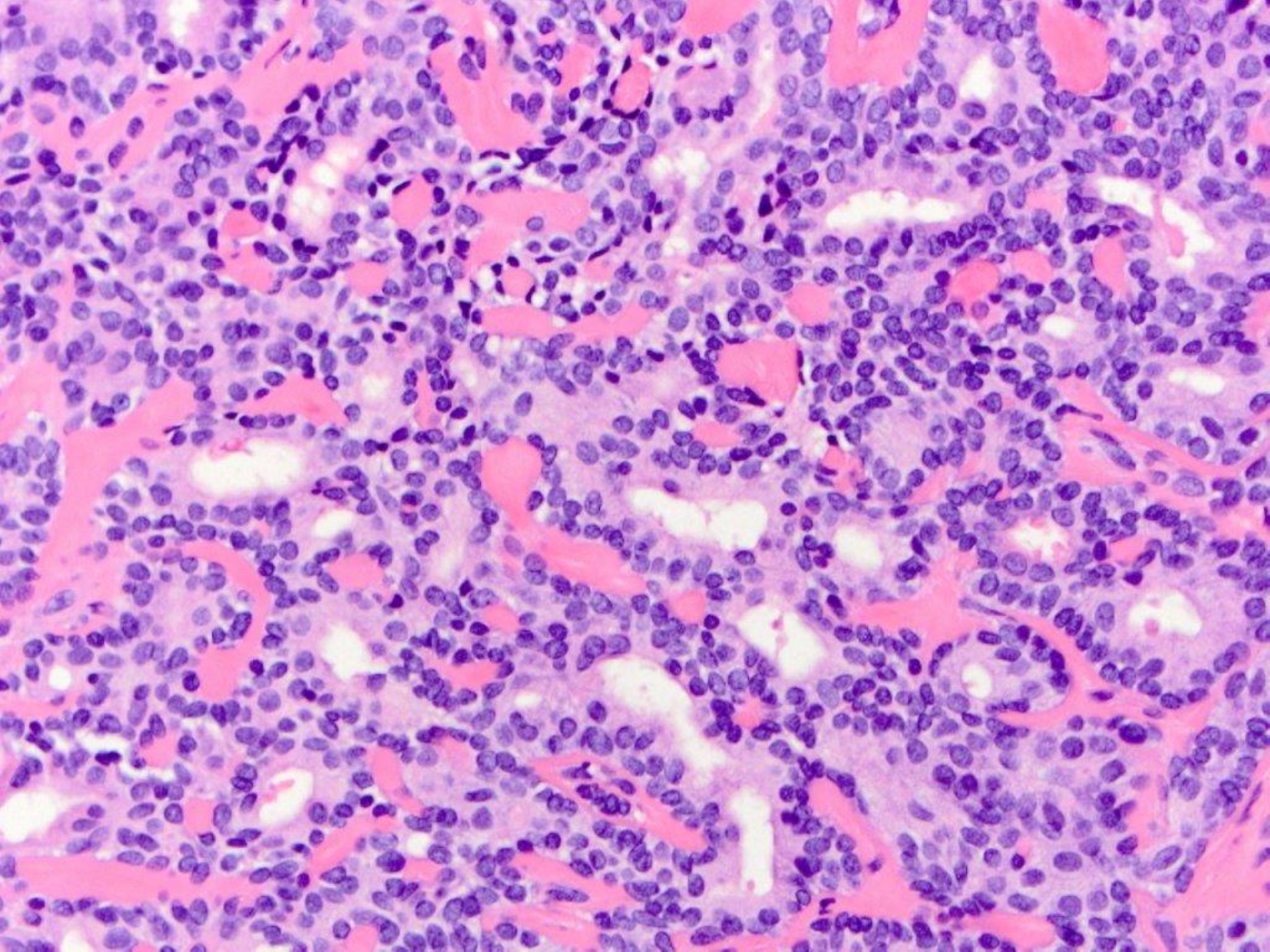


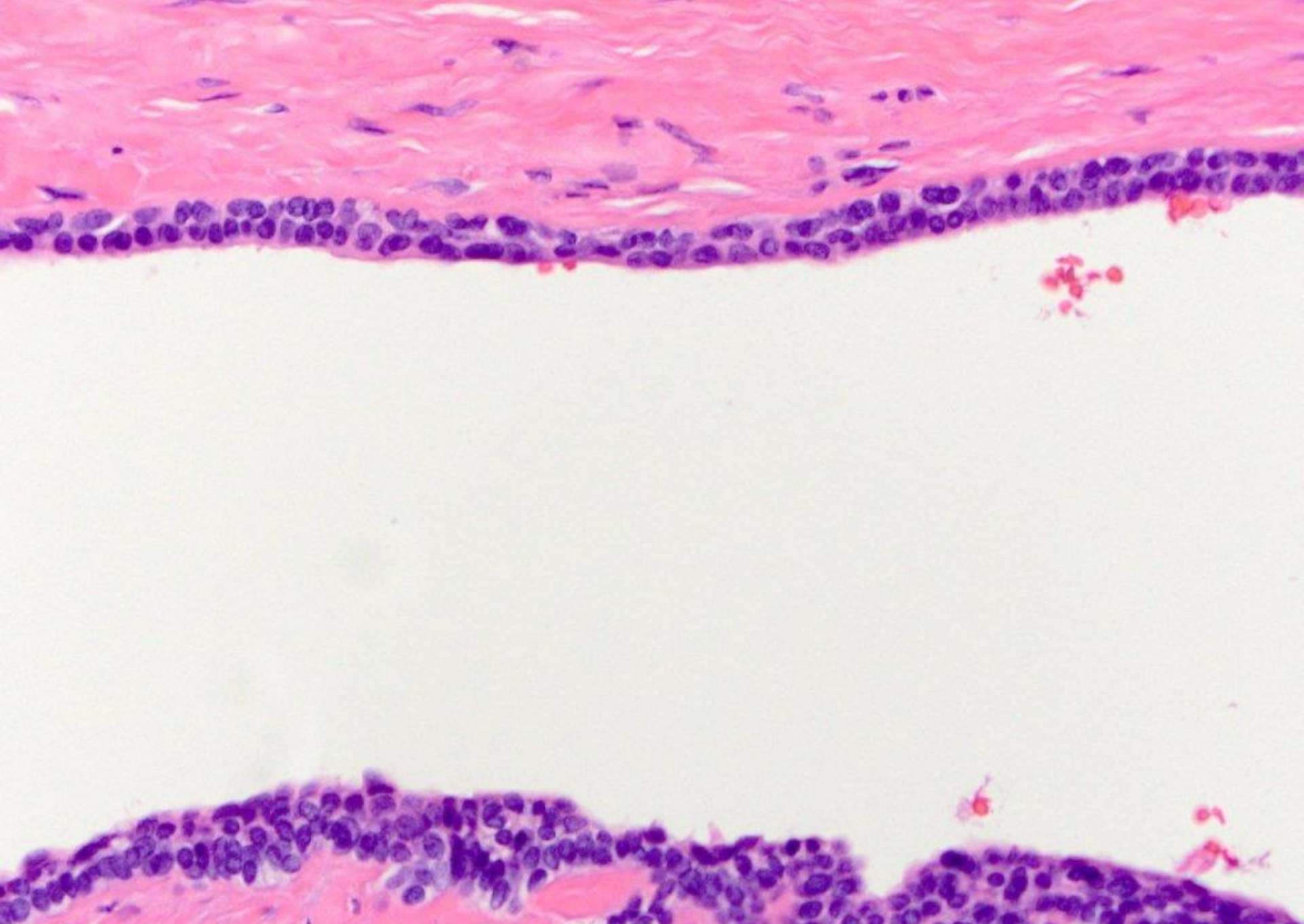




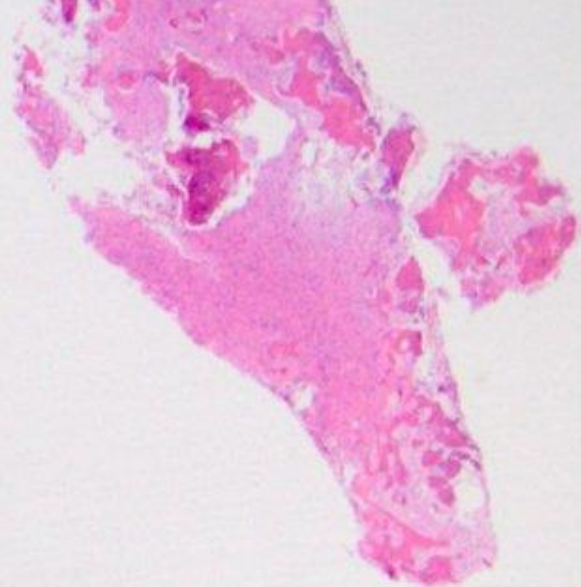
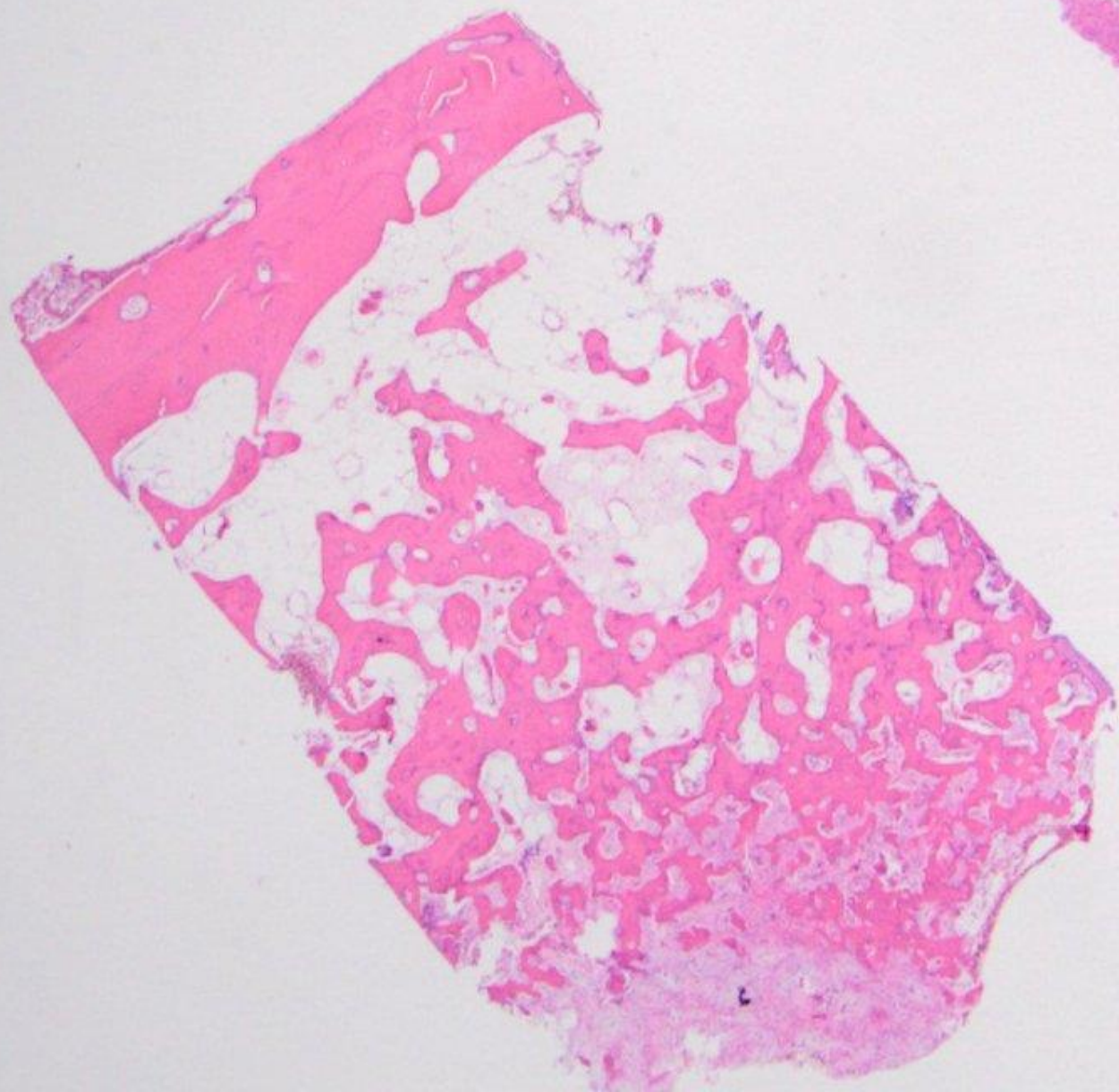


