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# I. STAINS

# II. MICROBIOLOGY

# III. WHITE LESIONS

# IV. REACTIVE LESIONS & BENIGN TUMOUR



# V. MALIGNANT TUMOURS

# VI. CYSTS OF ORAL CAVITY

# VII. ODONTOGENIC TUMOURS

VIII. SALIVARY  
GLAND  
PATHOLOGY

# IX. FIBRO-OSSEOUS LESIONS

# X.DERMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

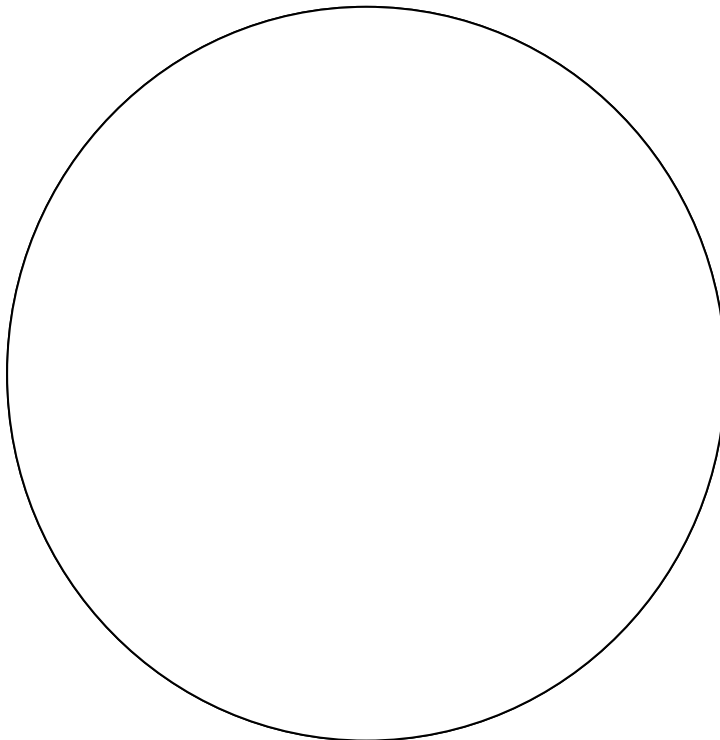
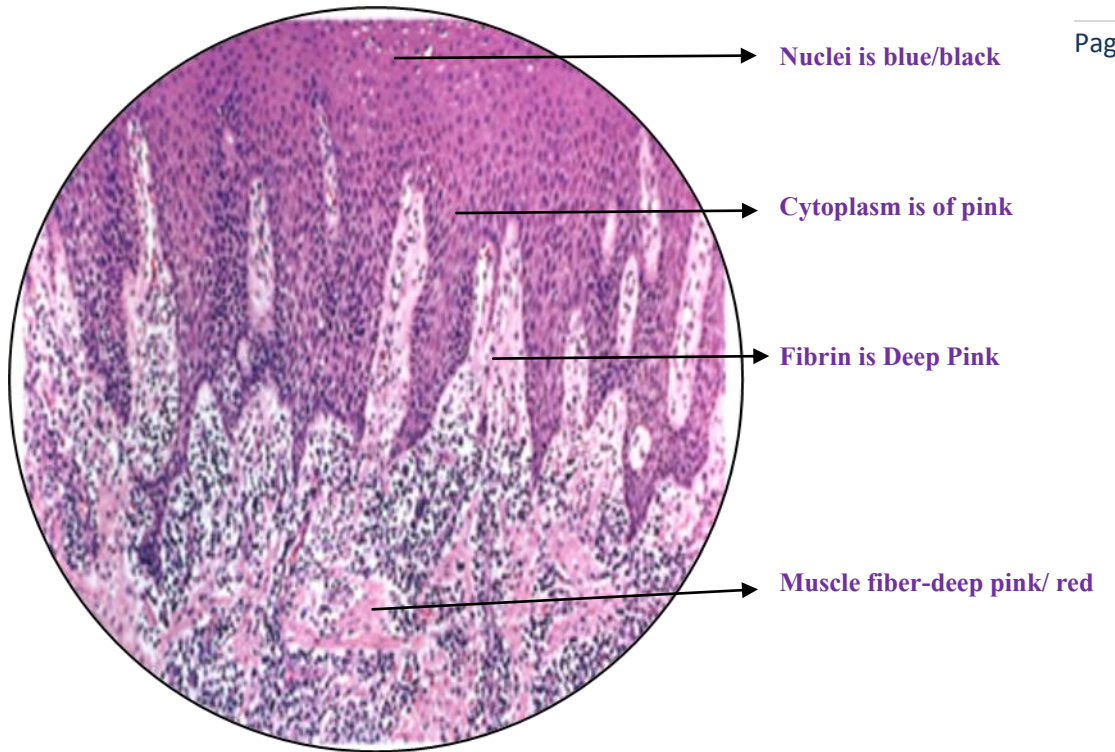
# XI. INFLAMMATORY LESIONS

# XII.DENTAL CARIES

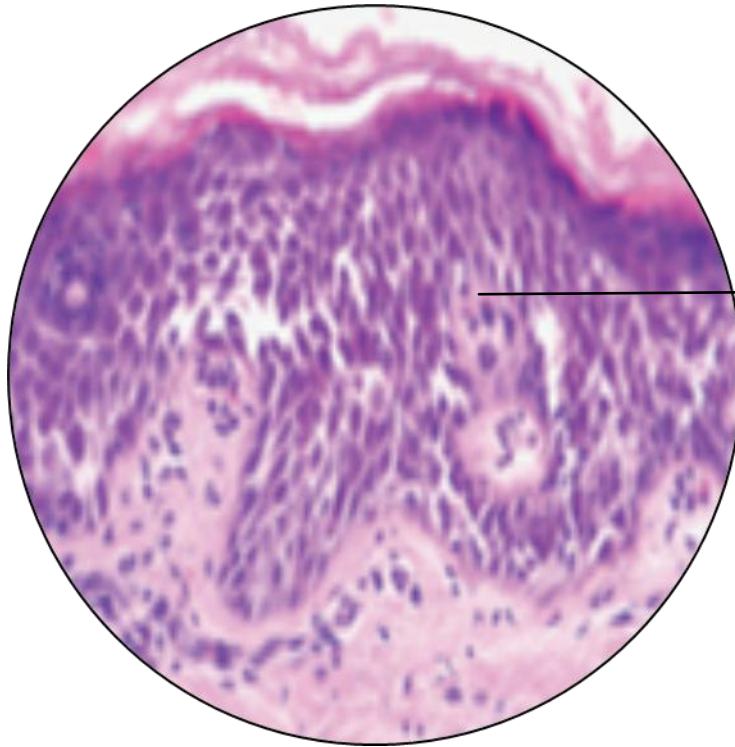


# XIII. PULP & PERI- APICAL PATHOSIS

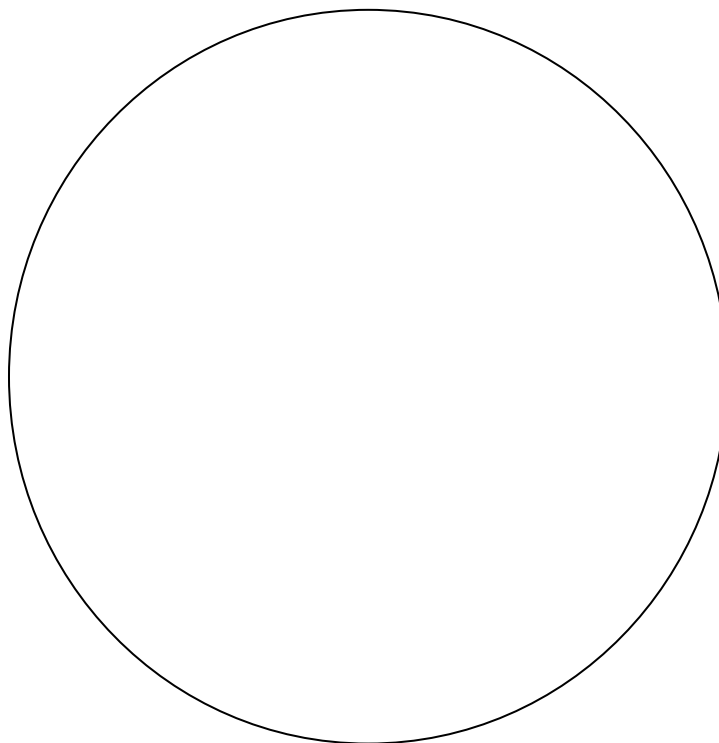
**S1. HEMATOXYLIN & EOSIN STAIN**



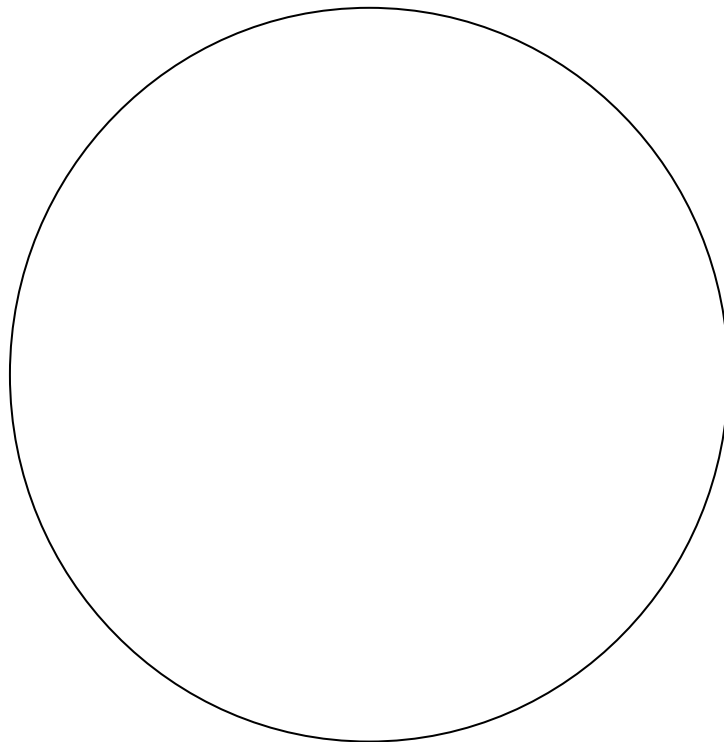
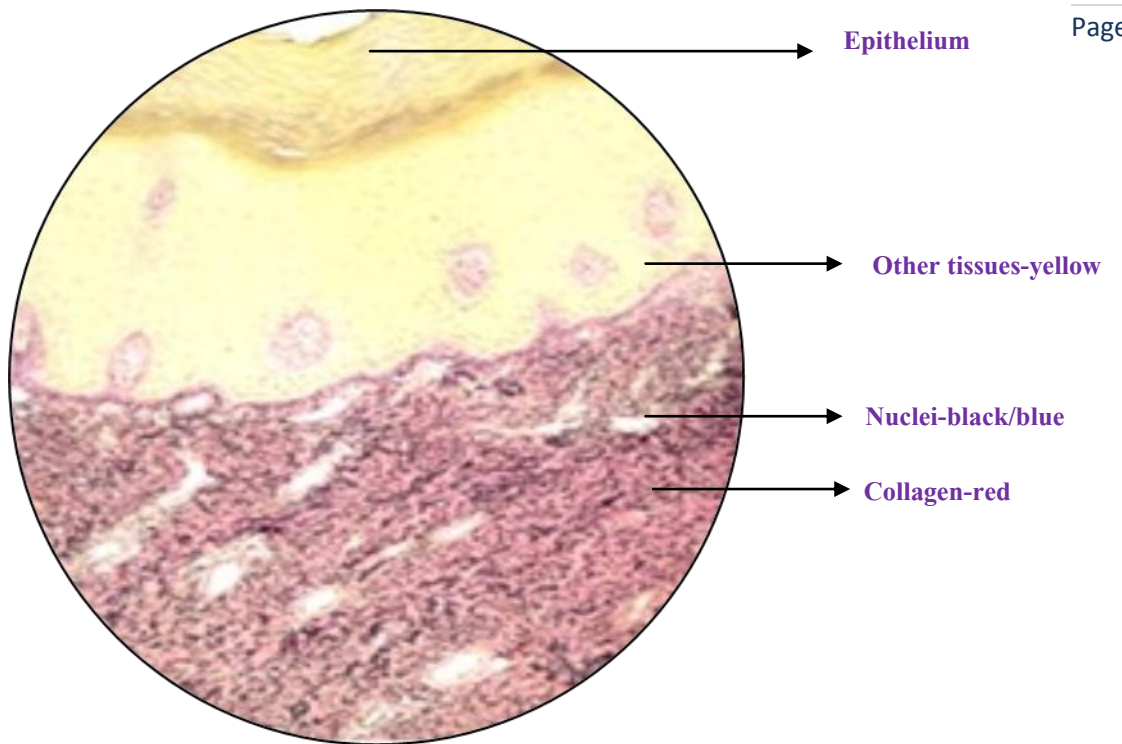
**S2. PER- IODIC ACID SCHIFF'S STAIN**



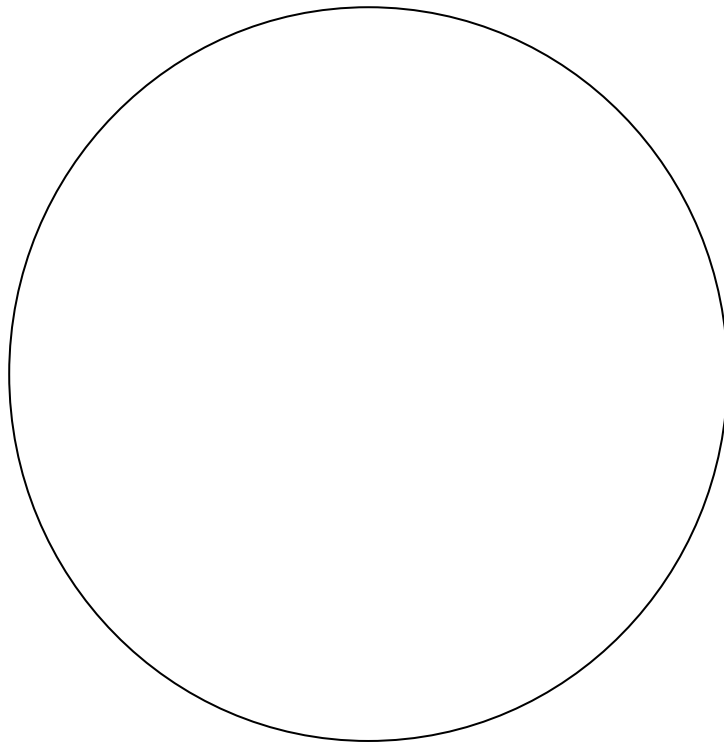
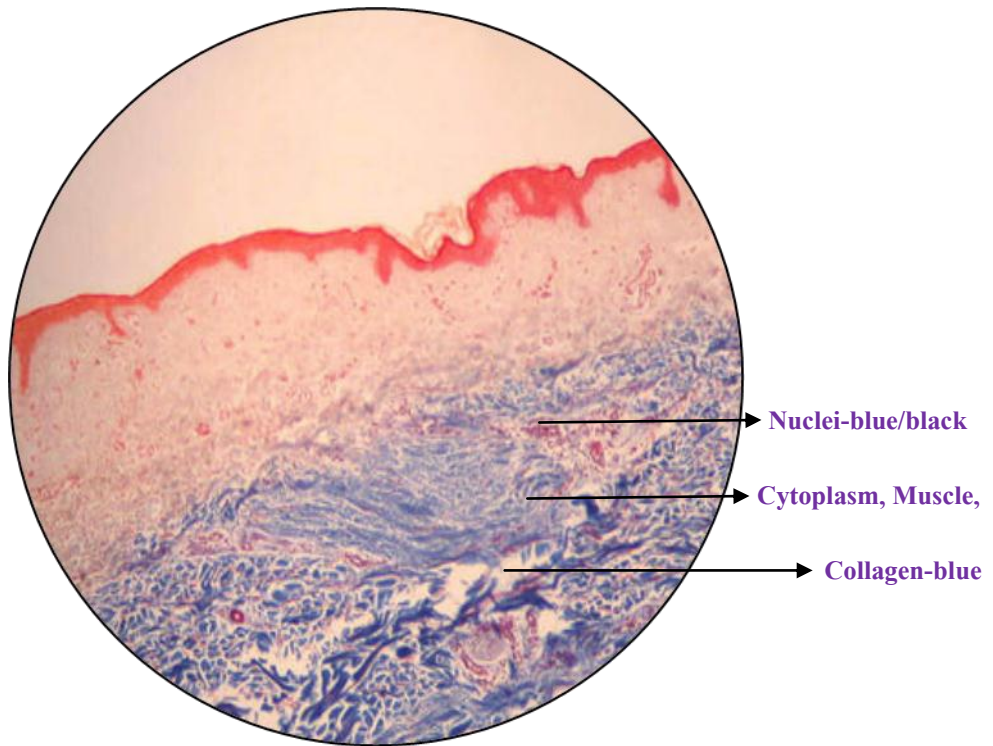
→ **Nuclei-blue/black**



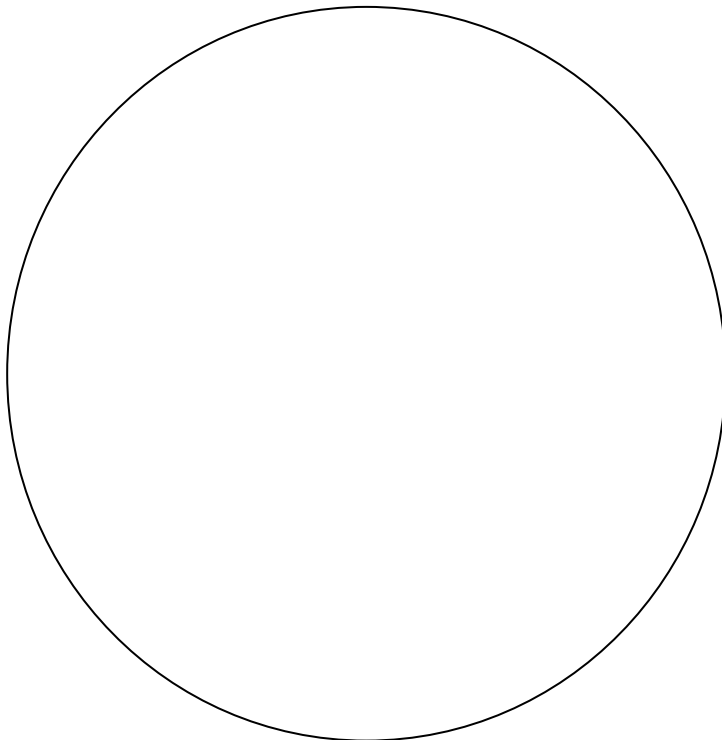
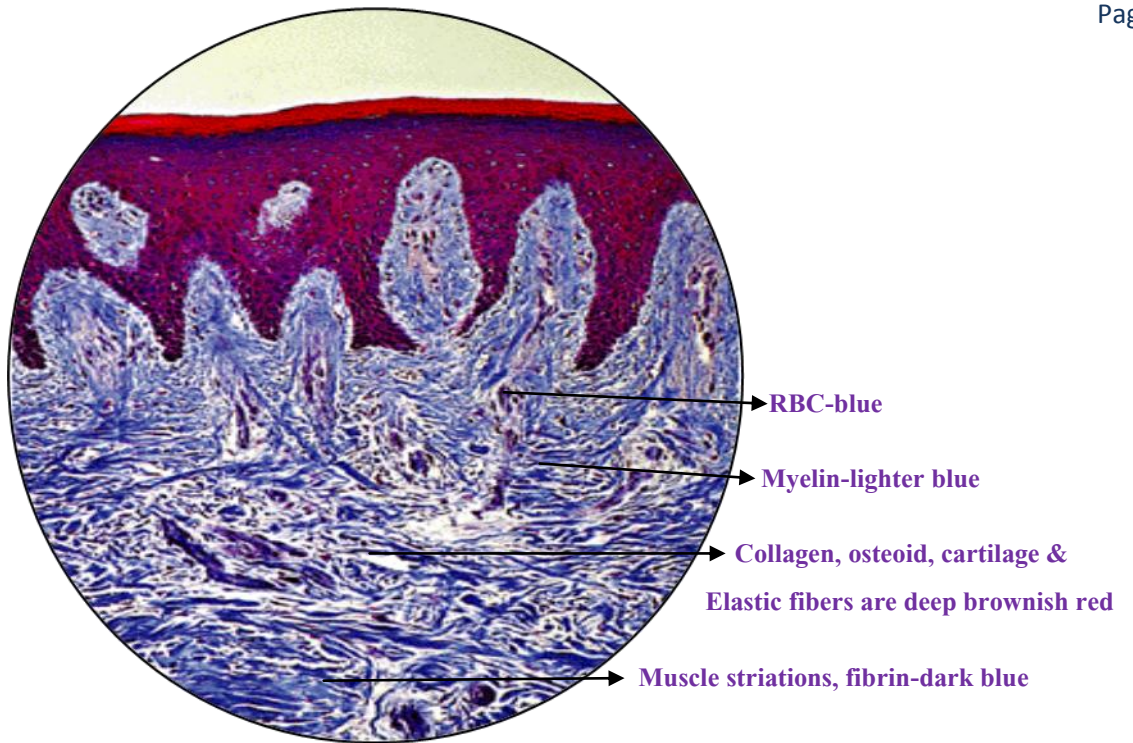
**S3. VAN GIESON'S STAIN**



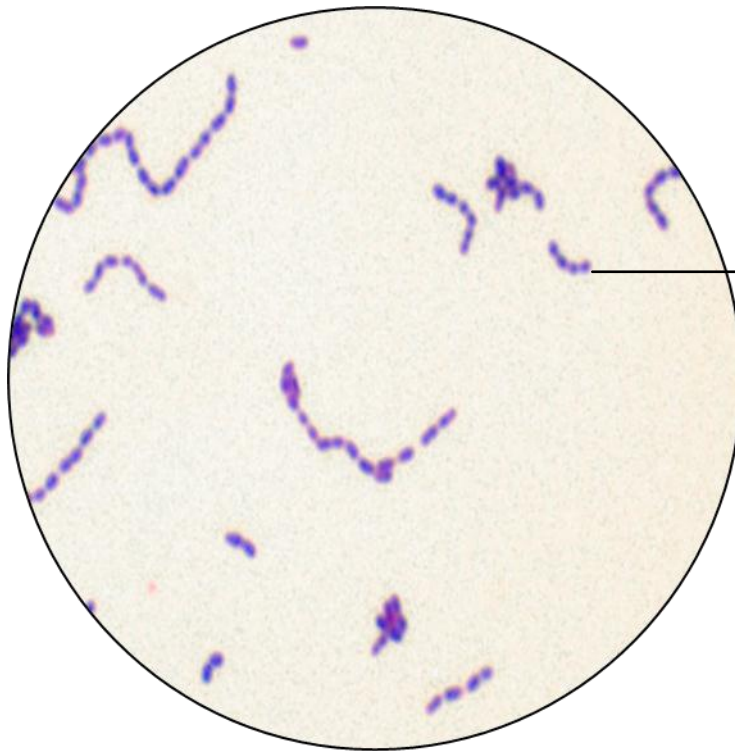
**S4. MASSON'S TRICHROME STAIN**



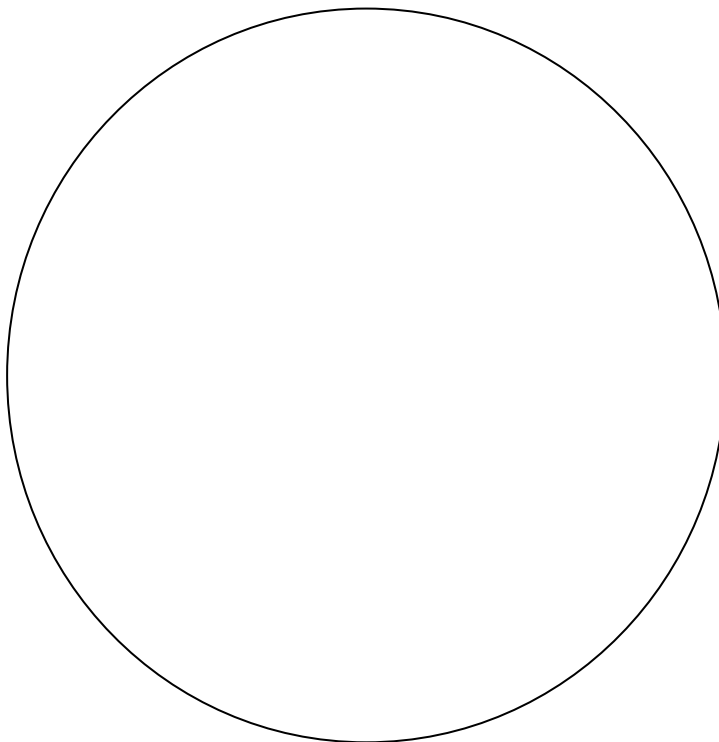
**S5. MALLORY'S STAIN**



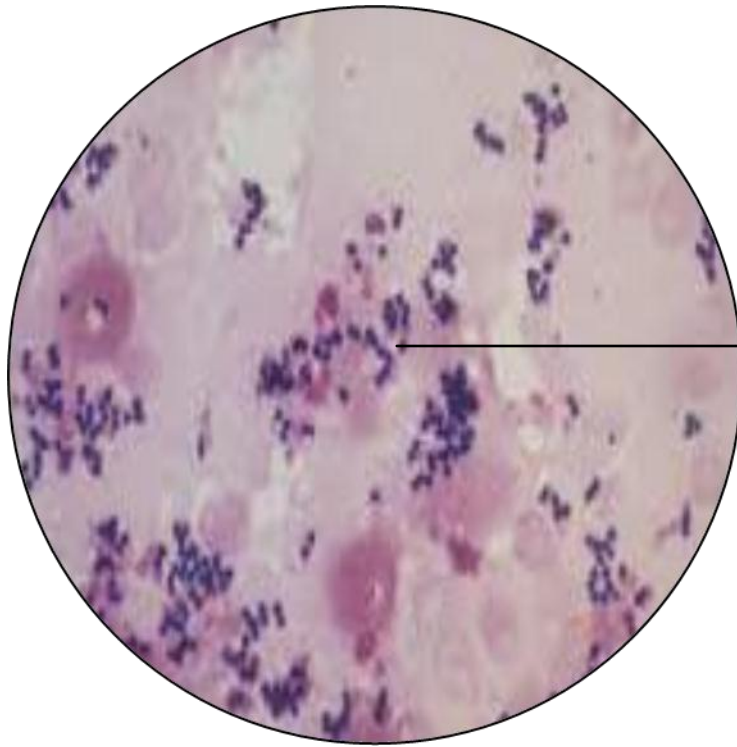
**M1. STREPTOCOCCI (GRAM POSITIVE COCCI)**



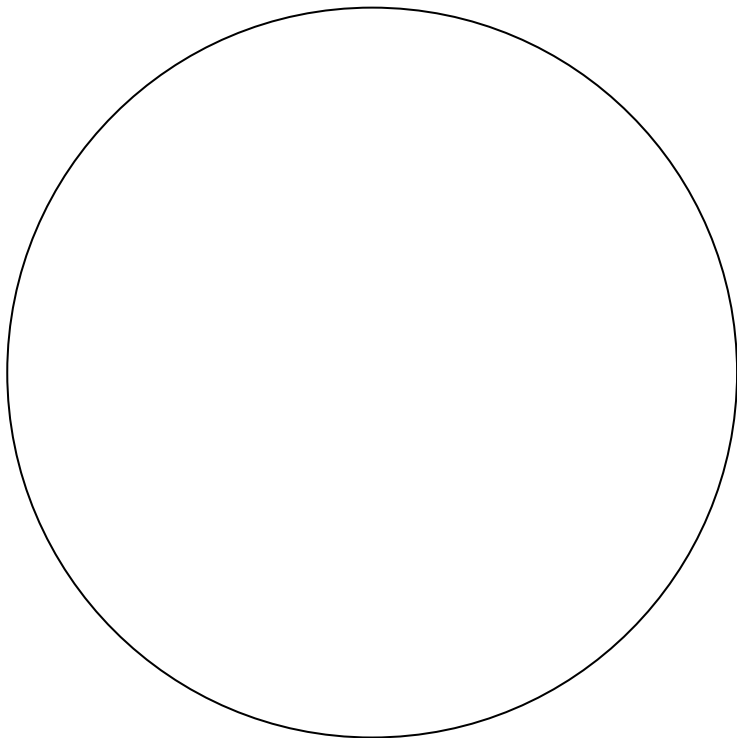
Chains of  
streptococci



M2. STAPHYLOCOCCI

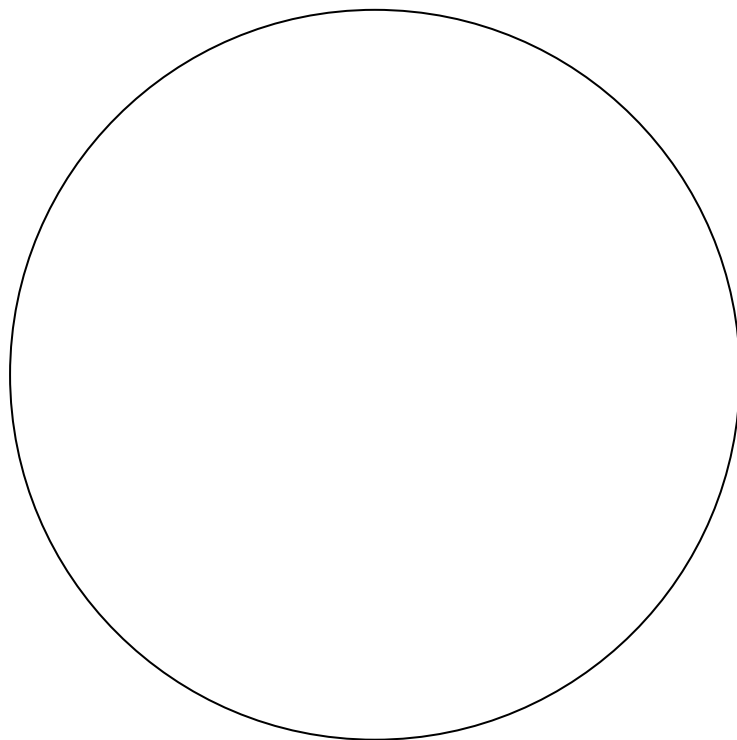
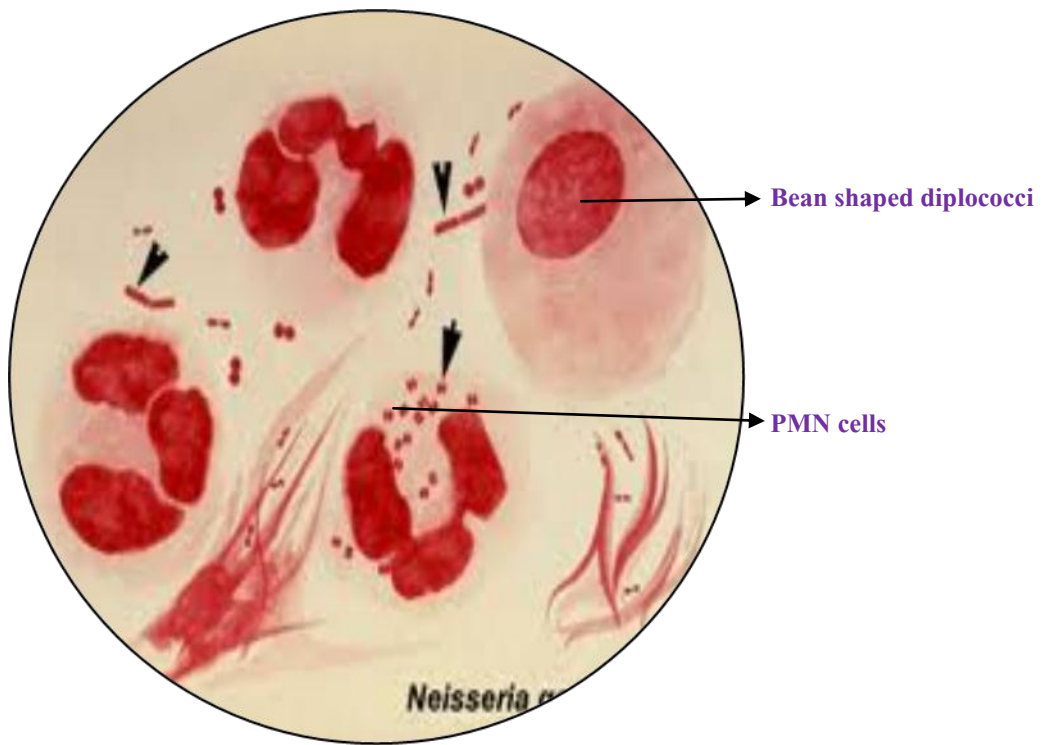


spherical cocci in clusters





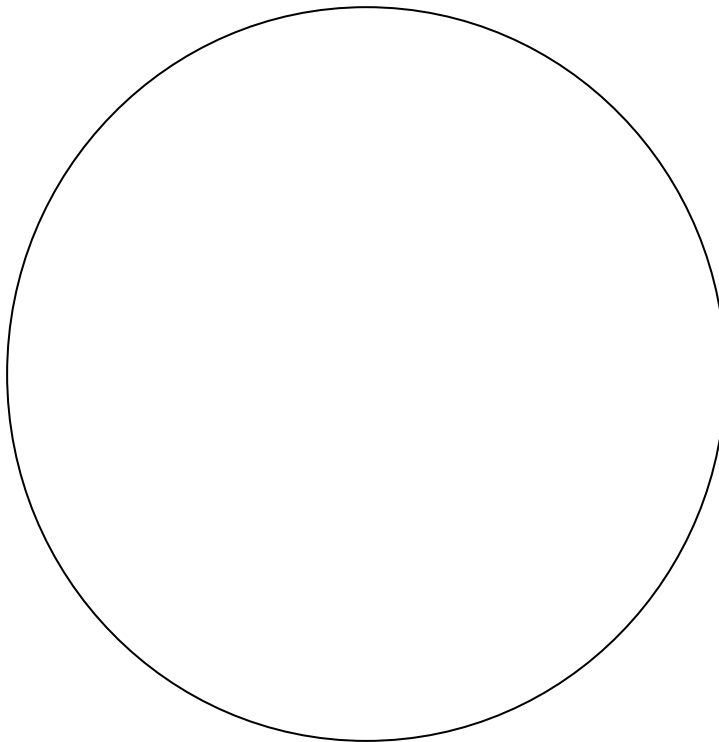
**M3. GONOCOCCI (GRAM NEGATIVE COCCI)**



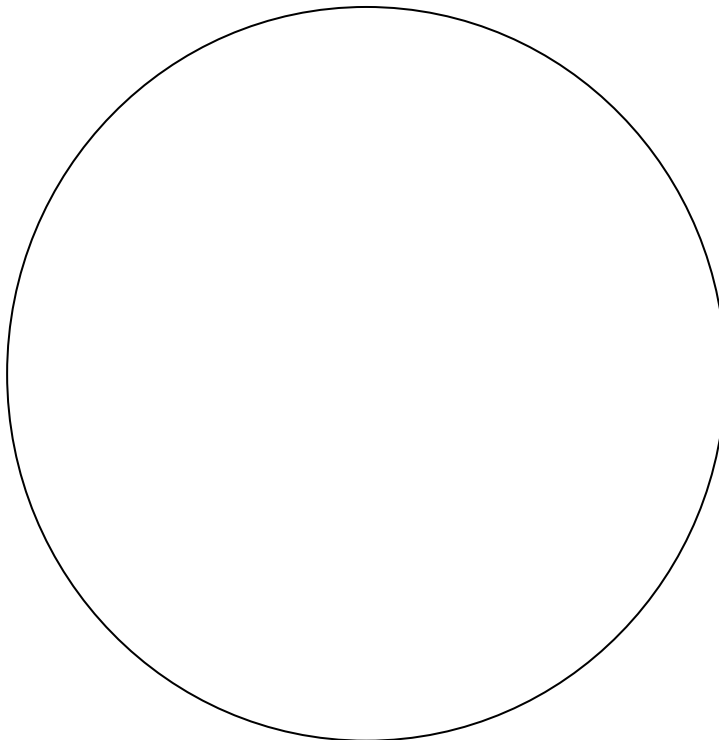
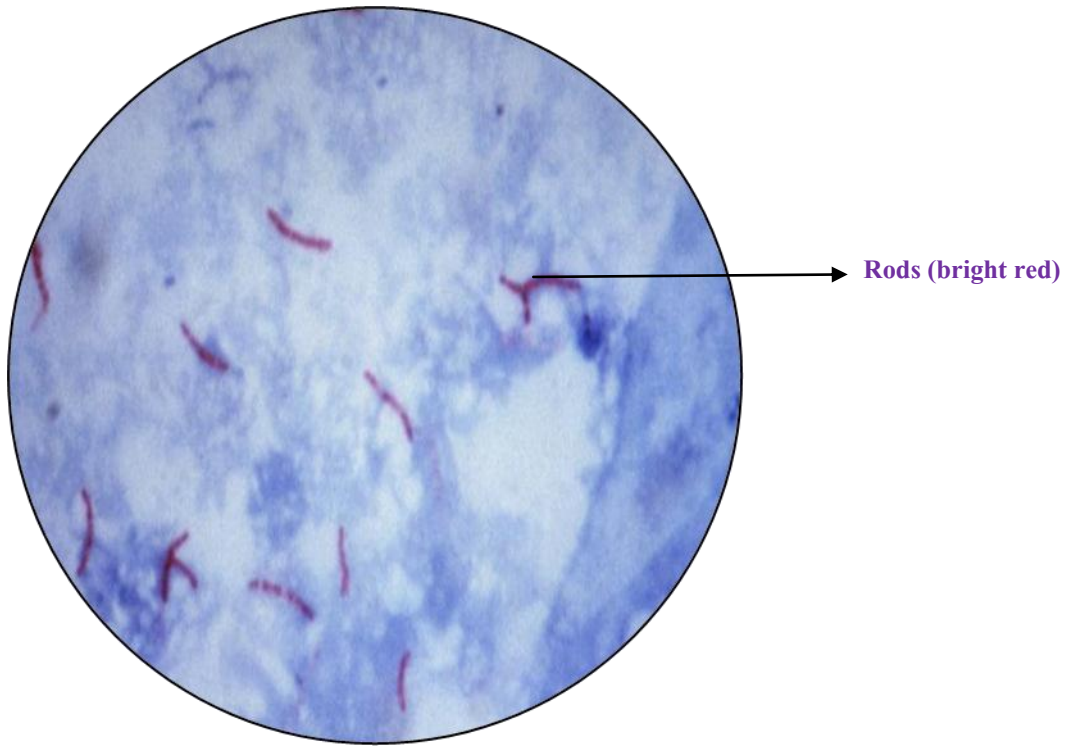
**M4. CANDIDA ALBICANS**



