

Nicotine stomatitis, also often called smoker's palate, is a reaction seen on the roof of the mouth caused by extreme heat in the mouth, most commonly from smoking. It is known by many other names including nicotinic stomatitis, stomatitis nicotina and smoker's keratosis.



## Cheek Biting

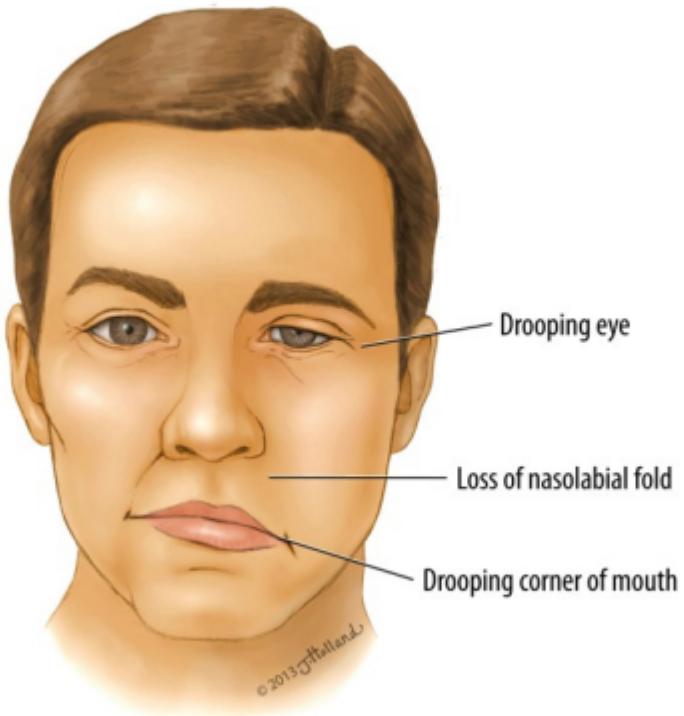


## Dentinogenesis imperfecta



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## Facial palsy



## Migratory glossitis

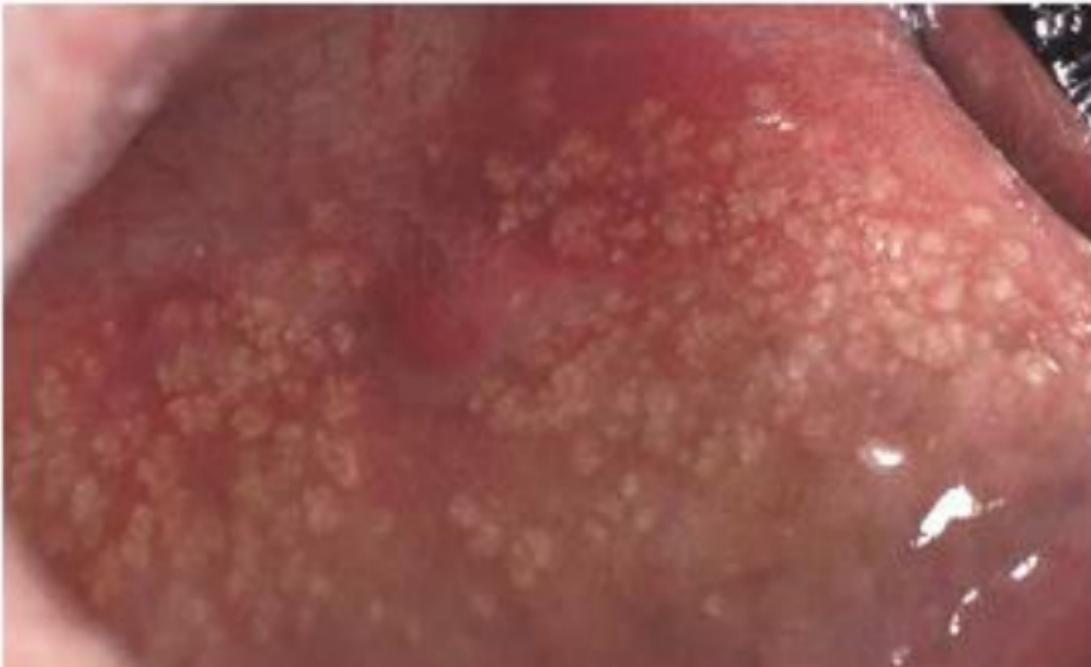


## Mucocele



## Fordyces granules

Fordyce granules (FGs) are sebaceous glands without hair follicles, most often located under the epithelium of the cheek and the vermillion border of lip. The incidence of FGs is typically high and their presence is usually regarded as a normal variation of the oral mucosa.