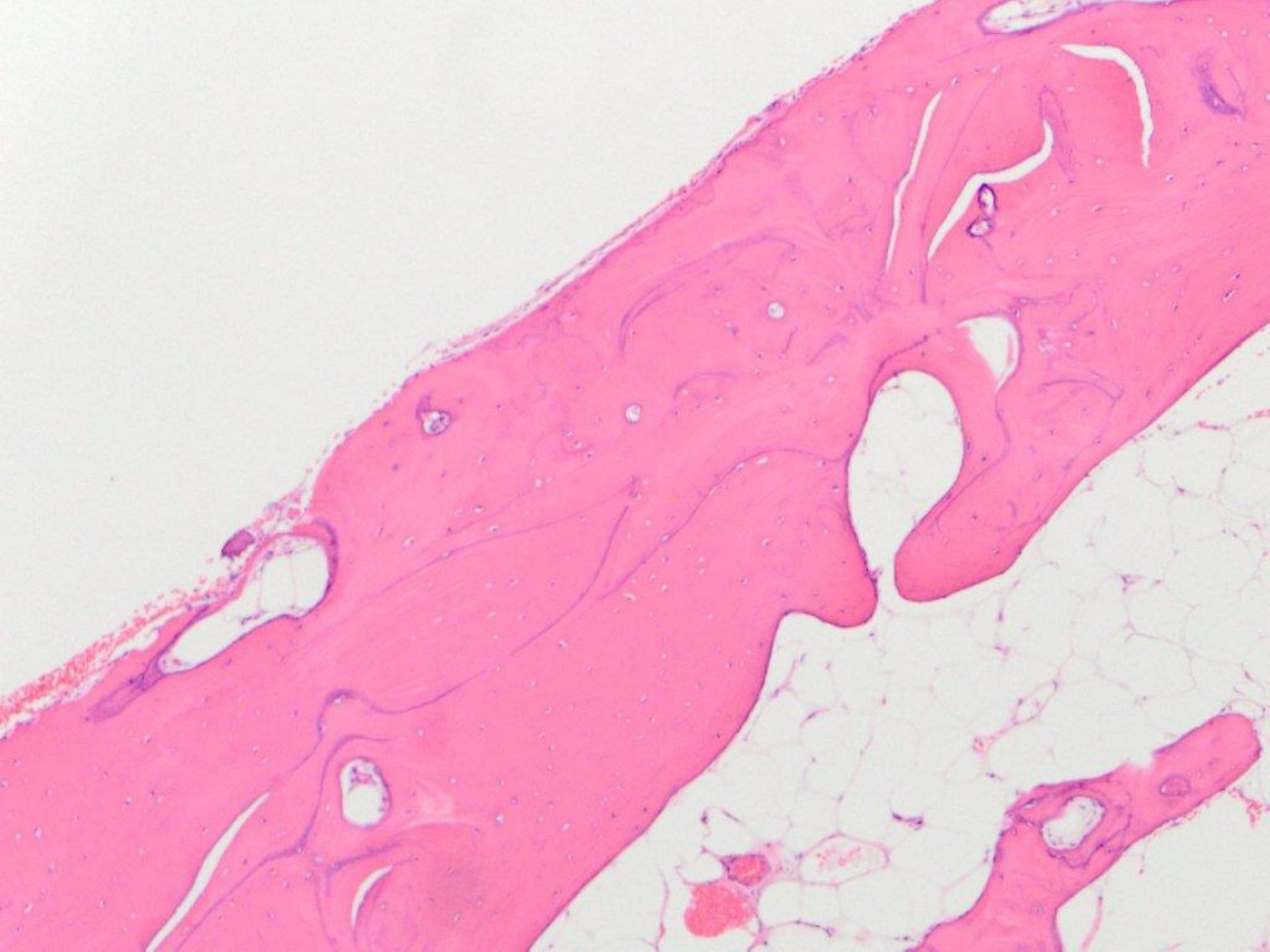


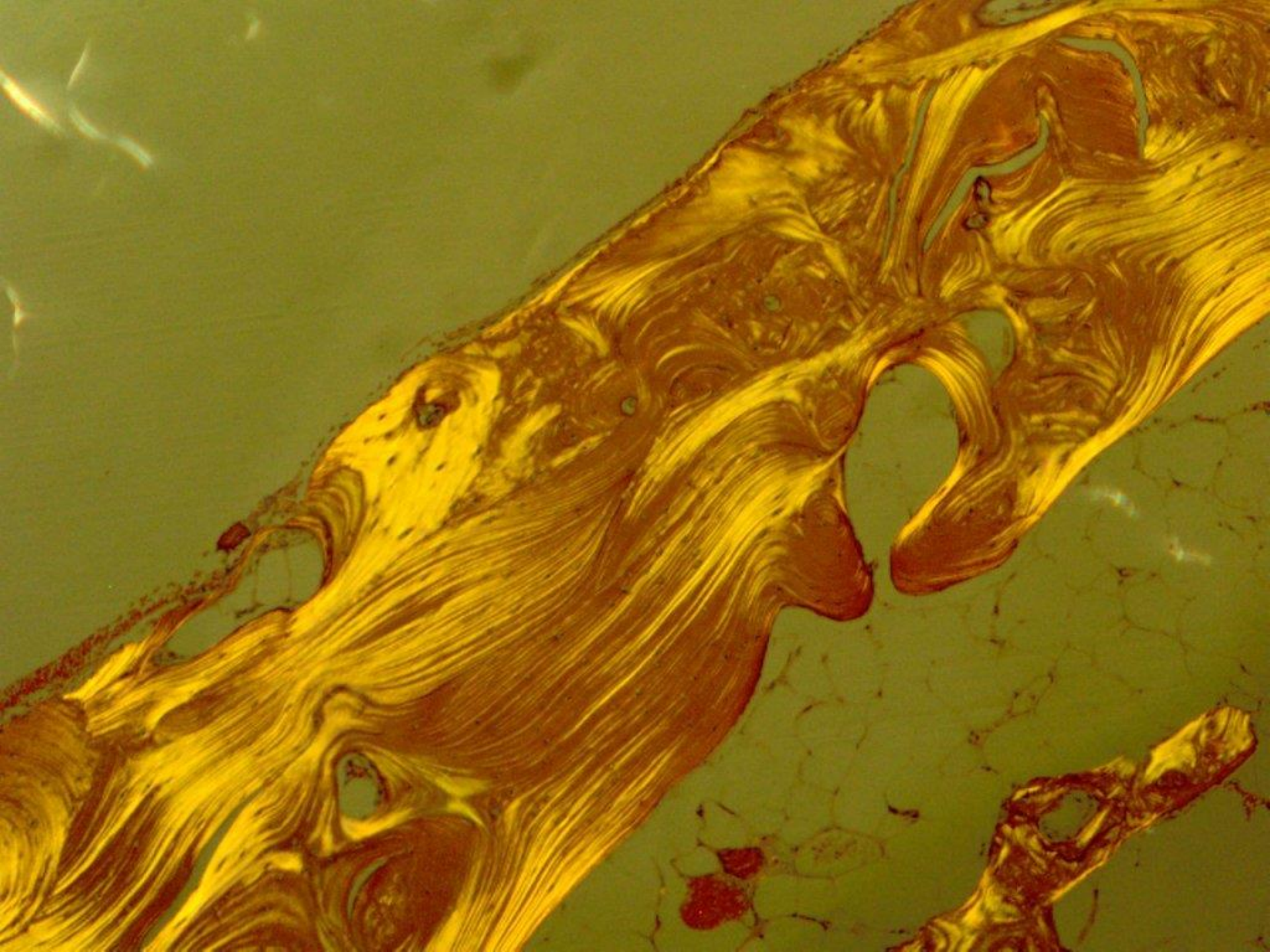


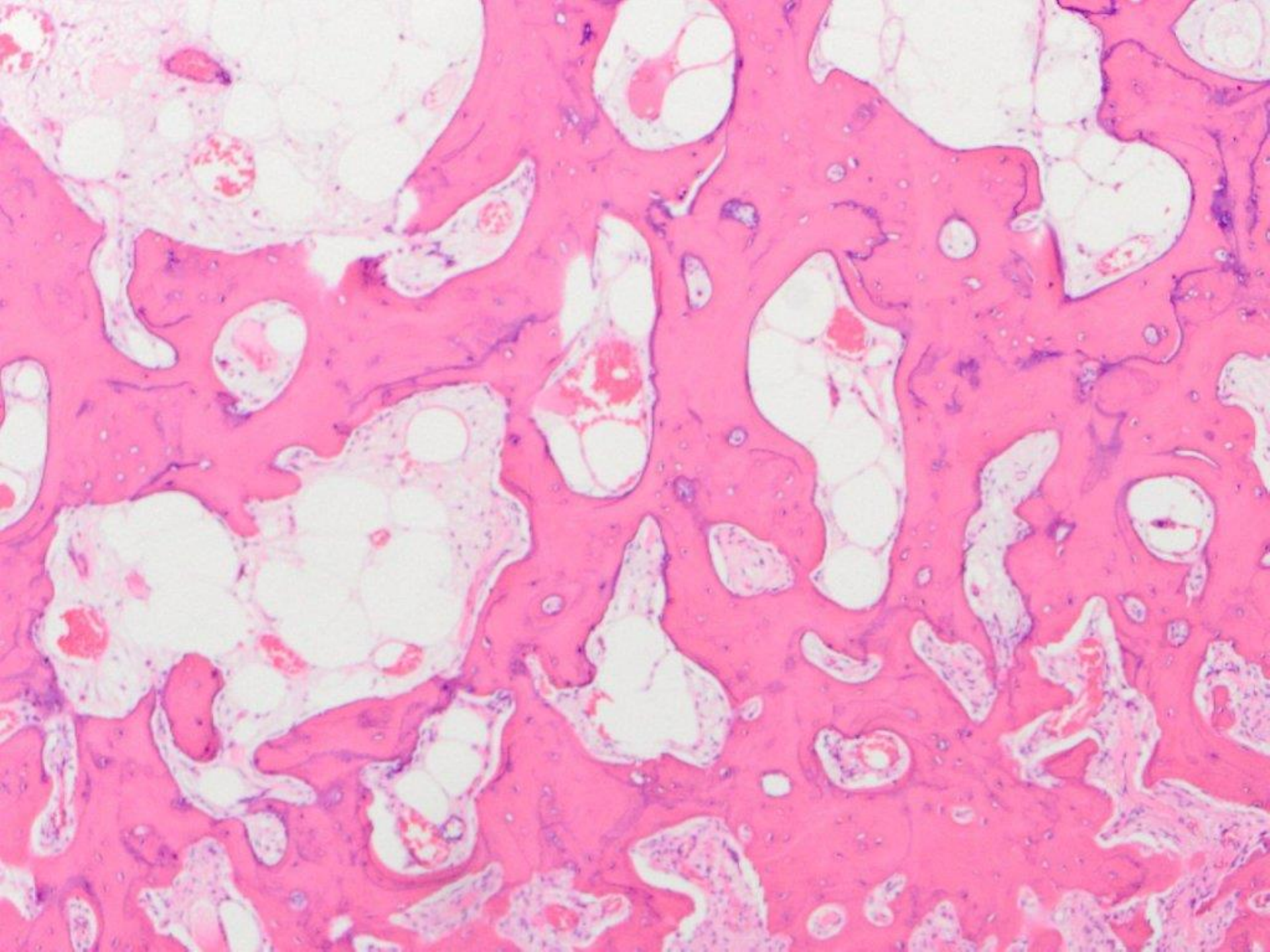