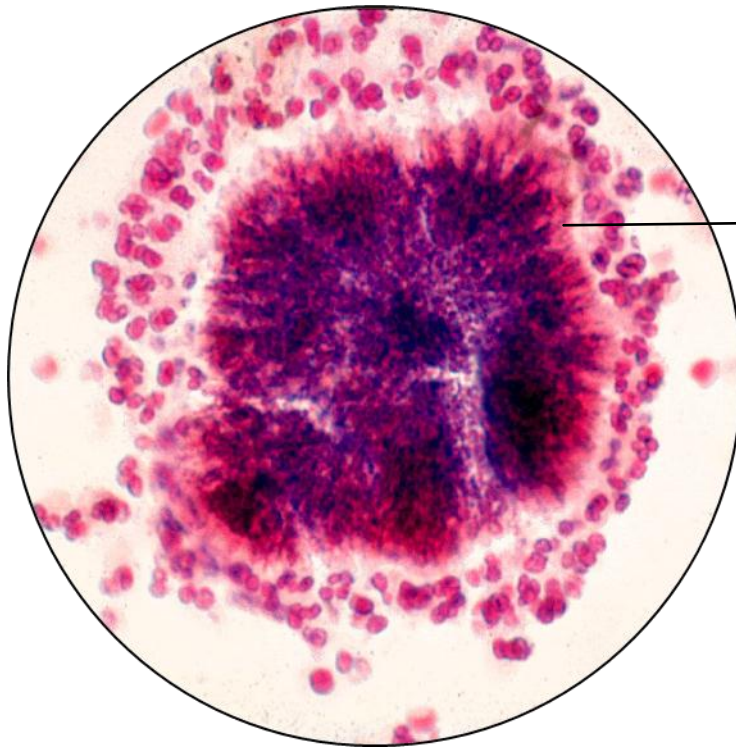
→ **Candidal hyphae**



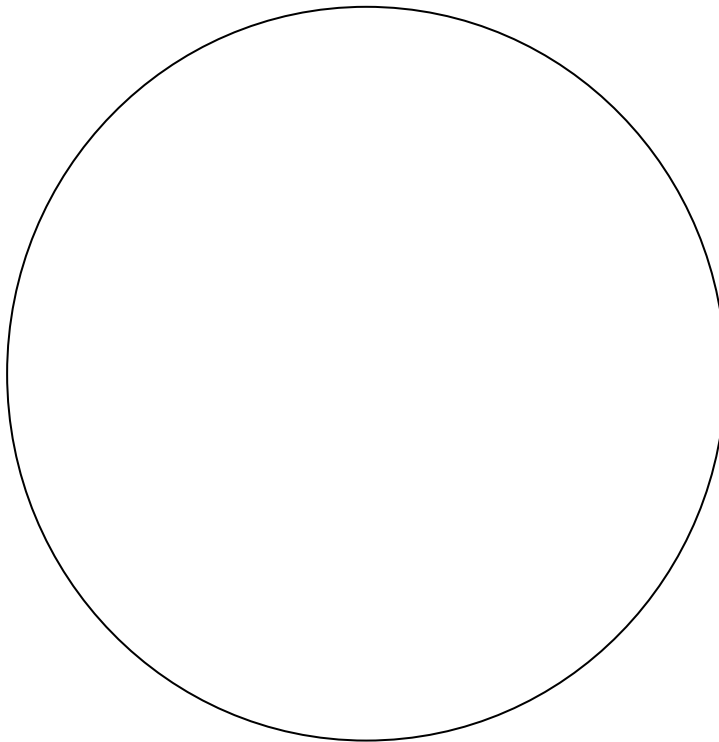
**M5. TUBERCLE BACILLI (ACID FAST BACILLI)**



**M6. ACTINOMYCOSIS ISRAELI**



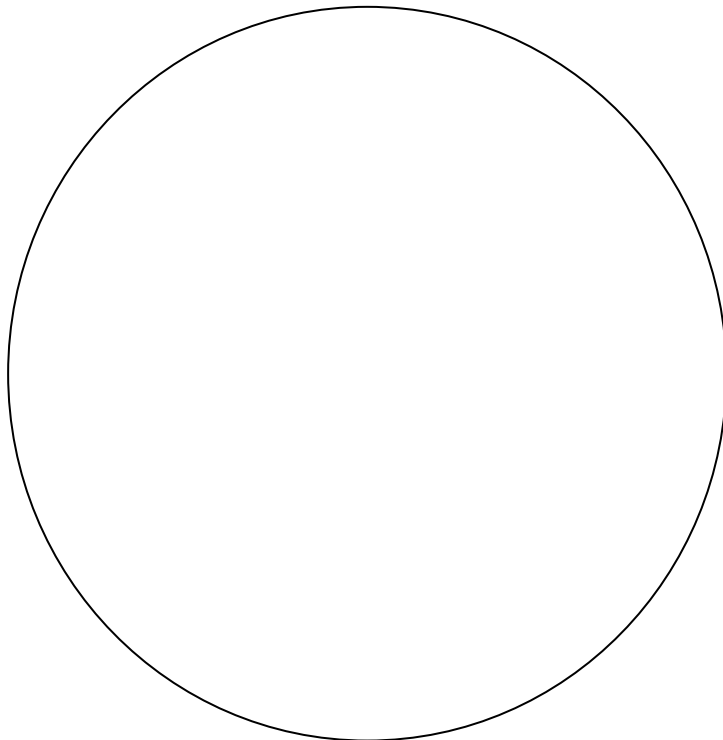
→ Actinomycotic colony giving  
Sun-ray Appearance



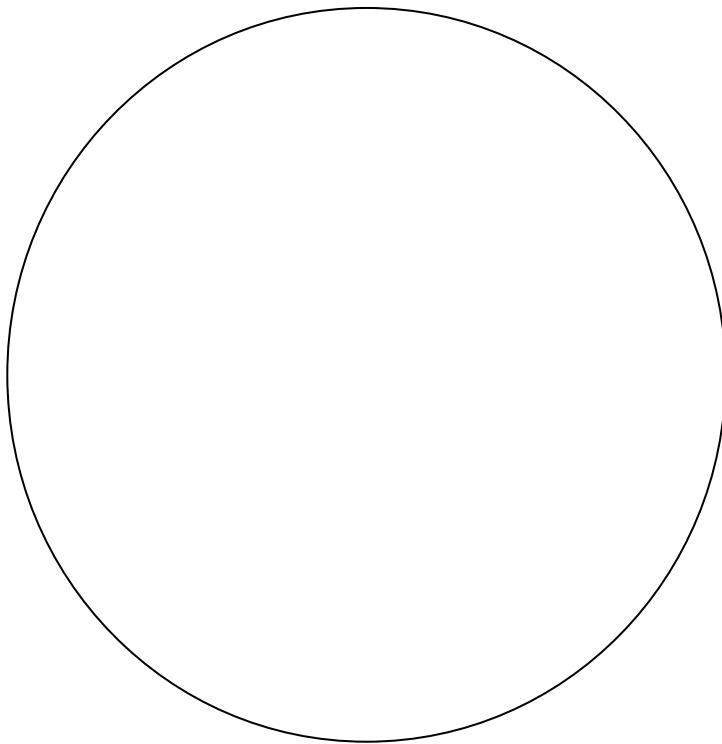
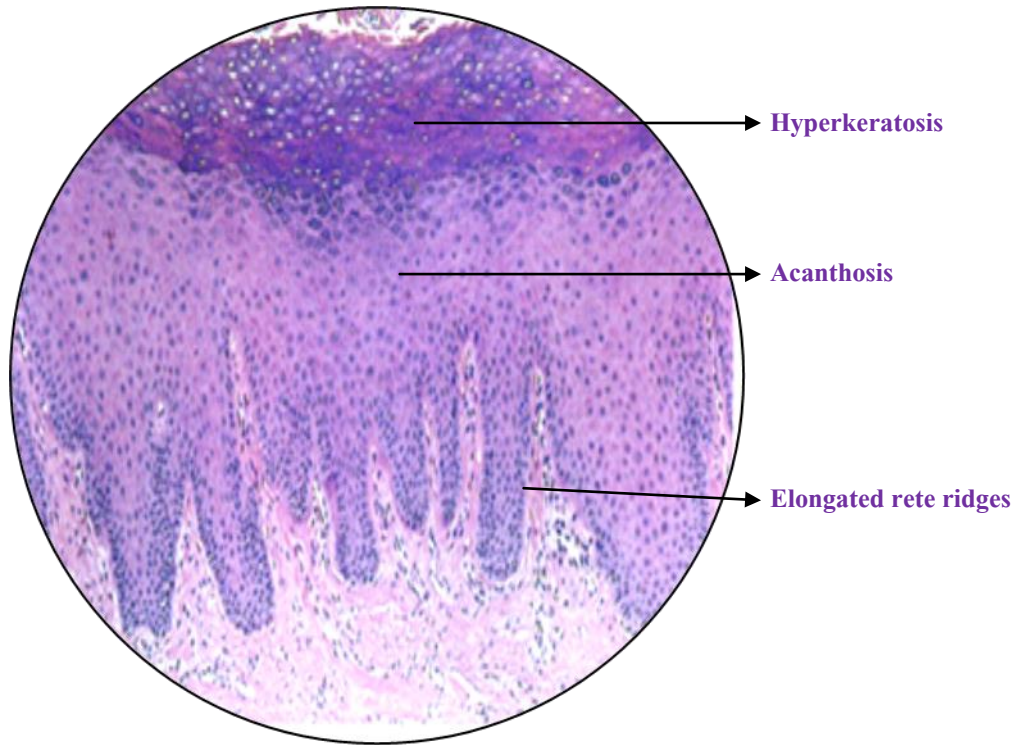
**M7. TREPONEMA PALLIDUM (DARK FIELD MICROSCOPY)**



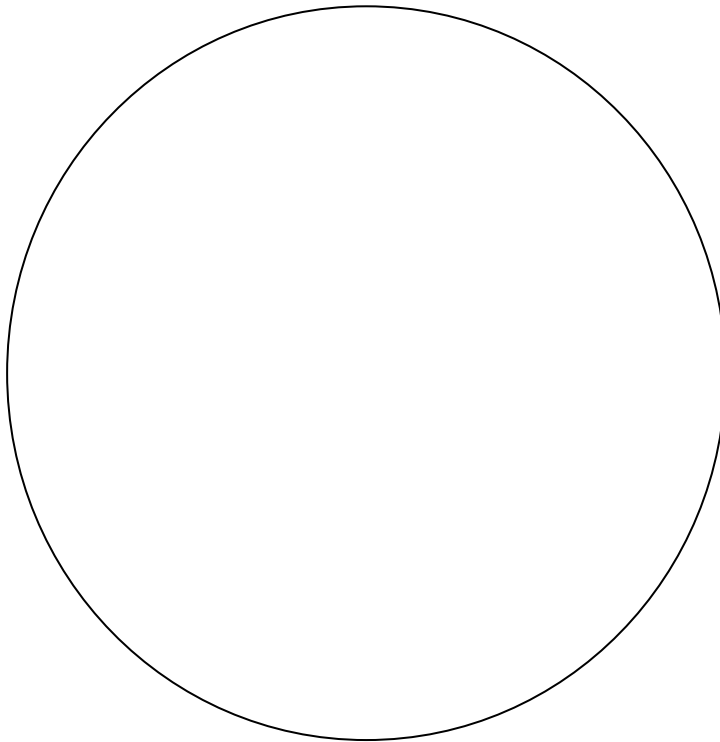
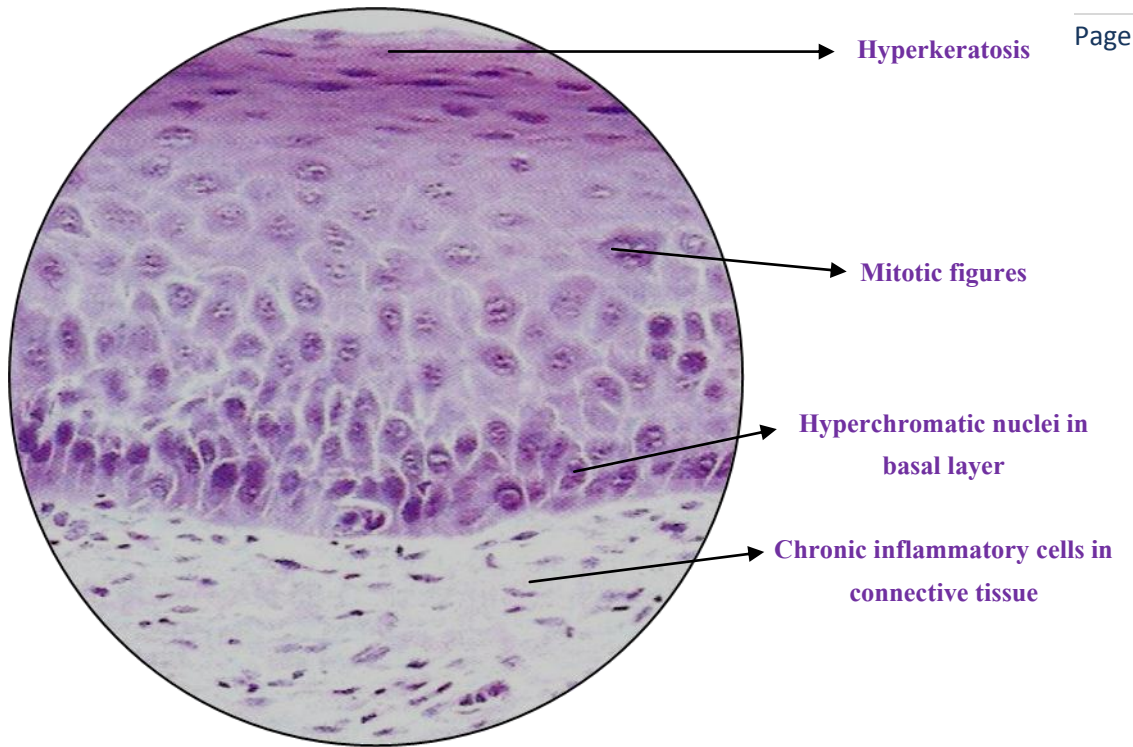
Coiled Treponema  
pallidum spirochete



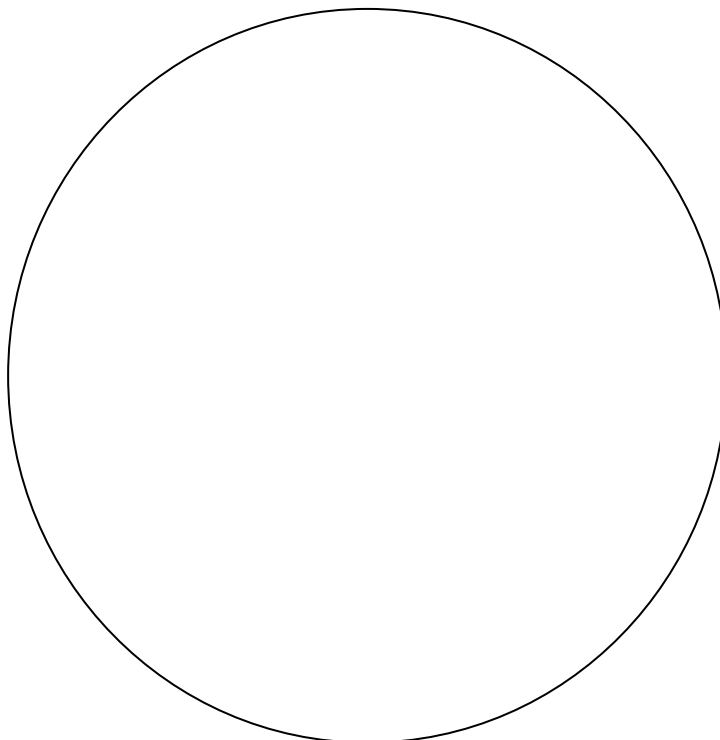
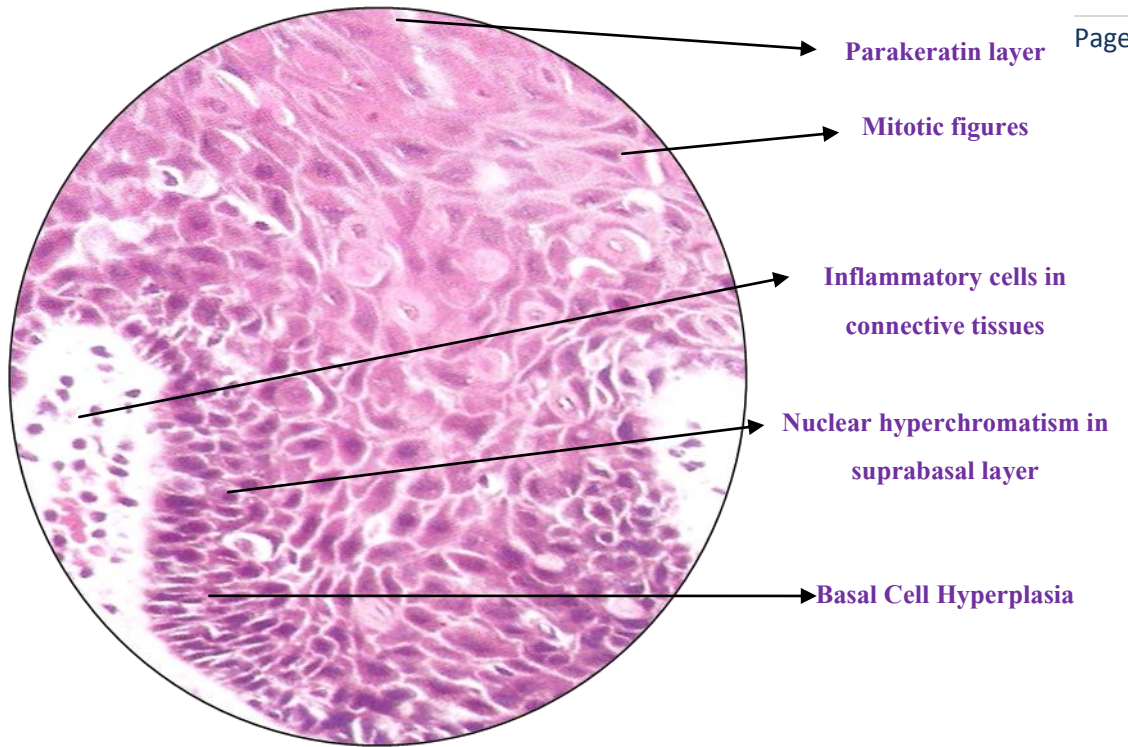
**WL1. HYPERKERATOSIS WITHOUT EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA**



**WL2. HYPERKERATOSIS WITH MILD EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA**

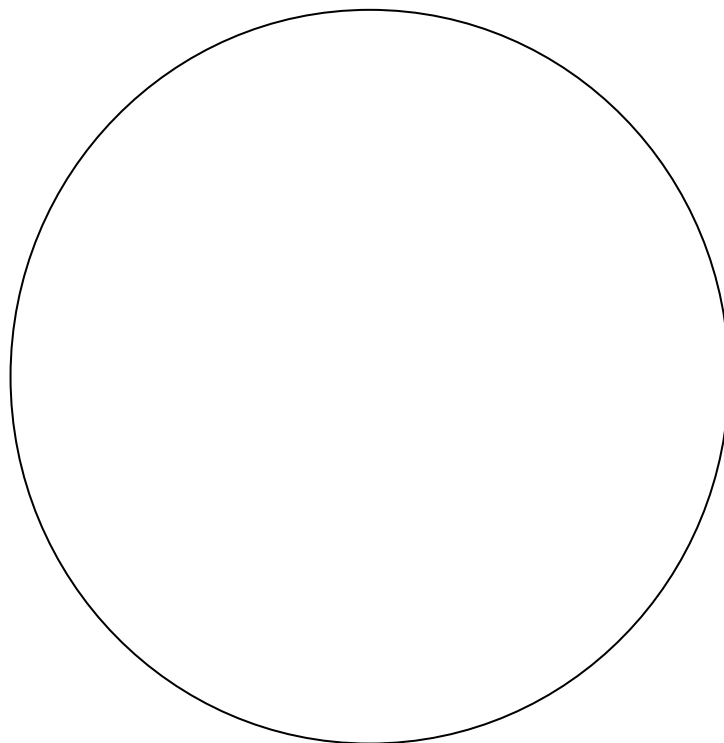
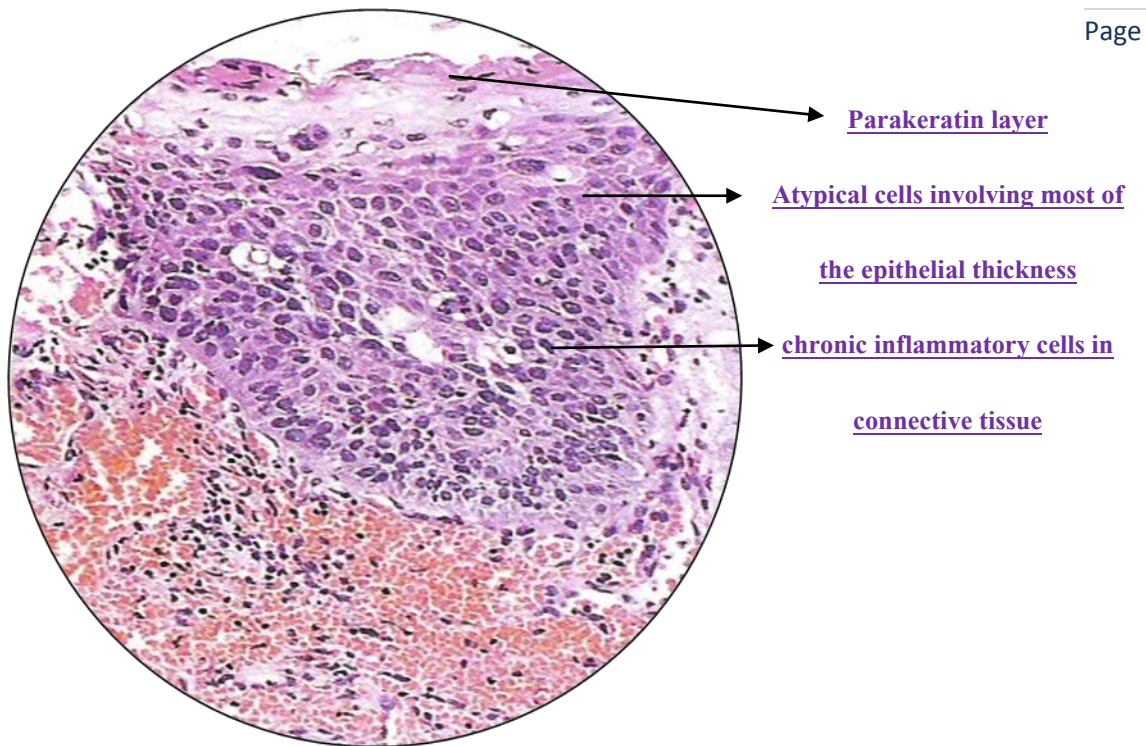


**WL3. HYPERKERATOSIS WITH MODERATE EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA**

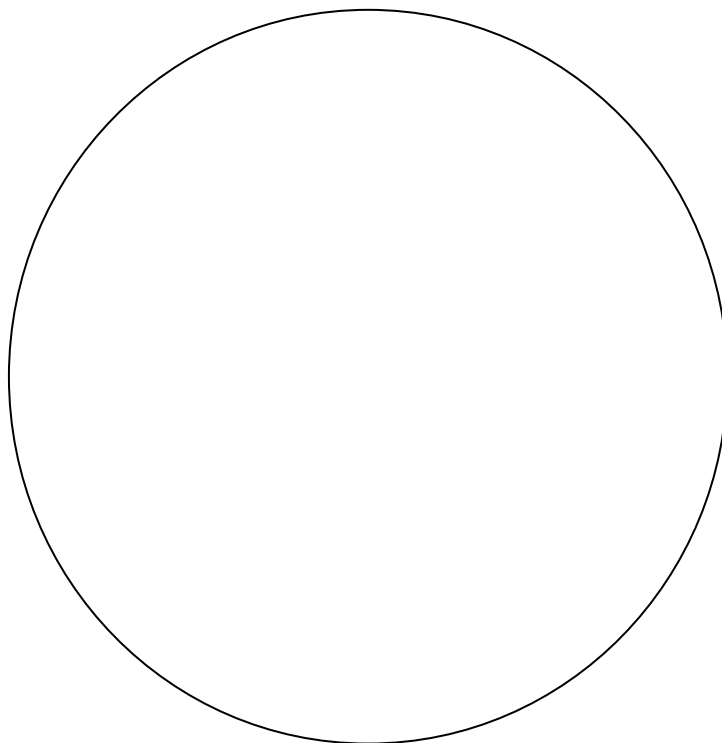
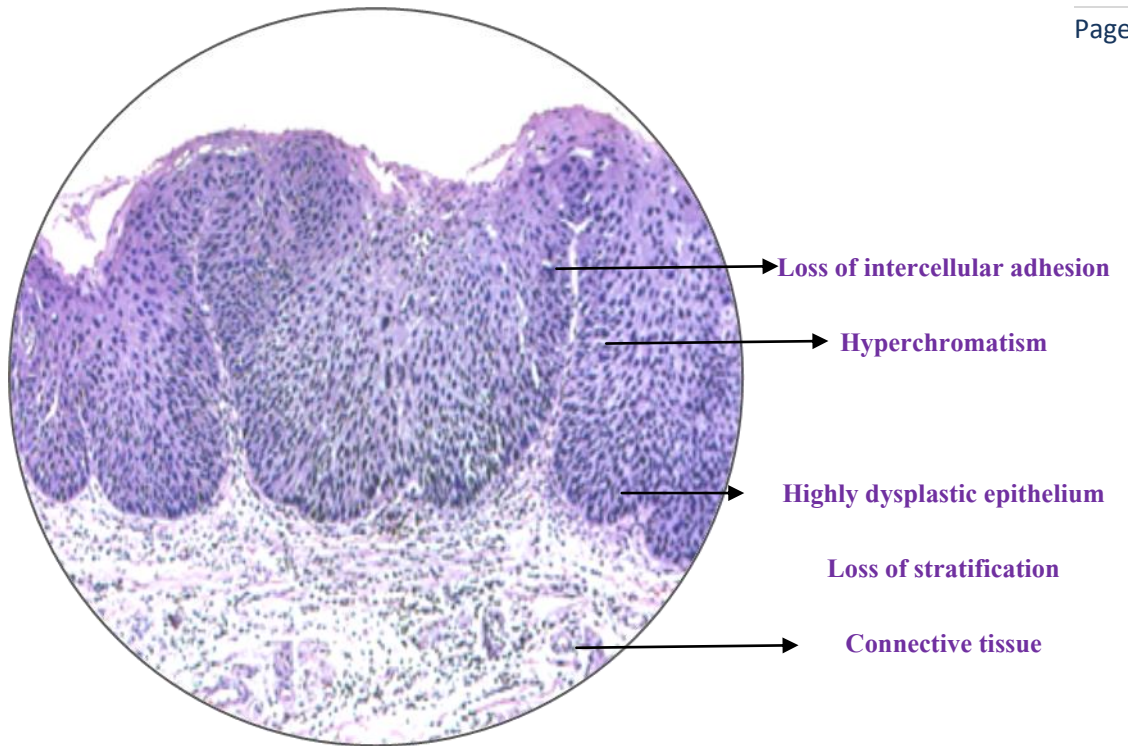




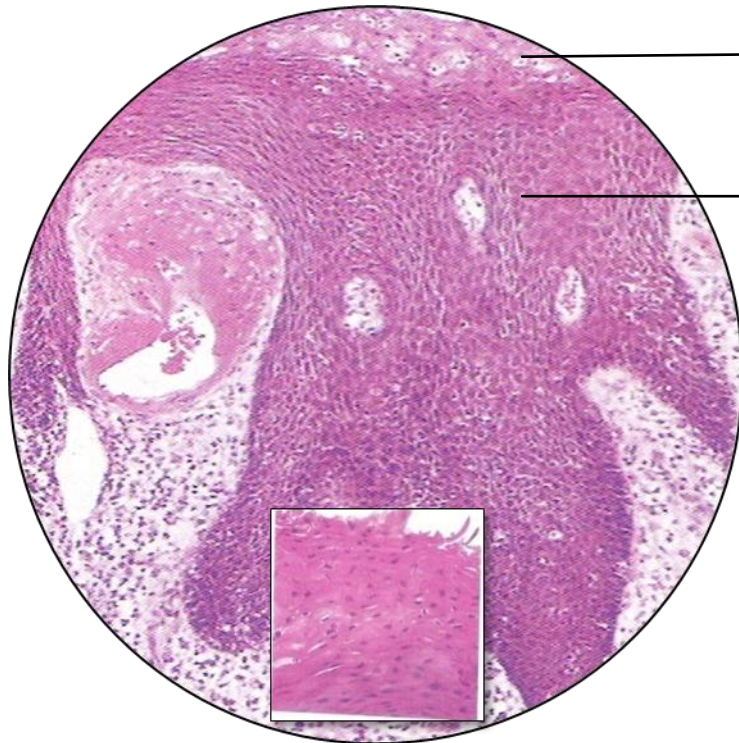
**WL4. HYPERKERATOSIS WITH SEVERE EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA**



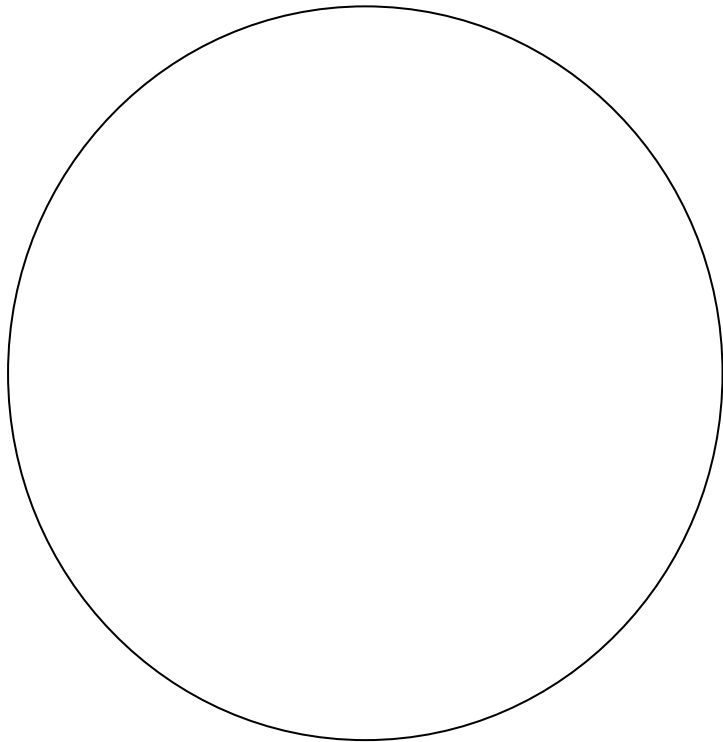
WL5. CARCINOMA IN SITU



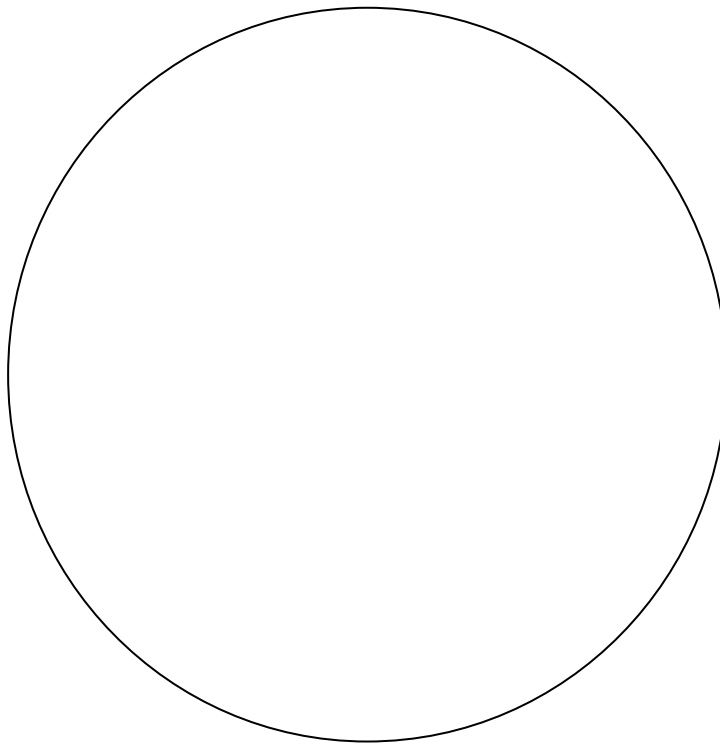
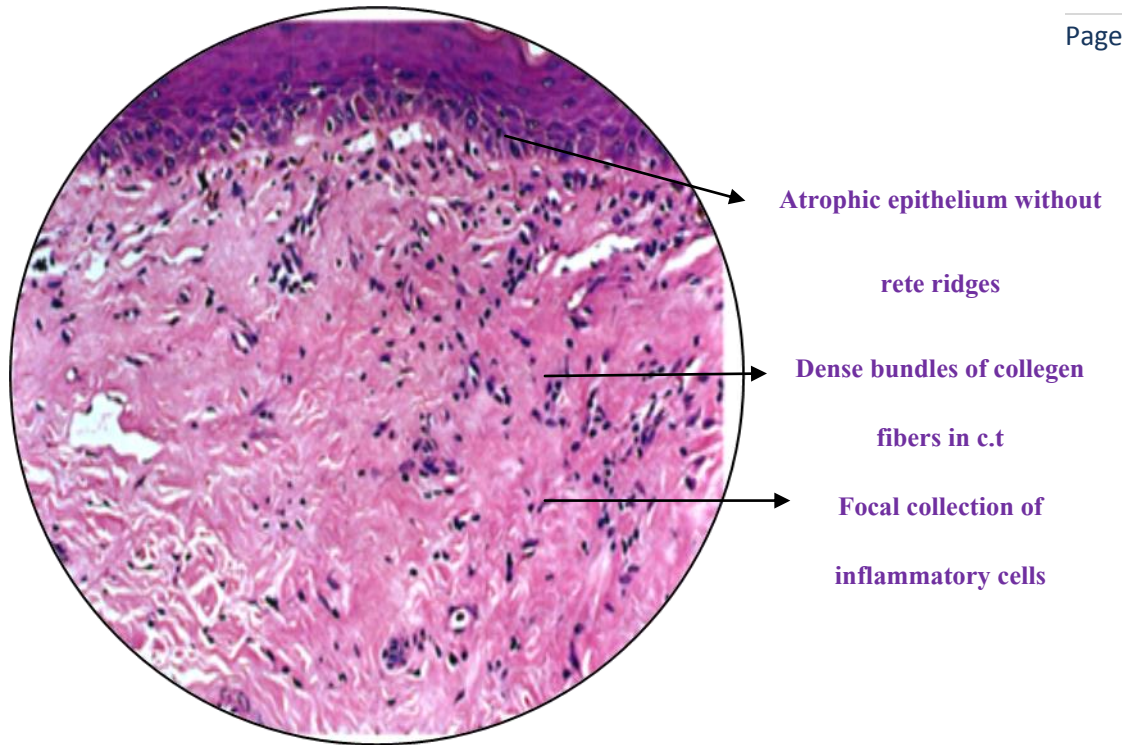
**WL6. CANDIDAL LEUKOPLAKIA**



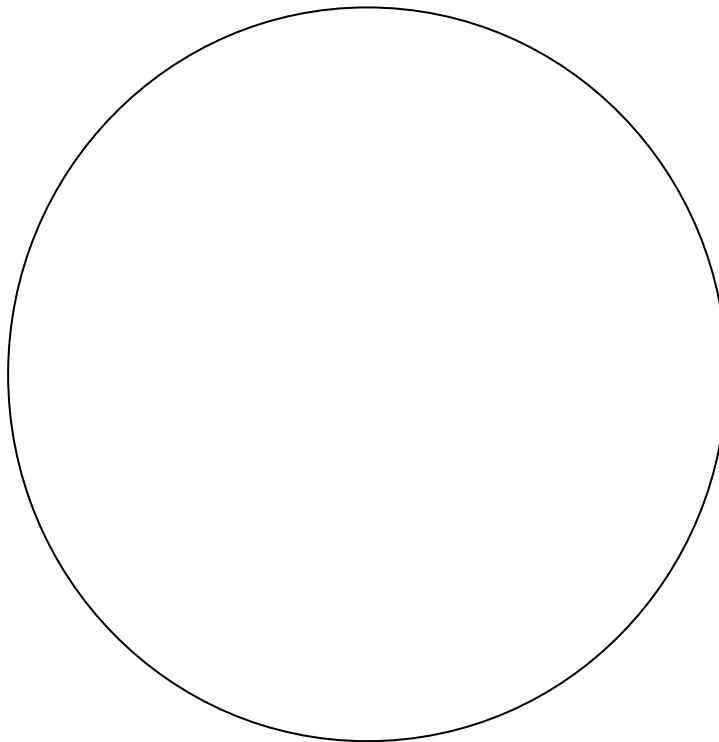
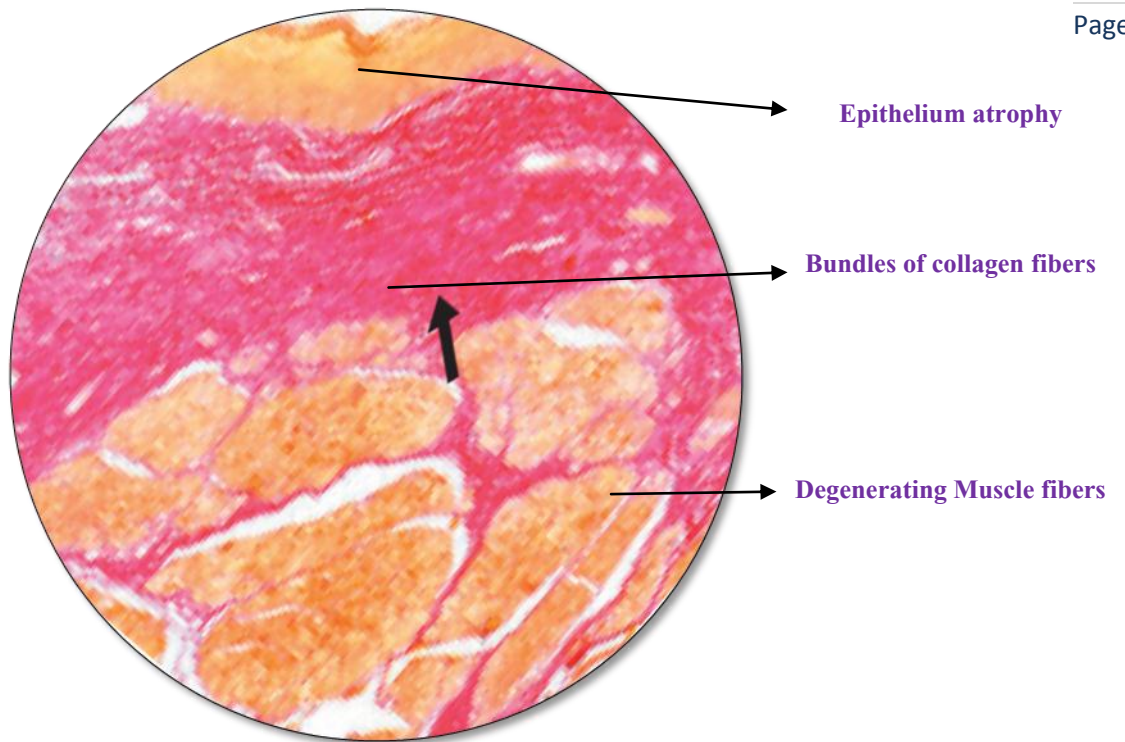
Microabscesses seen in superficial layer of epithelium  
Inflammatory cell infiltrates



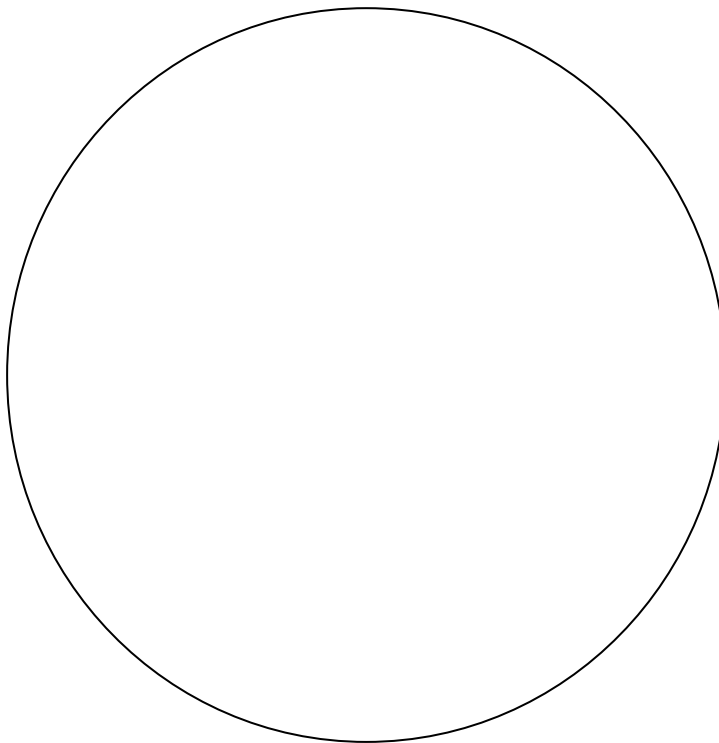
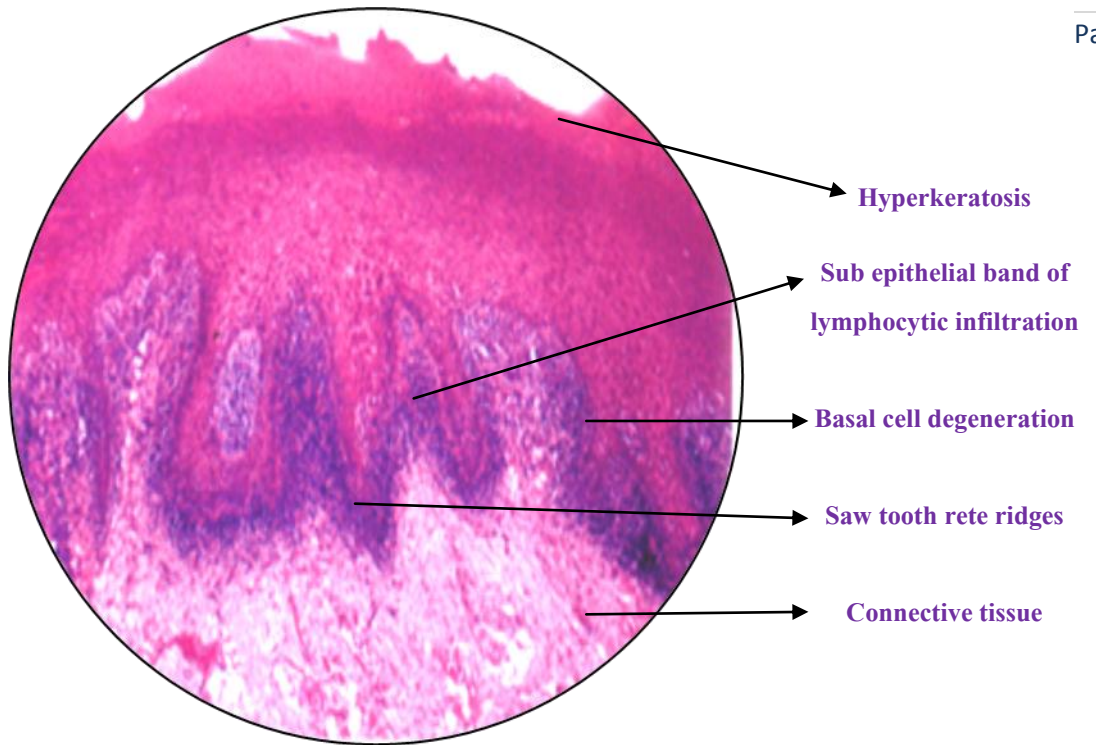
**WL7. ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS (HAEMATOXYLIN & EOSIN)**