A gum boil is a pus-filled, swollen bump on the gums. These boils form when bacteria build up and cause infection. The area may be painful or tender.

Gum boils, or abscesses, are a sign of bacterial infection. They are more common in people with gum disease or people who have recently had dental surgery. In these cases, plaque and food can enter pockets in the gums, leading to an overgrowth of bacteria.



**Peripheral giant cell granuloma or the so-called “giant cell epulis” is the most common oral giant cell lesion. It normally presents as a soft tissue purplish-red nodule consisting of multinucleated giant cells in a background of mononuclear stromal cells and extravasated red blood cells.**

The pyogenic granuloma can occur anywhere in the oral cavity, whereas the peripheral ossifying fibroma and peripheral giant cell granuloma only occur on the gingiva or alveolar mucosa.



Peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF) is one of the inflammatory reactive hyperplasia of gingiva. It represents a separate clinical entity rather than a transitional form of pyogenic granuloma and shares unique clinical characteristics and diverse histopathological features.

Peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF) is a non-neoplastic entity, which occurs on the gingiva in response to trauma or irritation.  
It is a reactive lesion of connective tissue



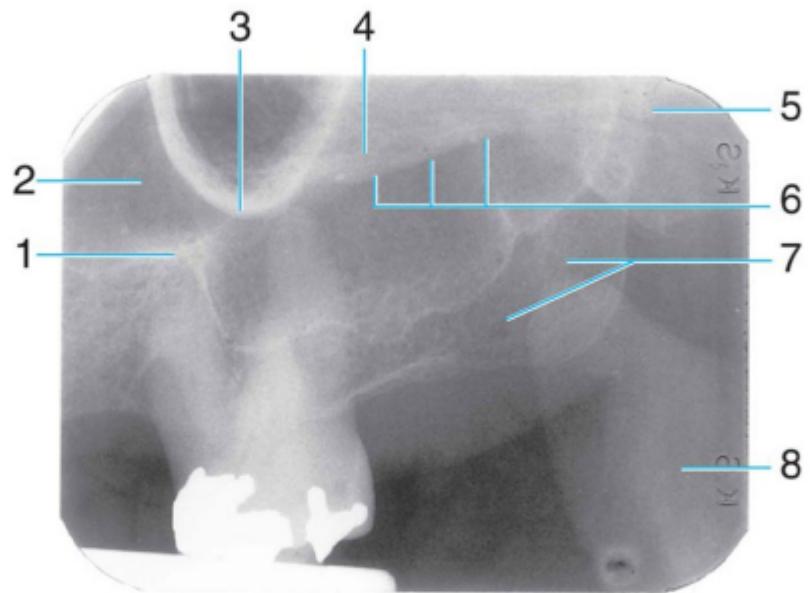
Squamous papillomas are exophytic masses of the oral cavity, mostly benign and asymptomatic. They raise concern because of clinical appearance. Its pathogenesis is related to human papilloma virus (HPV) types 6 and 11.

The occurrence of these lesions is influenced by smoking, co-existent infections, dietary deficiencies and hormonal changes.