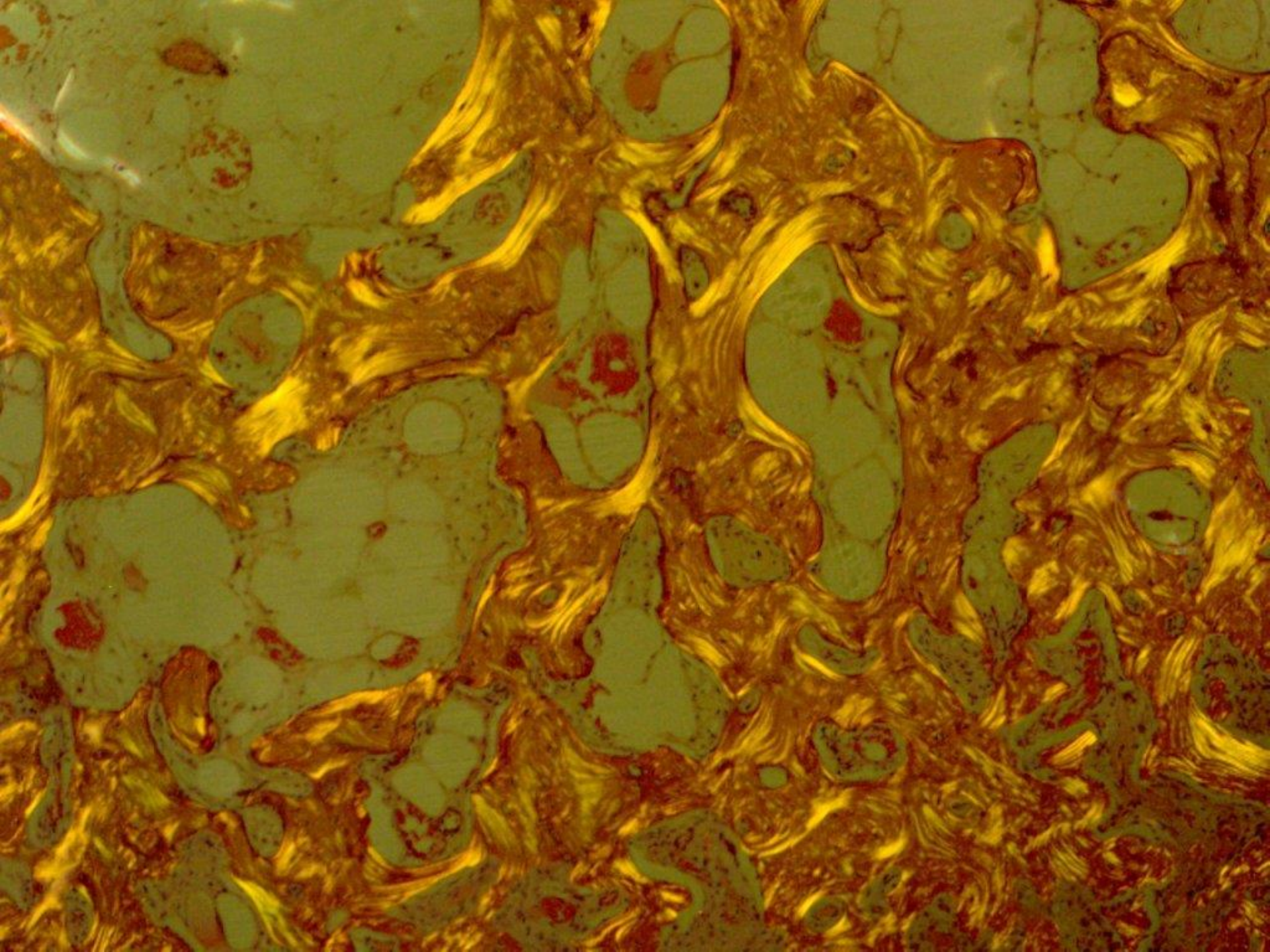
salivary adenoma with features of canalicular adenoma