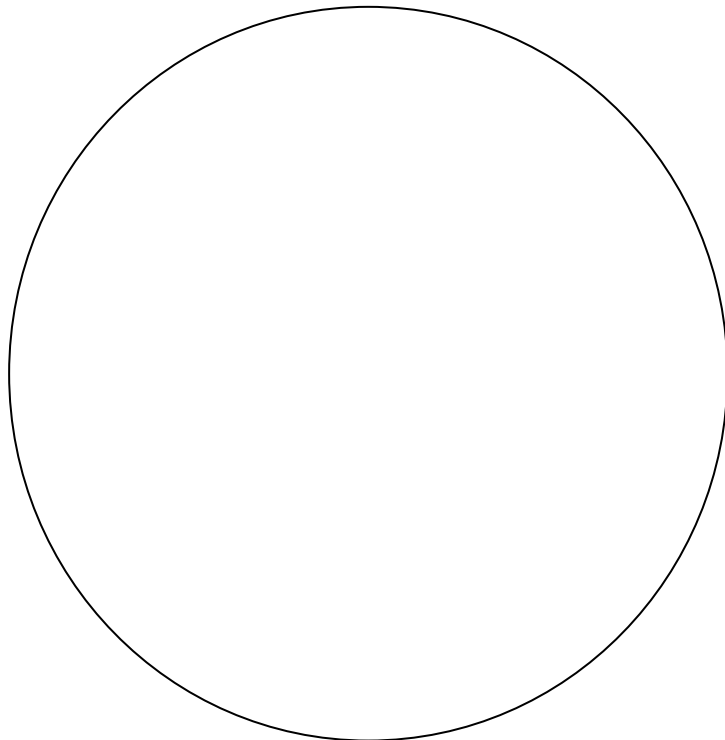
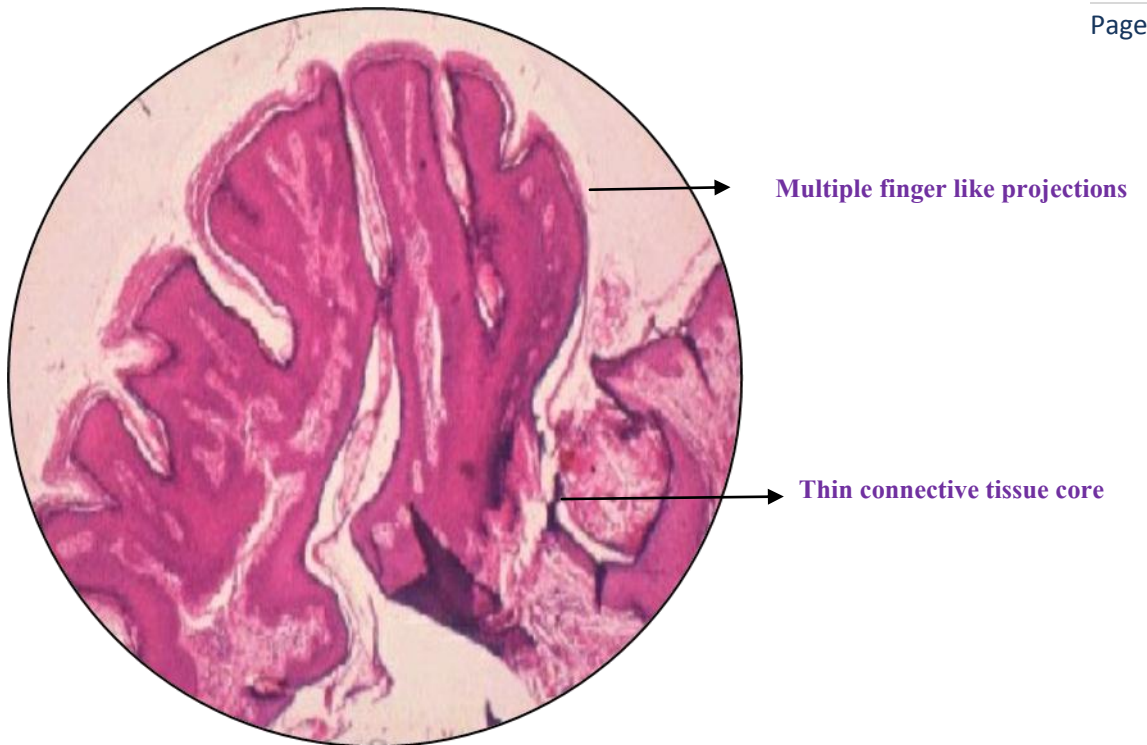
**WL8. ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS (VAN-GIESONS)**



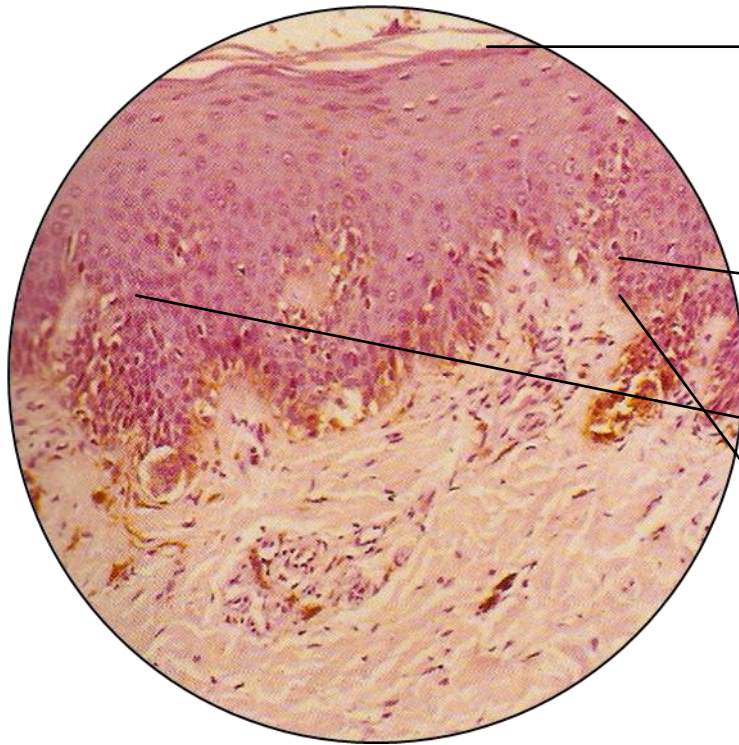
WL9. LICHEN PLANUS



**RB1. PAPILLOMA**



**RB2. JUNCTIONAL NEVUS**



Stratified squamous

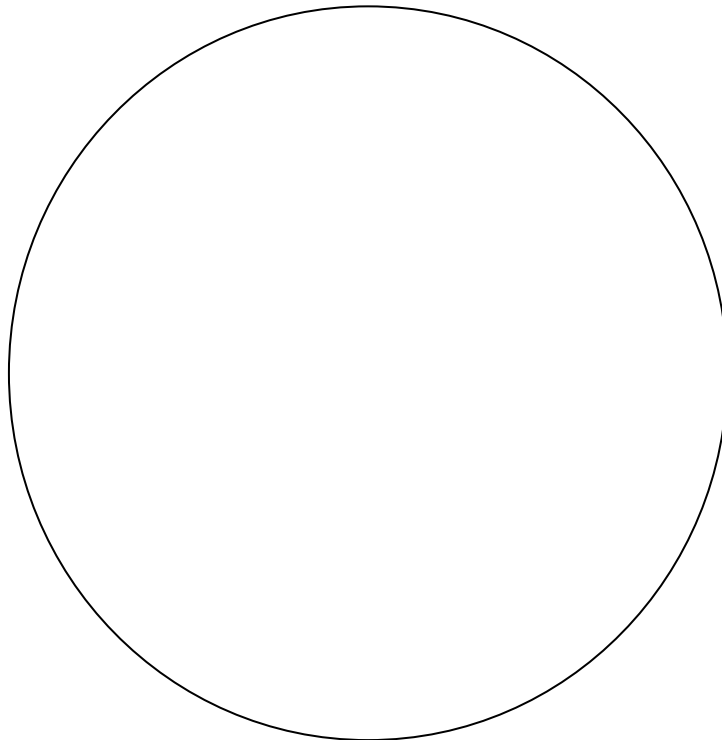
Epithelium

Nevus cells restricted to  
epithelium

Nevus cells proliferating to  
form theques

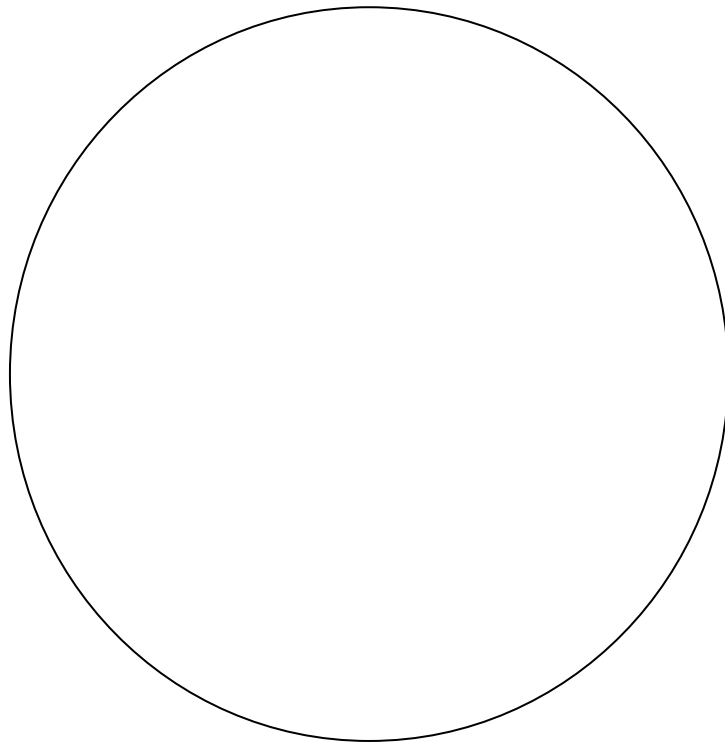
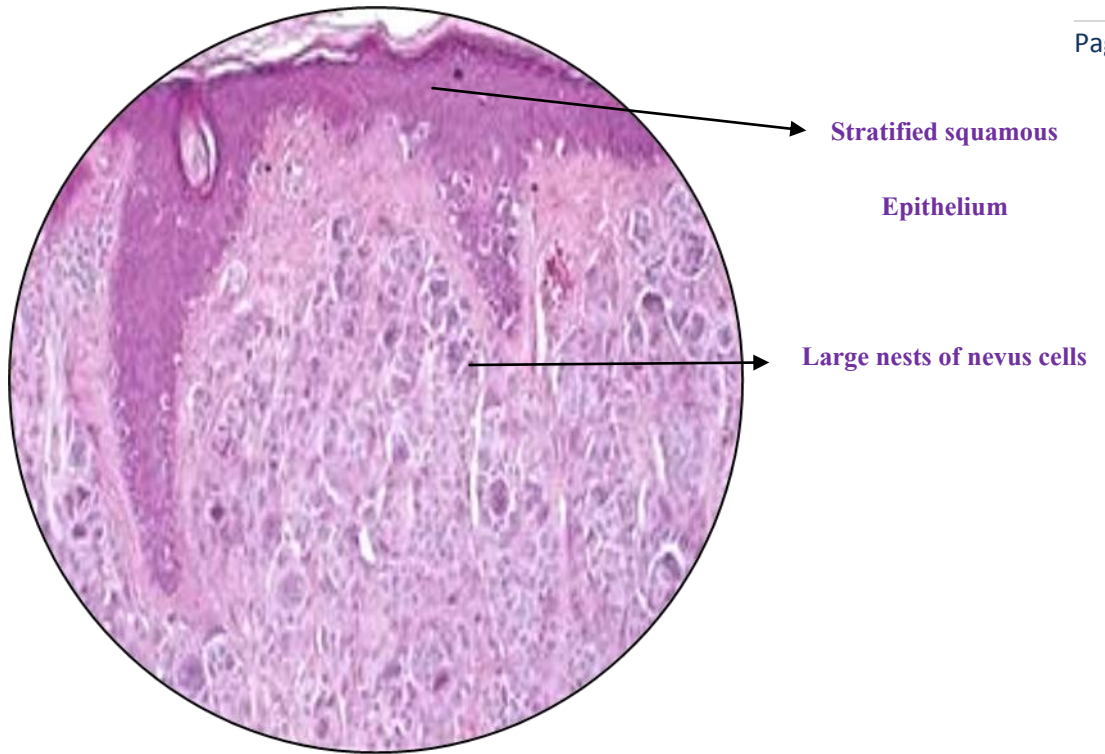
Melanin pigment

Connective tissue

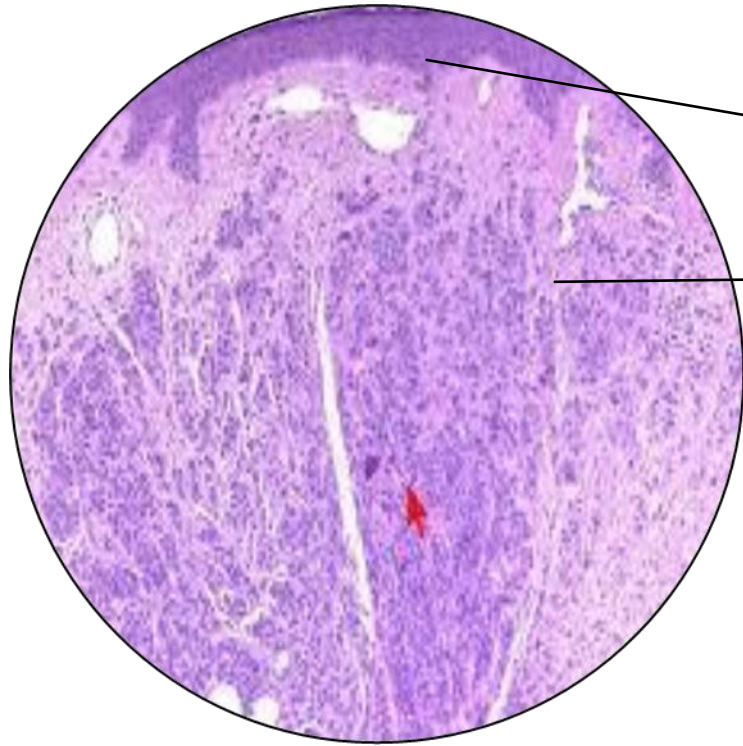




**RB3. COMPOUND NEVUS**

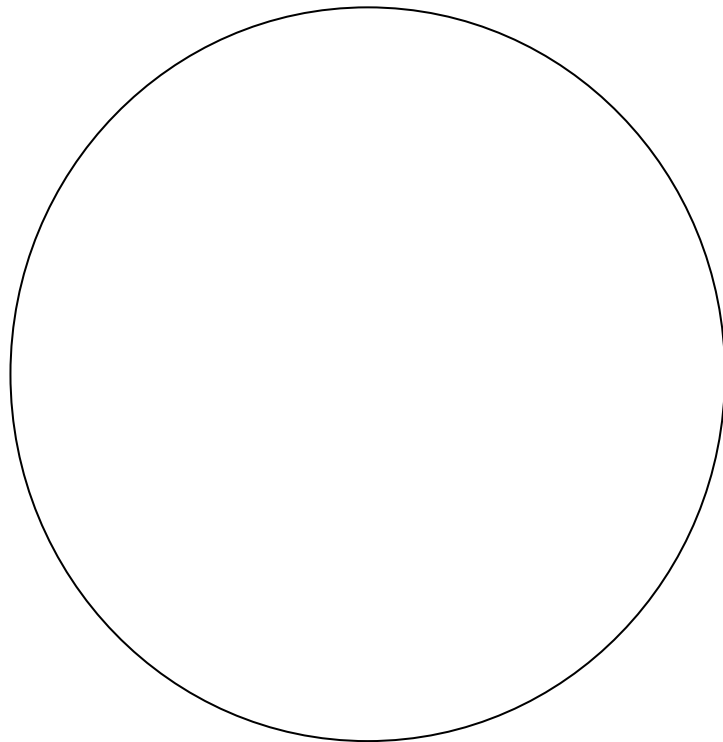


**RB4. INTRADERMAL NEVUS**

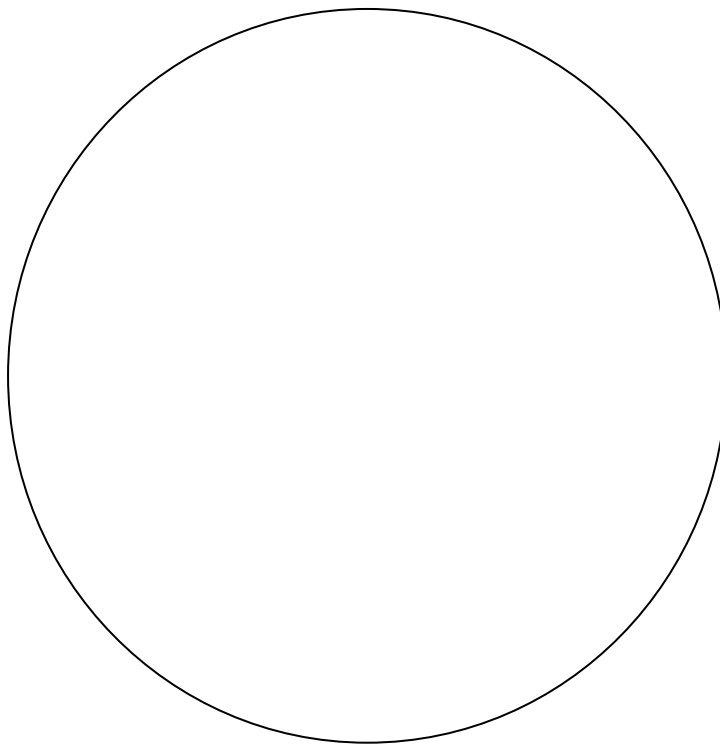
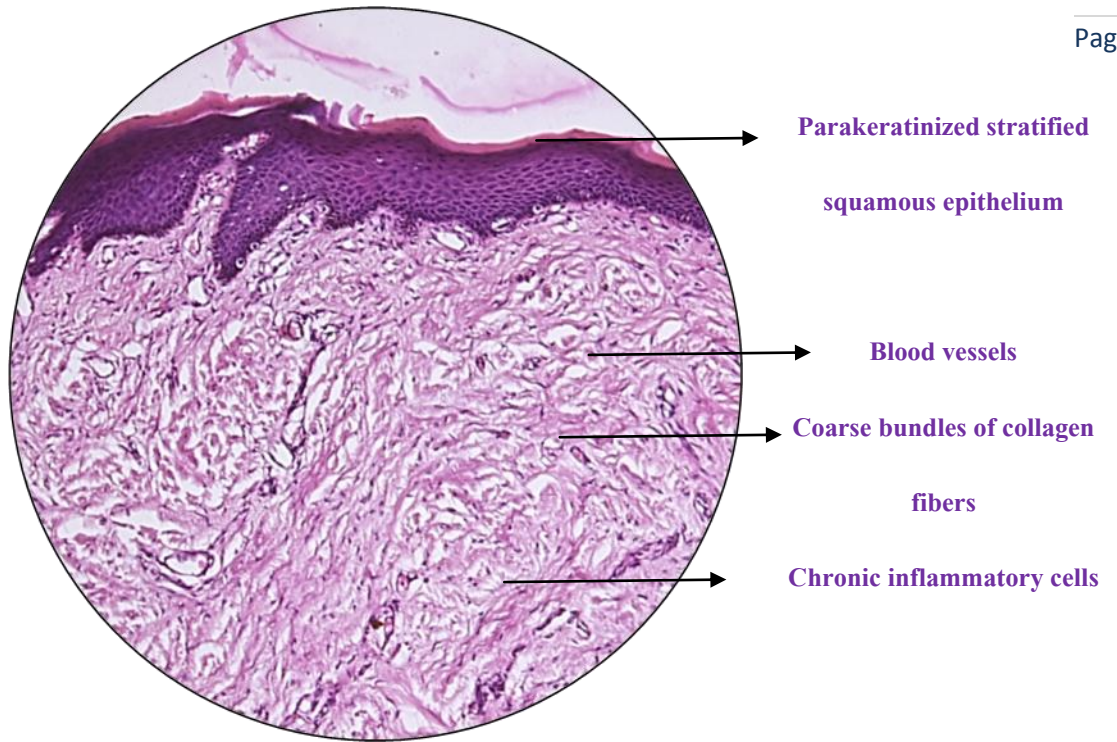


→ Stratified squamous  
epithelium

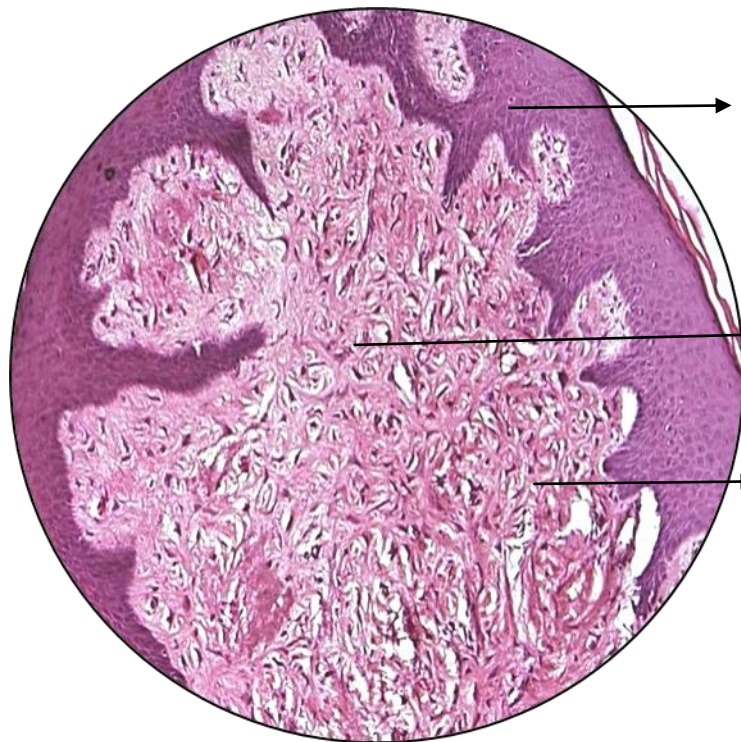
→ Nevus cells in c.t.( large  
ovoid,rounded or spindle  
shaped cells with pale  
cytoplasm and contain  
granules of melanin pigment in  
cytoplasm



**RB5. FIBROMA**



**RB6. GIANT CELL FIBROMA**

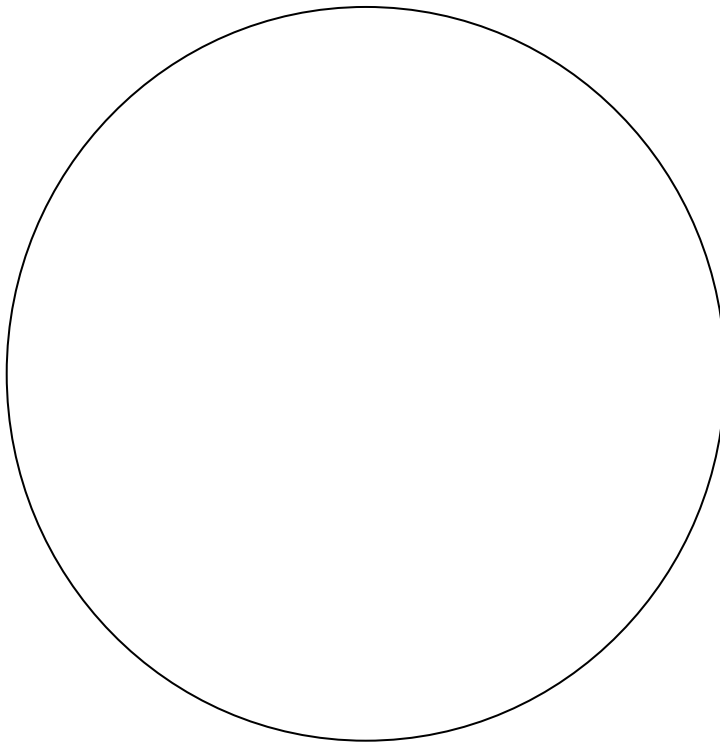


Stratified squamousepithelium

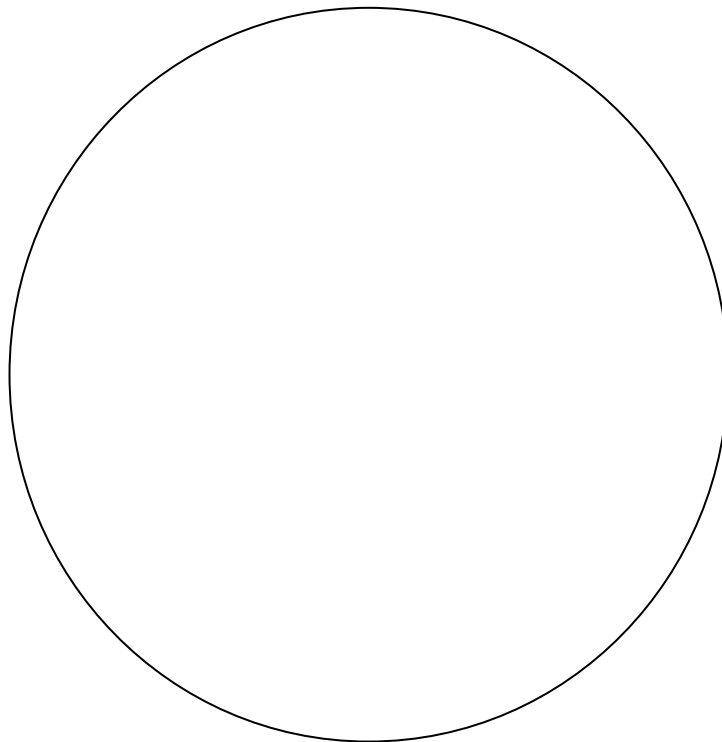
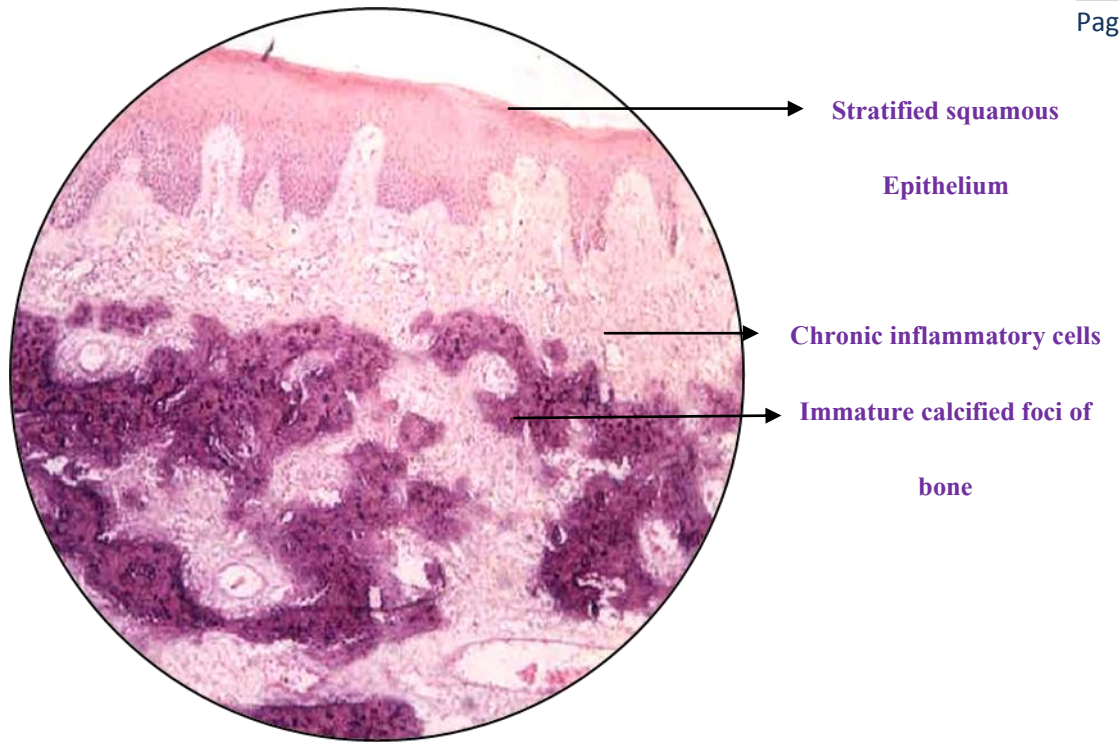
With elongated rete ridges

Nodular mass of  
connective tissue

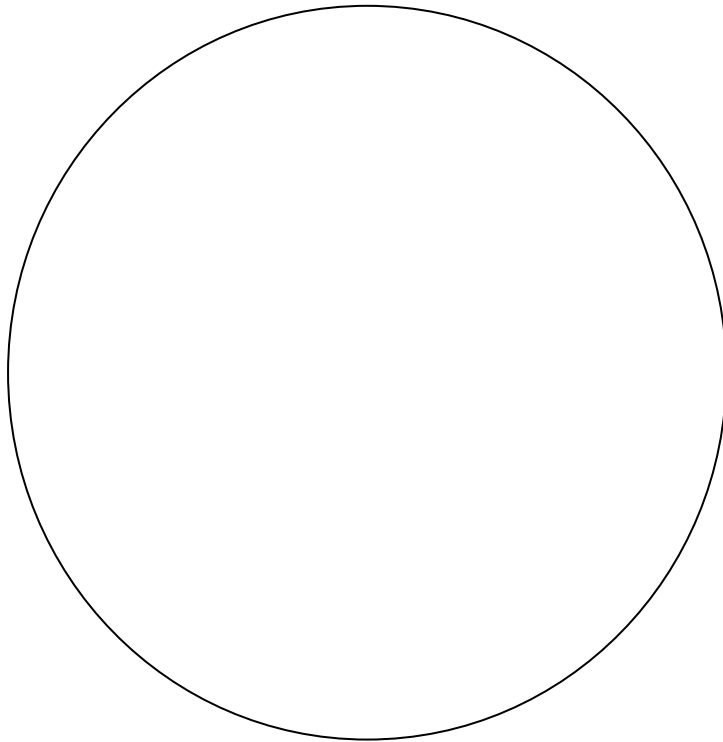
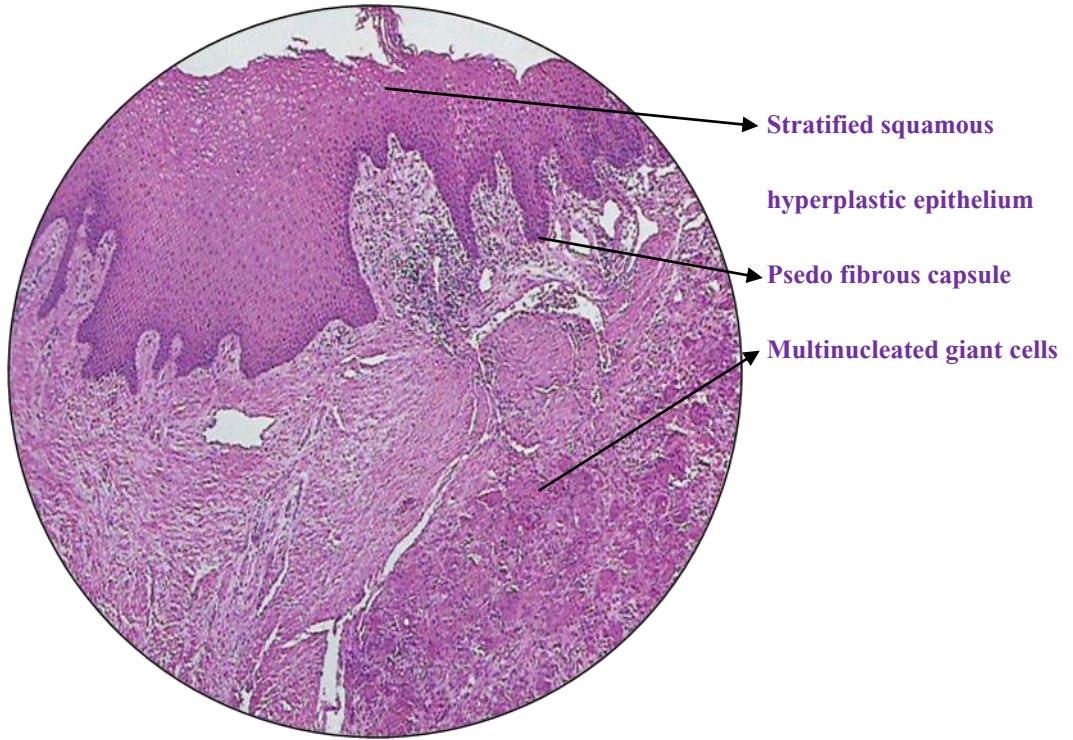
stellite shaped multinucleated  
giant cells



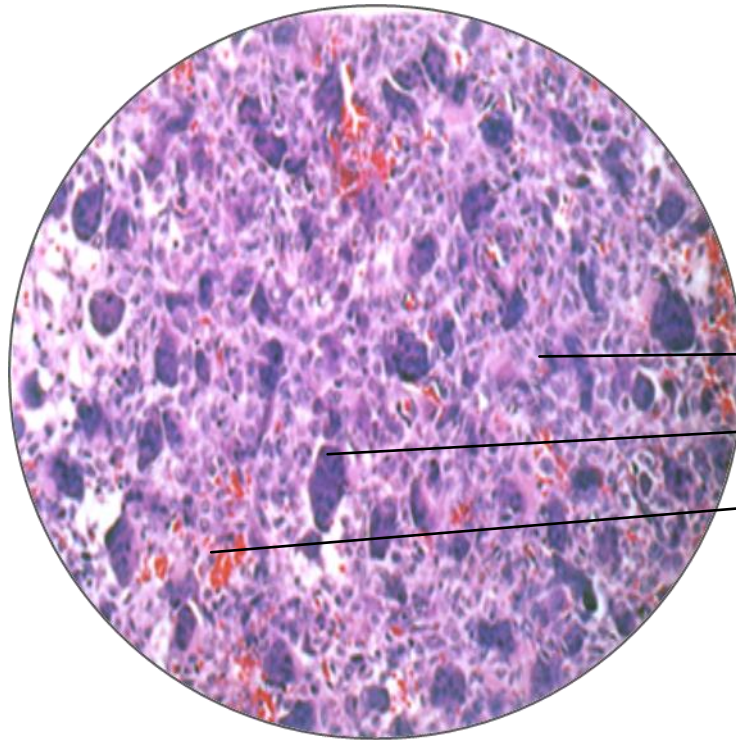
**RB7. PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA**



**RB8. PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA**



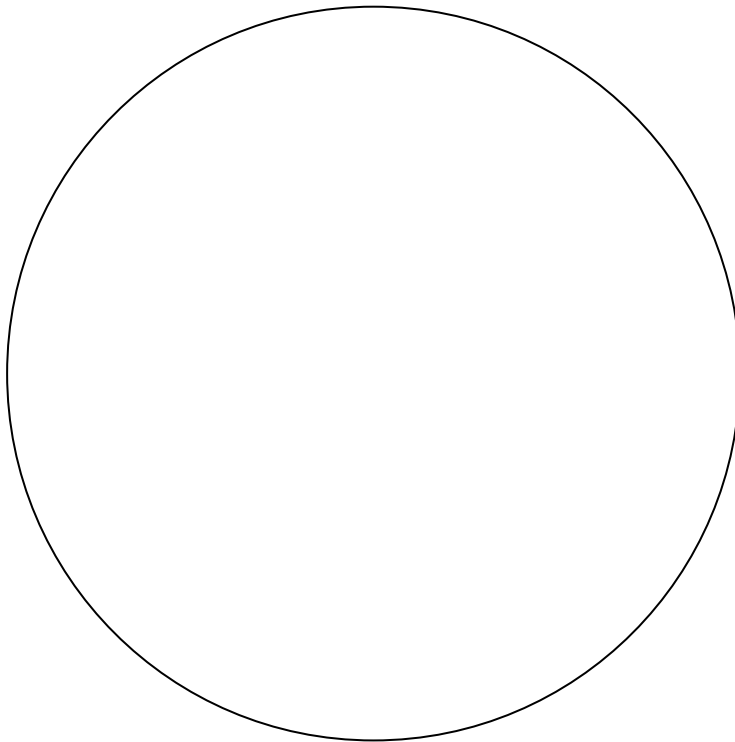
**RB9. CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA**



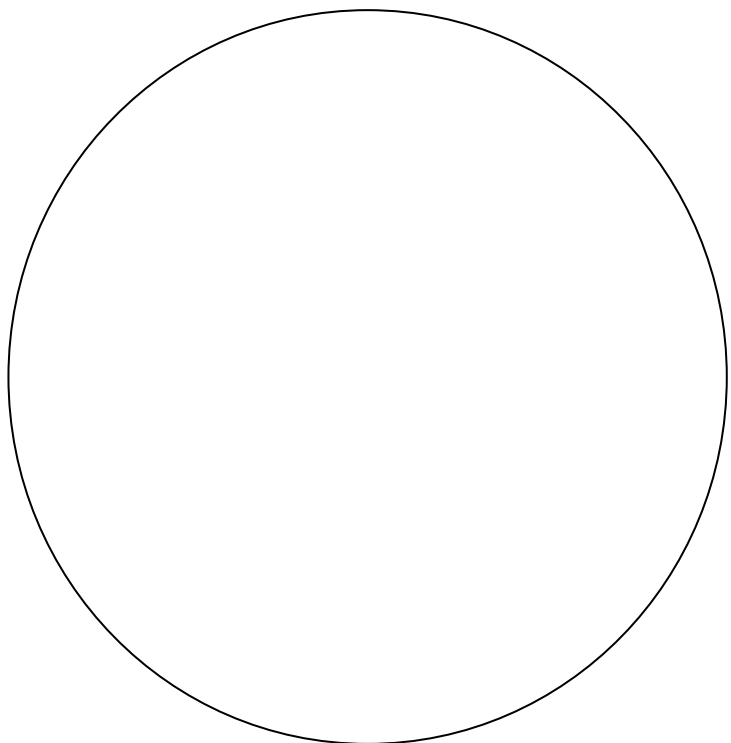
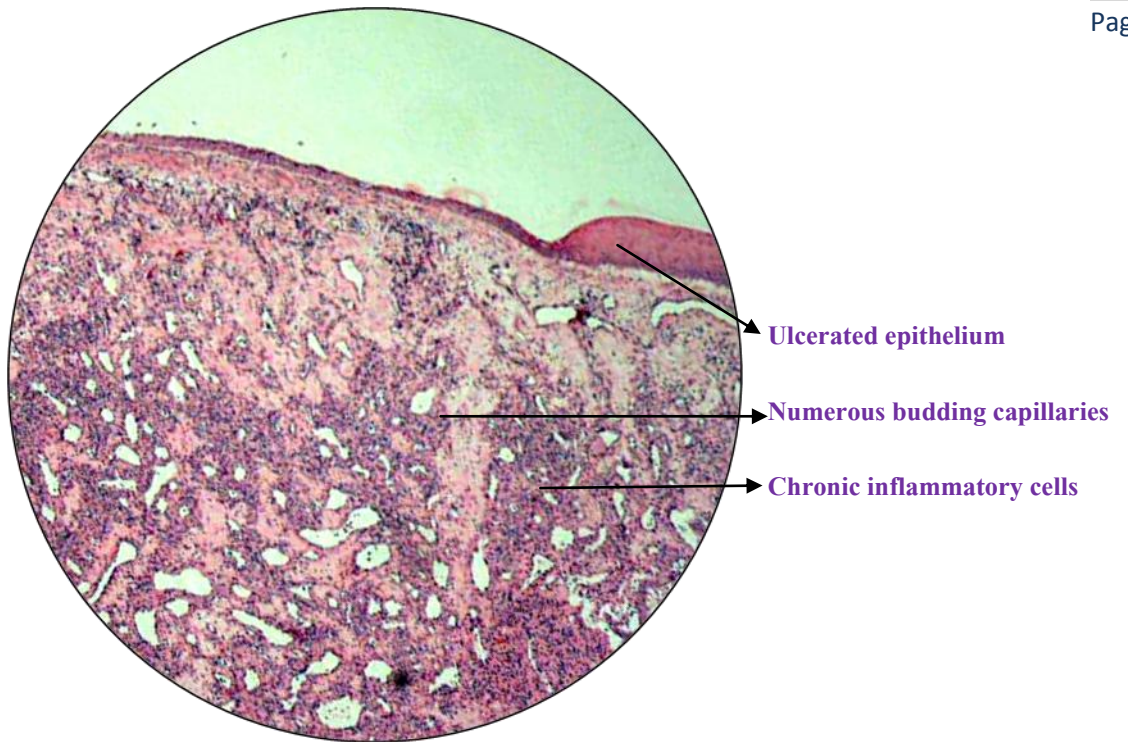
Collagen fibers