Surgical removal of the lesion is the treatment of choice for oral squamous papilloms, either by surgical or electrocautery excision, cryosurgery, intralesional injections of interferon or laser ablation. The recurrence rate is very low for the solitary type compared with multiple lesions



## Zygomatic process of the maxilla



**Figure 22-21 Radiograph of maxillary molar area showing (1) border (floor) of maxillary sinus, (2) maxillary sinus, (3) zygomatic process of maxilla, (4) zygoma, (5) lateral pterygoid plate, (6) lower border of zygomatic arch, (7) maxillary tuberosity, and (8) coronoid process of the mandible.**

## **INFLAMMATORY FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA ("EPULIS FISSURATUM")**

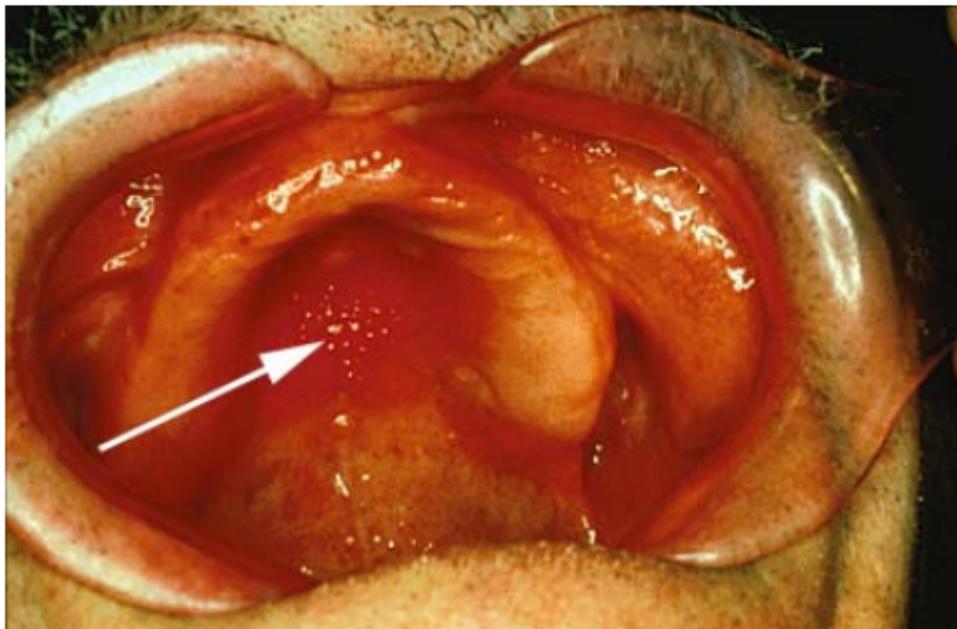
Epulis fissurata (denture epulis, inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia) represents a reactive tissue alteration that obviously is related to persistent traumatization by ill-fitting dentures. The lesion is most commonly found in elderly patients, with a female predominance.



## **INFLAMMATORY PAPILLARY HYPERPLASIA ("PALATAL PAPILLOMATOSIS")**

Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (IPH) is a benign lesion of the oral mucosa which is characterized by the growth of one or more nodular lesions, measuring about 2mm or less. The lesion almost exclusively involves the hard palate, and in rare instances, it also has been seen on the mandible.

Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (IPH) is a benign lesion of the palatal mucosa. It is usually found in denture-wearers but also has been reported in patients without a history of use of a maxillary prosthesis use.