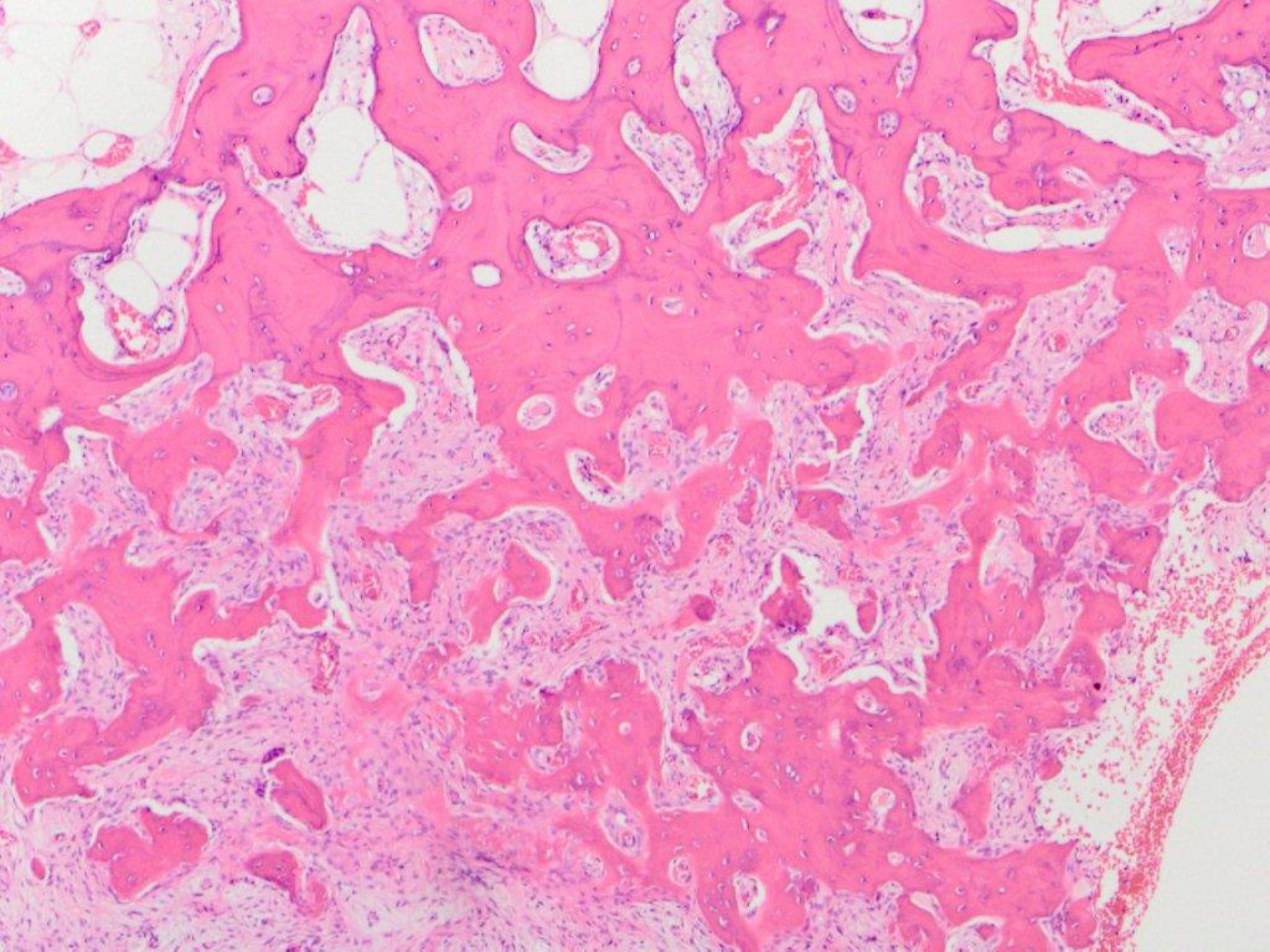


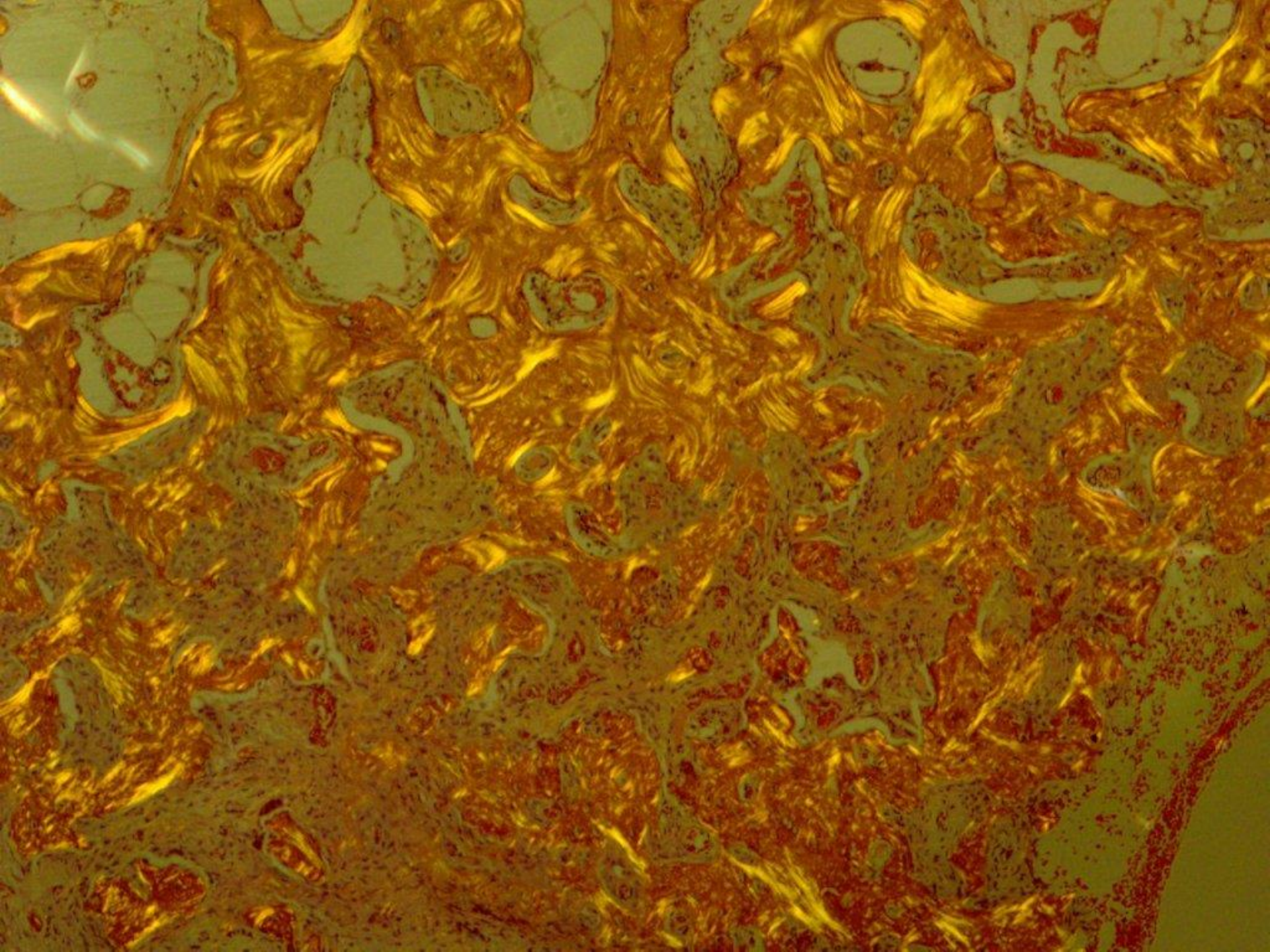


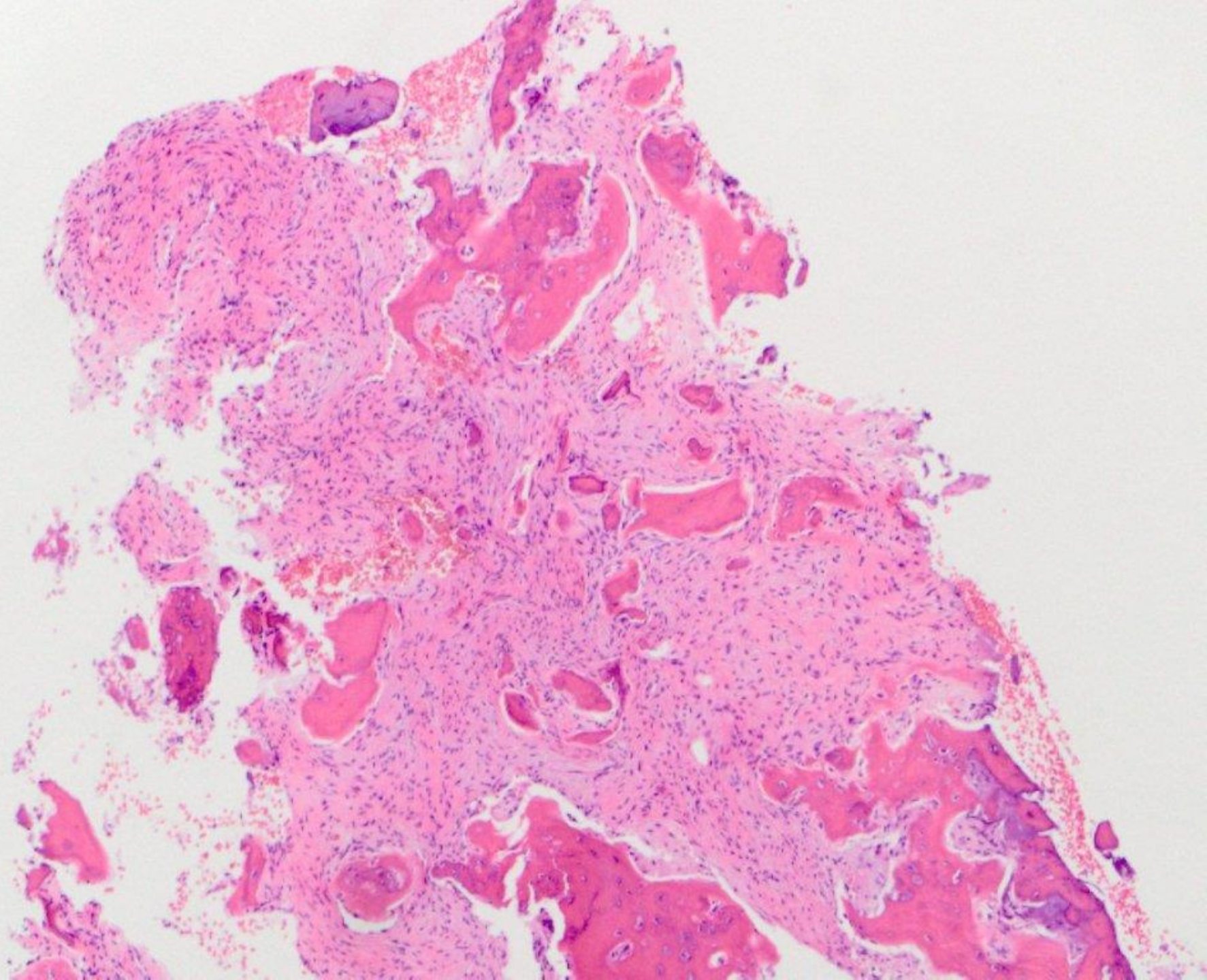


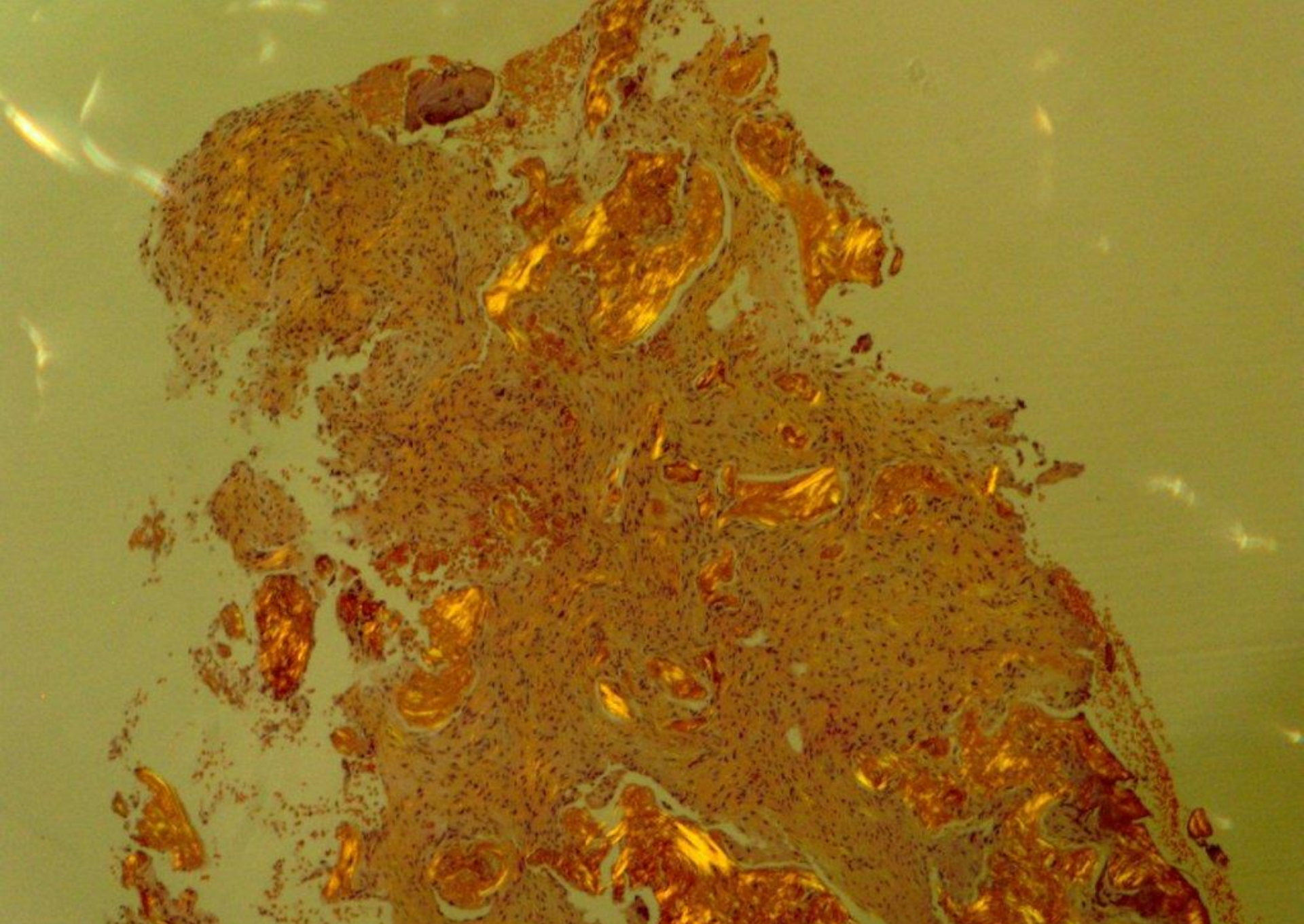