Multinucleated giant cells

Extravasated RBC

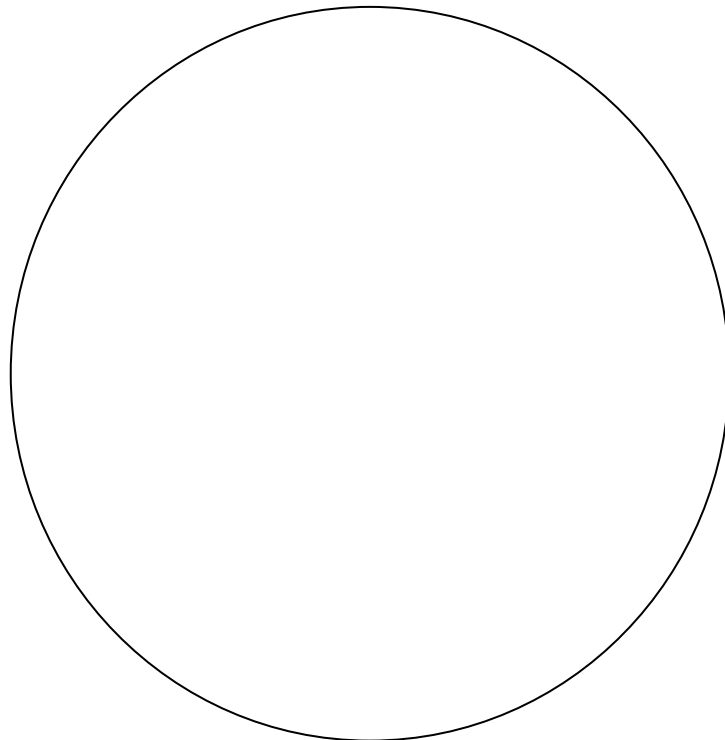
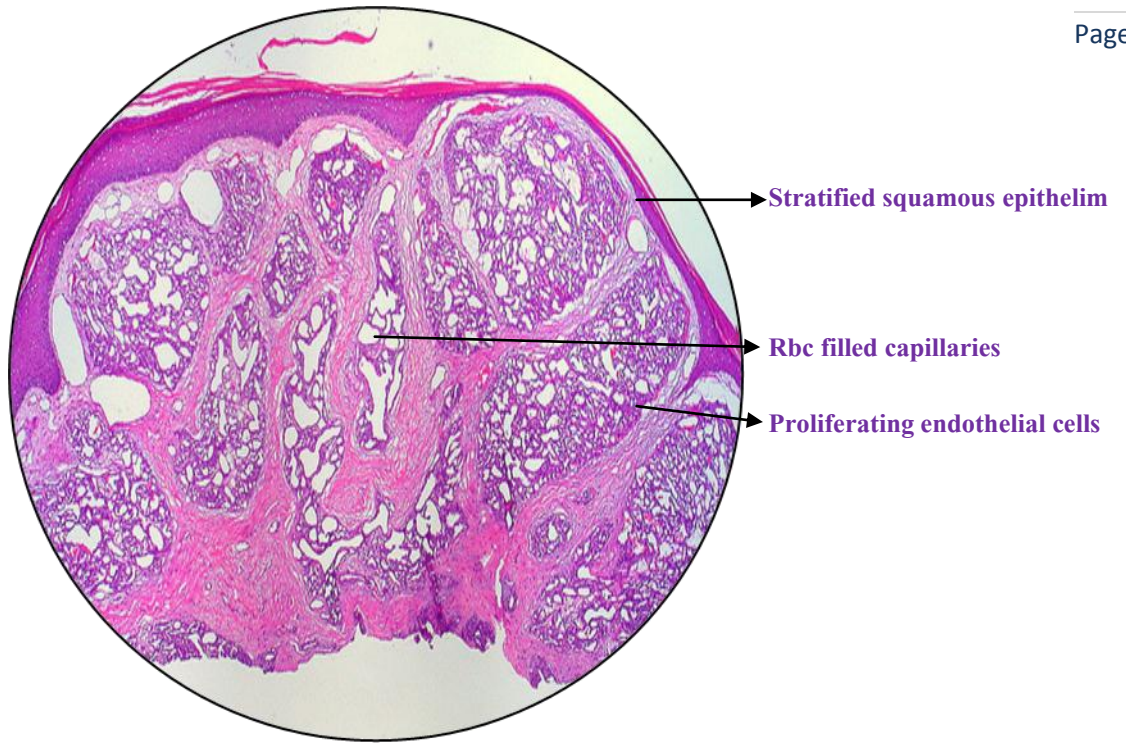


**RB10. PYOGENIC GRANULOMA**

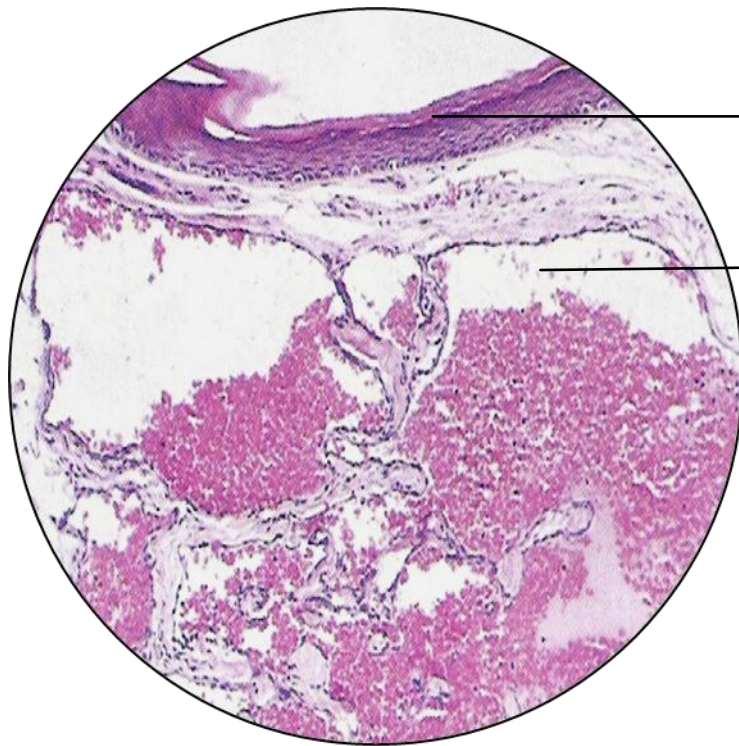




**RB11. CAPILLARY HEMANGIOMA**

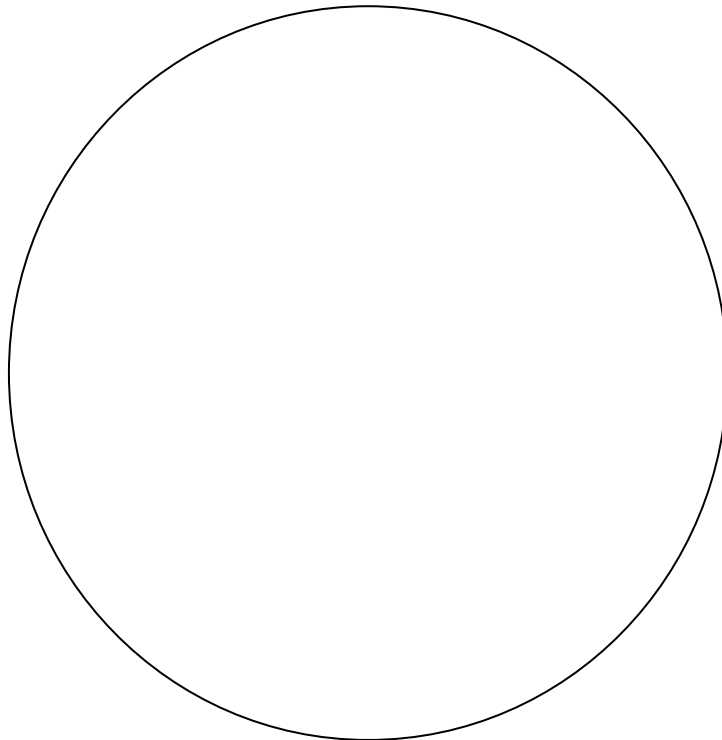


**RB12. CAVERNOUS HEMANGIOMA**

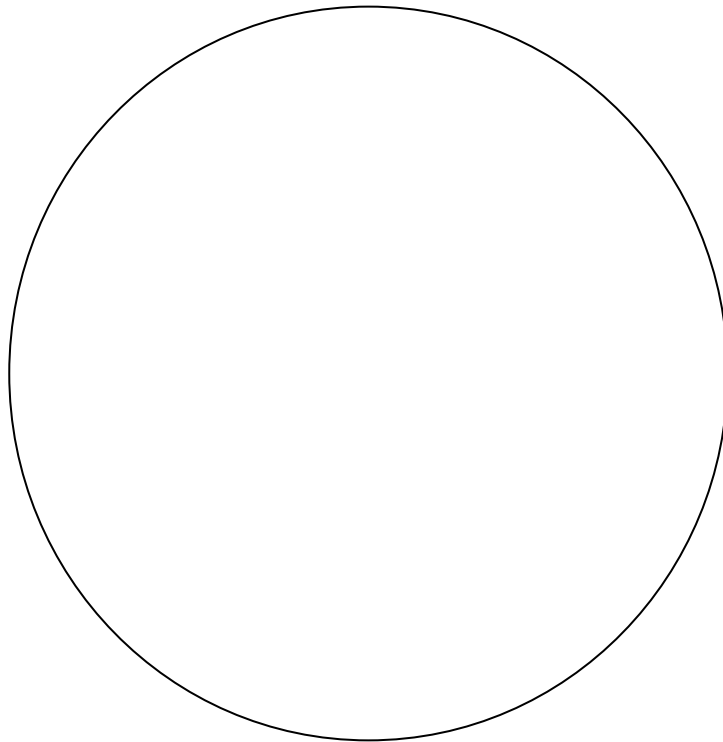
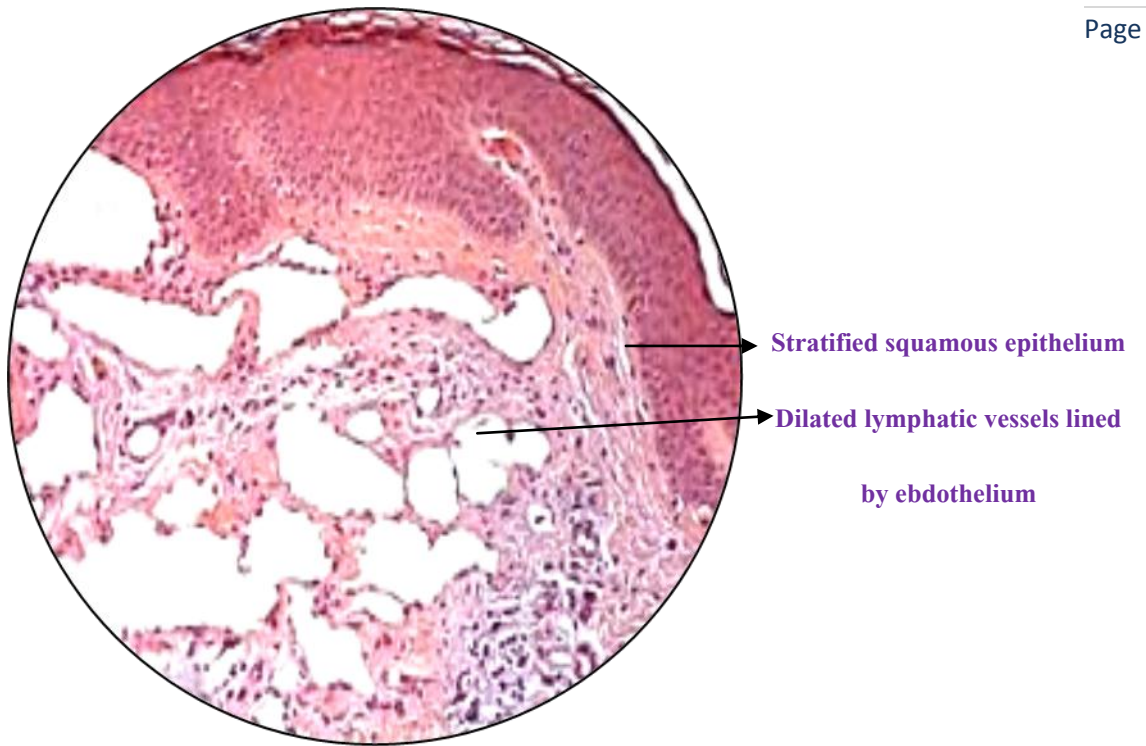


→ Stratified squamous  
epithelium

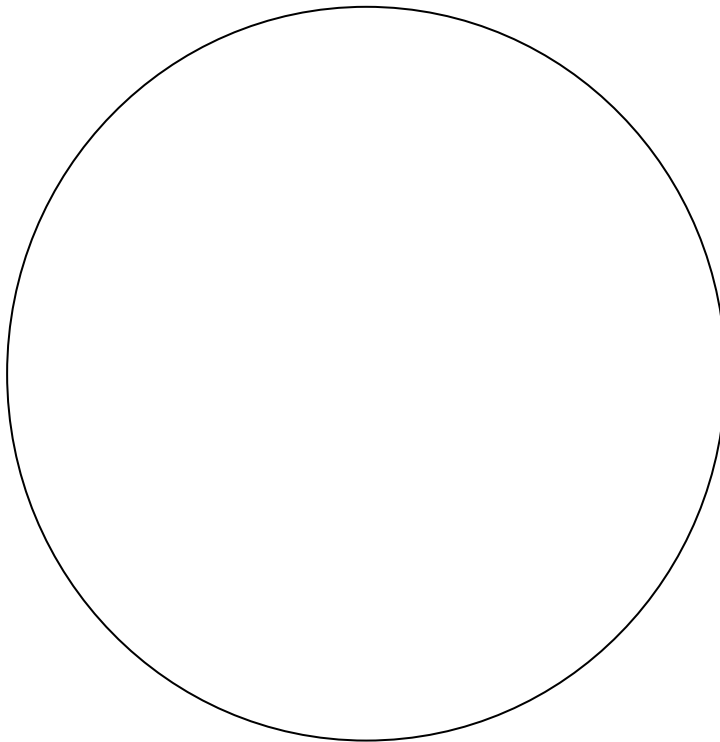
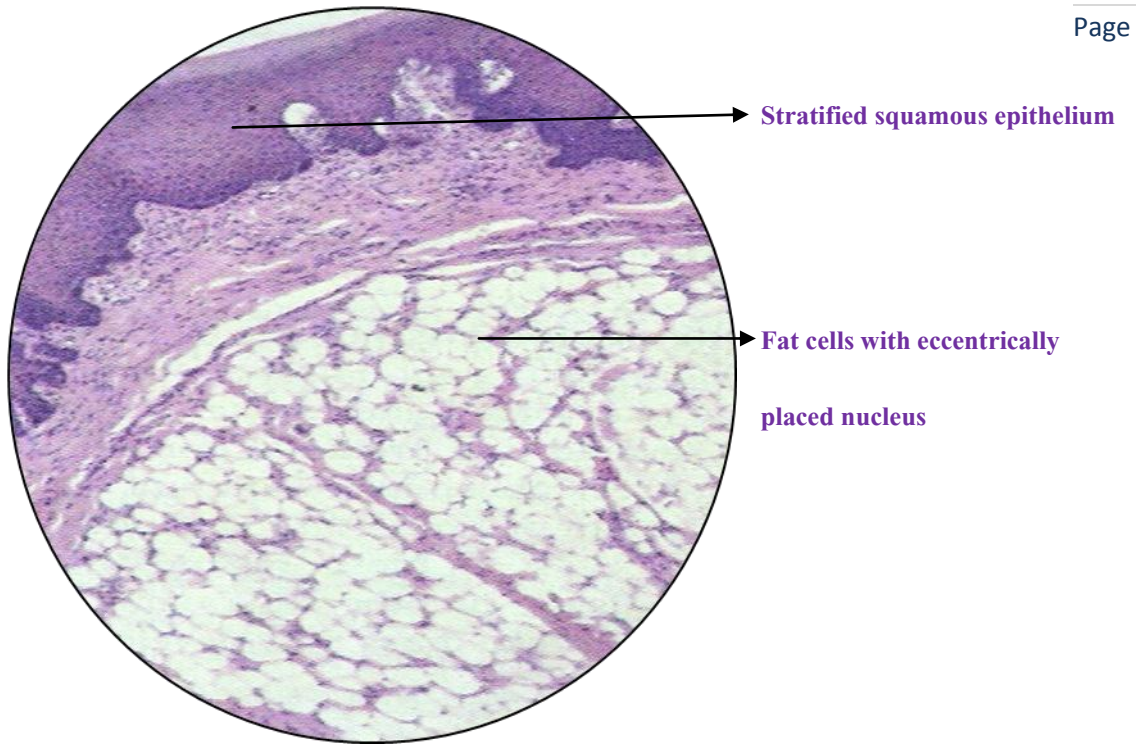
→ Large Blood spaces (cavernous  
spaces) filled with RBC



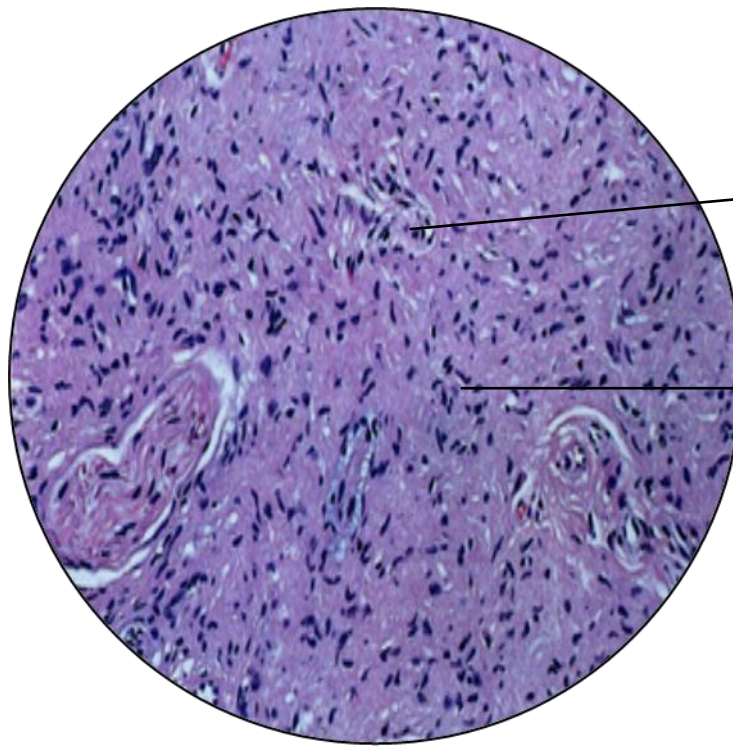
**RB13. LYMPHANGIOMA**



**RB14. LIPOMA**

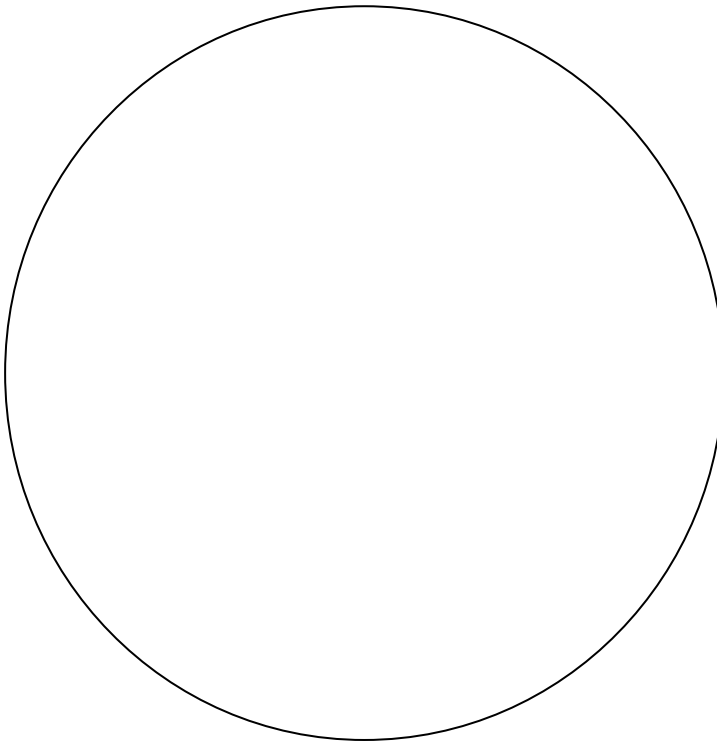


**RB15. NEUROFIBROMA**

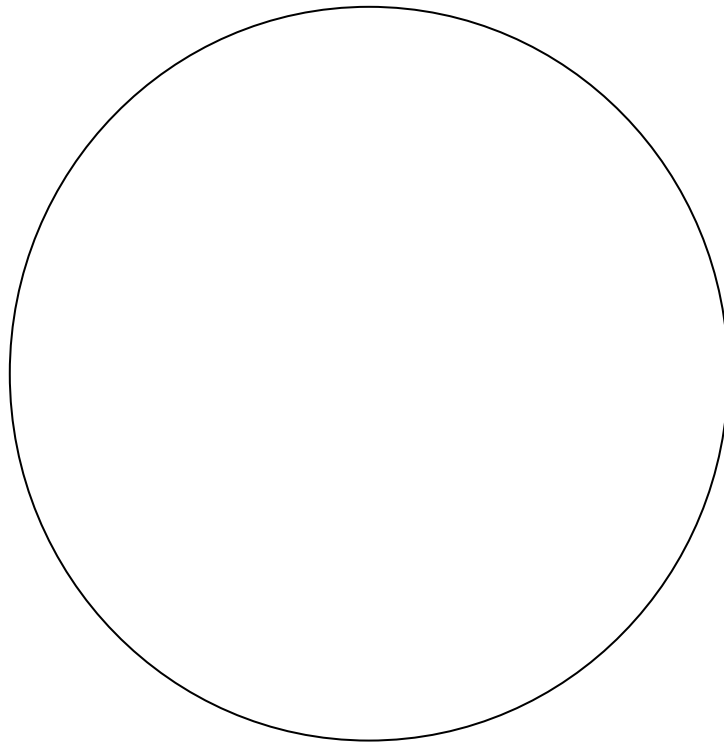
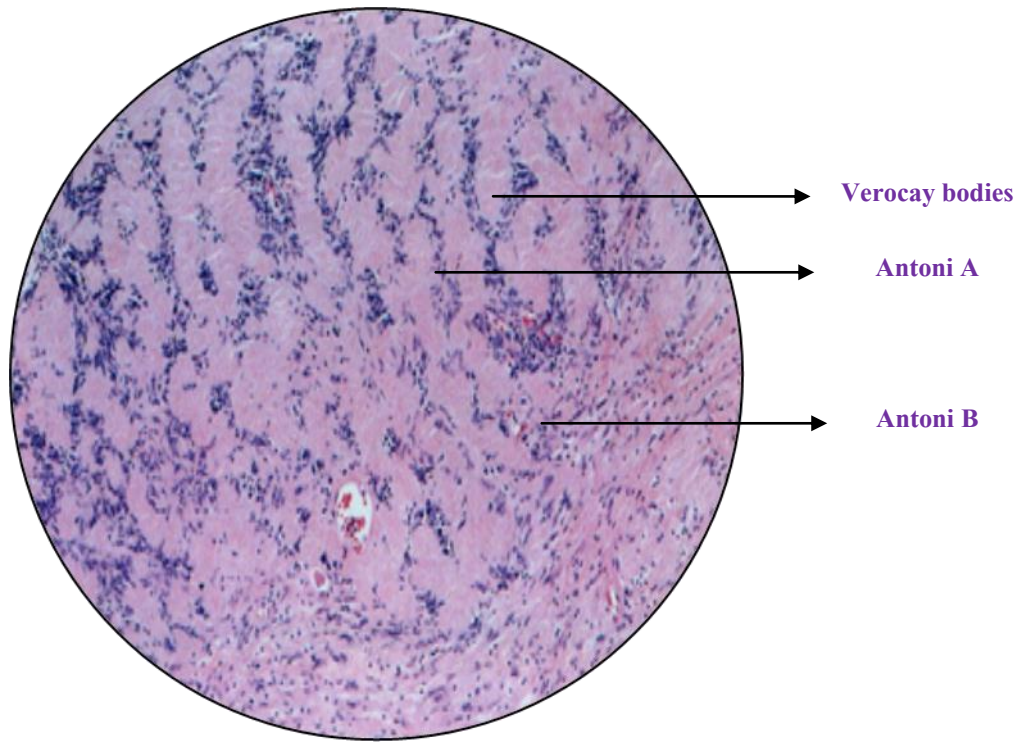


Spindle shaped nevous cells  
with wavy nucleus

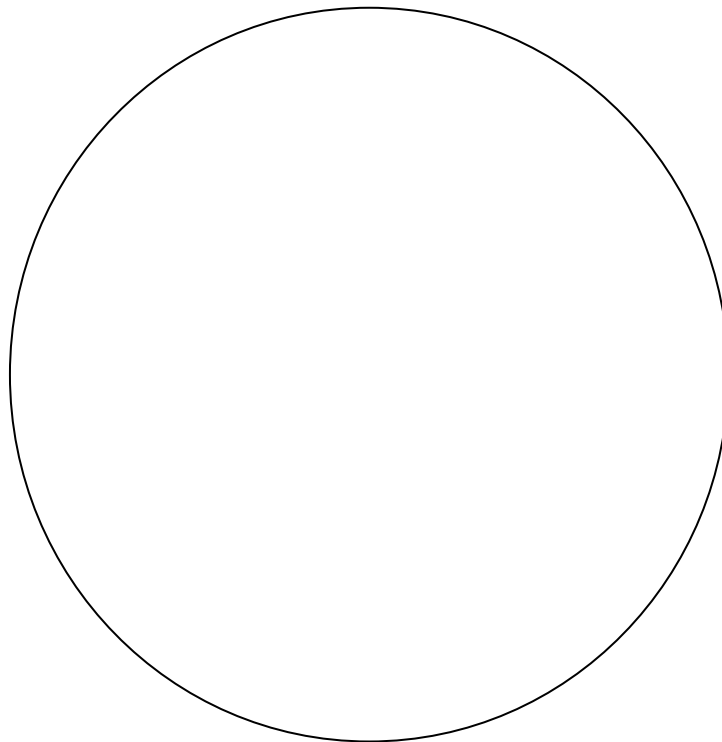
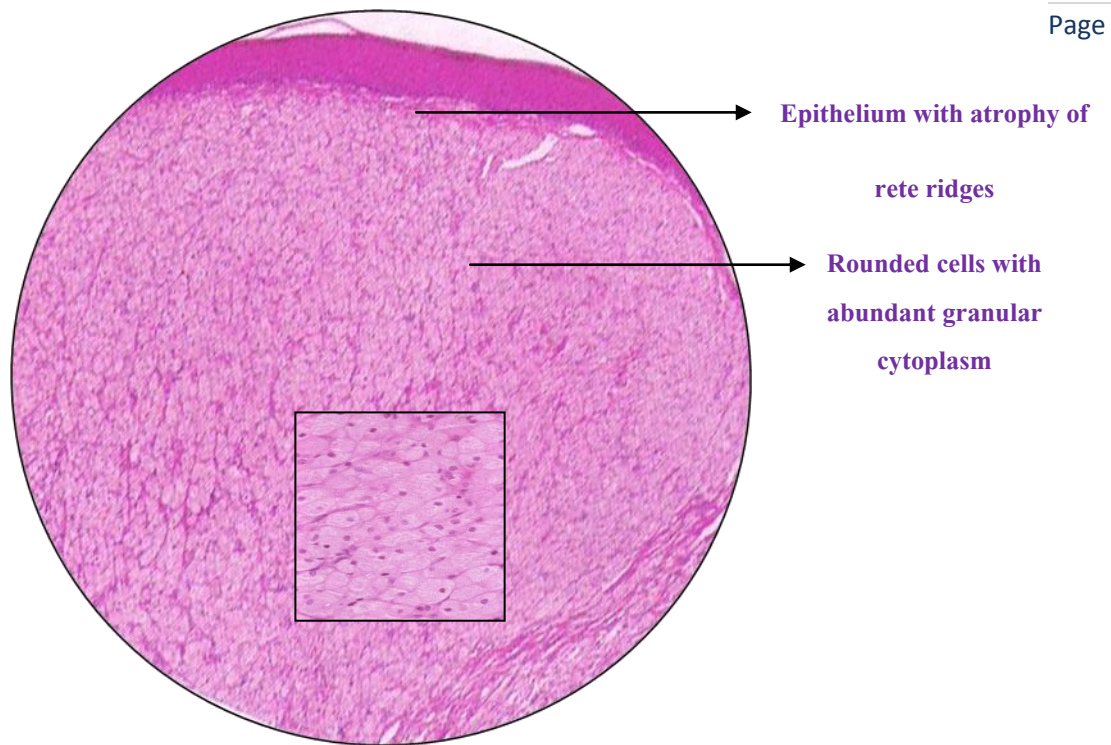
Interstitial connective tissue



**RB16. NEURILEMMOMA**



**RB17. CONGENITAL EPULIS**



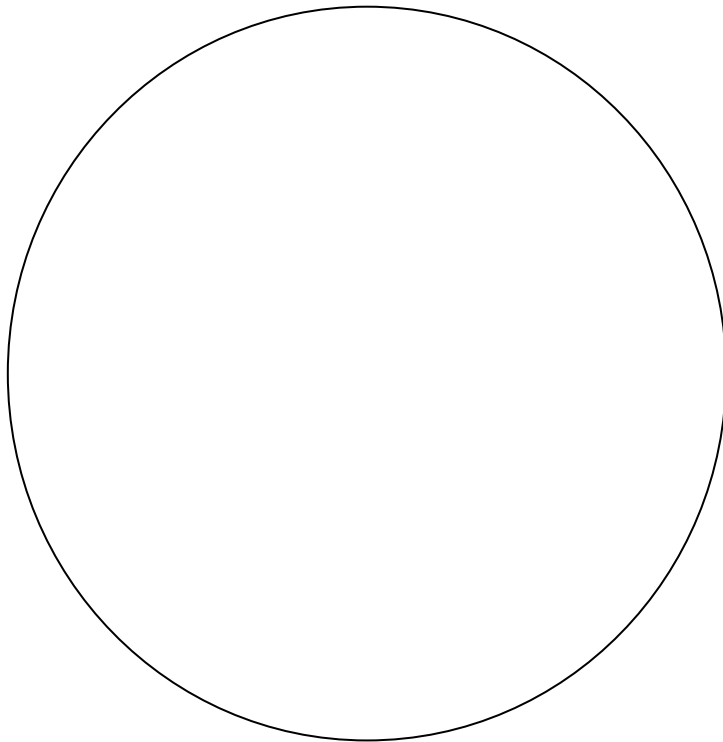
**RB18. VERRUCIFORM XANTHOMA**



Papillary projection  
lined by thin epithelium

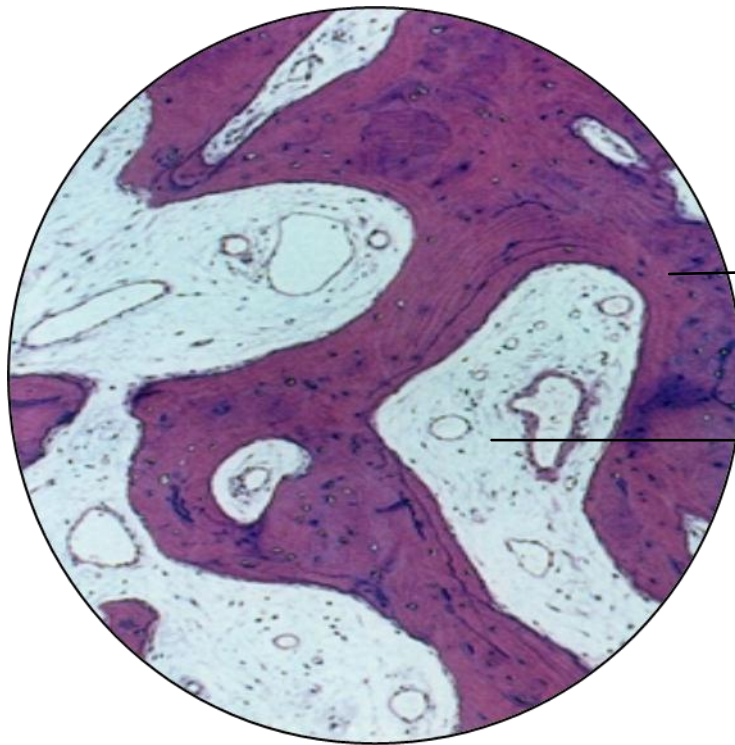
Elongated rete ridges  
Xanthoma cells

(large macrophages  
with foamy cytoplasm)



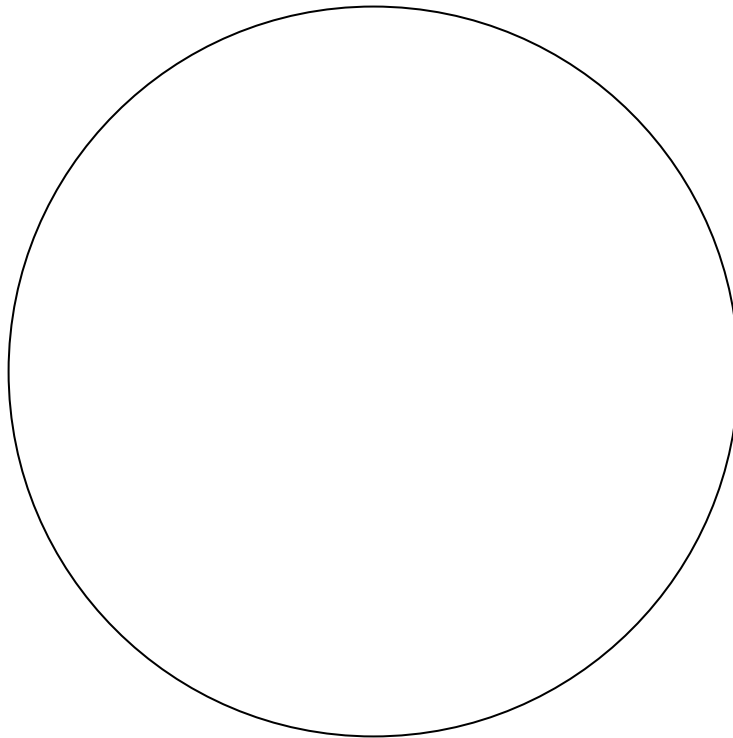


**RB19. CANCELLOUS OSTEOMA**

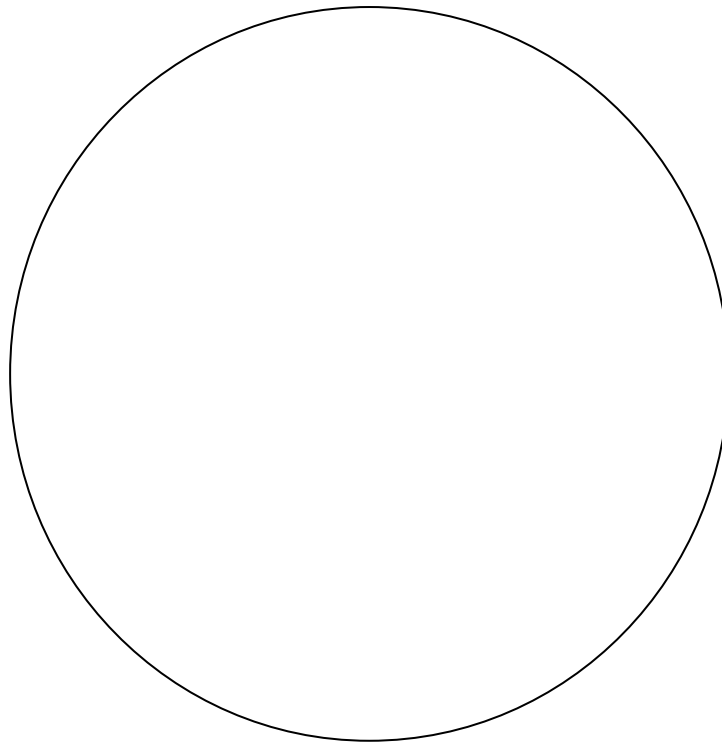
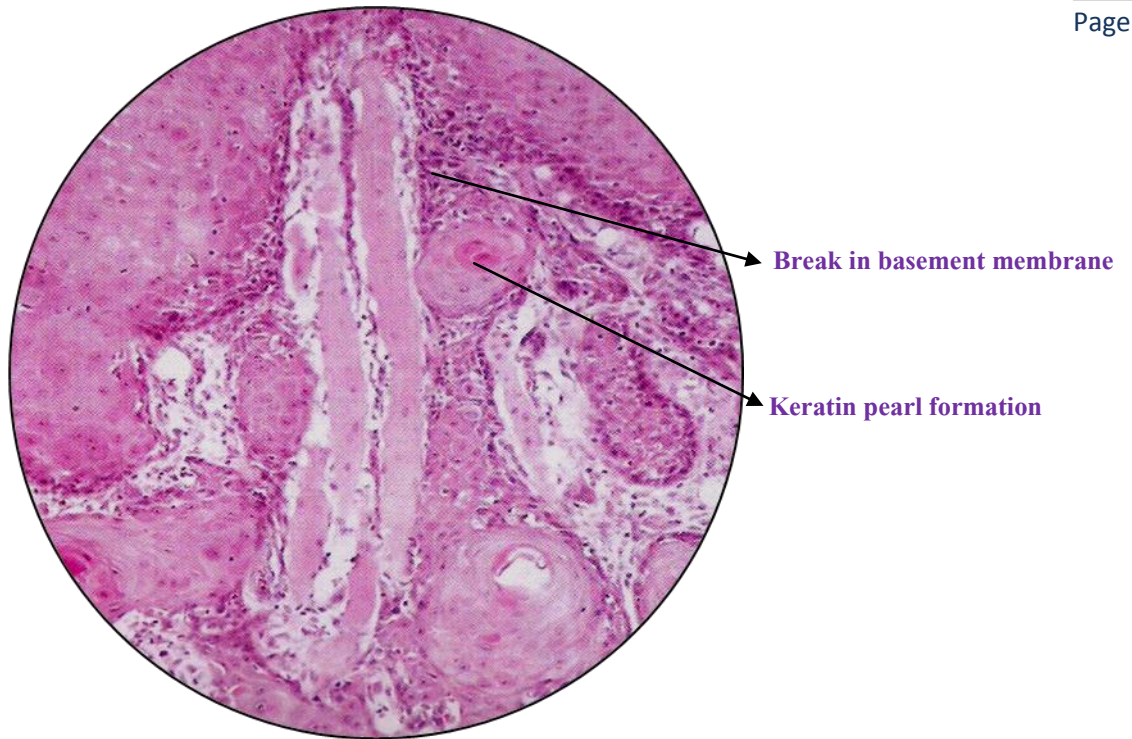