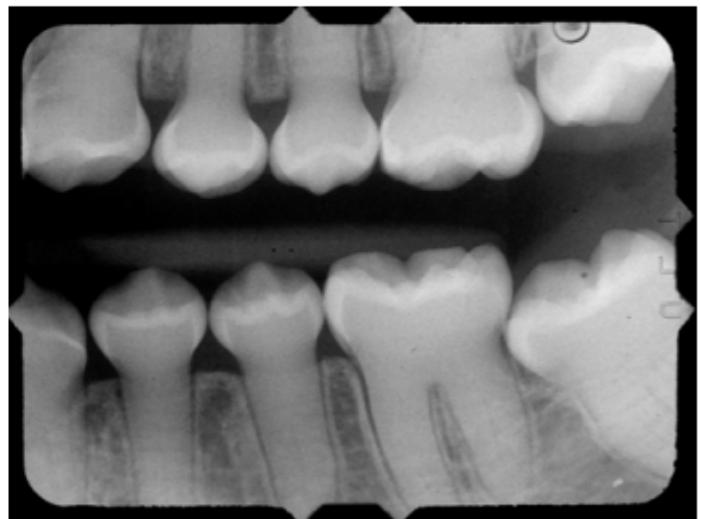


### **Pyogenic Granuloma (Pregnancy Tumor):**

Pyogenic granuloma is one of the inflammatory hyperplasias seen in the oral cavity. This term is a misnomer because the lesion is unrelated to infection and in reality arises in response to various stimuli such as low-grade local irritation, traumatic injury or hormonal factors. It predominantly occurs in the second decade of life in young females, possibly because of the vascular effects of female hormones. Clinically, oral pyogenic granuloma is a smooth or lobulated exophytic lesion manifesting as small, red erythematous papules on a pedunculated or sometimes sessile base, which is usually hemorrhagic. The surface ranges from pink to red to purple, depending on the age of the lesion. Excisional surgery is the treatment of choice for it,



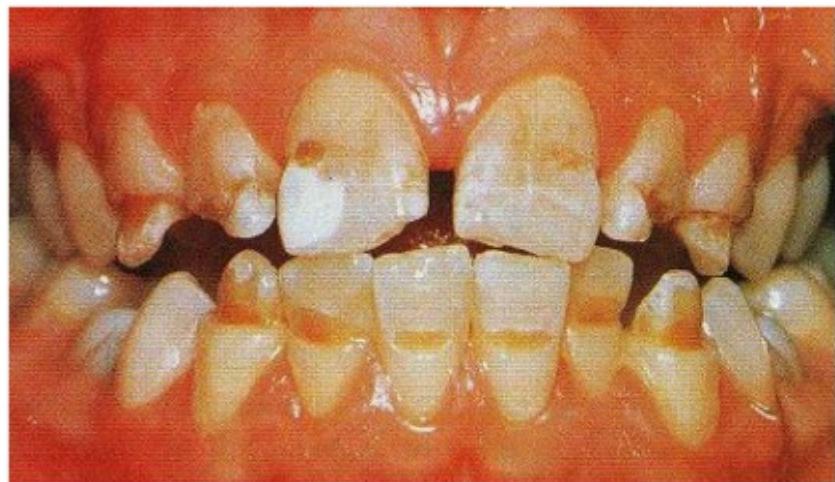
Dentinogenesis imperfecta-



Fluorosis



**Enamel Hypoplasia:**



**Angular Cheilitis:**



**Leukoplakia:**

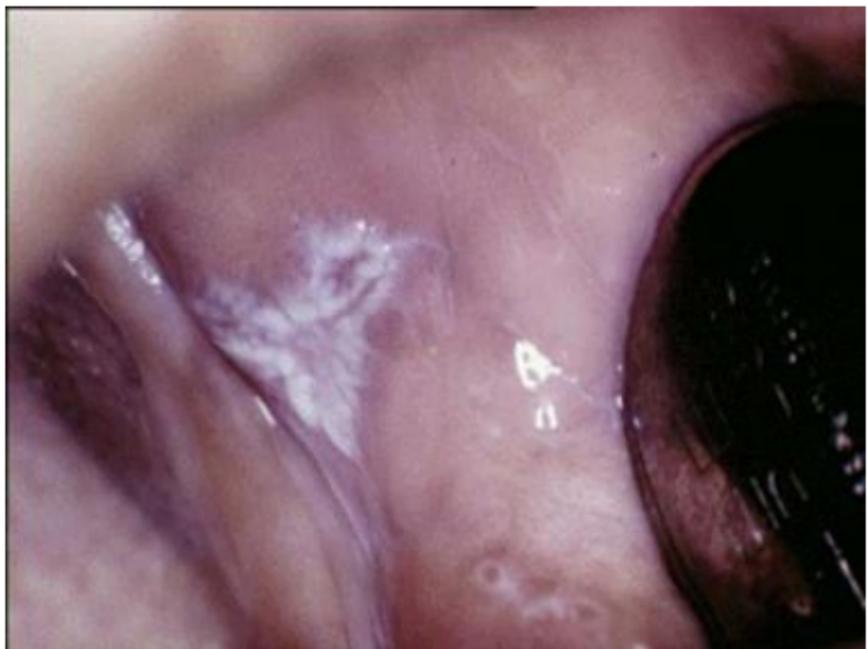


**Leukoedema:**

Leukoedema is a whiteness of the oral mucosa that may be a normal variation since some studies show that up to 90% of the population has this condition although the stringency of criteria used in some studies are questionable



**Lichen Planus**



Median rhomboid glossitis is the term used to describe a smooth, red, flat or raised nodular area on the top part (dorsum) of the middle or back of the tongue. Median rhomboid glossitis is the term used to describe a smooth, red, flat or raised nodular area on the top part (dorsum) of the middle or back of the tongue.