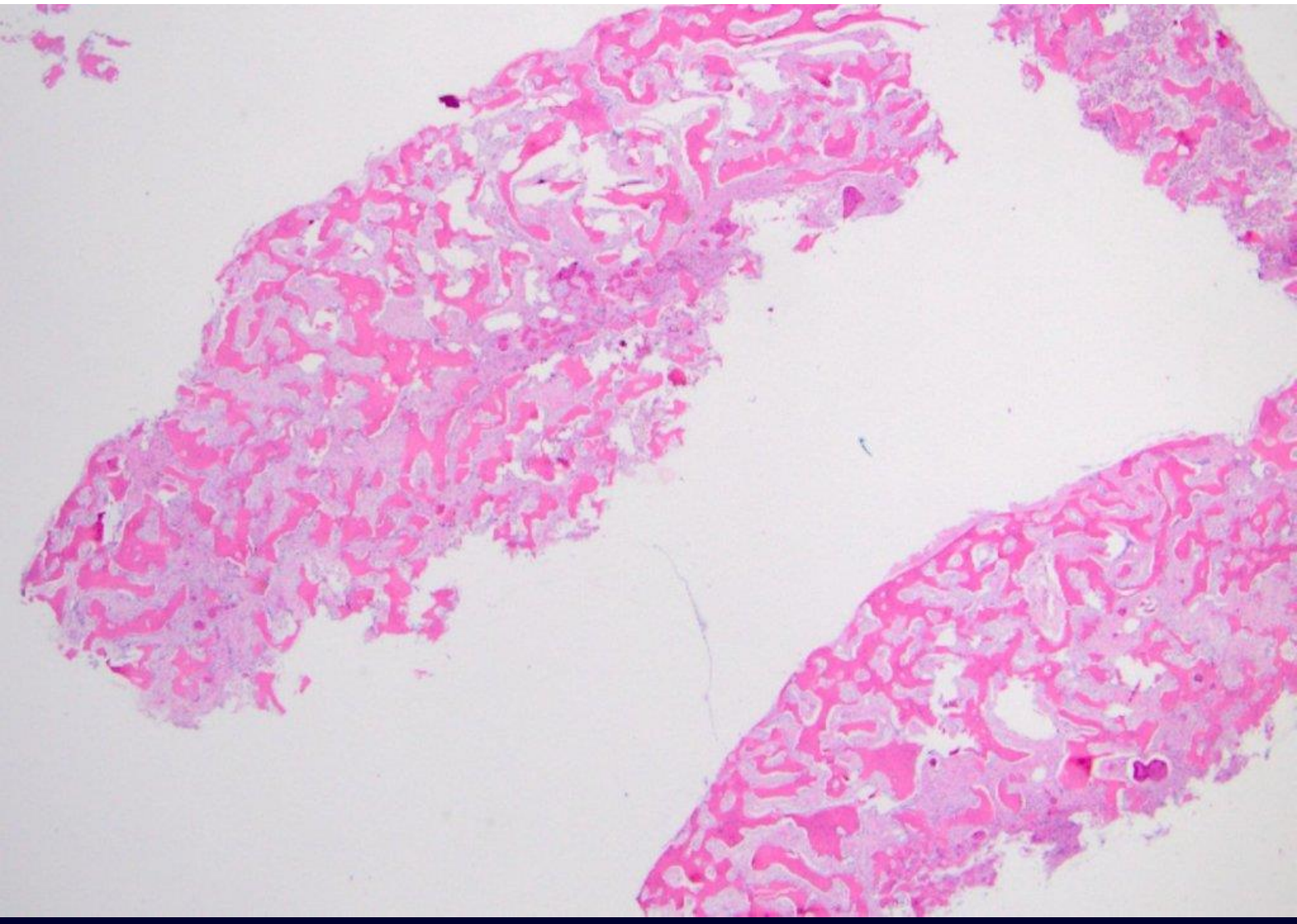


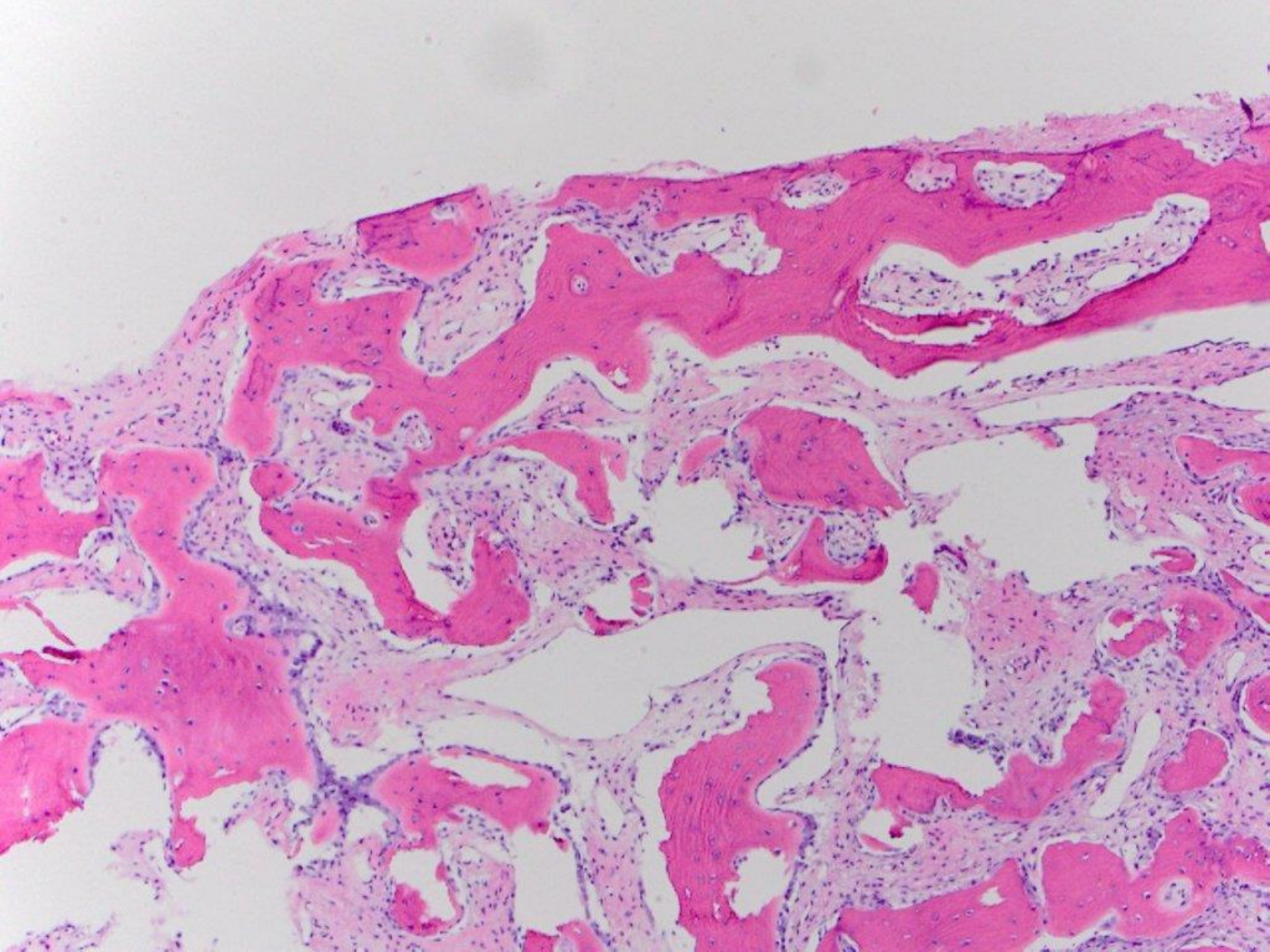


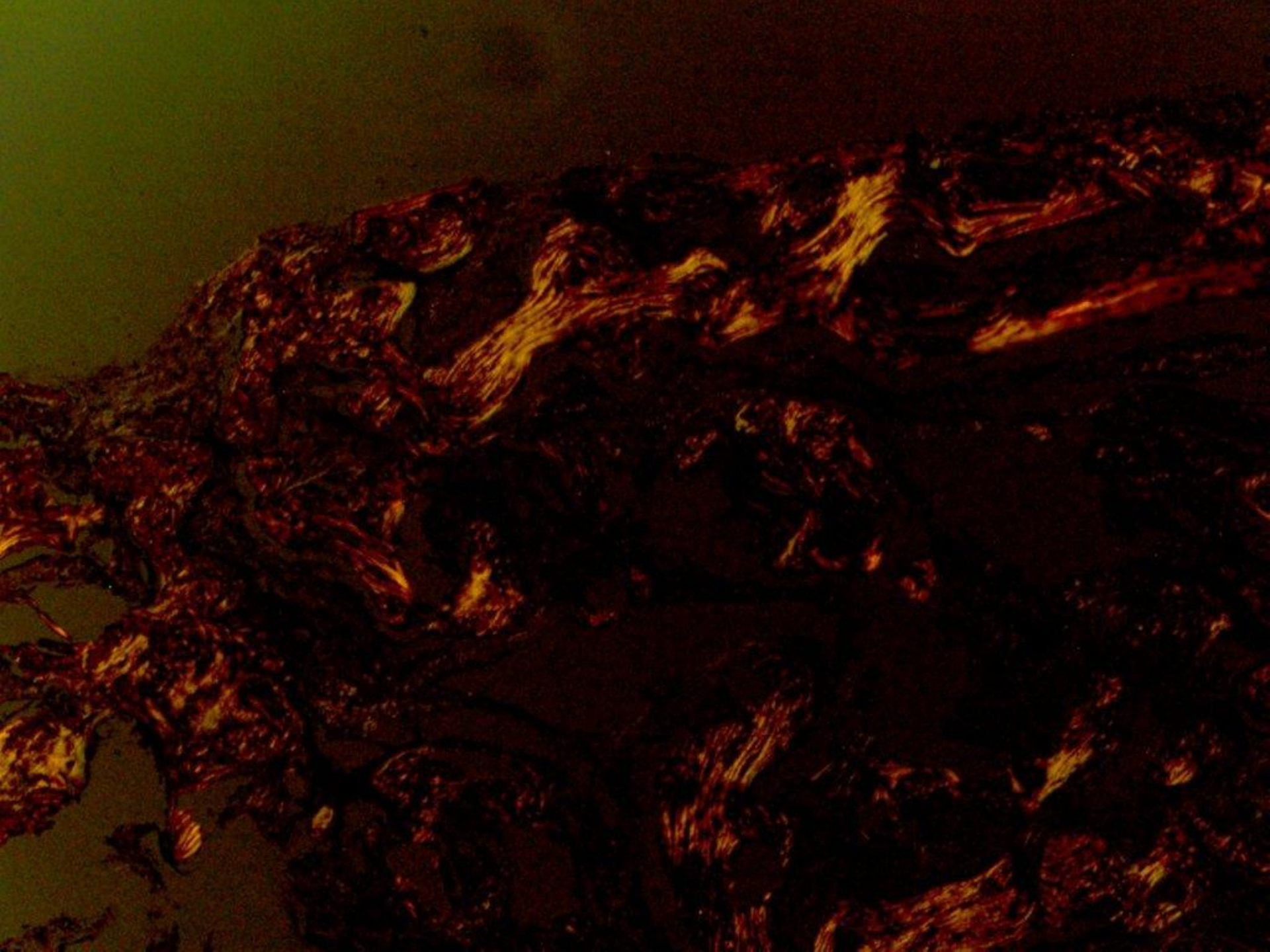