**Bony trabeculae showing lamellae**

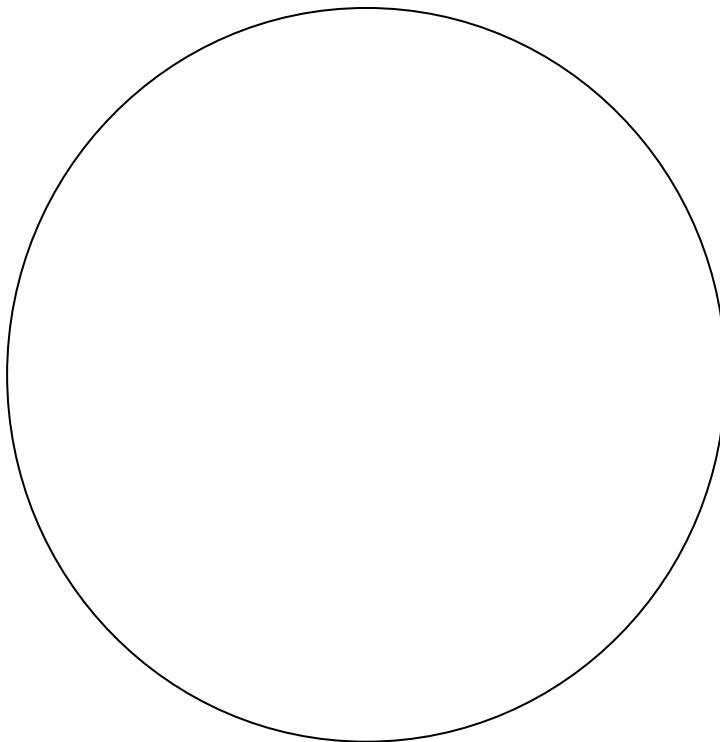
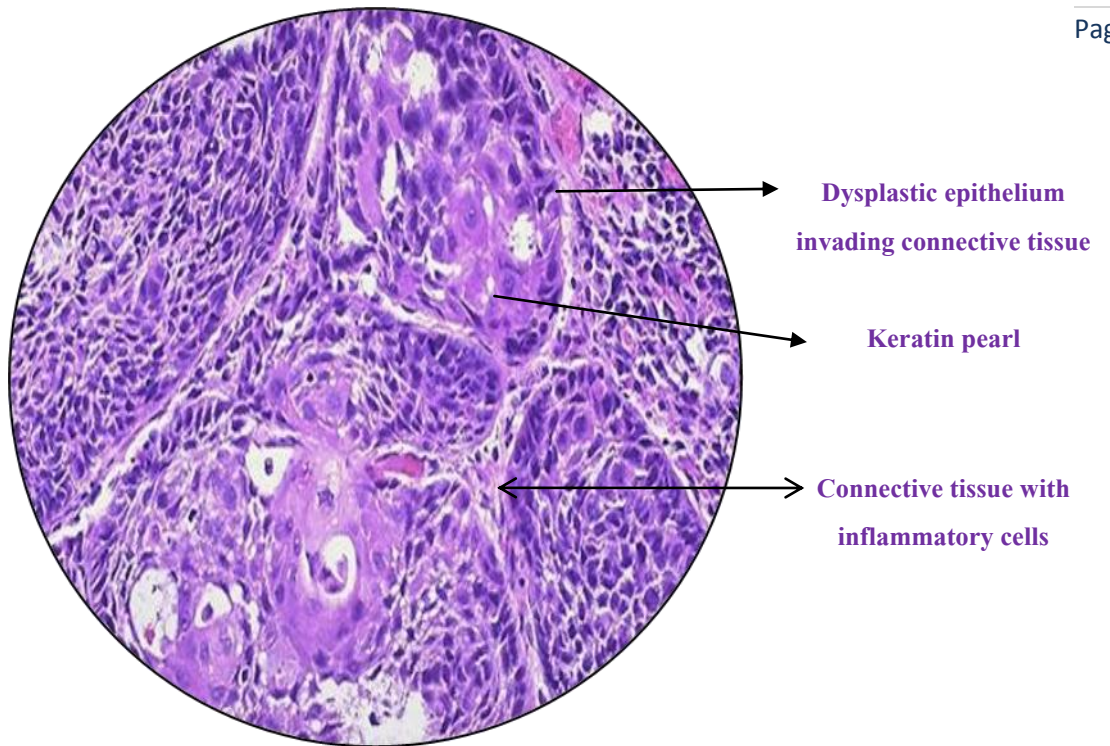
**Marrow spaces representing fibroblast and blood vessels**



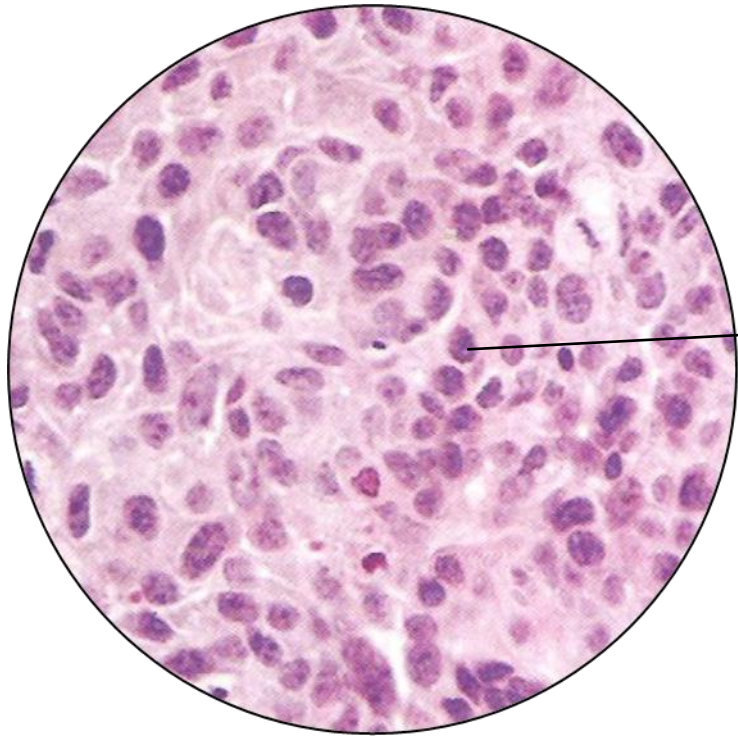
**MT1. WELL DIFFERENTIATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**



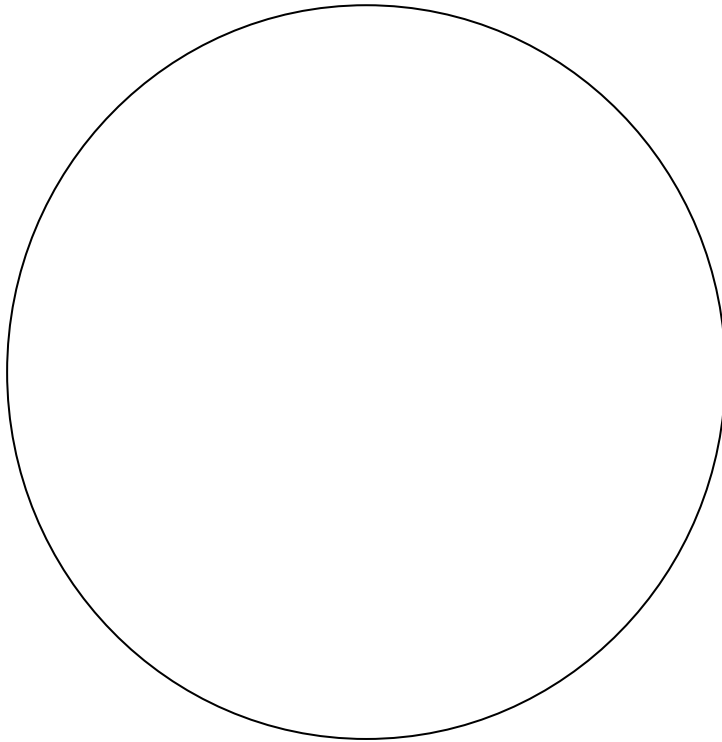
**MT2. MODERATELY DIFFERENTIATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**



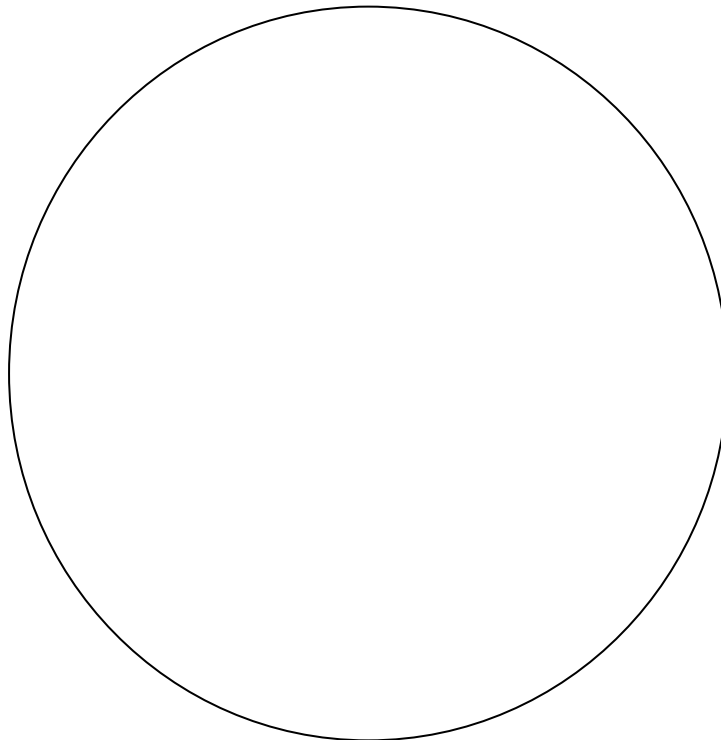
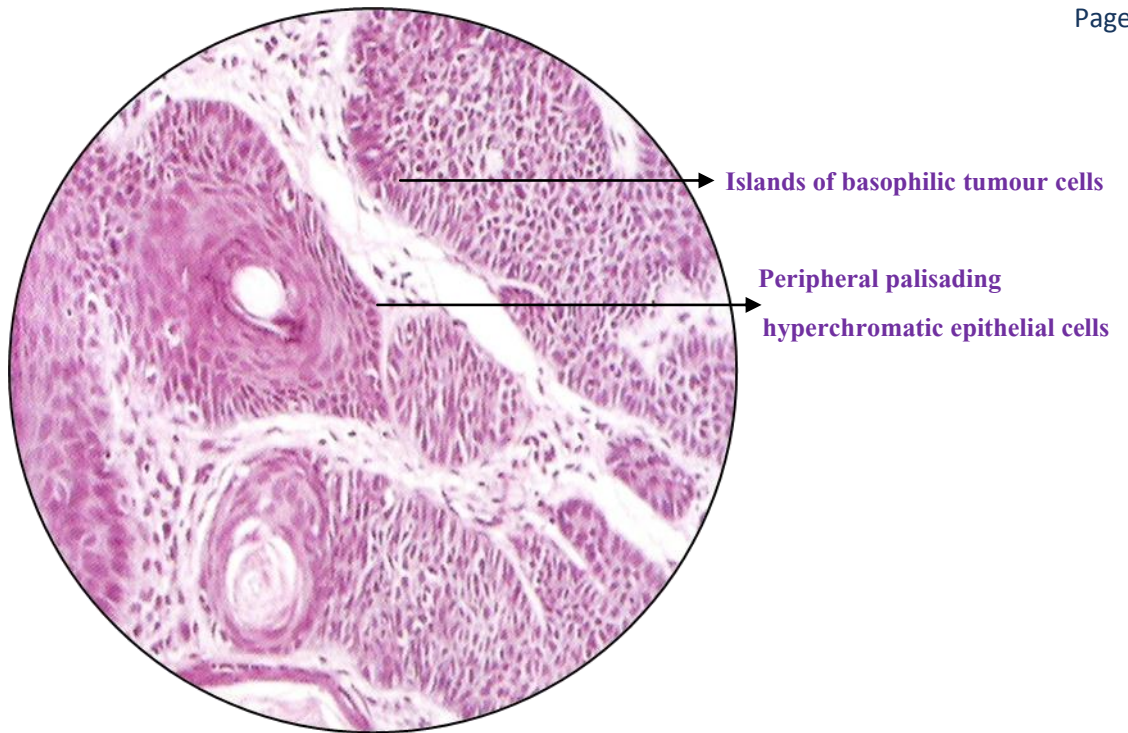
**MT3. POORLY DIFFERENTIATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**



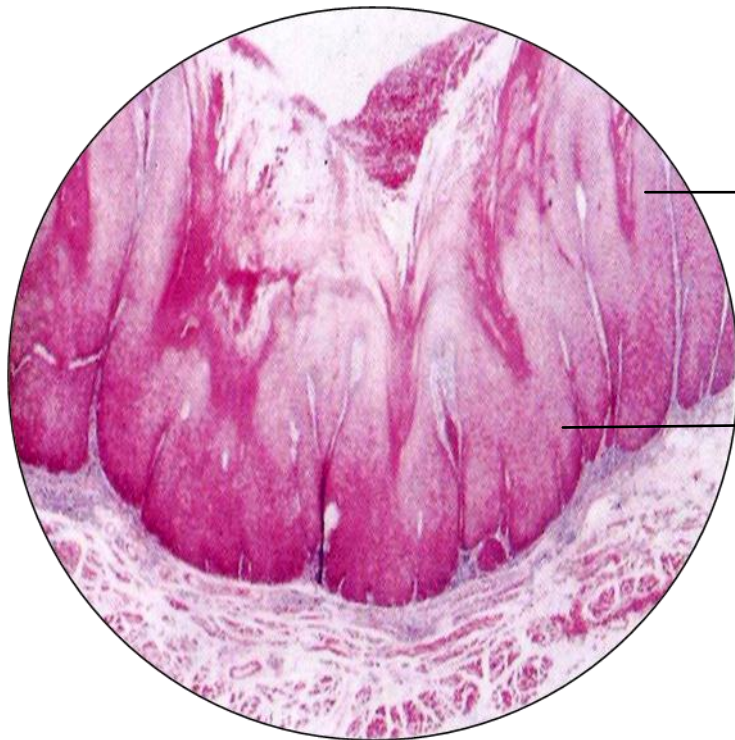
Cellular and nuclear  
Pleomorphism Atypical cells



**MT4. BASAL CELL CARCINOMA**

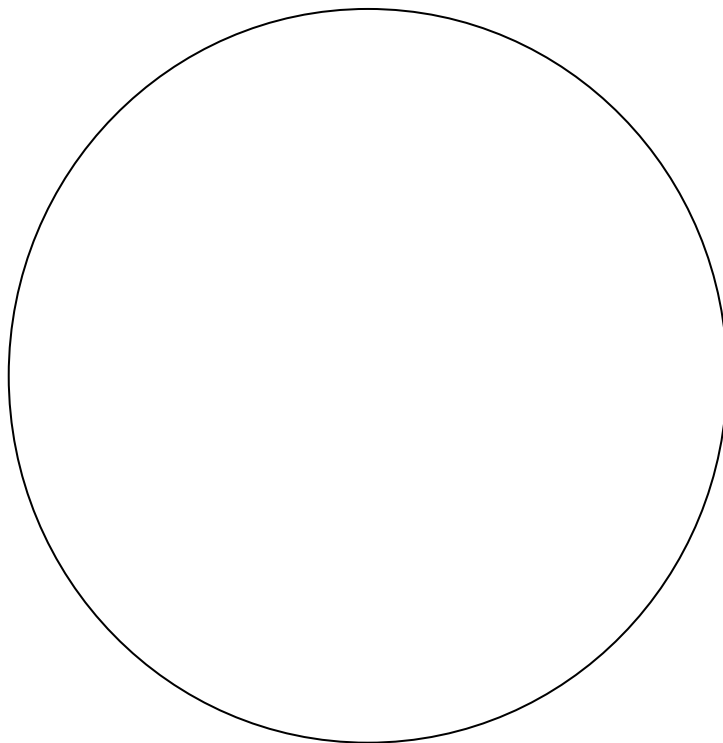


**MT5. VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA**

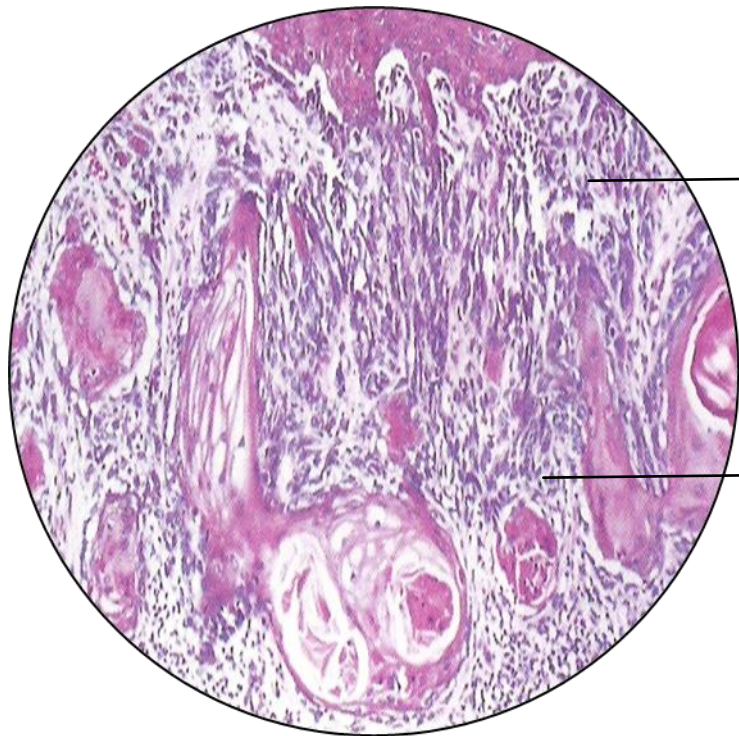


Papillary projection  
lined by thin epithelium

Bulbous and broad shaped  
rete ridges



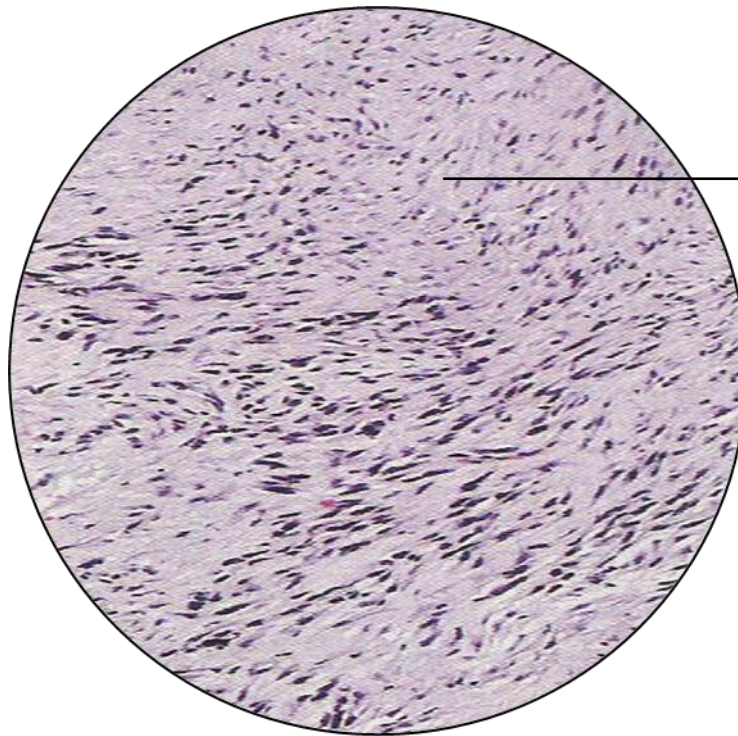
**MT6. MALIGNANT MELANOMA**



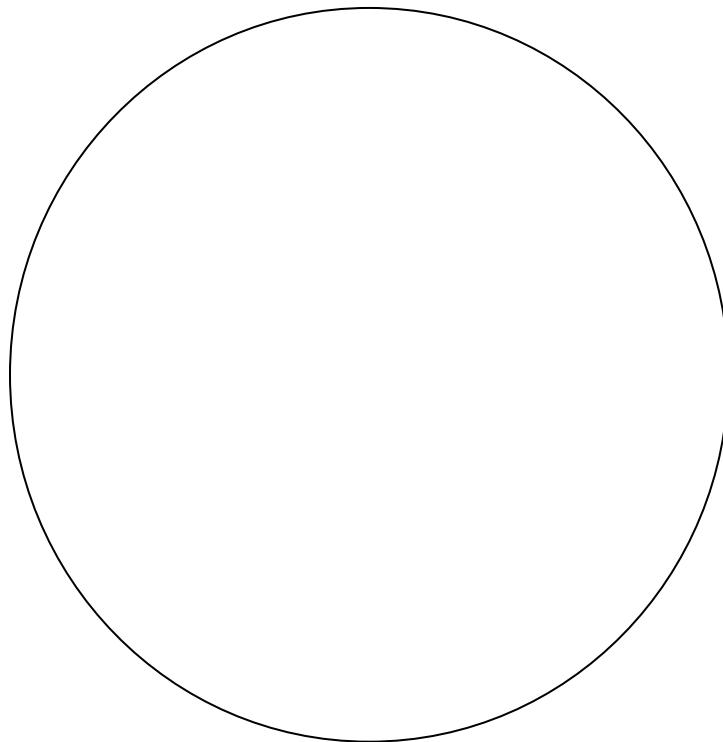
→ Inflammatory cells  
proliferating melanocytes

→ Spindle shaped or  
epitheloid melanoma cells

**MT7. FIBROSARCOMA**

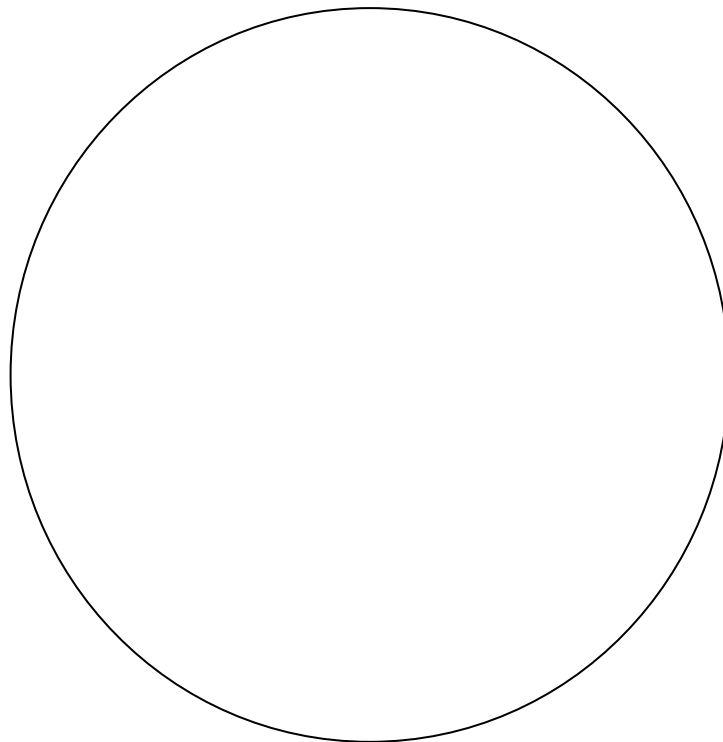
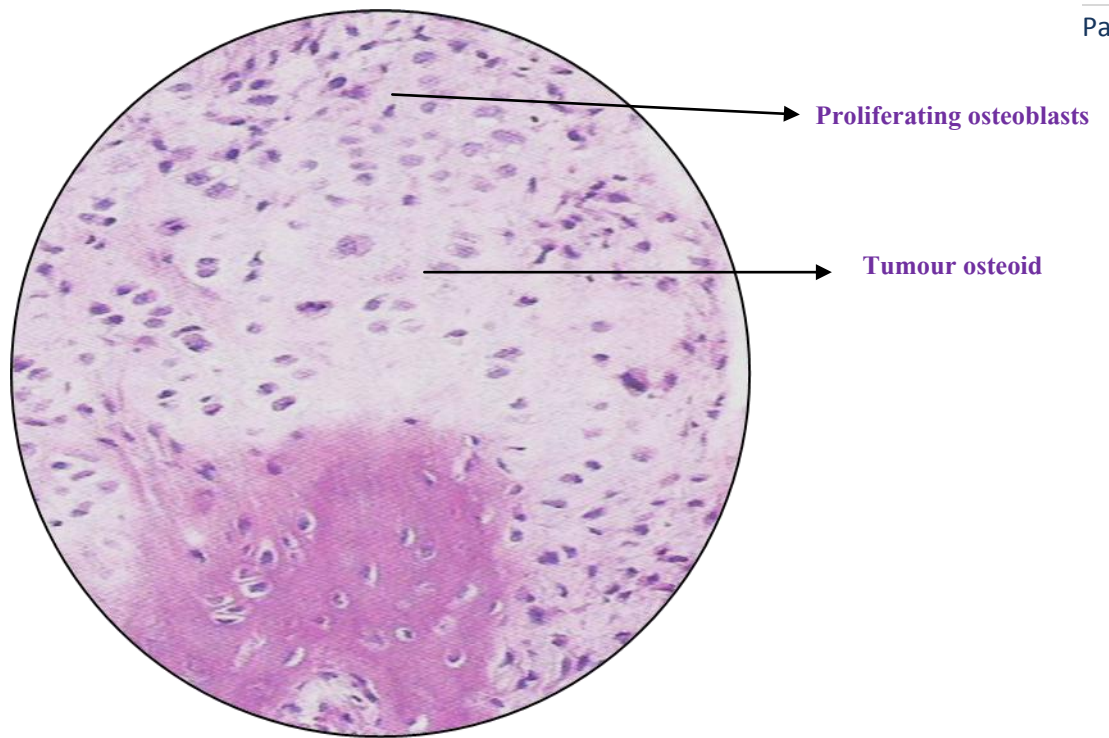


→ Cellular mass of spindle  
shaped cells showing mild  
hypermorphism herring bone  
pattern

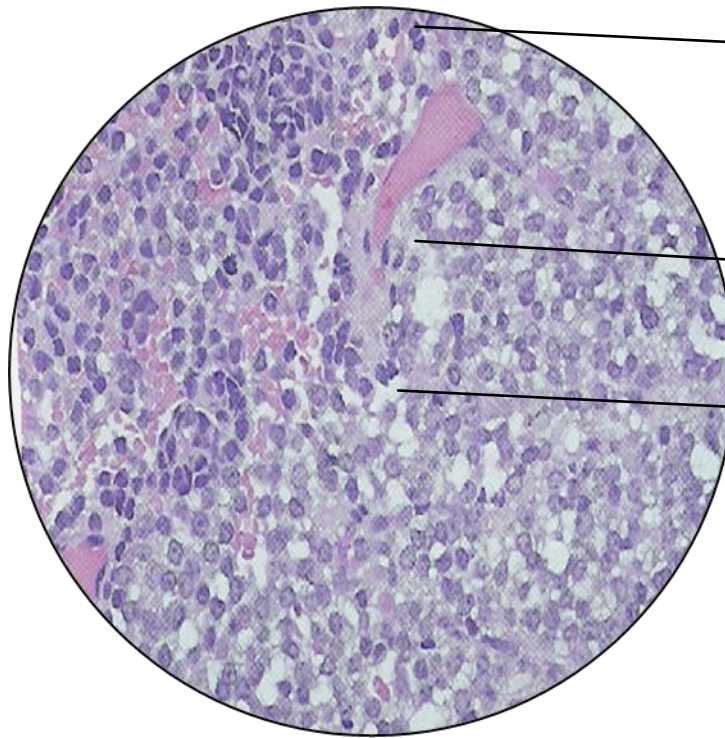




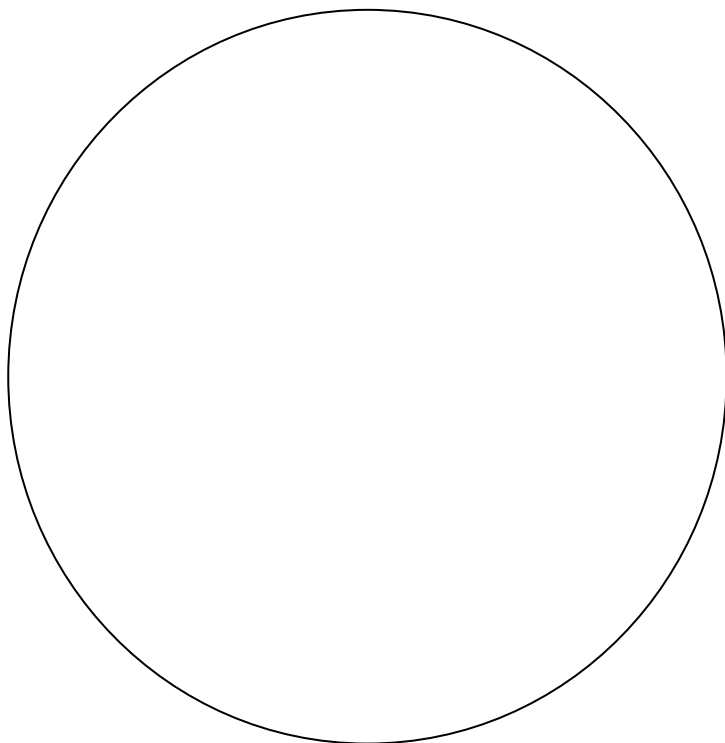
MT8. OSTEOSARCOMA



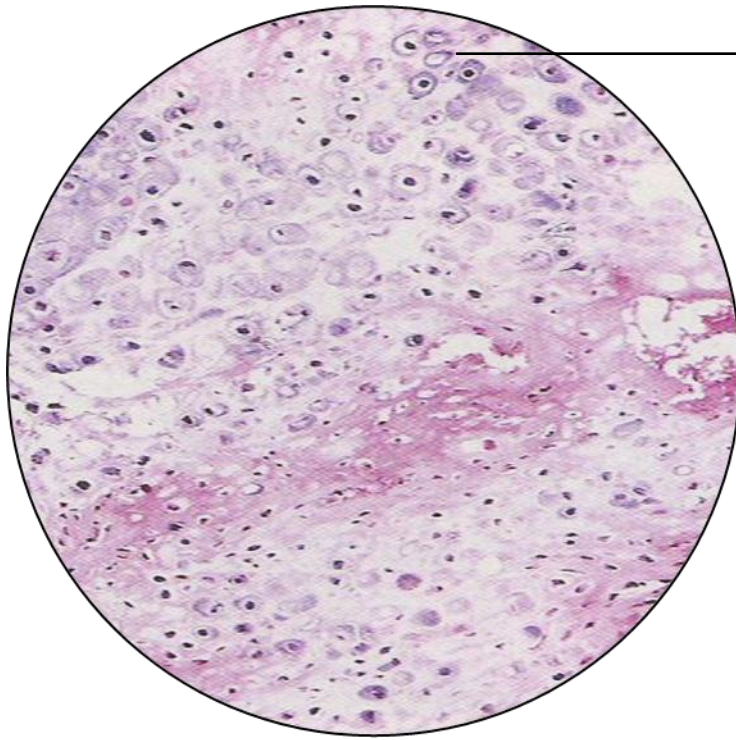
**MT9. EWING'S SARCOMA**



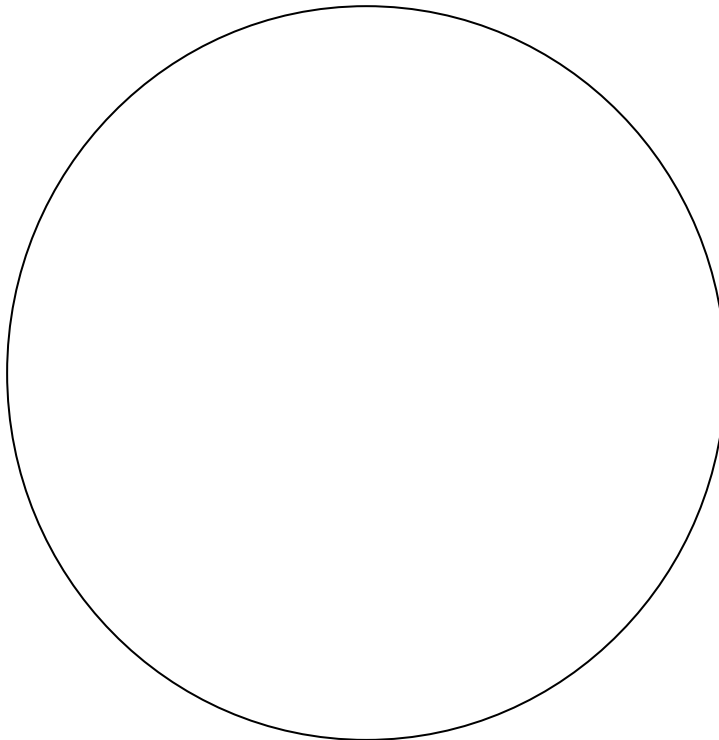
- **Fibrous components**  
with area  
of haemorrhage
- **Uniform closely packed**  
round cells
- **Large atypical cells**  
Cells with indistinct  
cytoplasmic border and  
distinct nuclei borders



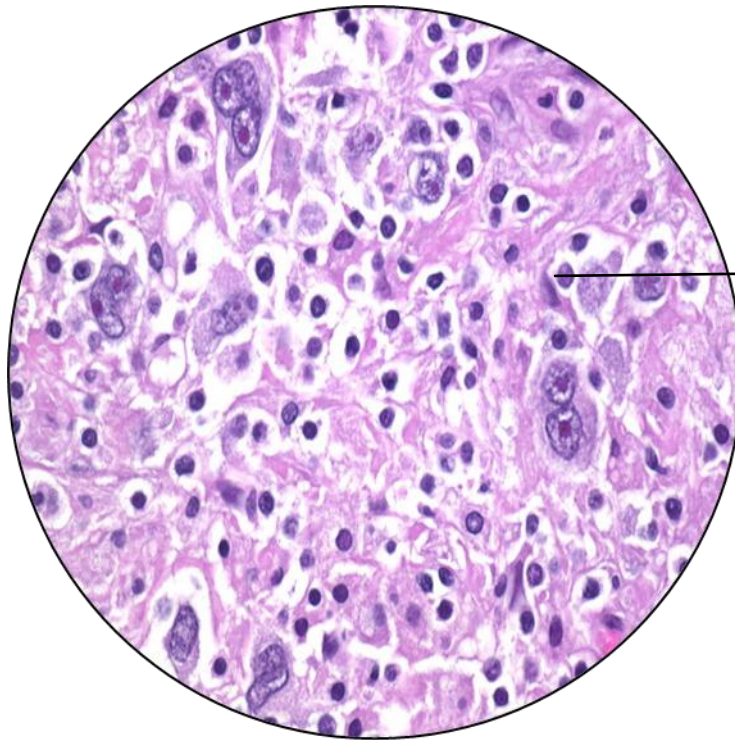
**MT10. CHONDROSARCOMA**



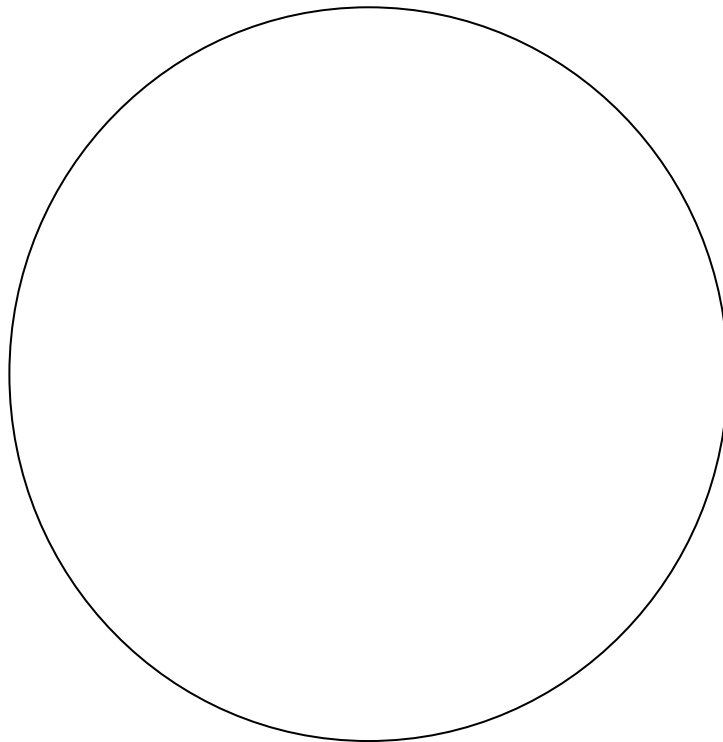
**Chondrocytes**  
**Sheet of small**  
**basophilic cells**  
**with focal areas of**  
**cartilagenous differentiation**



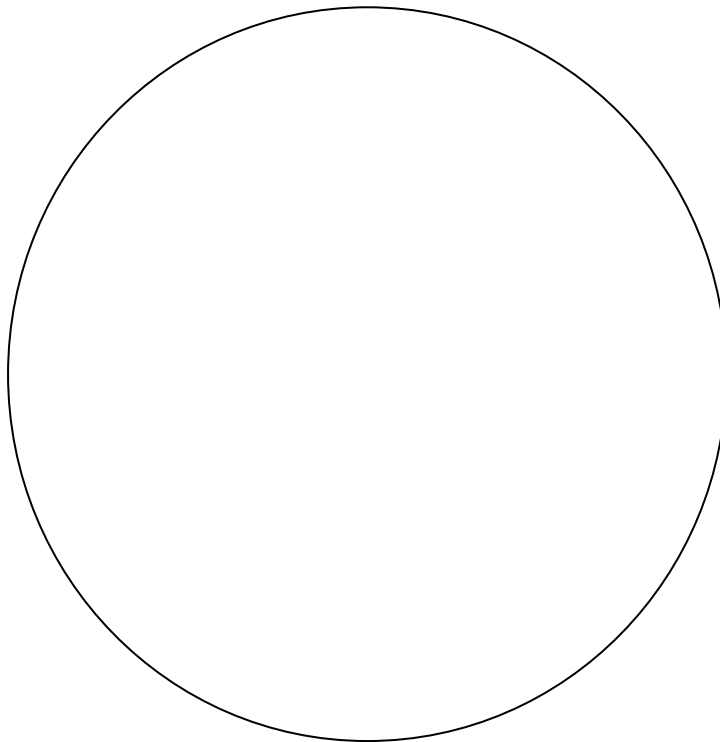
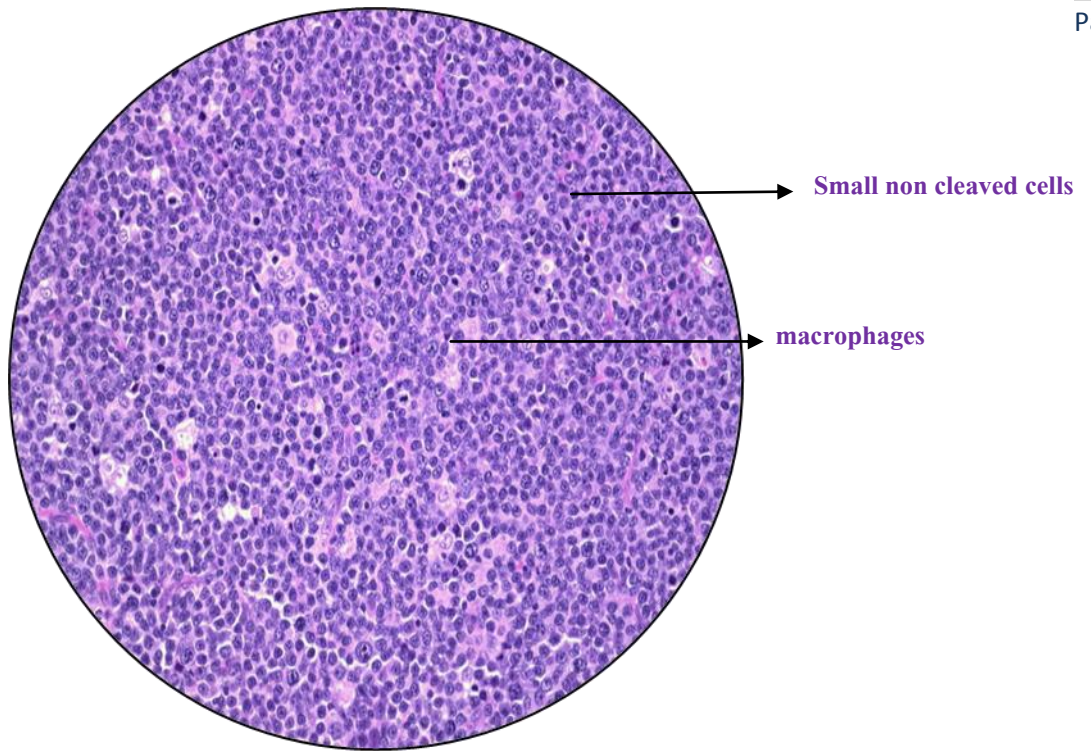
**MT11. HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA**