Predisposing factors include smoking, denture wearing, use of corticosteroid sprays or inhalers and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. Candida species even in healthy people mainly colonizes the posterior dorsal tongue



## Hairy tongue



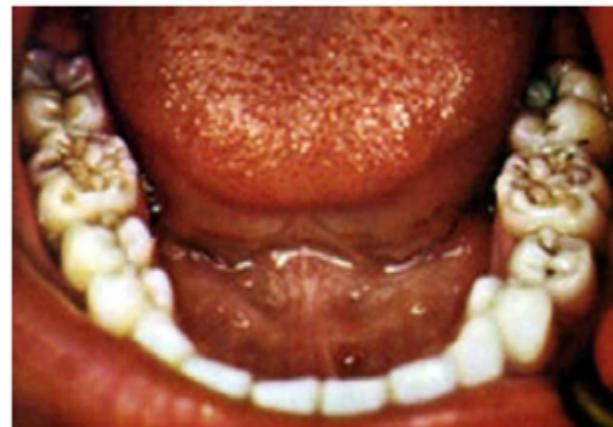
Hairy tongue is an unusual, harmless condition characterised by a 'hairy' enlargement and discolouration of the filiform papillae. The filiform papillae are tiny conical bumps found on the surface of the front two-thirds of the tongue that do not carry taste buds.

It is also known as black hairy tongue and lingua villosa nigra. Hairy tongue most often occurs in adults over 40 years of age and is rare in infants.

A range of medications have been linked to hairy tongue including penicillin, erythromycin, tetracycline, doxycycline, lansoprazole, olanzapine

Other factors that may cause, and/or aggravate hairy tongue include: Poor oral hygiene Smoking or chewing tobacco Drinking alcohol Cocaine Chlorhexidine or peroxidase-containing mouthwash Coloured beverages, including coffee Dehydration Hyposalivation (dry mouth) Radiation therapy .

## Congenital Syphilis



Mulberry molars



Hutchinson's teeth

## Submentovertex view



Maxillary sinus



For Zygomatic Fracture

## REVERSE TOWNE PROJECTION

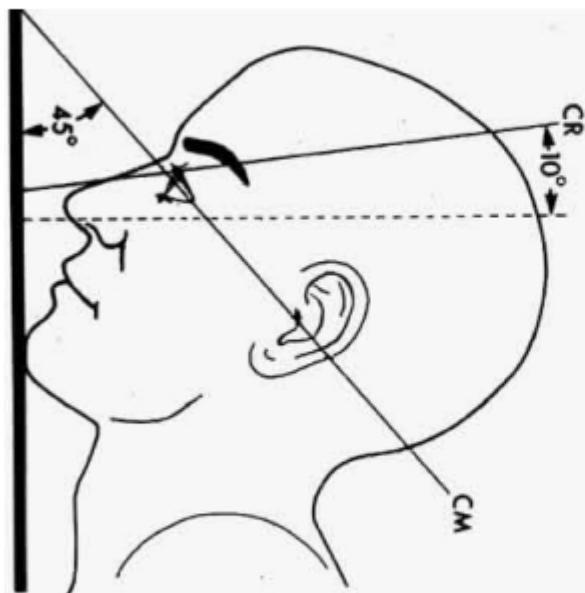
### Reverse Towne projection



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For Condyle Fracture



Waters' view (also known as the occipitomental view) is a radiographic view, where an X-ray beam is angled at 45° to the orbitomeatal line. The rays pass from behind the head and are perpendicular to the radiographic plate. It is commonly used to get a better view of the maxillary sinuses.