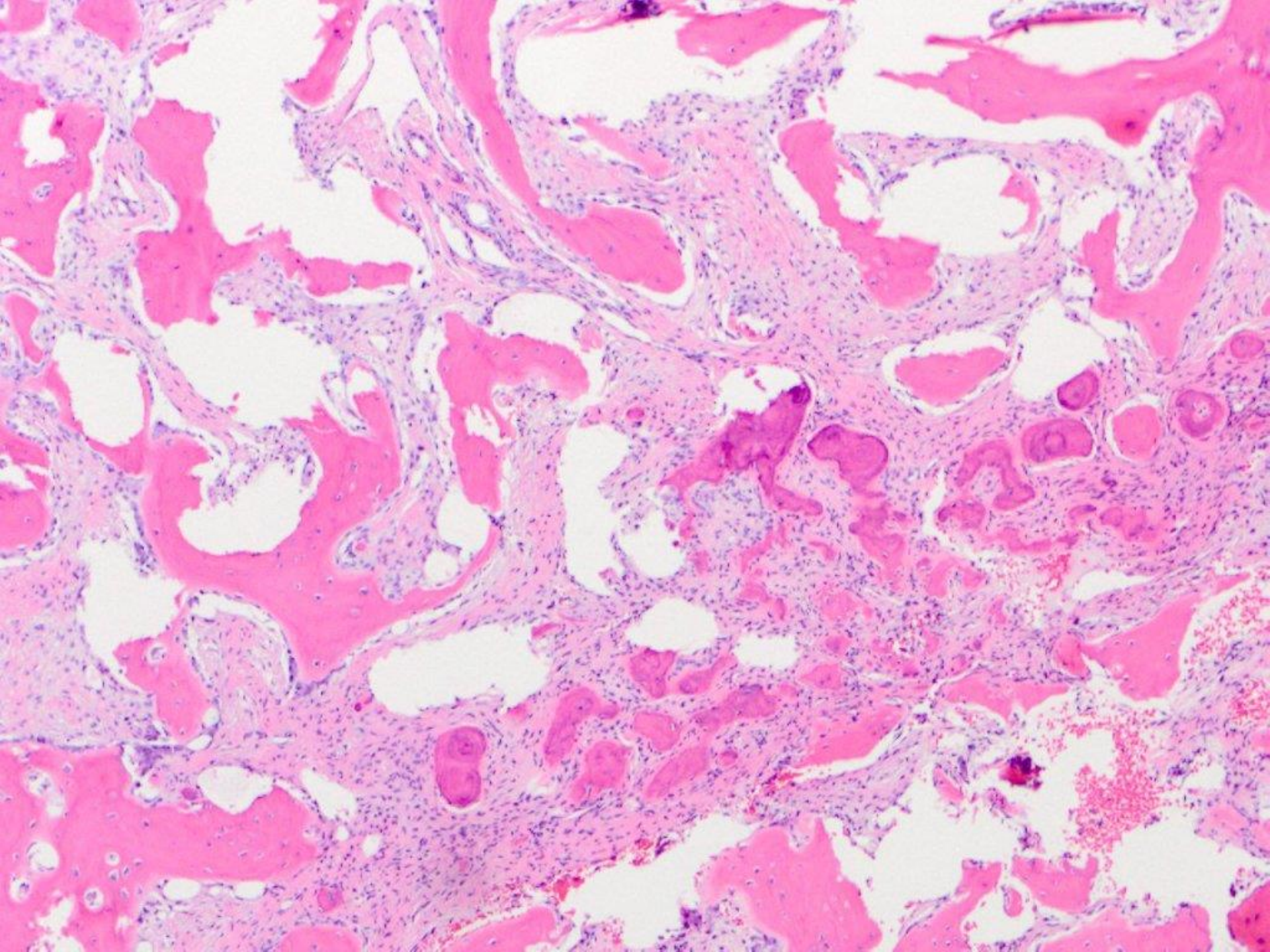
BFOL, consistent with cemento-osseous dysplasia

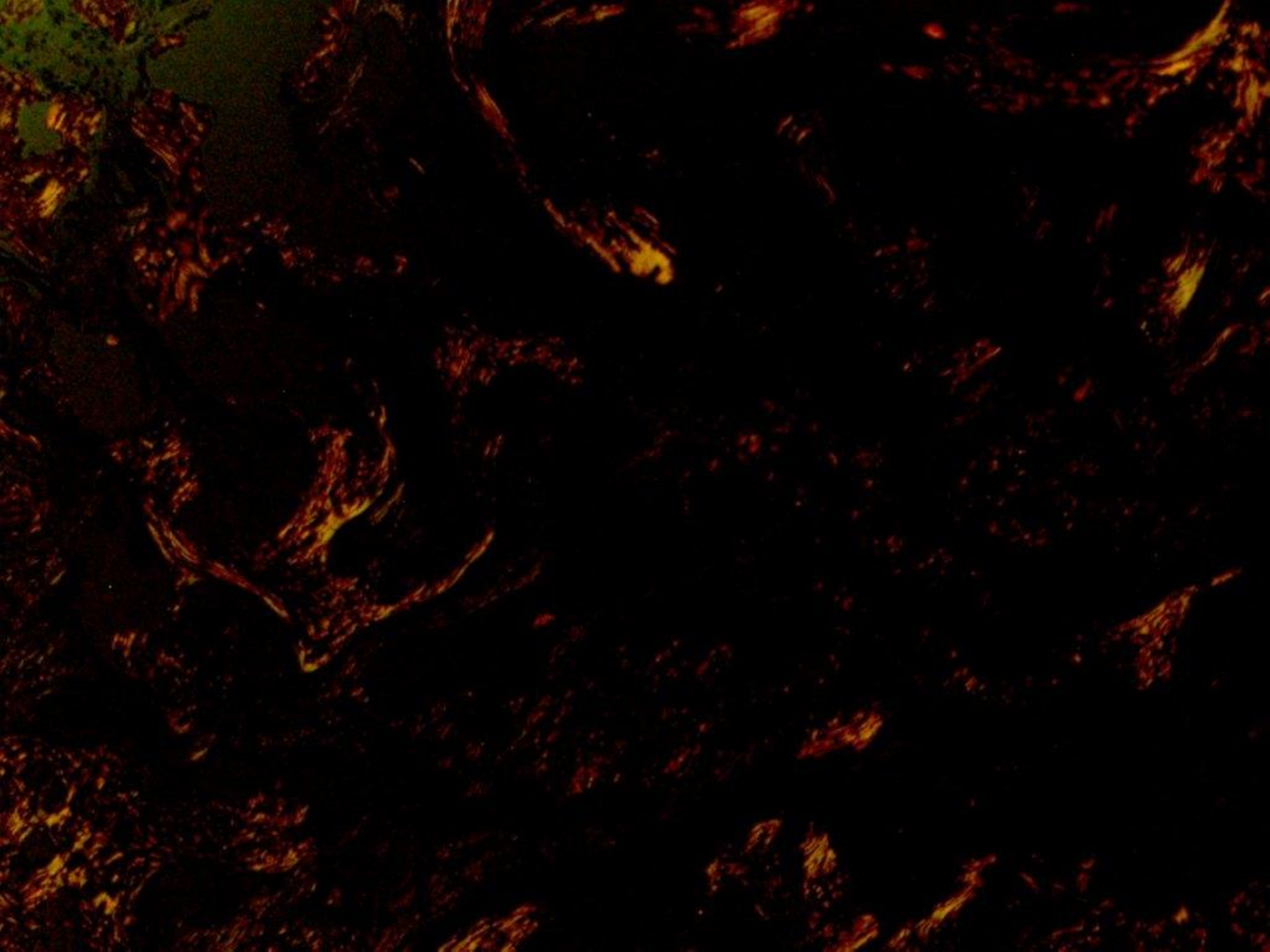
“ground glass” appearance to bone #5-6 area