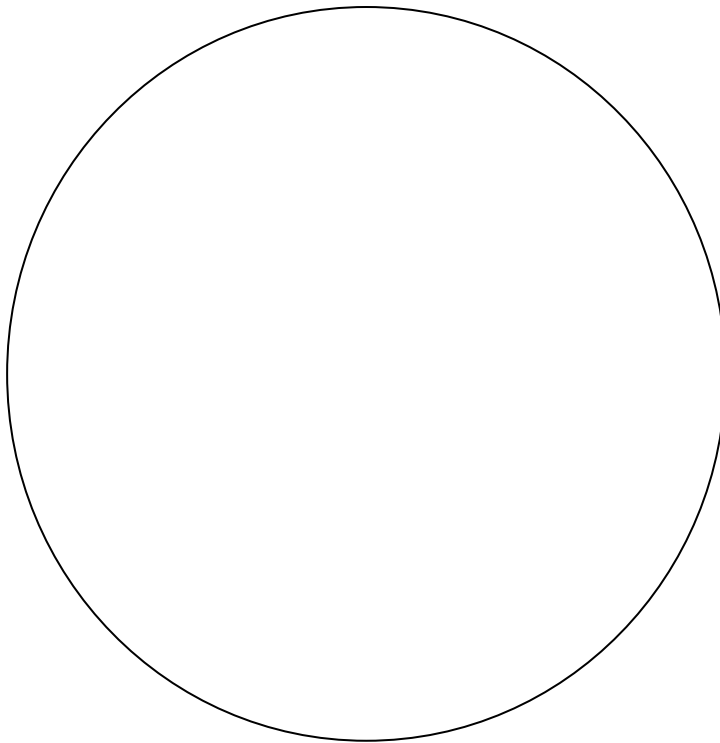
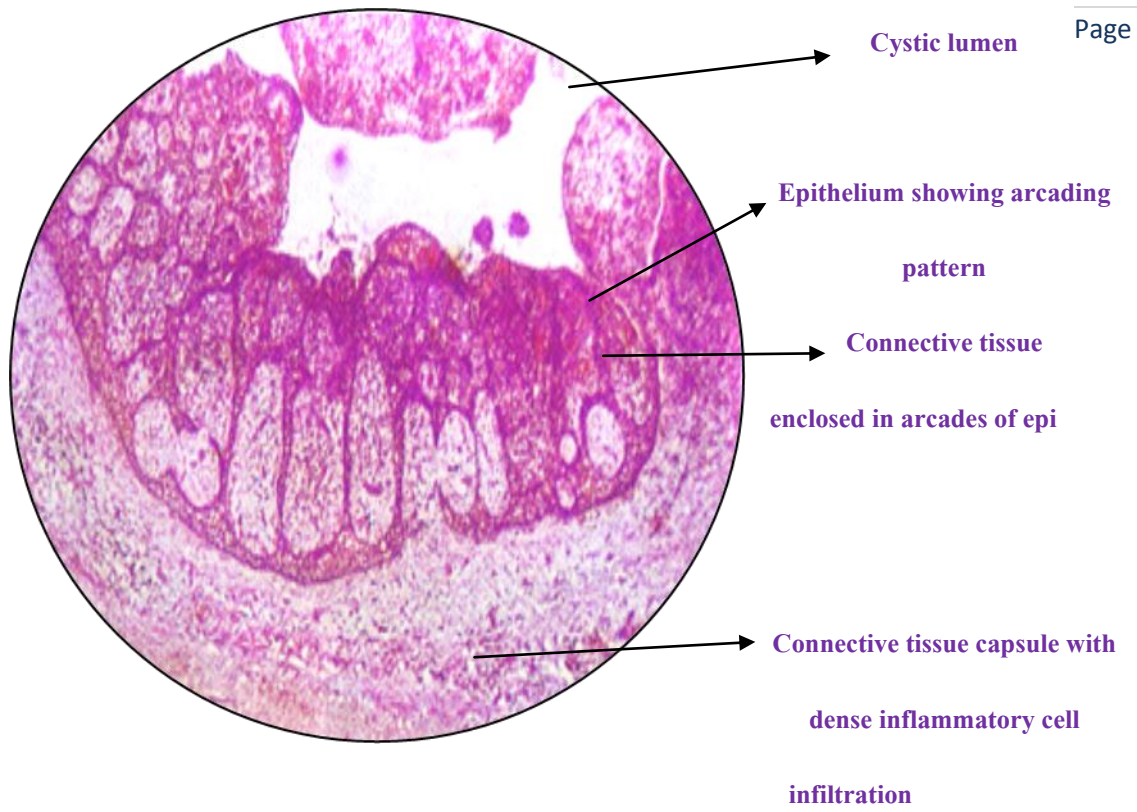
Reed Sternberg cells



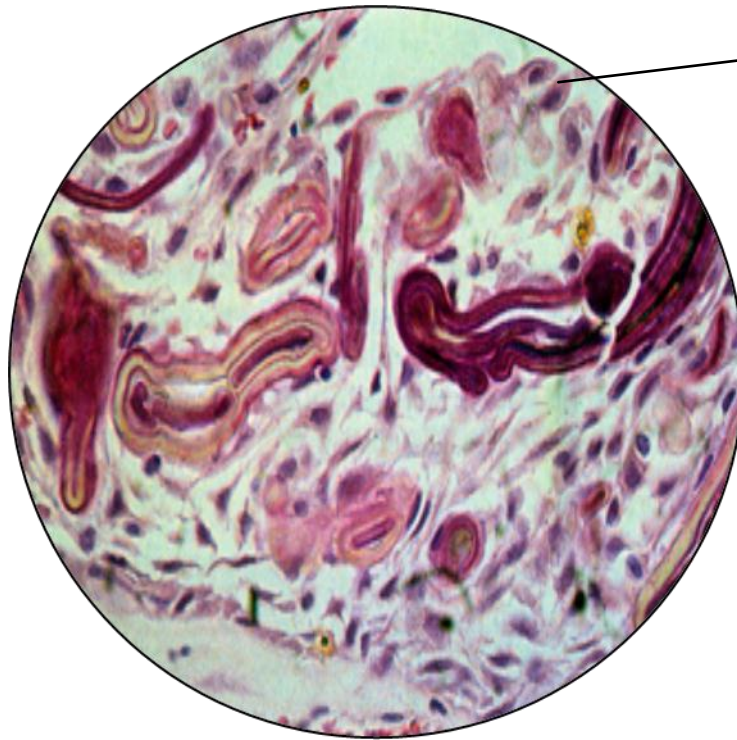
**MT12. BURKITT'S LYMPHOMA**



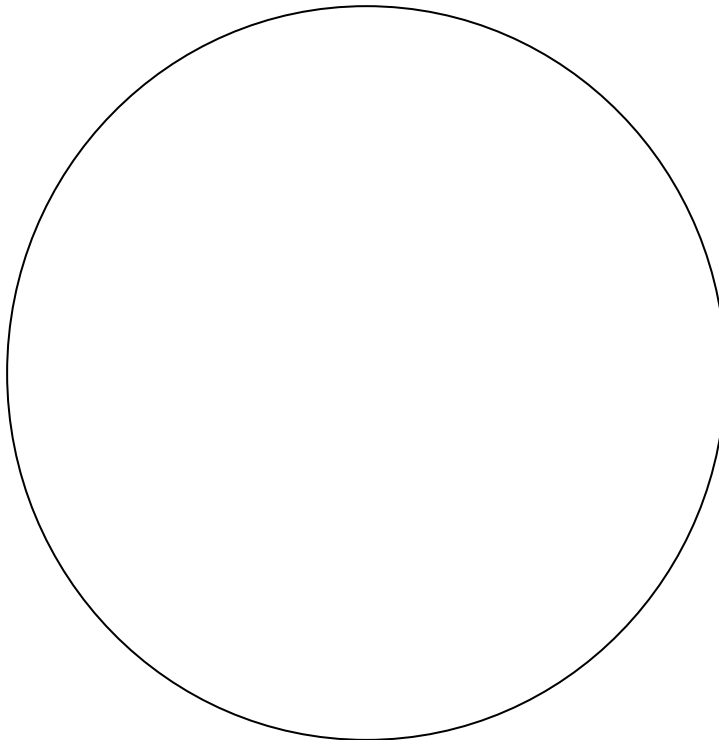
CYL. RADICULAR CYST



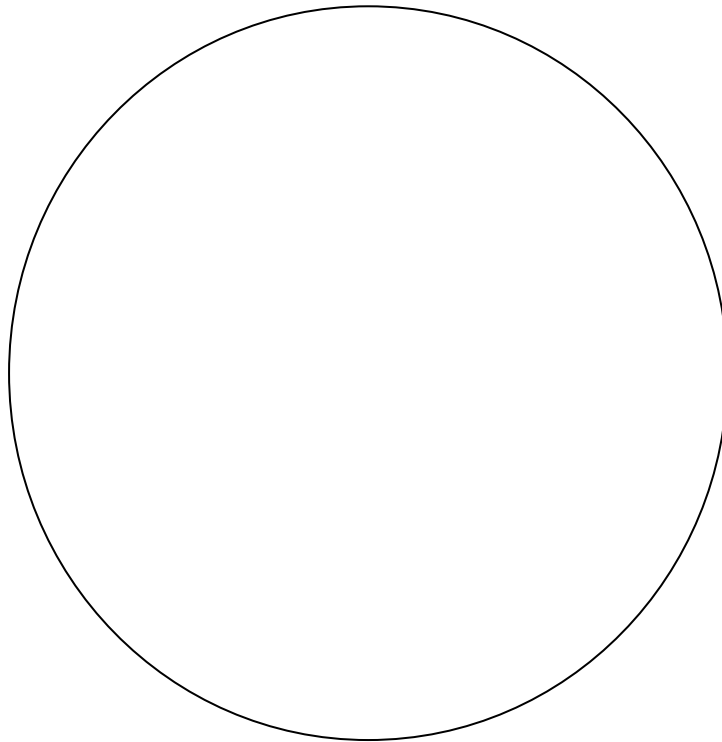
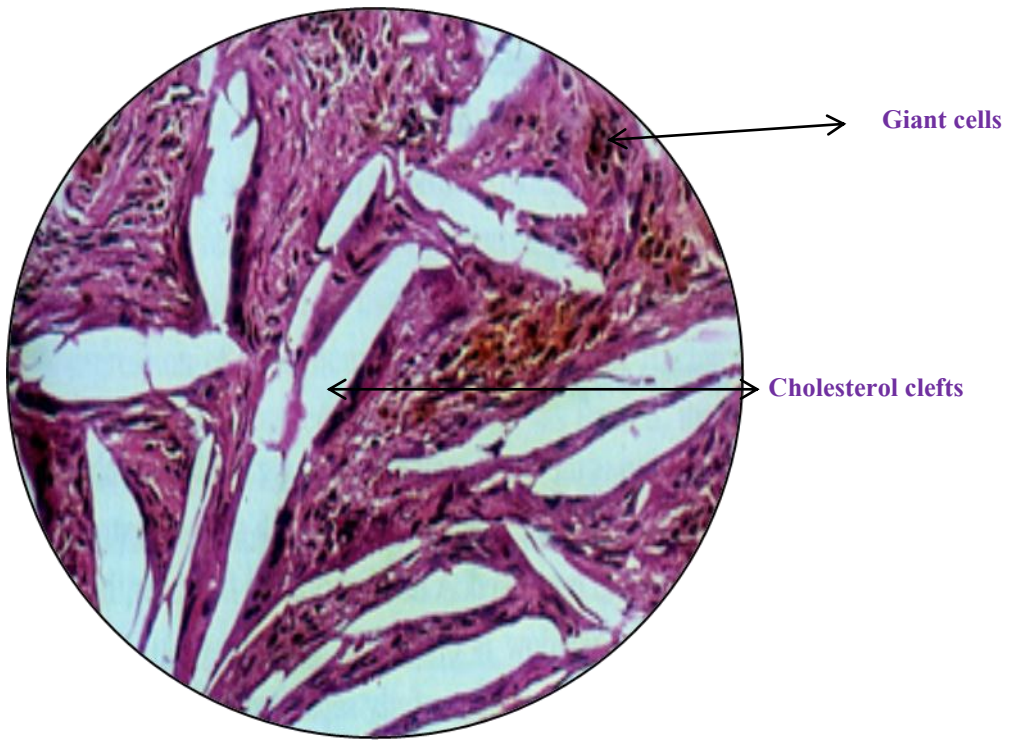
CY2. RUSHTON BODIES



Tiny linear or arc  
shaped bodies,

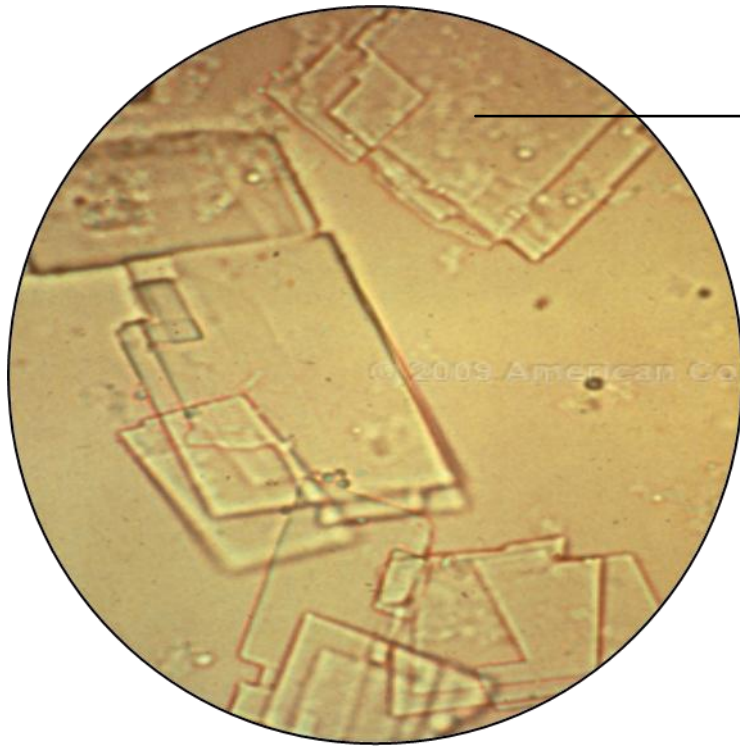


**CY3. CHOLESTEROL CLEFTS**

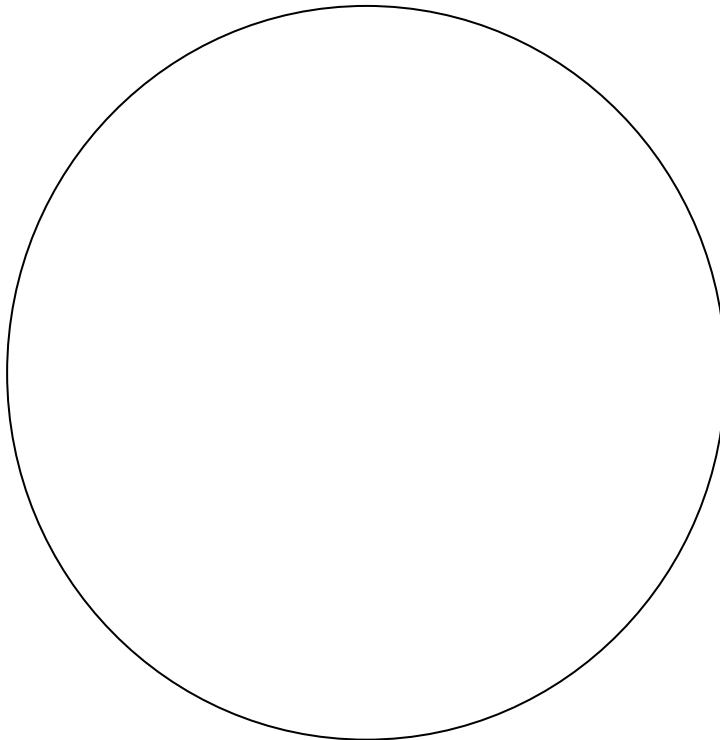




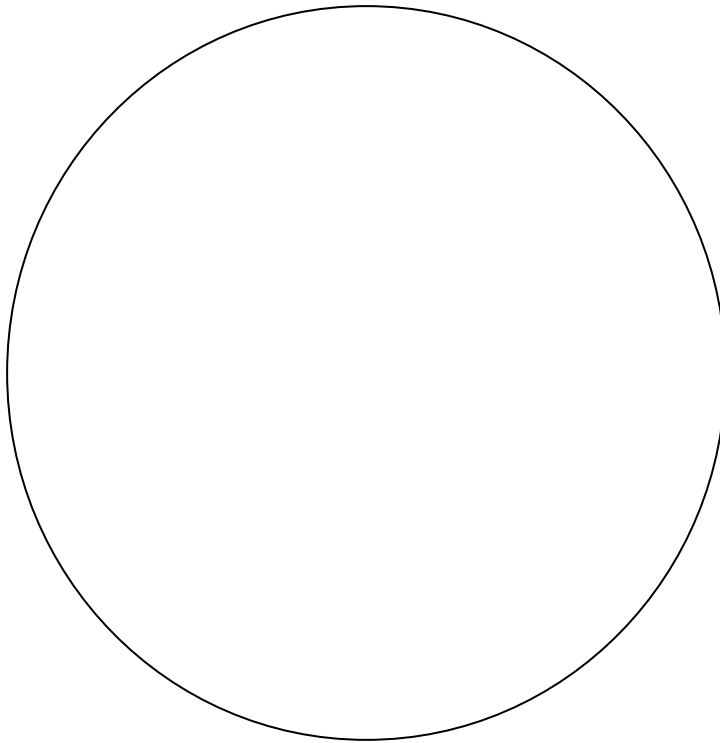
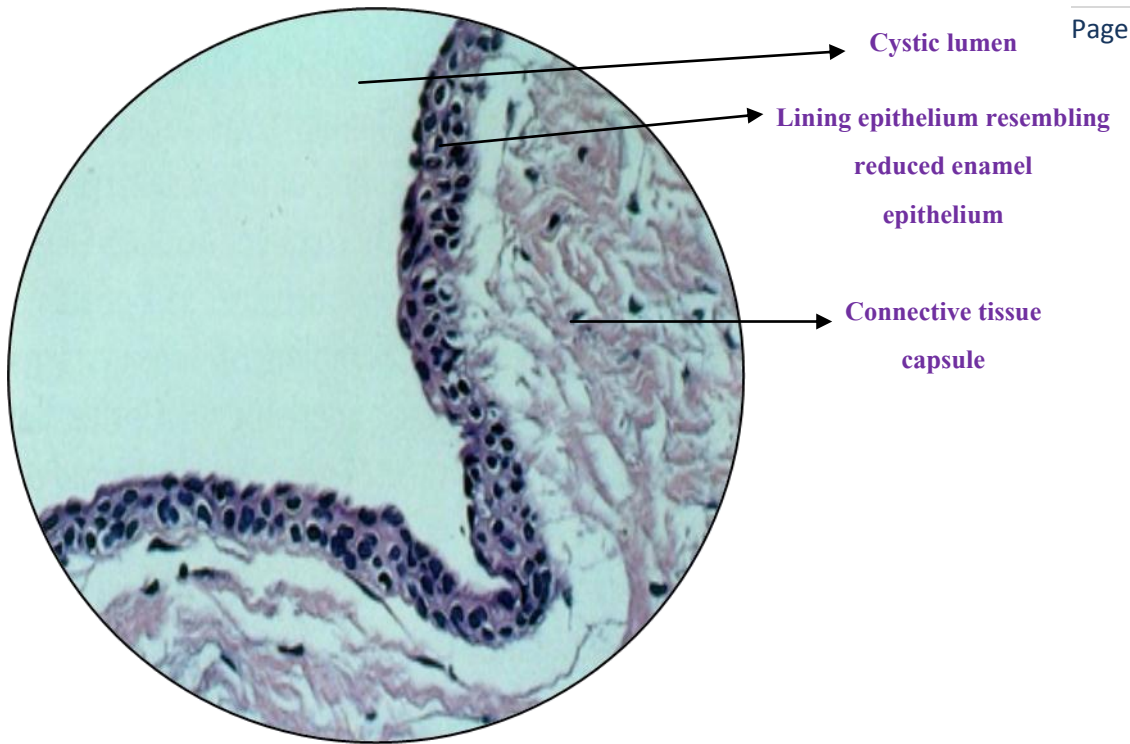
CY4. CHOLESTEROL CRYSTALS



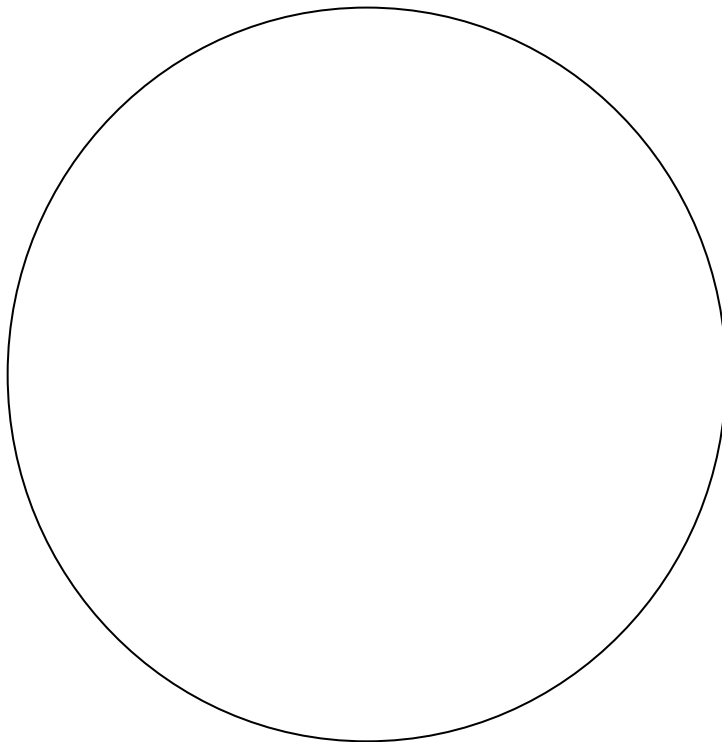
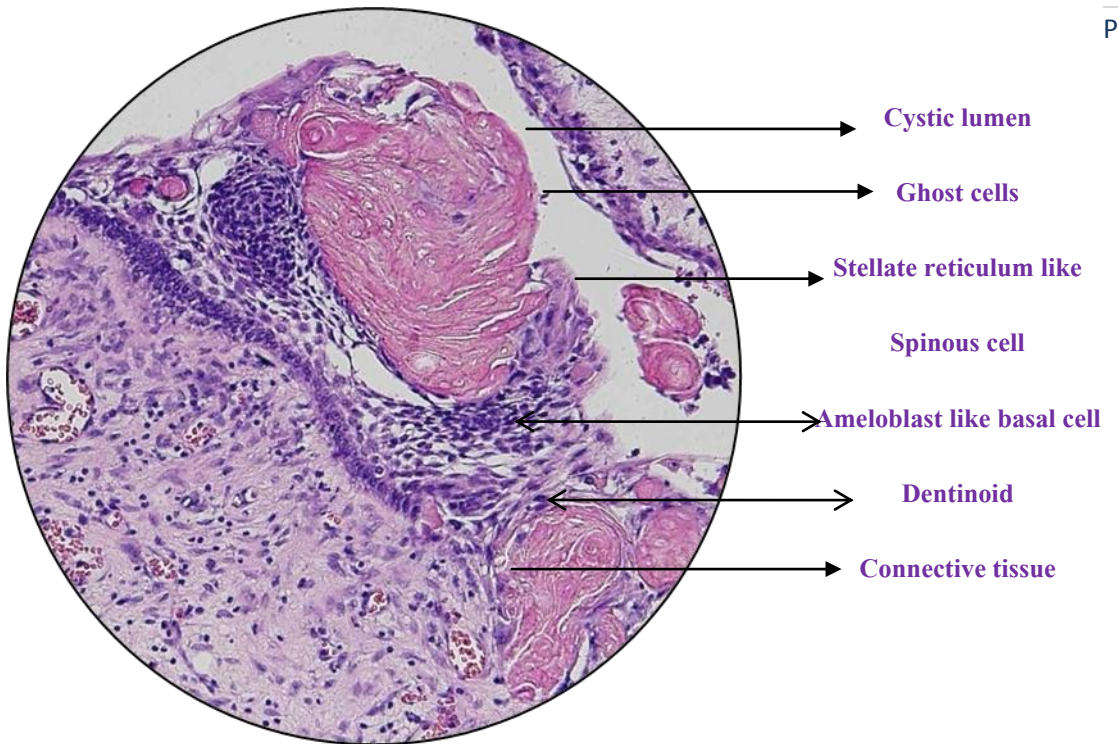
**Rectangular shape with  
notched  
corner is characteristic**



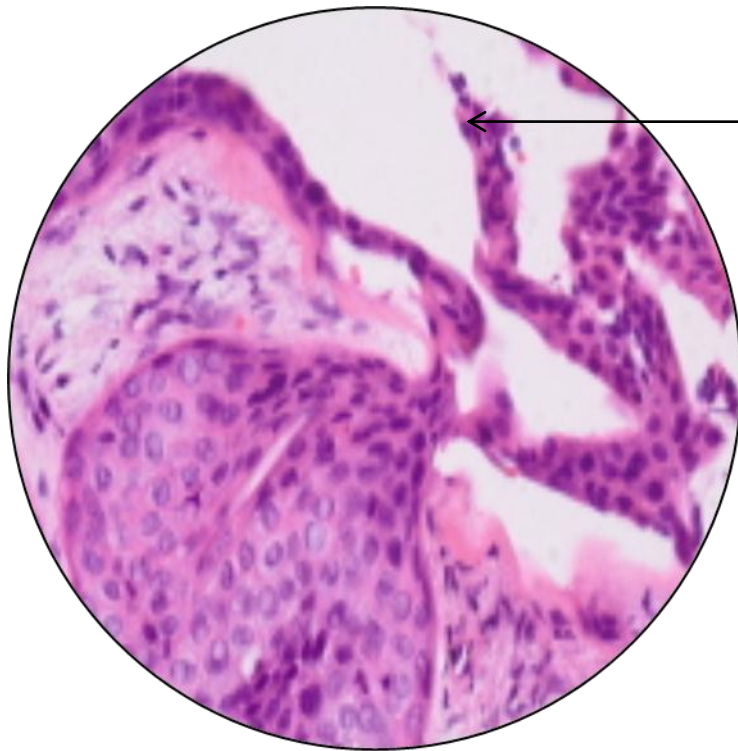
**CY5. DENTIGEROUS CYST**



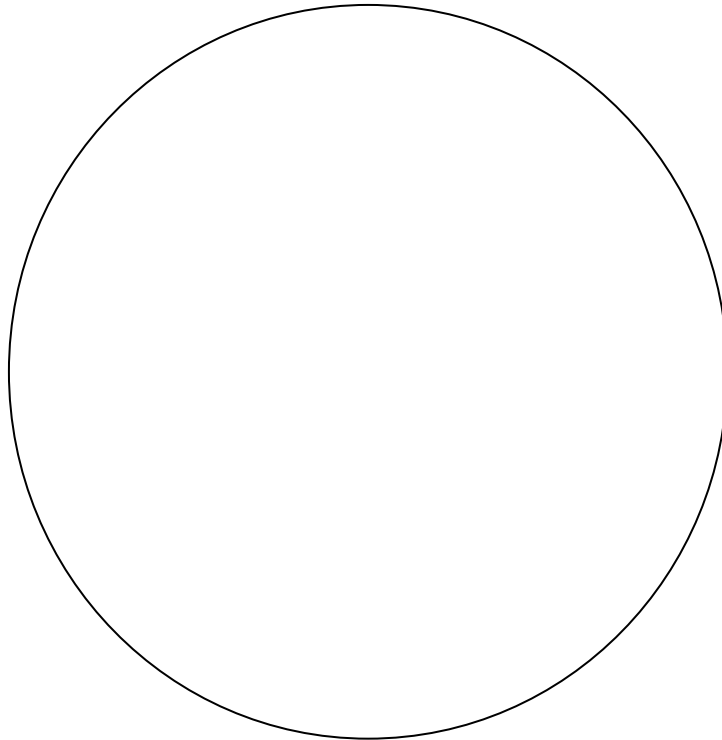
**CY6. CALCIFYING ODONTOGENIC CYST**



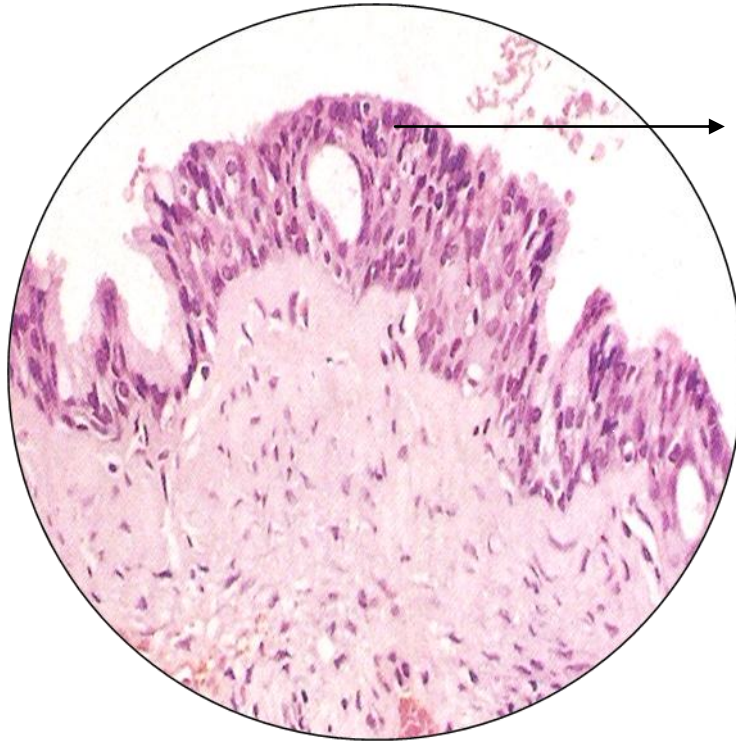
**CY7. LATERAL PERIODONTAL CYST**



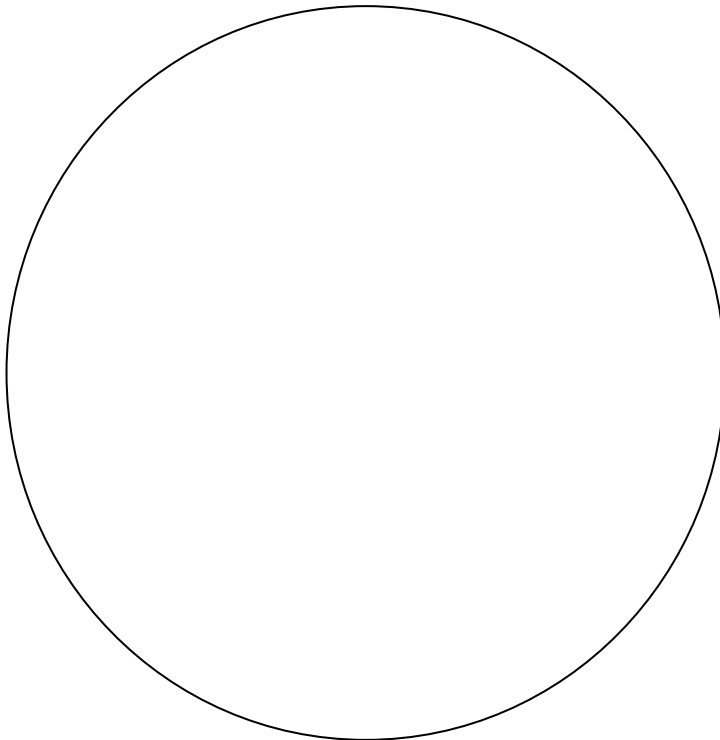
← Thin epithelial lining  
with focal nodular thickenings →



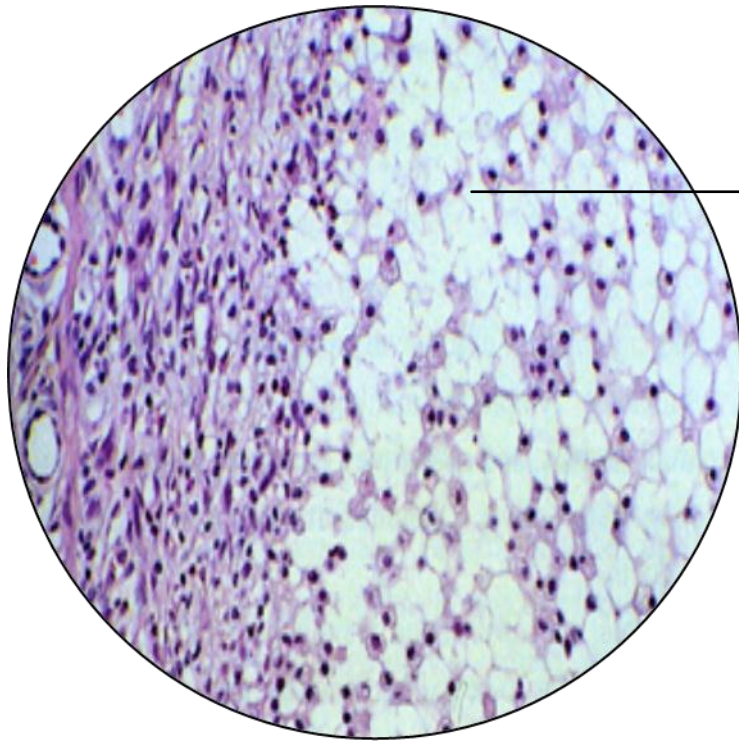
**CY8. GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST**



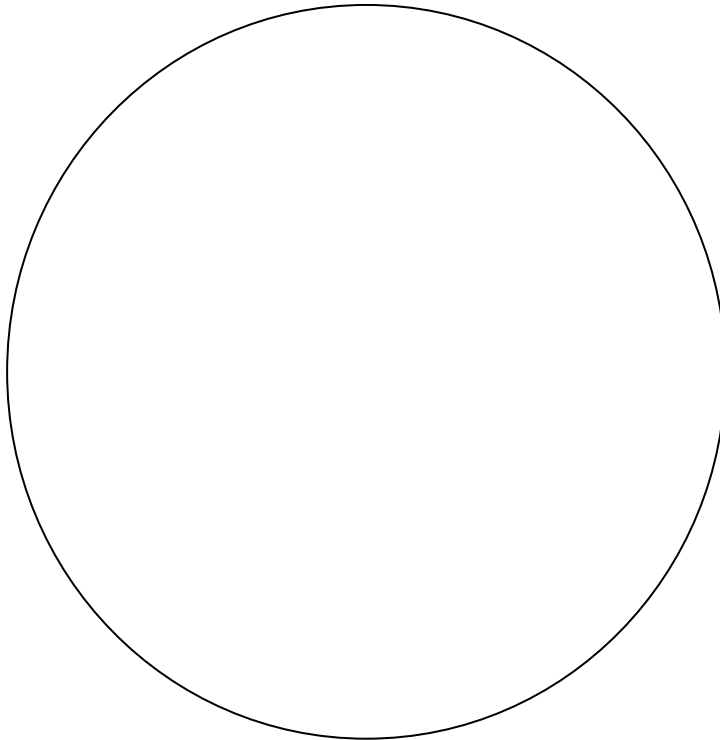
**Stratified squamous  
epithelium exhibits  
surface columnar cells  
with cilia**



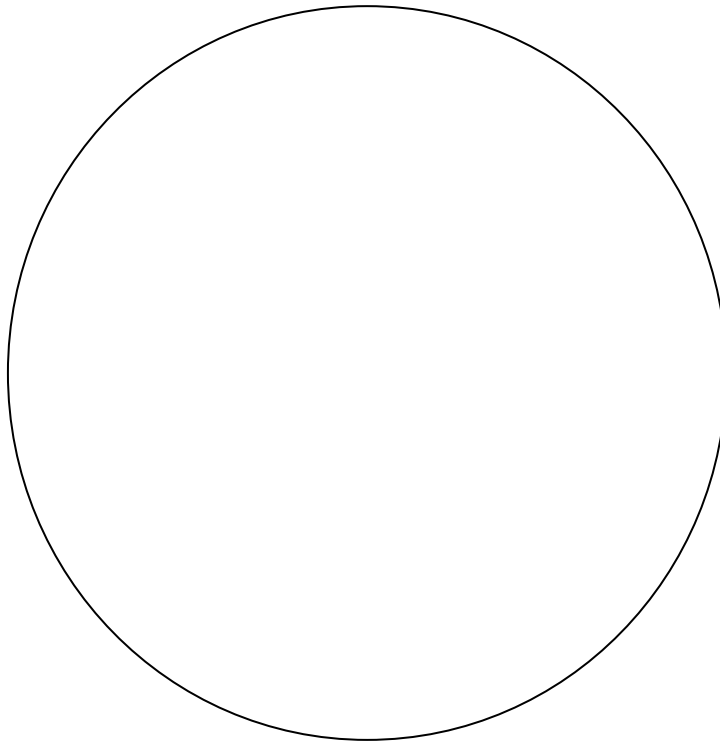
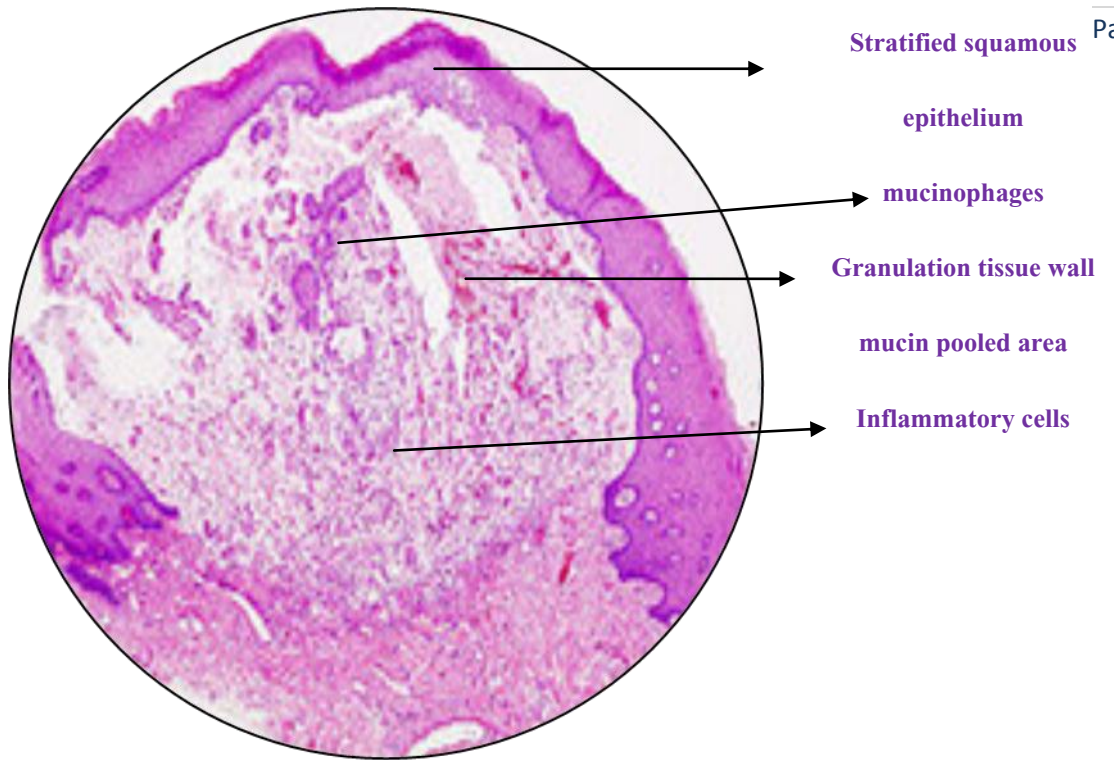
**CY9. MUCOUS RETENTION CYST**



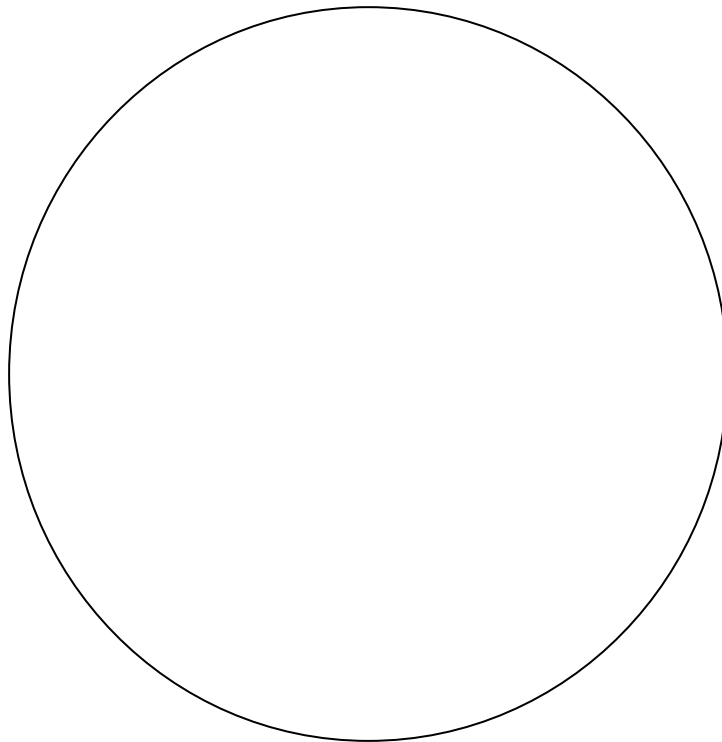
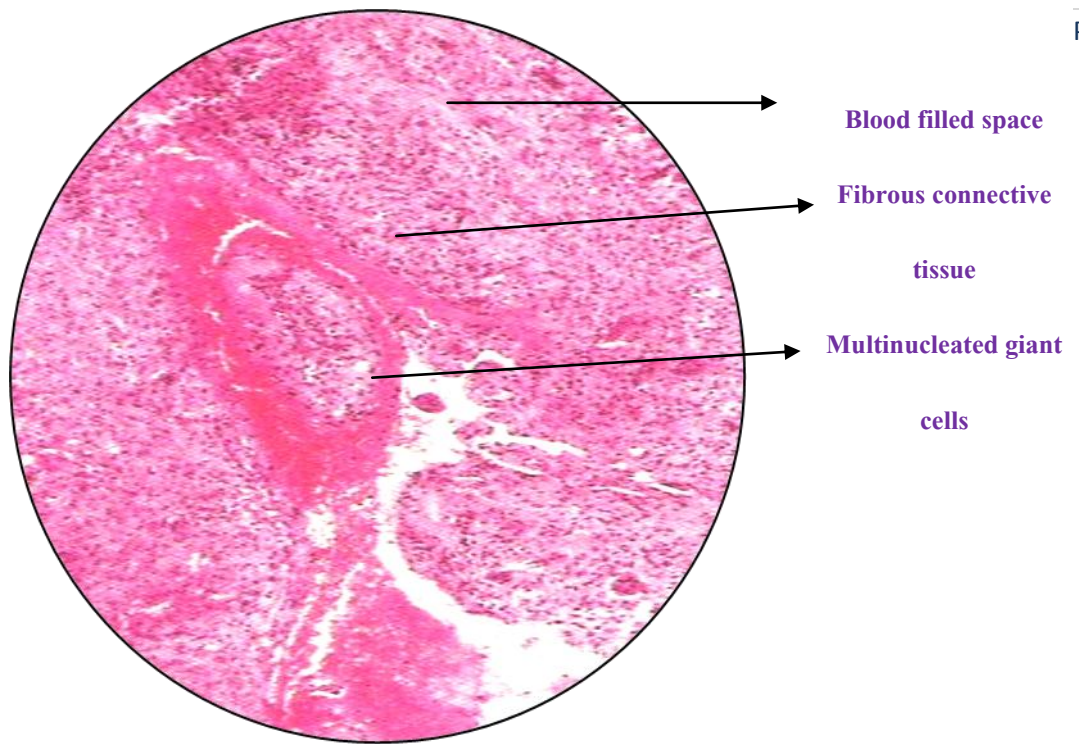
→ Mucin producing cells