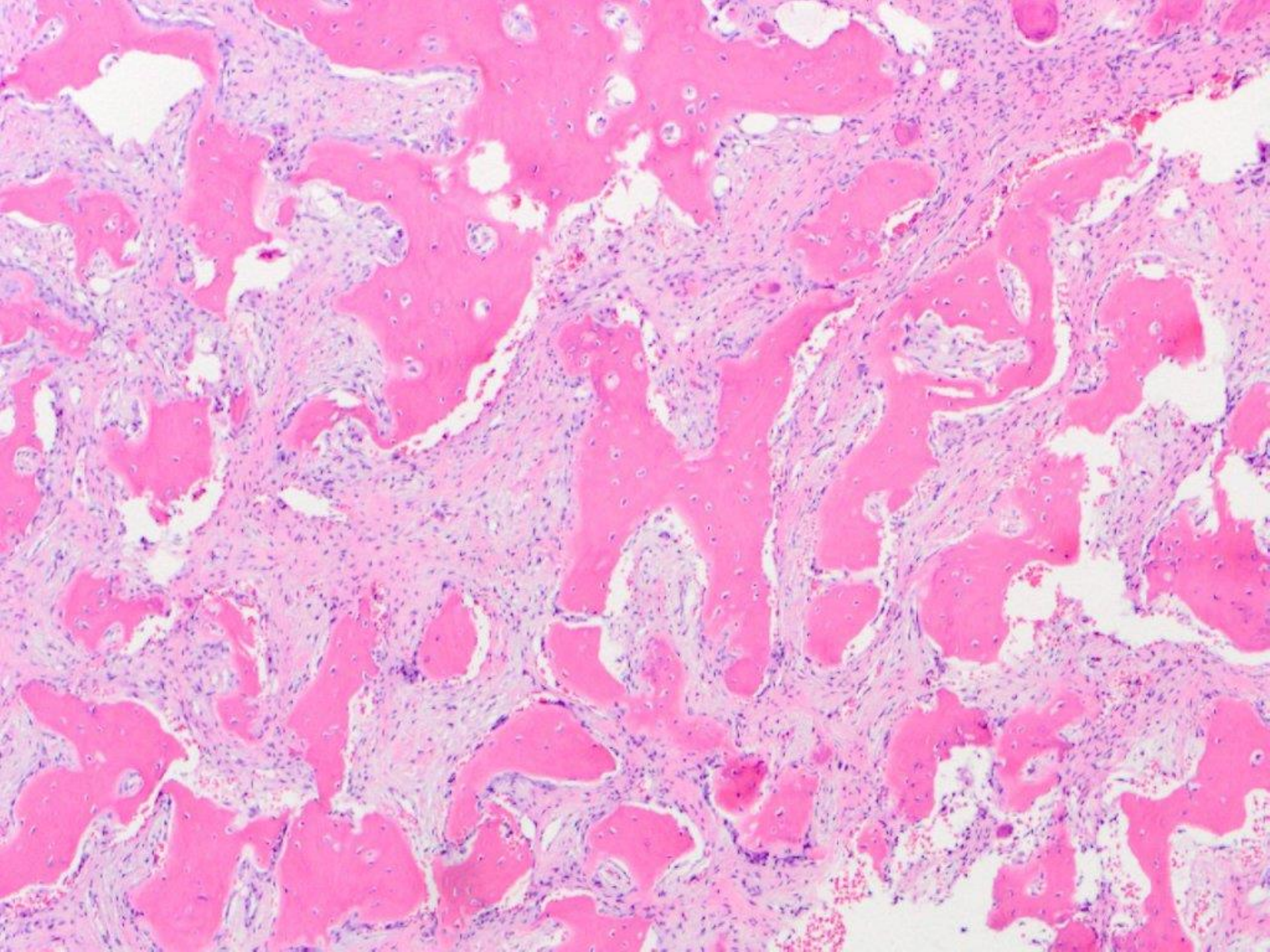


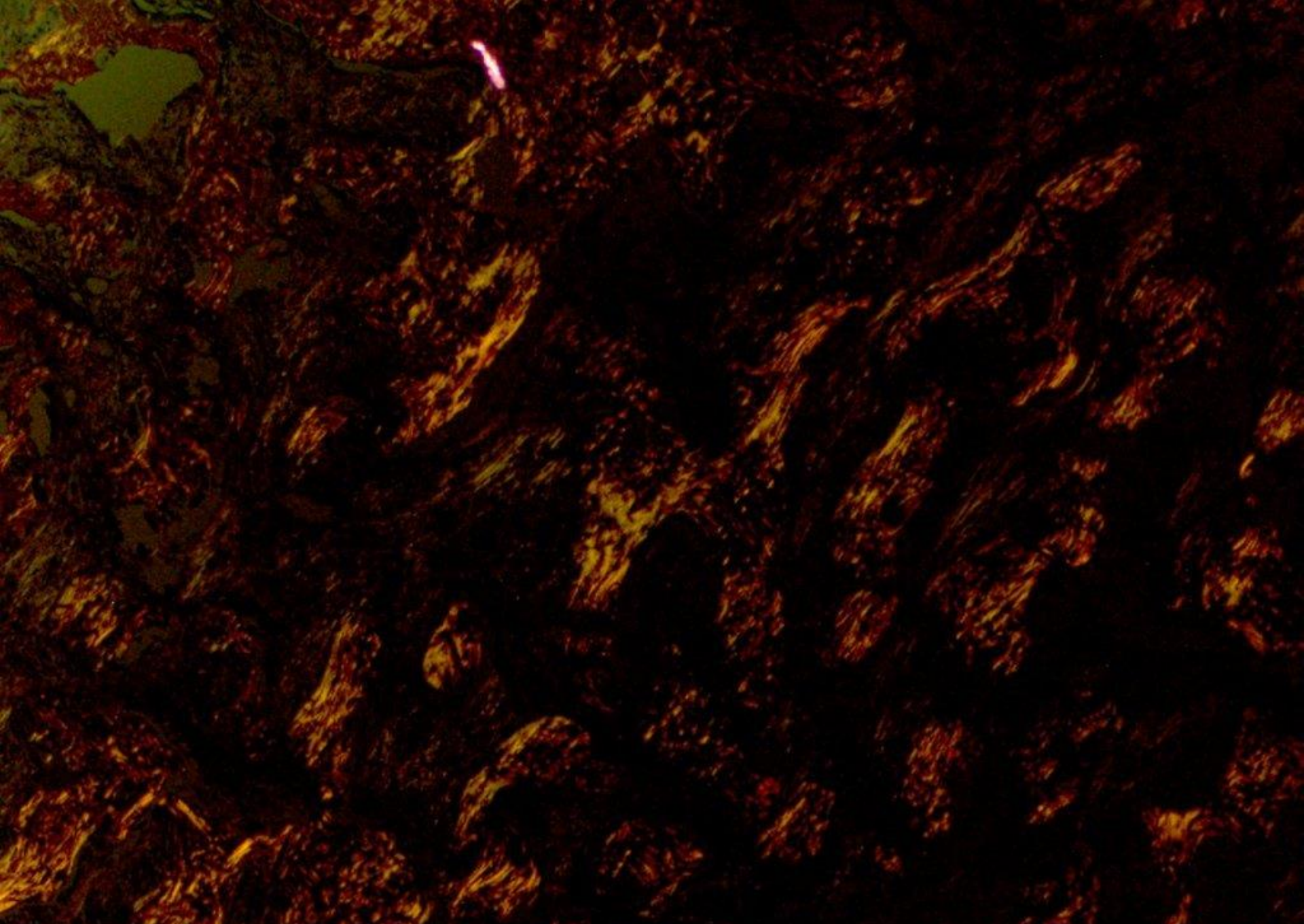




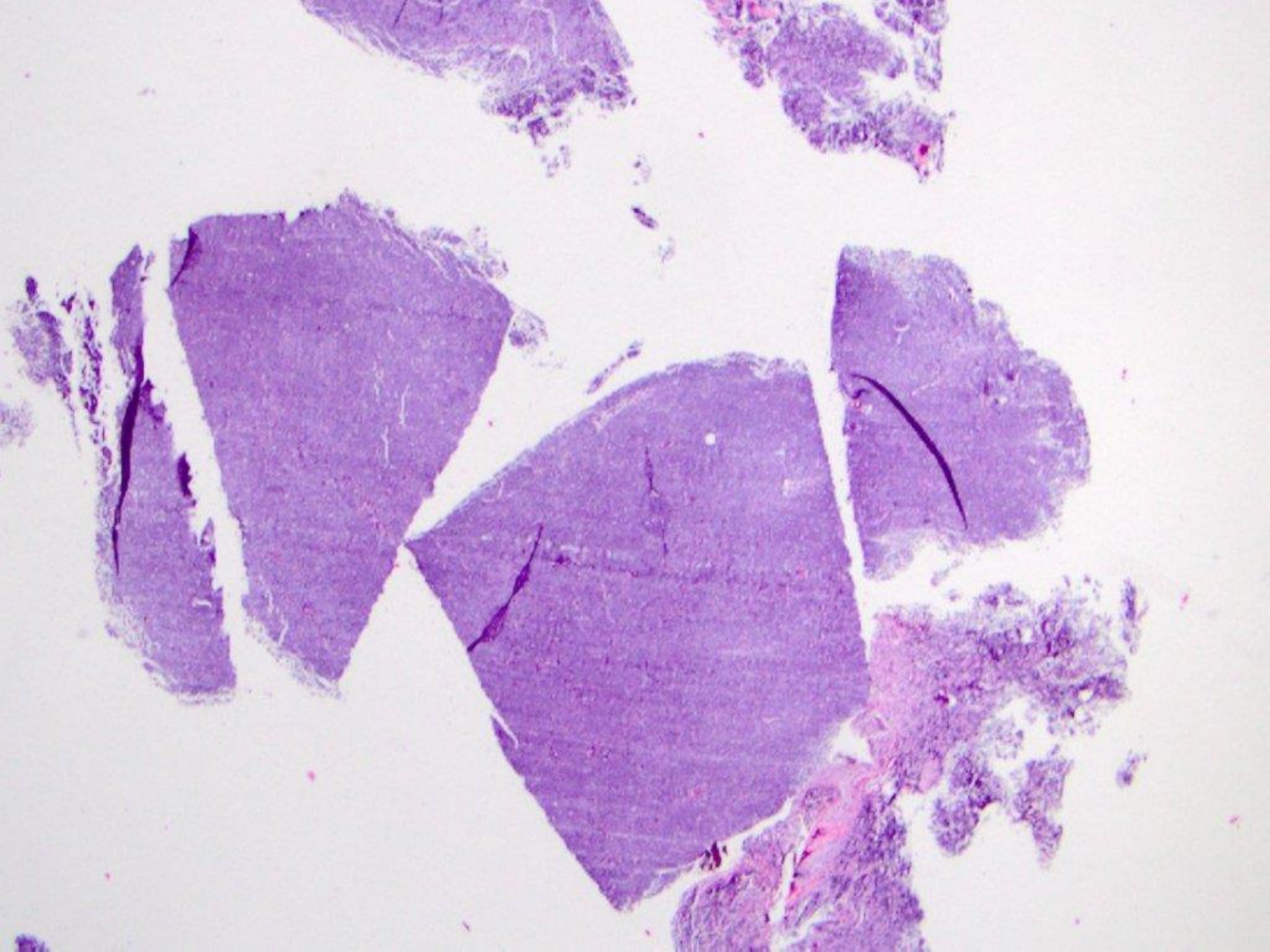


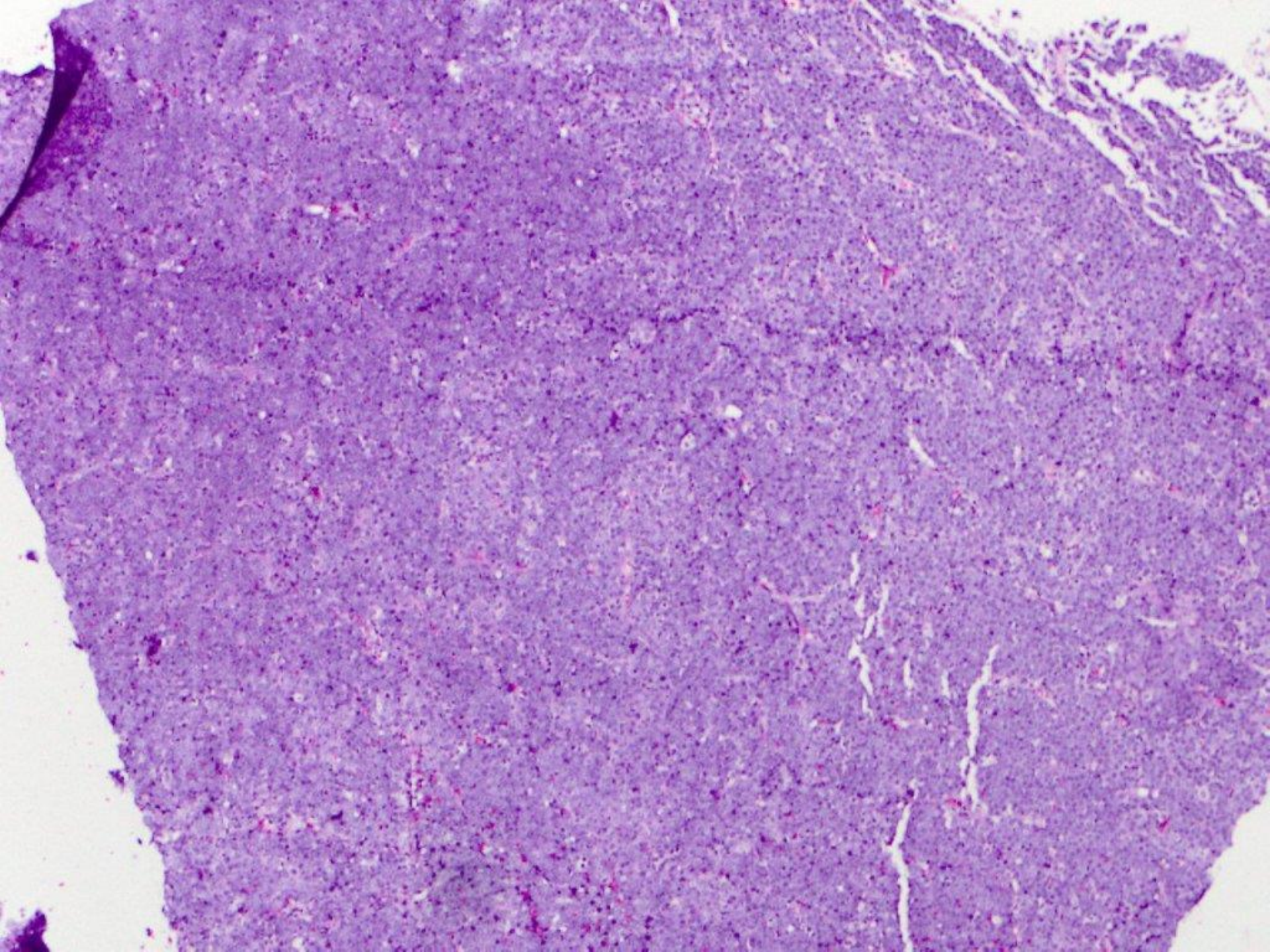


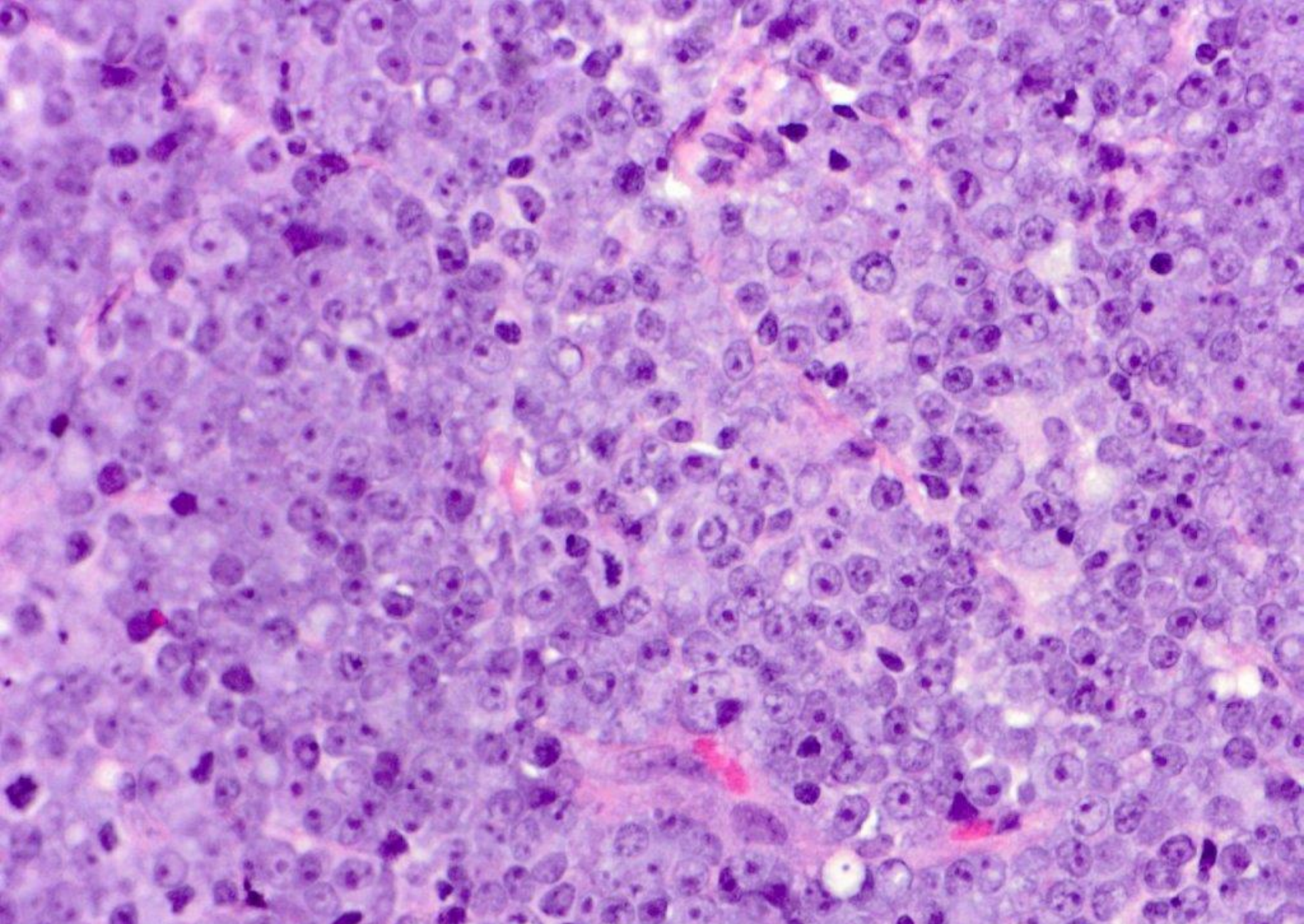




BFOL, consistent with fibrous dysplasia







diffuse large B cell lymphoma