**CY10. MUCOUS EXTRAVASATION CYST**

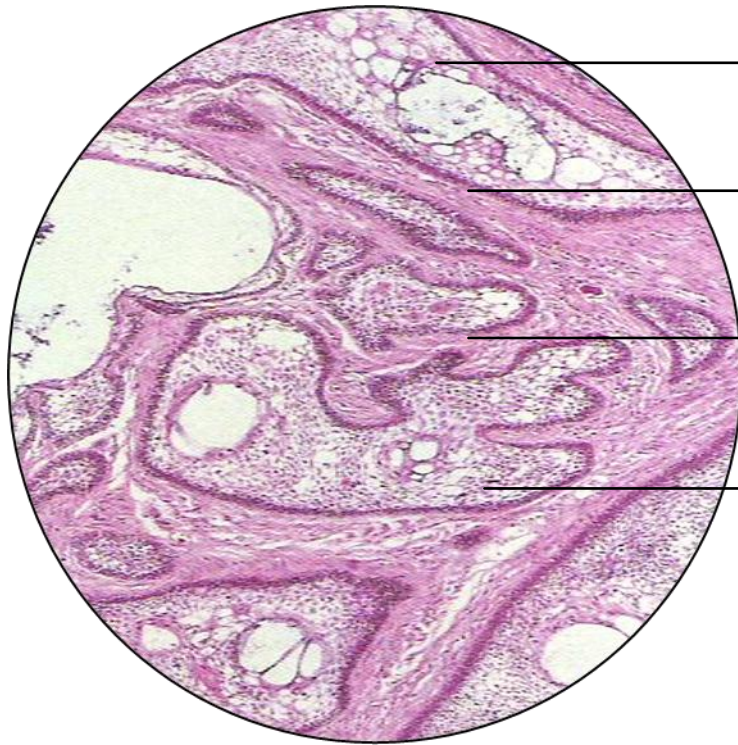


**CY11. ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST**

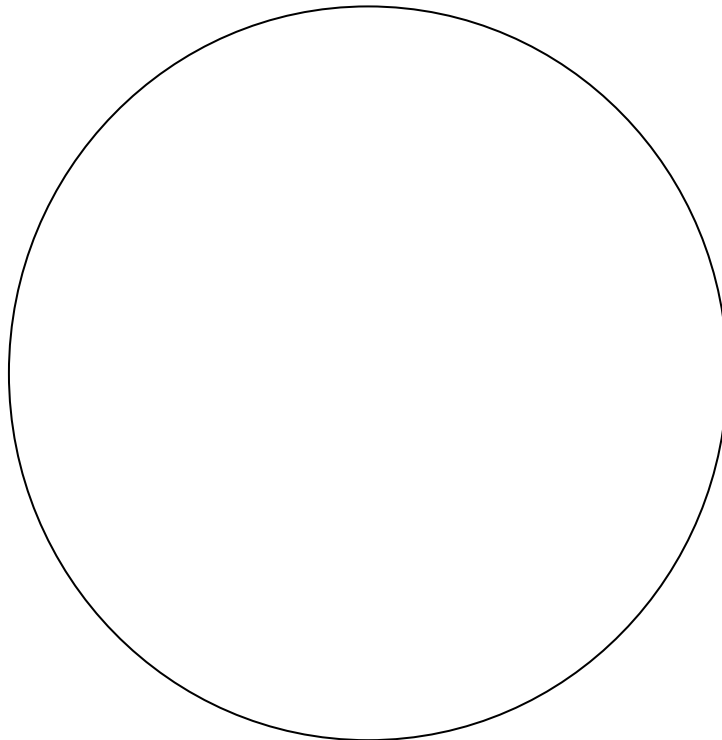




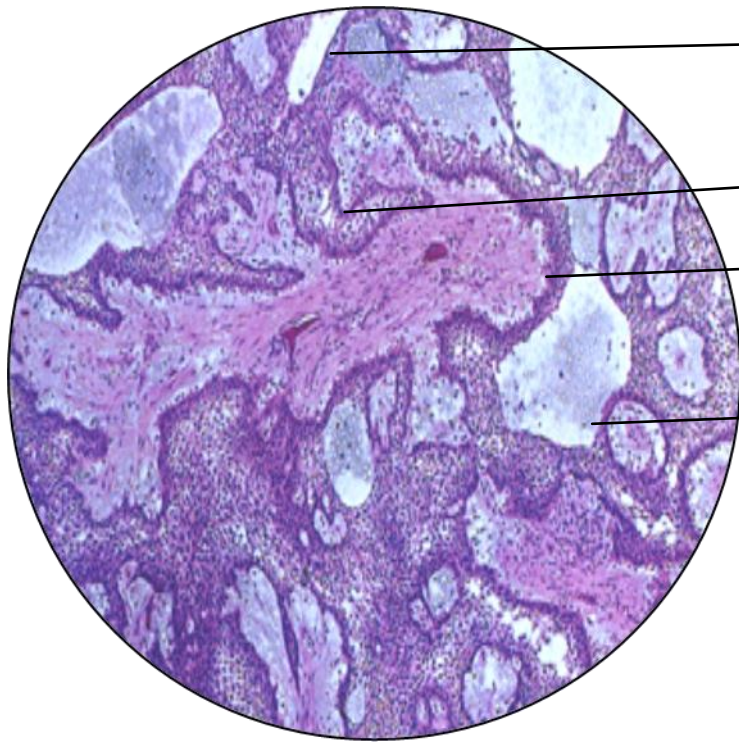
**OT1. AMELOBLASTOMA - FOLLICULAR TYPE**



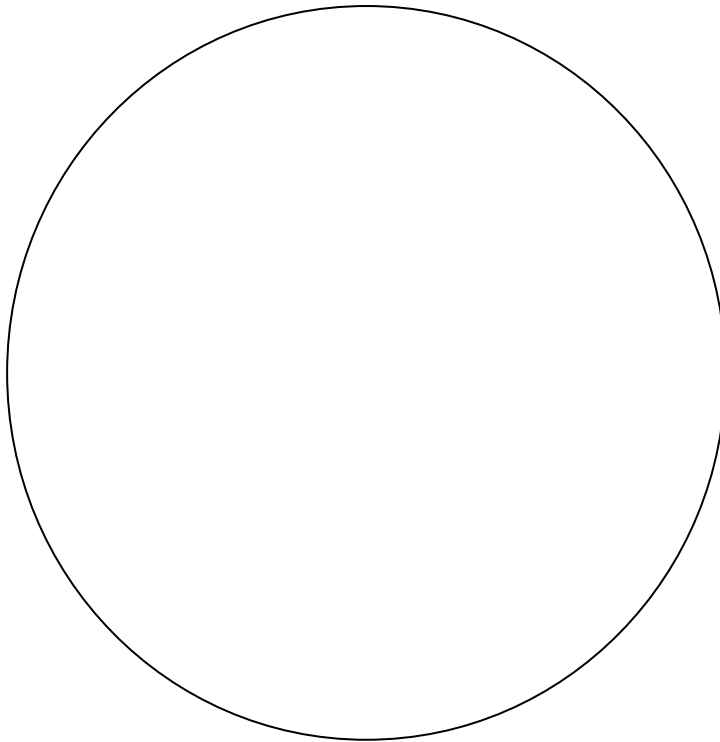
- Intra follicular cyst formation
- Connective tissue stroma
- Peripheral ameloblast like cells
- Central stellate reticulum like cells



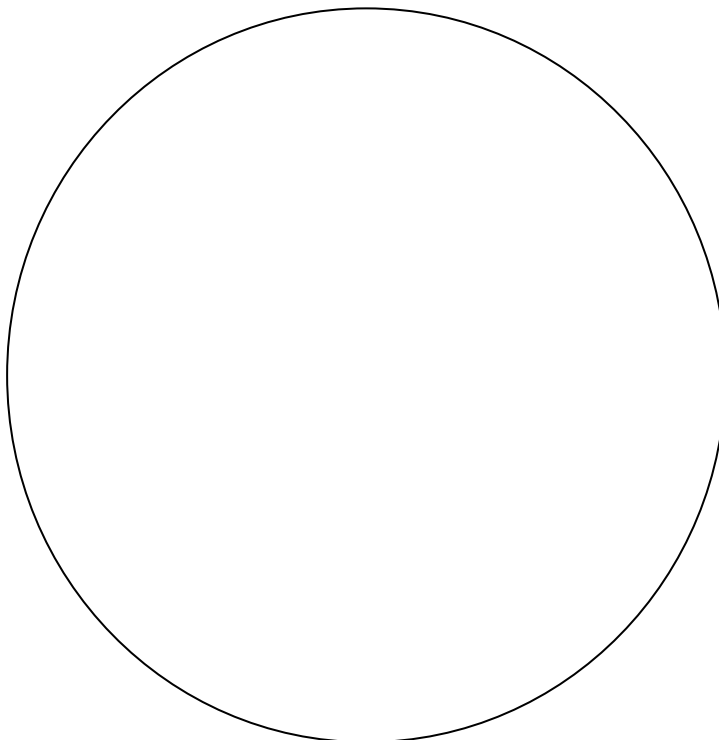
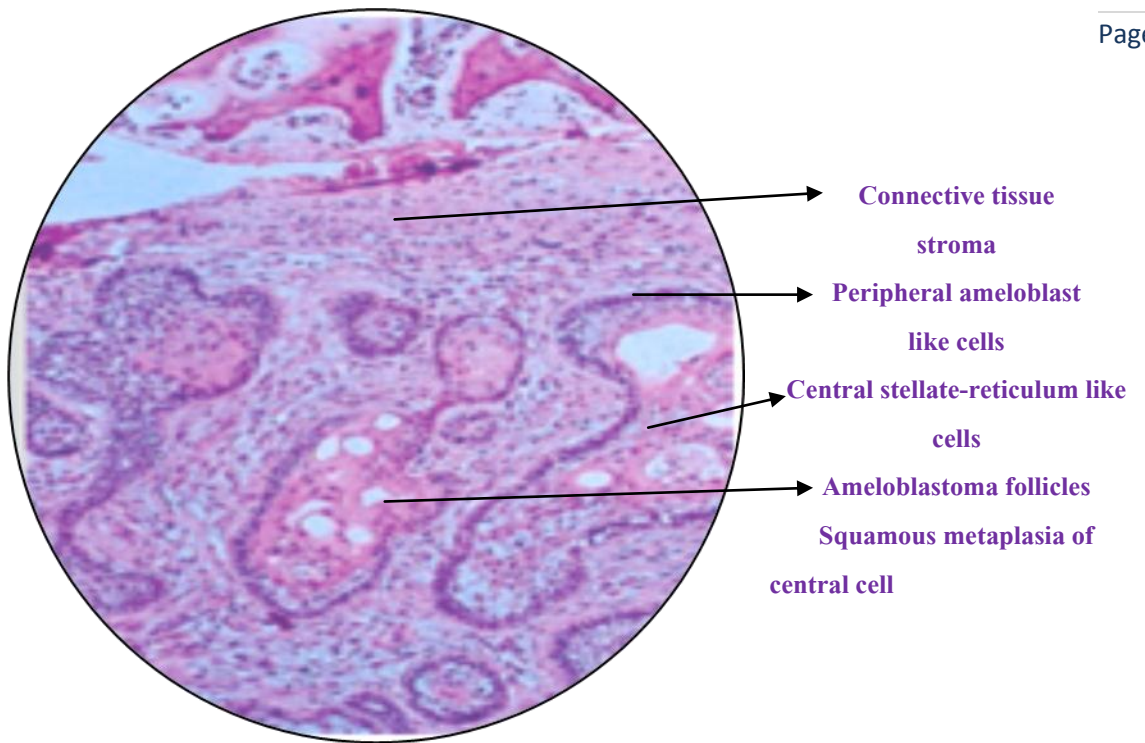
**OT2. AMELOBLASTOMA - PLEXIFORM TYPE**



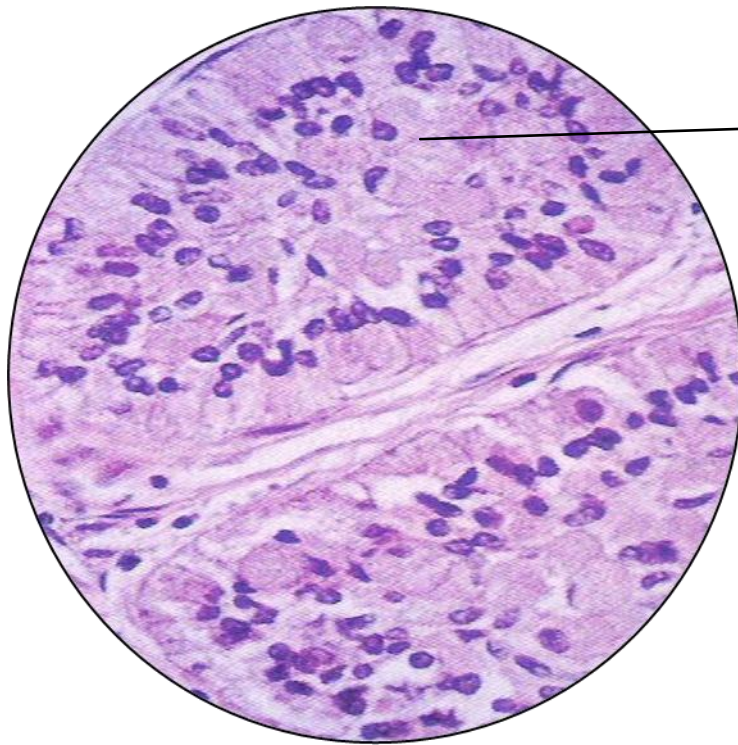
- Cystic degeneration of  
Connective tissue
- Ameloblast like cells
- Odontogenic epithelium  
cells forming network
- Connective tissue  
stroma



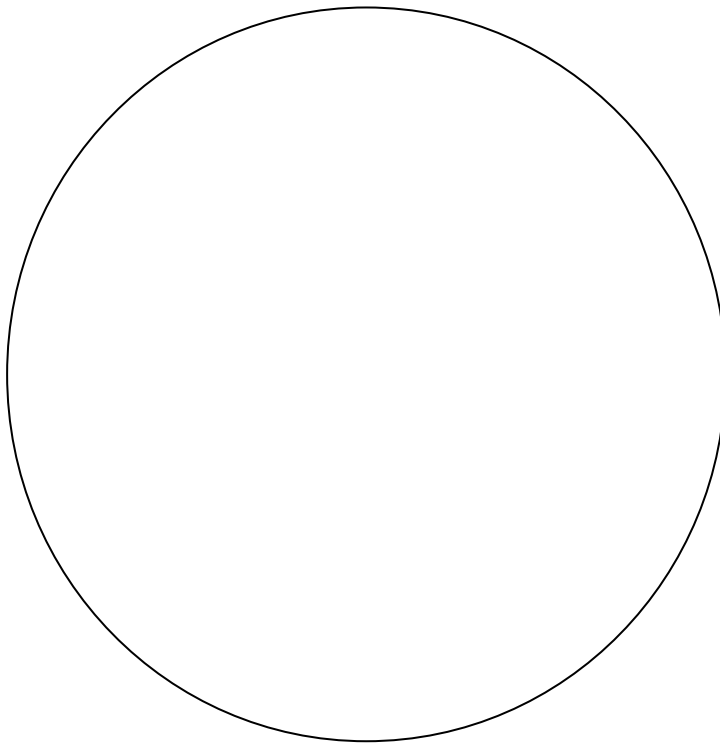
**OT3. AMELOBLASTOMA - ACANTHOMATOUS TYPE**



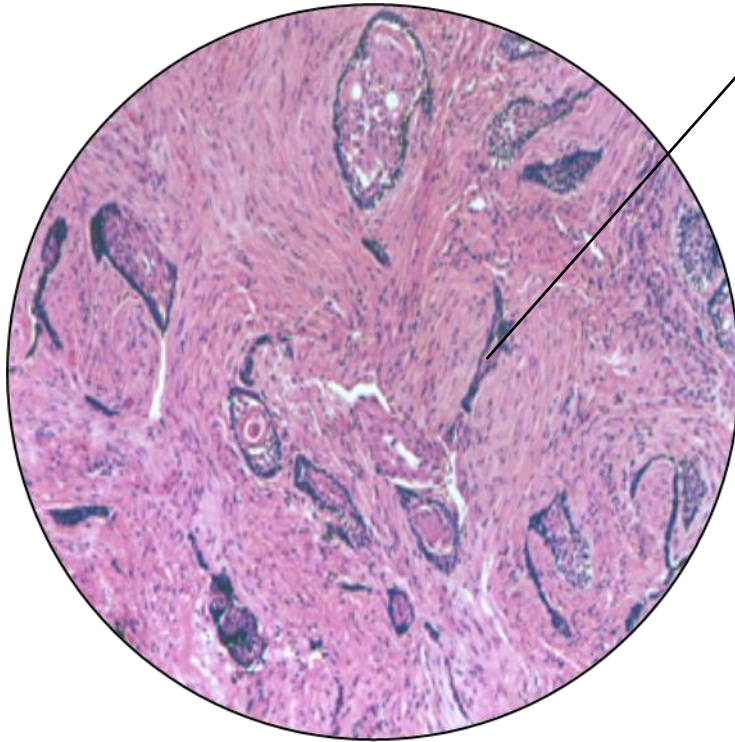
**OT4. AMELOBLASTOMA - GRANULAR TYPE**



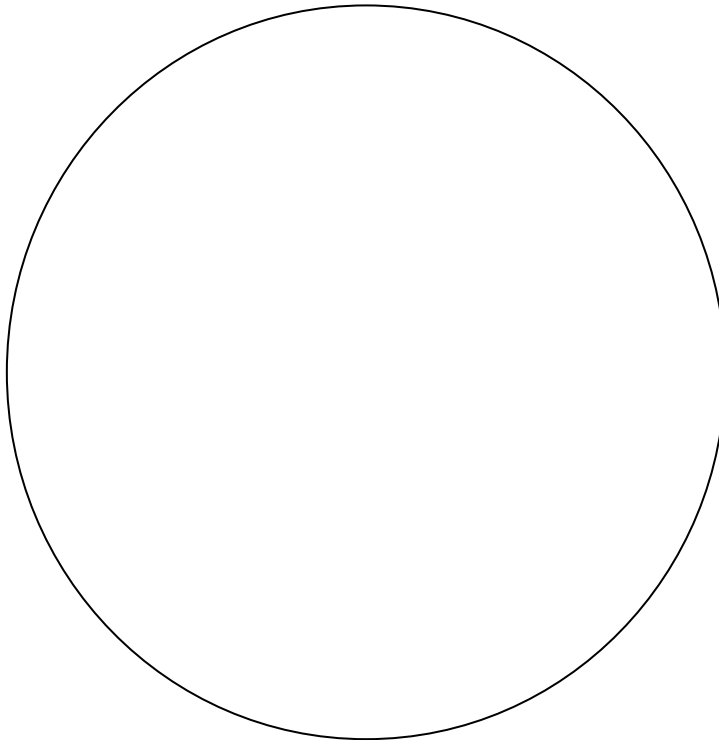
→ Tumour islands exhibiting cells with prominent granular cytoplasm



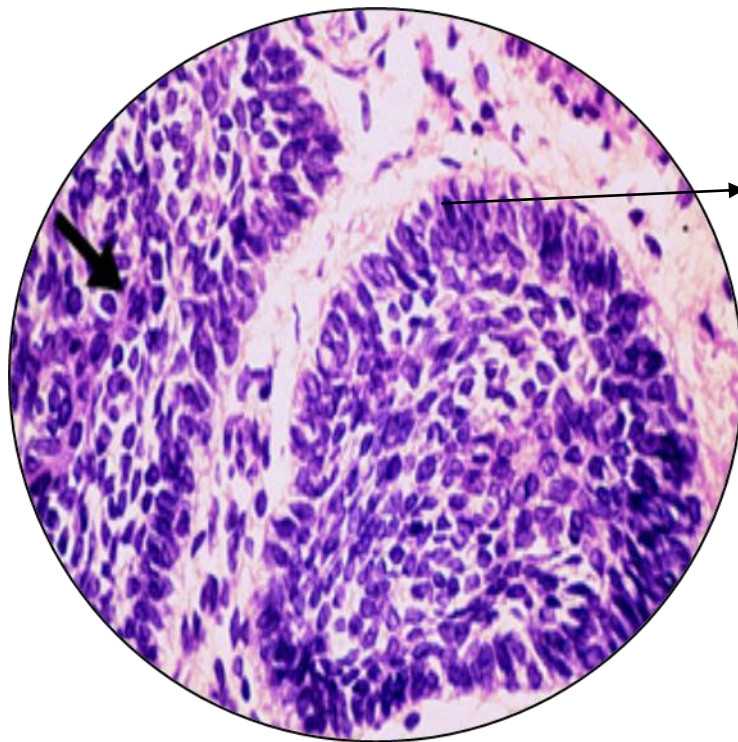
**OT5. AMELOBLASTOMA - DESMOPLASTIC TYPE**



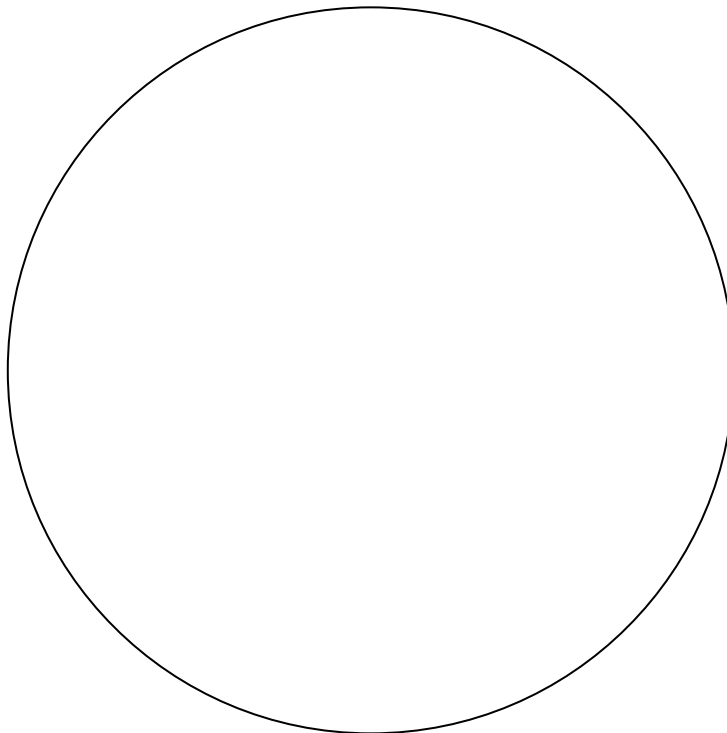
**Thin cords of ameloblastic  
epithelium within a  
dense  
fibrous connective  
tissue stroma**



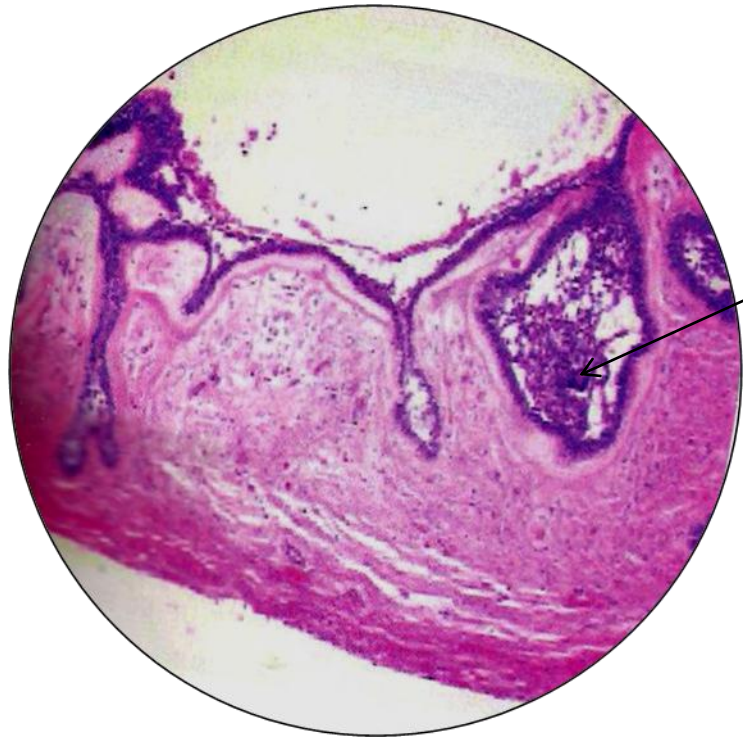
**OT6. AMELOBLASTOMA - BASAL CELL TYPE**



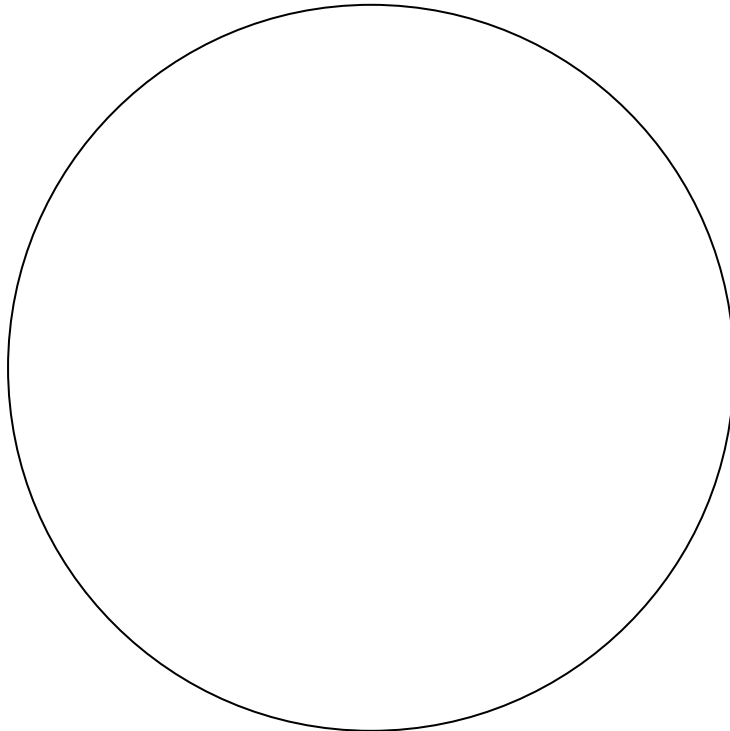
Islands of hyperchromatic  
basaloid cells



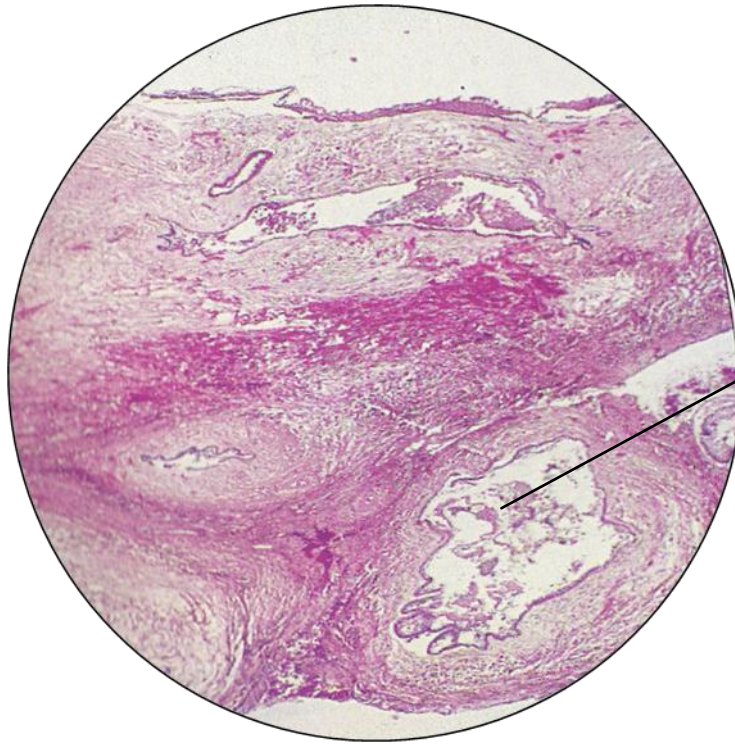
**OT7. UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA - MURAL TYPE**



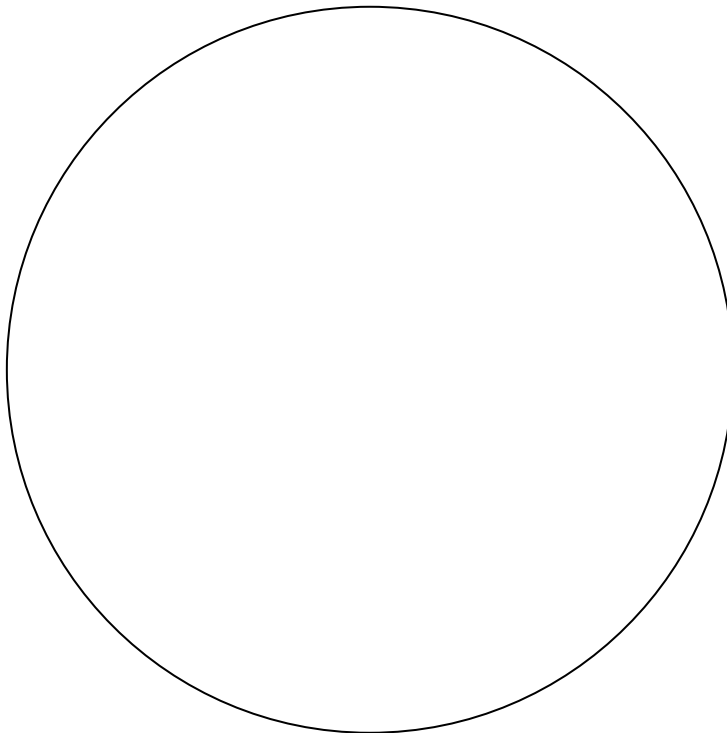
**Cystic lining mural type of  
Ameloblastic proliferation  
in cystic capsule**



**OT8. UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA - INTRAMURAL TYPE**

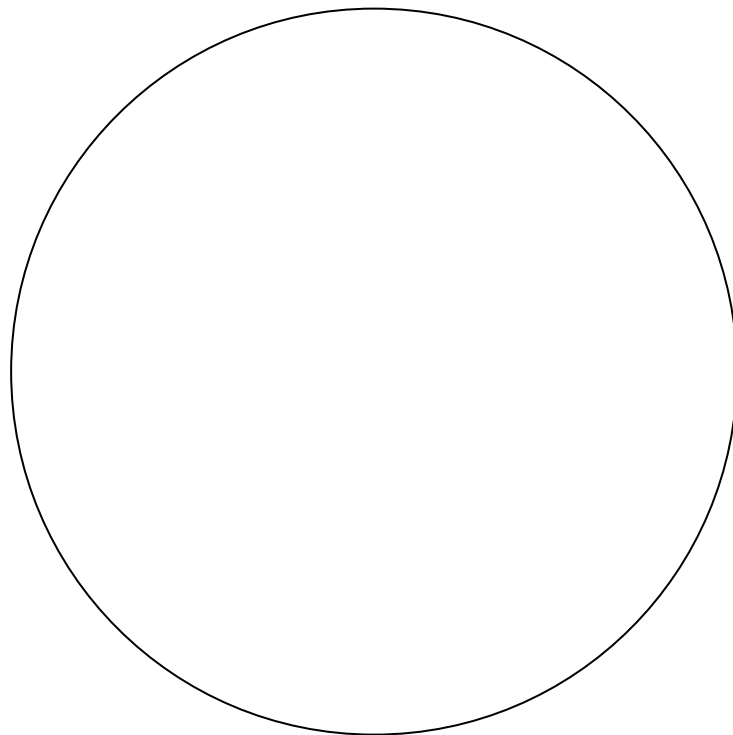
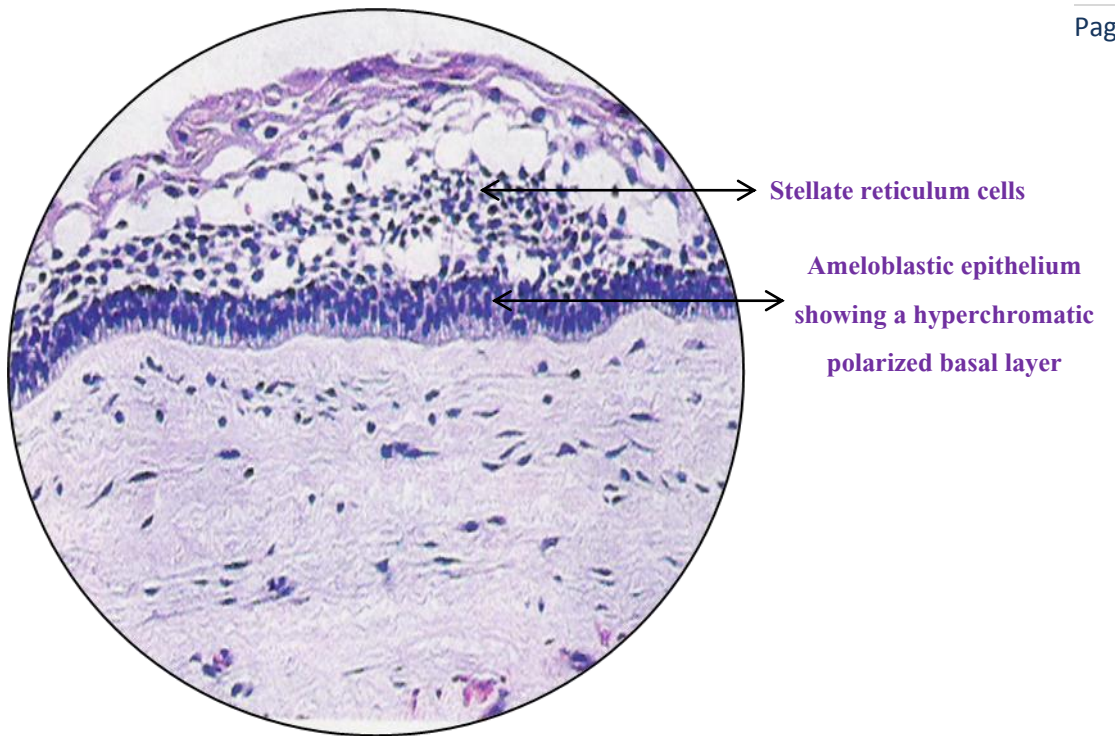


**Islands of follicular ameloblastoma infiltrating into the fibrous connective tissue walls**

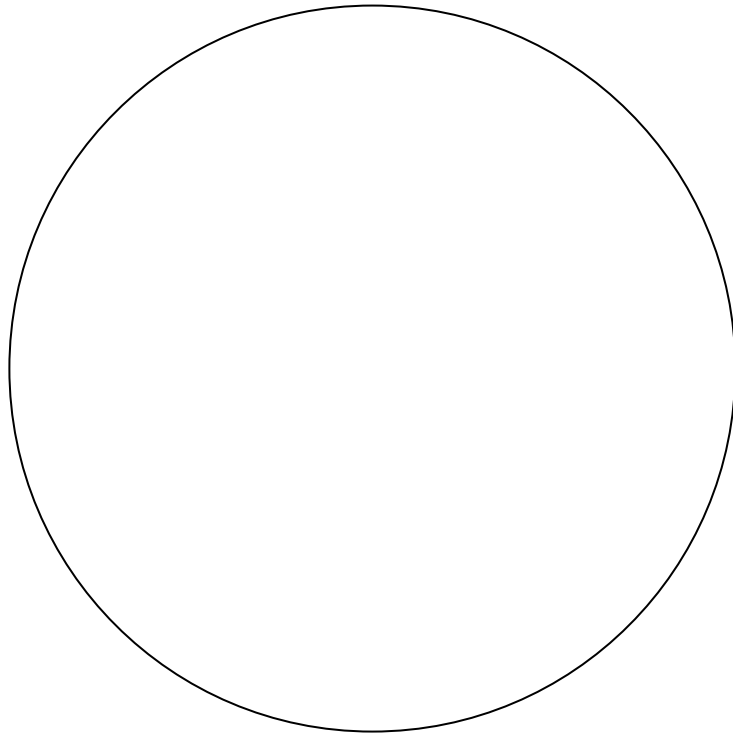
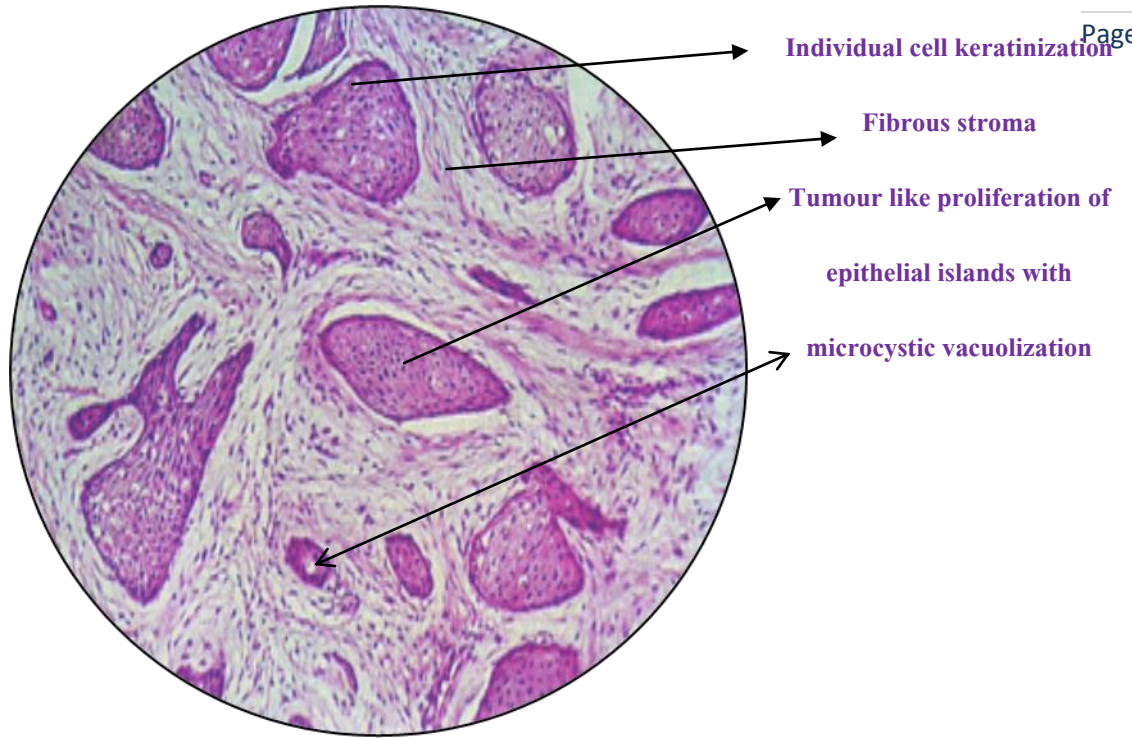




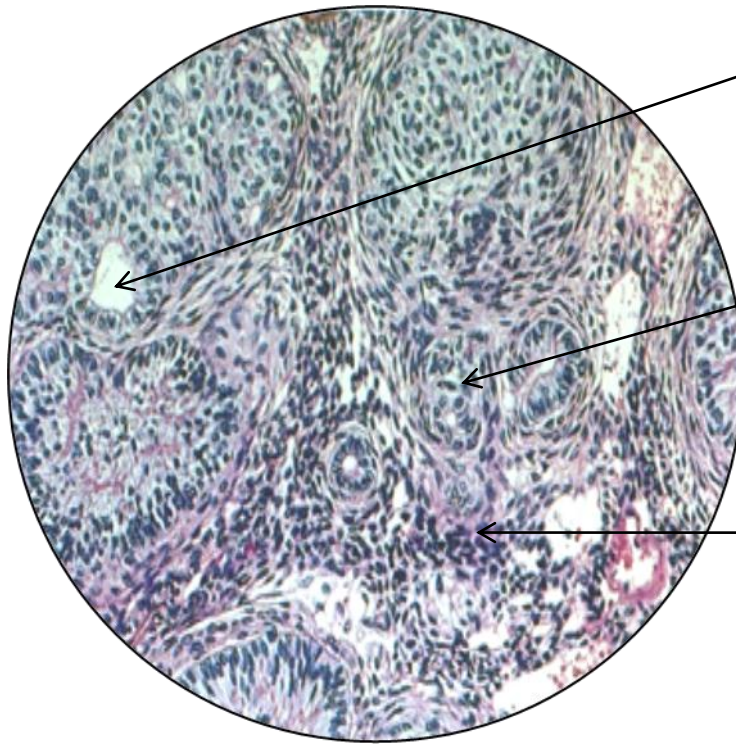
**OT9. UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA - LUMINAL TYPE**



**OT10. SQUAMOUS ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR**



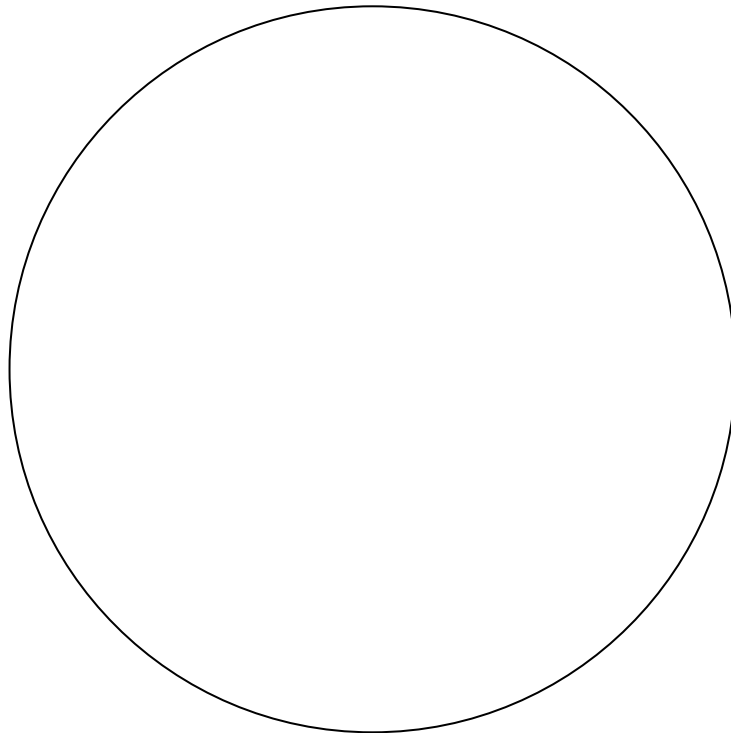
**OT11. ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR**



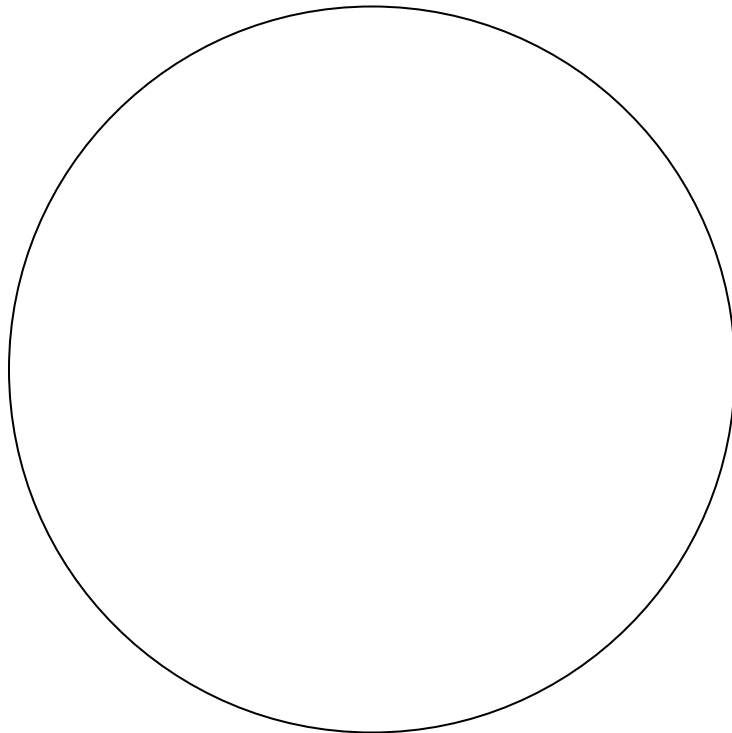
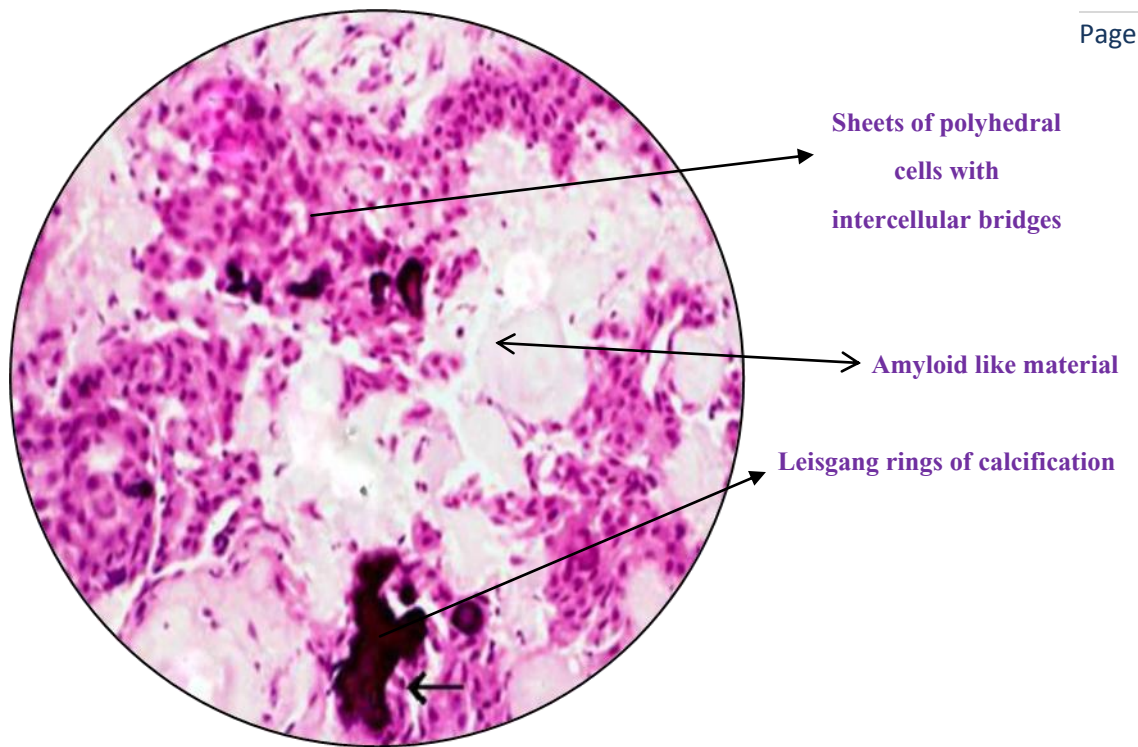
Duct like epithelial structures with polarization

Tumour cells in sheath Rosette pattern

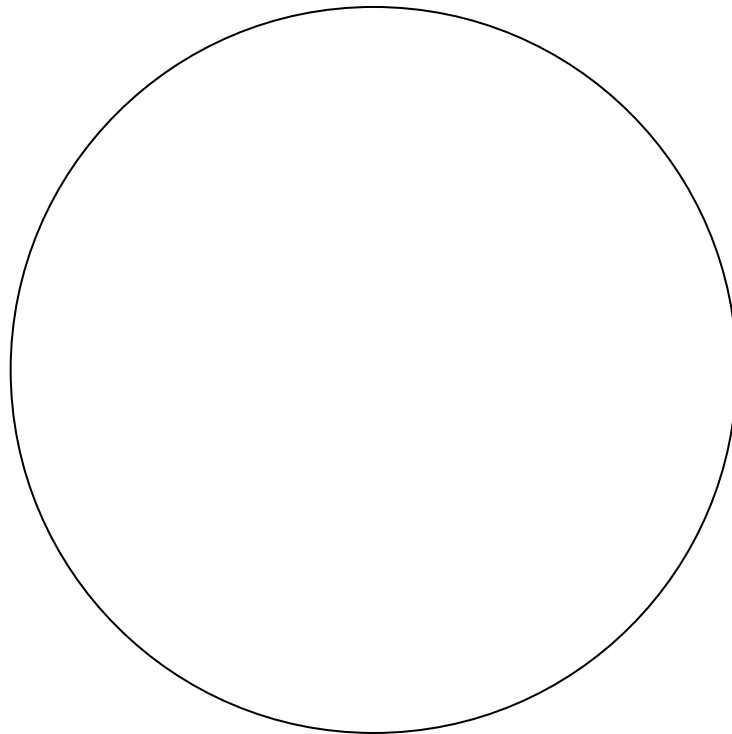
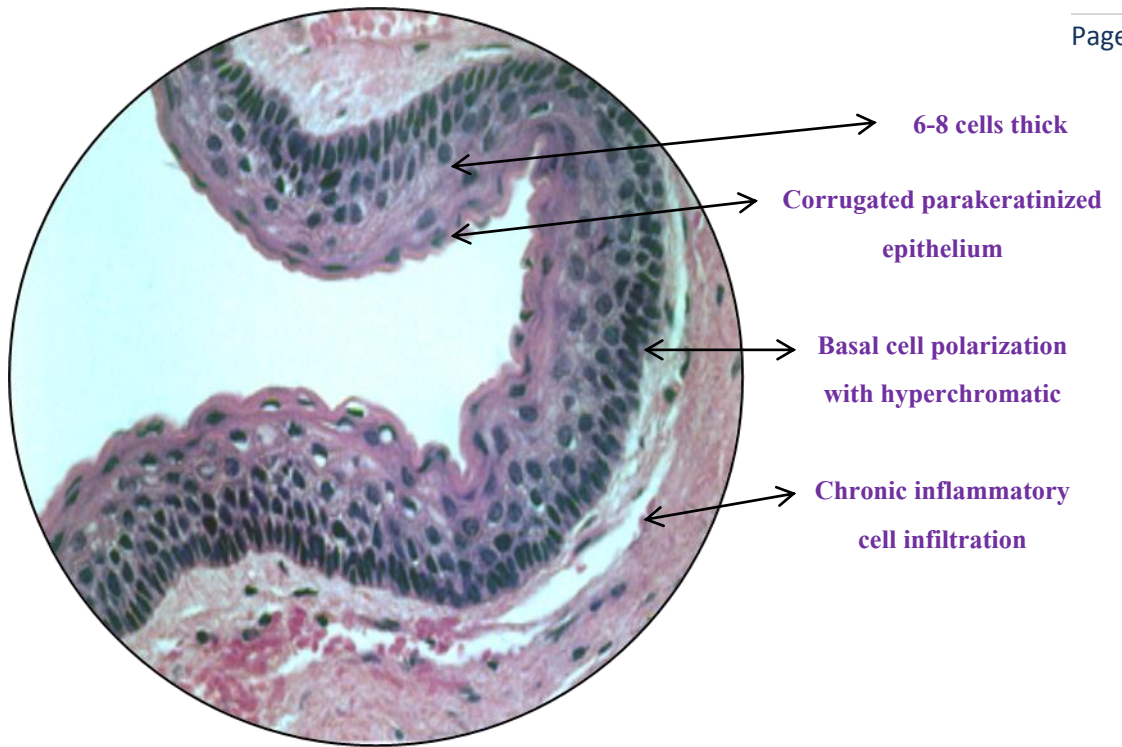
spindle shaped cells



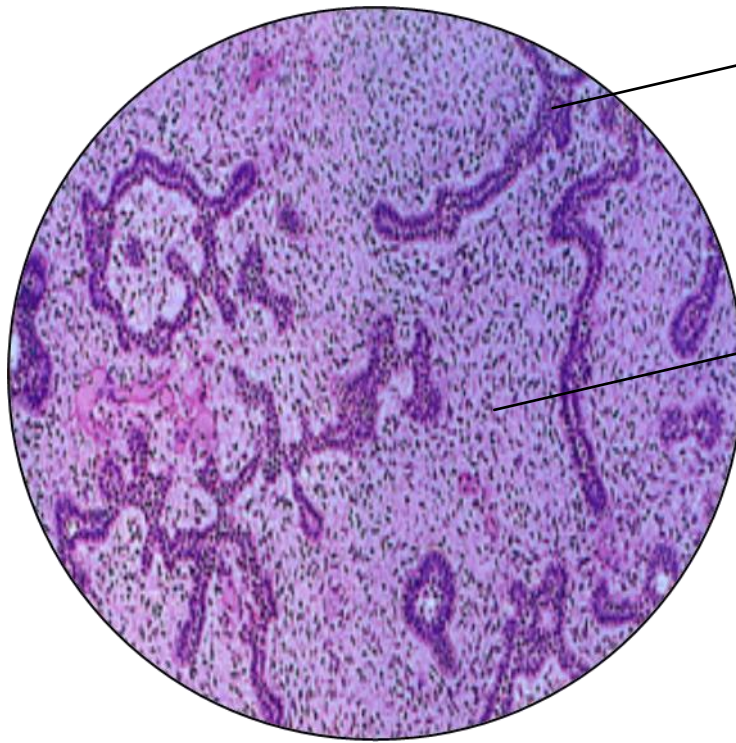
**OT12. CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR**



**OT13. KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR**

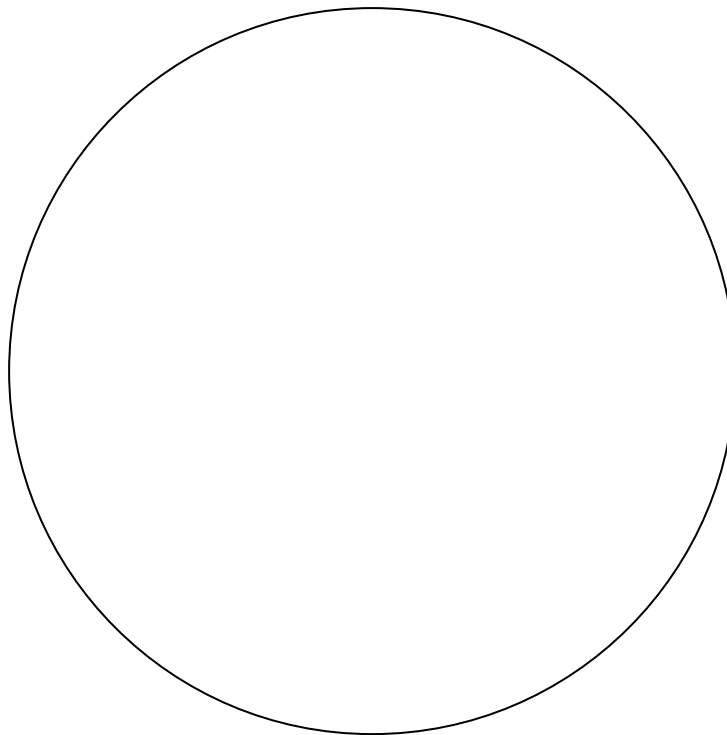


**OT14. AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA**

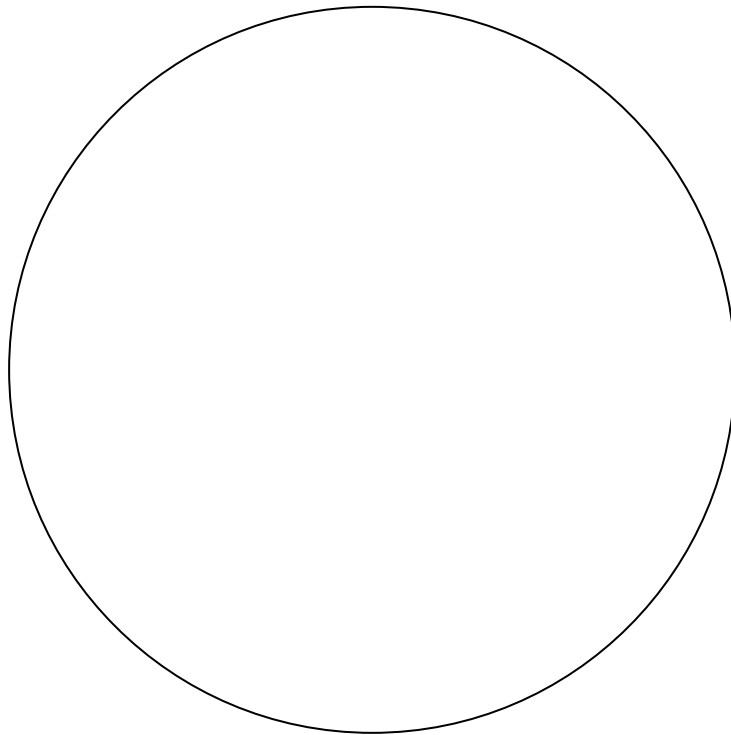
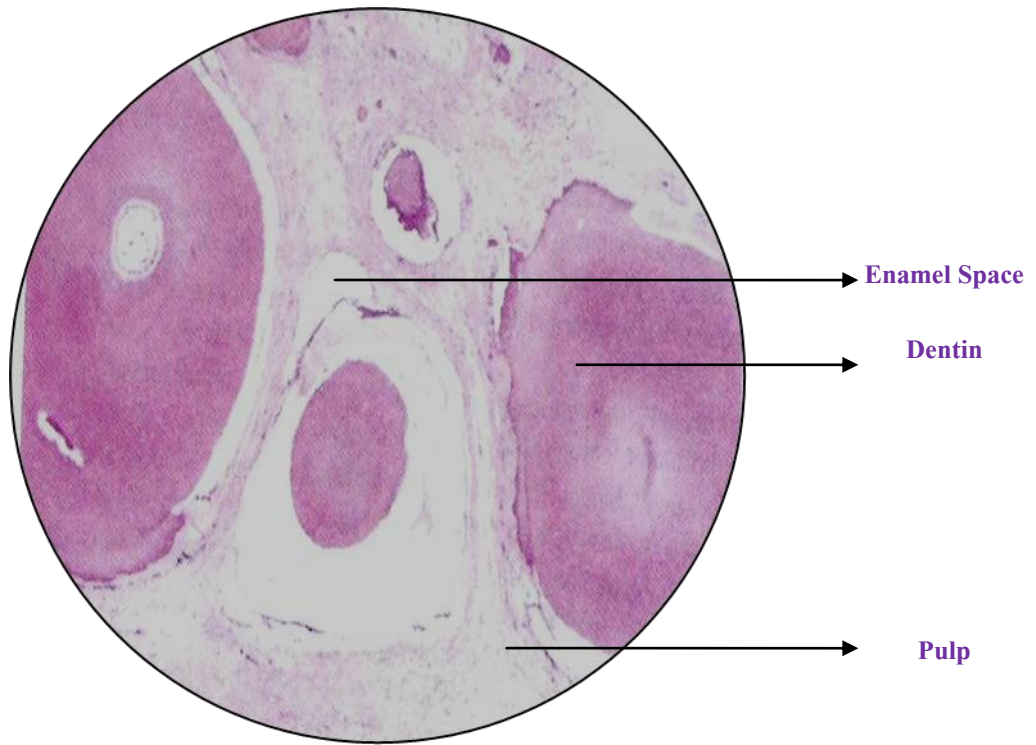


Long narrow cords of odontogenic epithelium

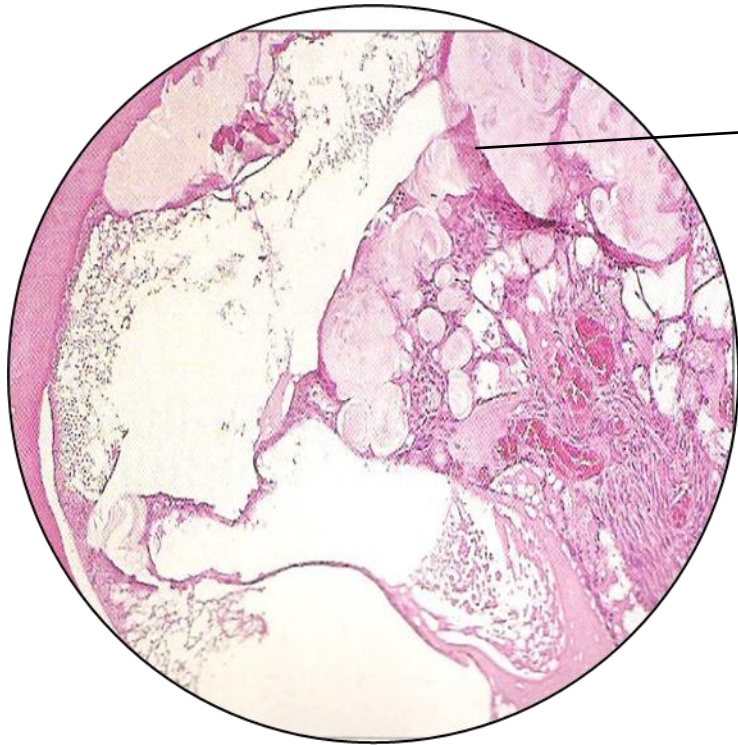
Richly cellular primitive mesenchymal stroma



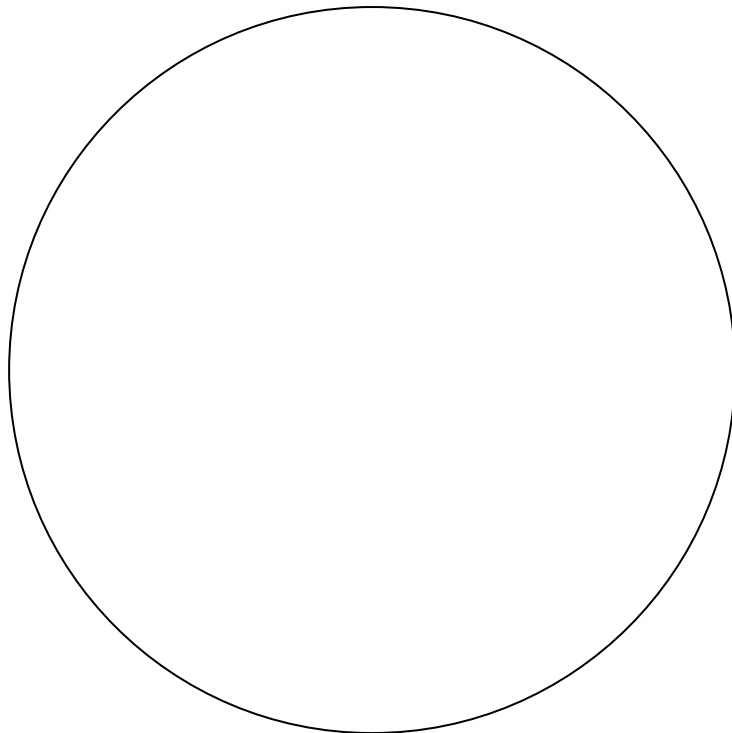
**OT15. COMPOUND ODONTOMA**



**OT16. COMPOSITE ODONTOMA**

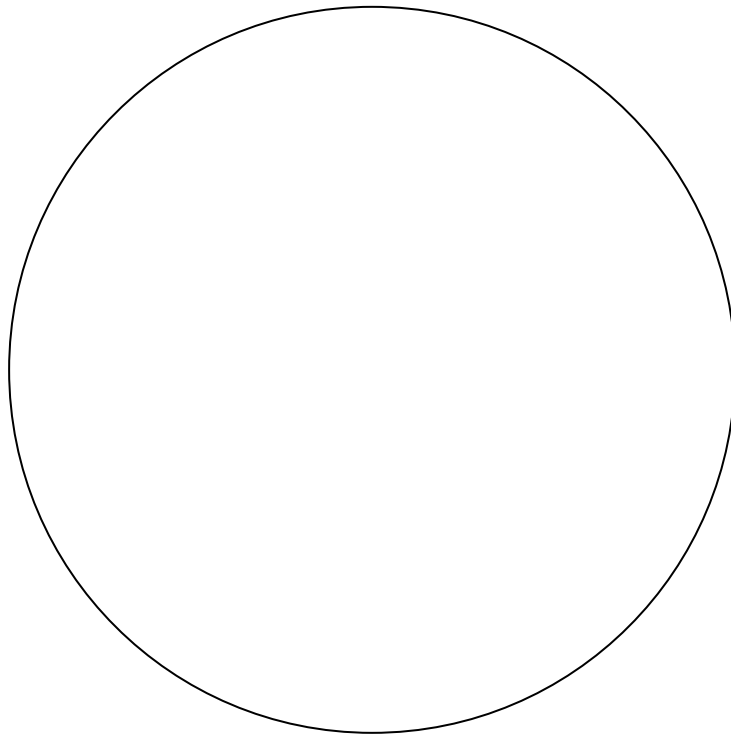
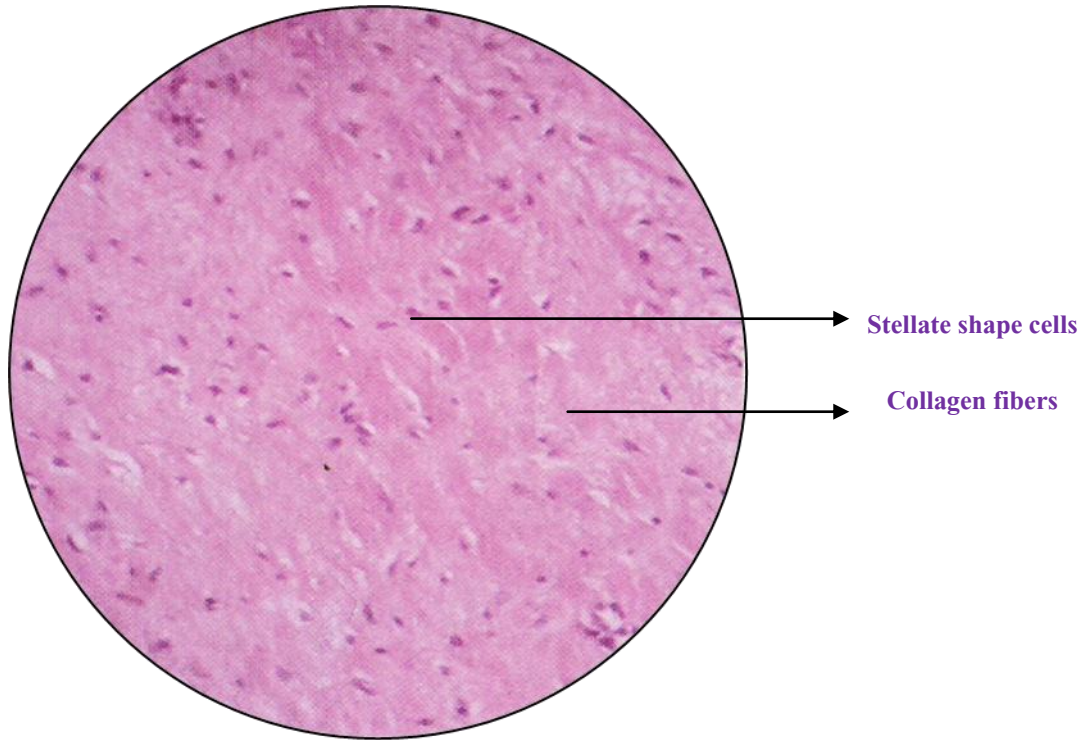


Disorganized mass of dentin intermixed with small pools of enamel matrix

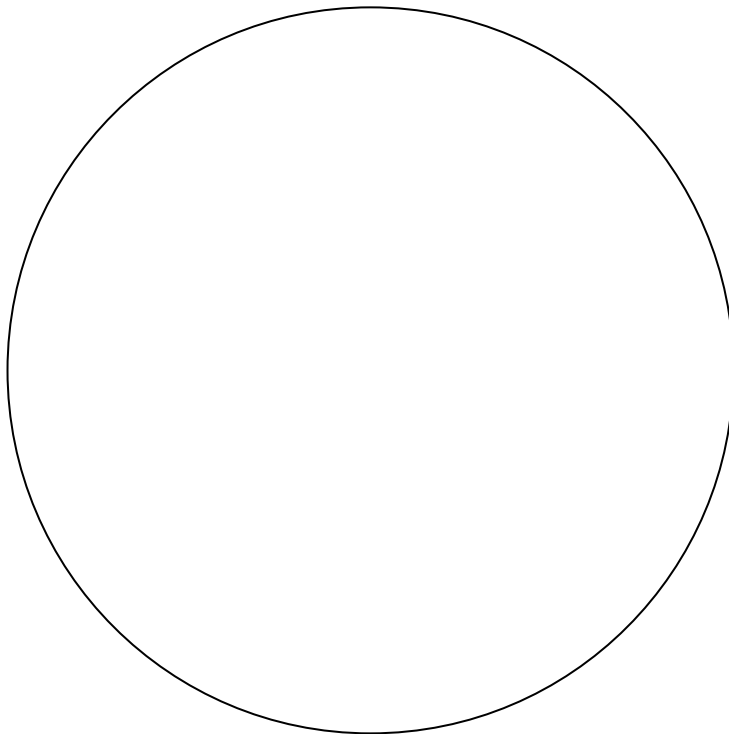
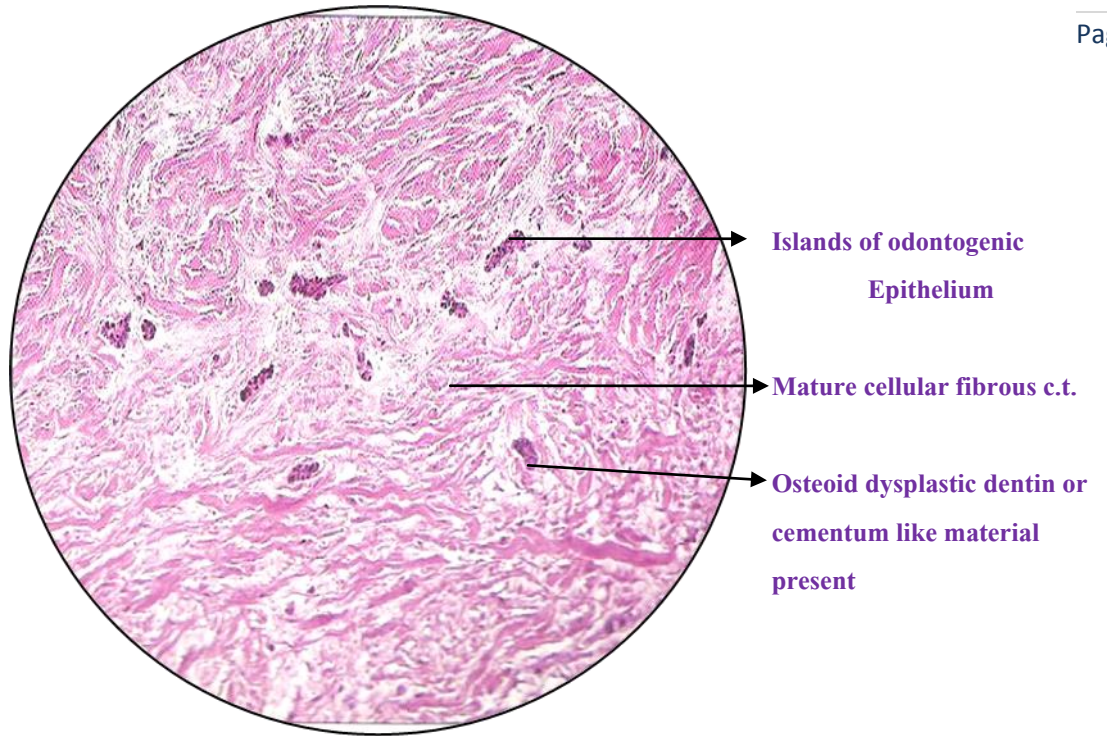




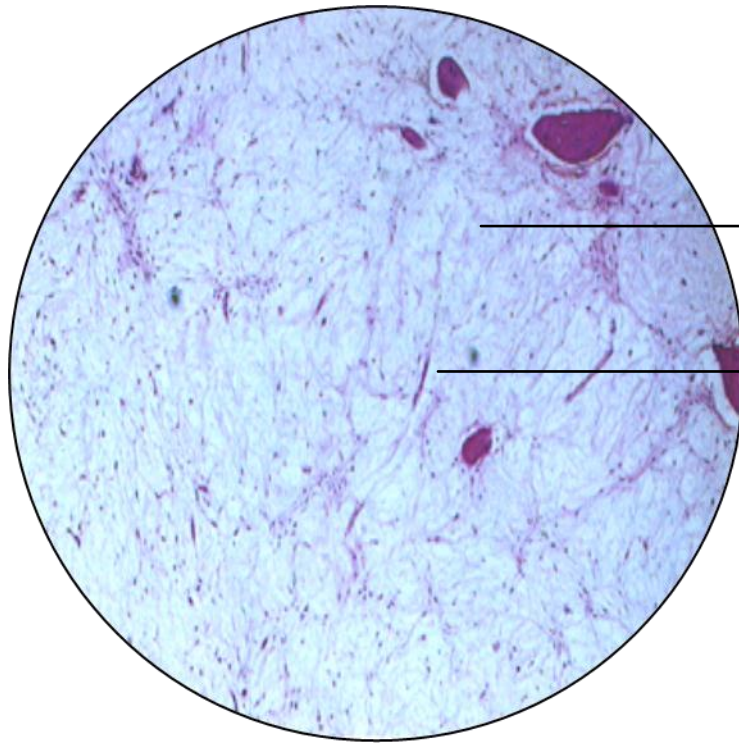
**OT17. ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA (SIMPLE TYPE)**



**OT18. ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA (WHO TYPE)**

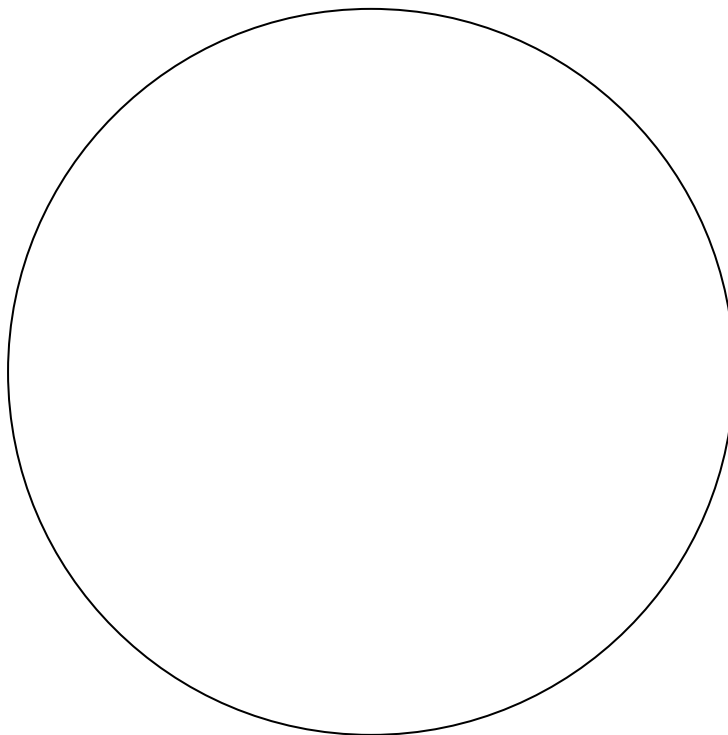


**OT19. ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA**

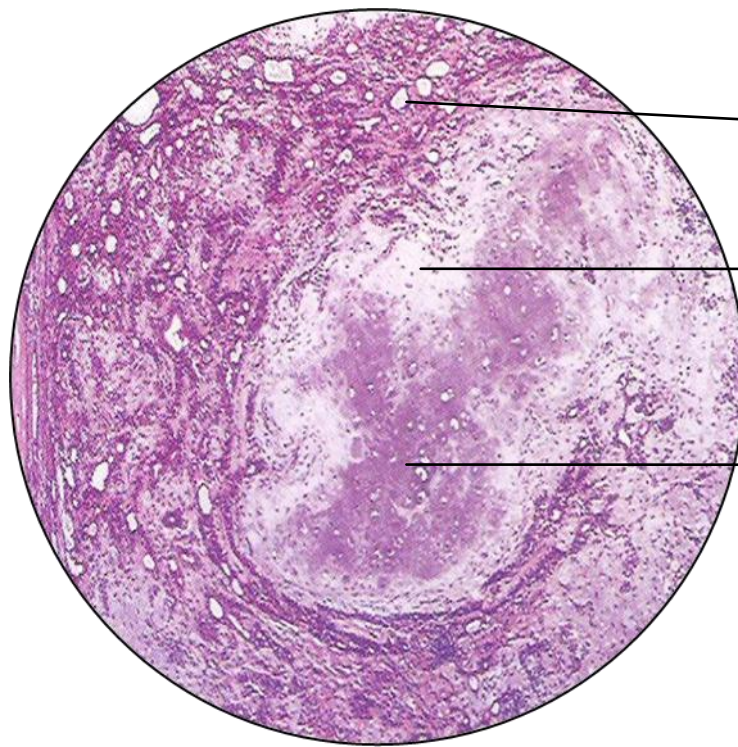


Abundant short collagen  
Fibers

Spindle shaped stellate and  
rounded cell in a loose myxoid  
stroma



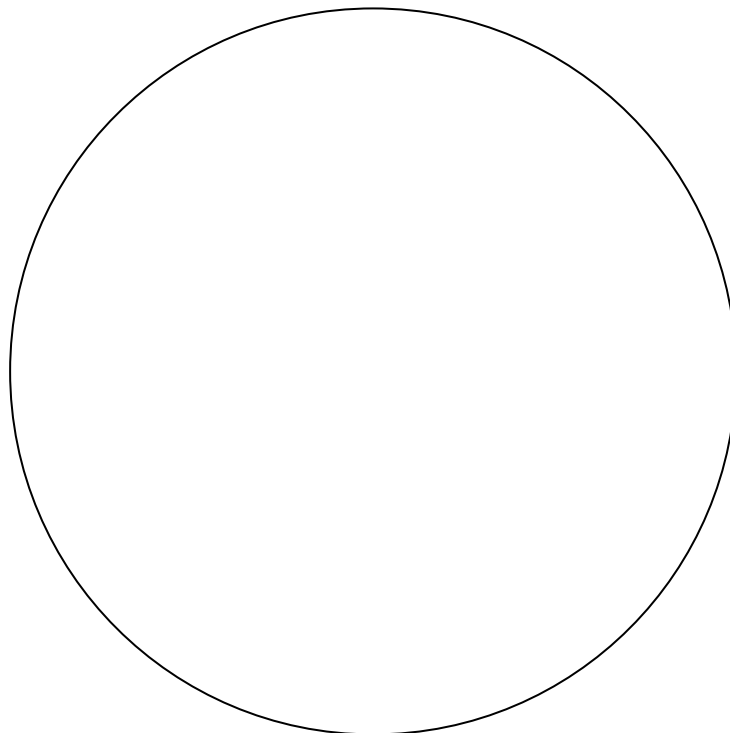
**SG1. PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA**



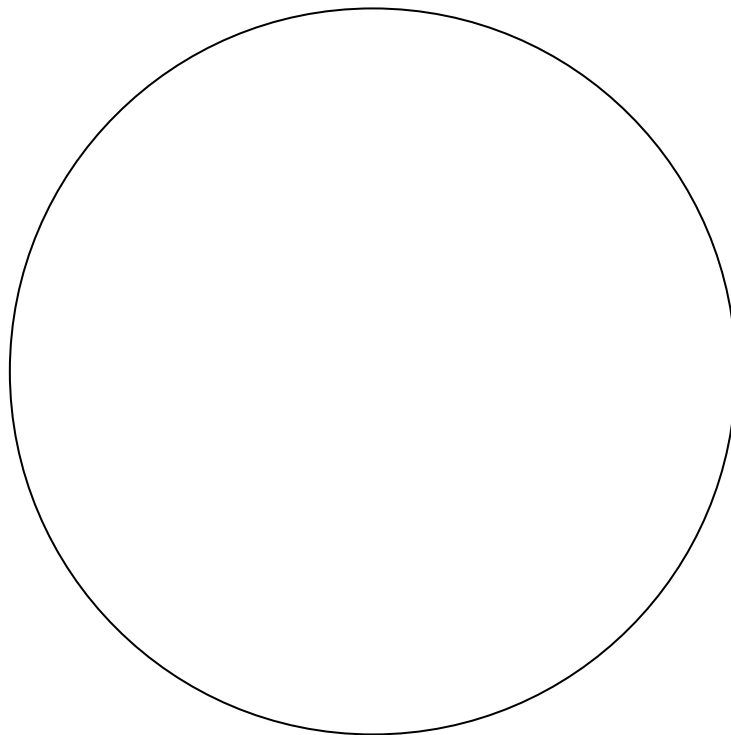
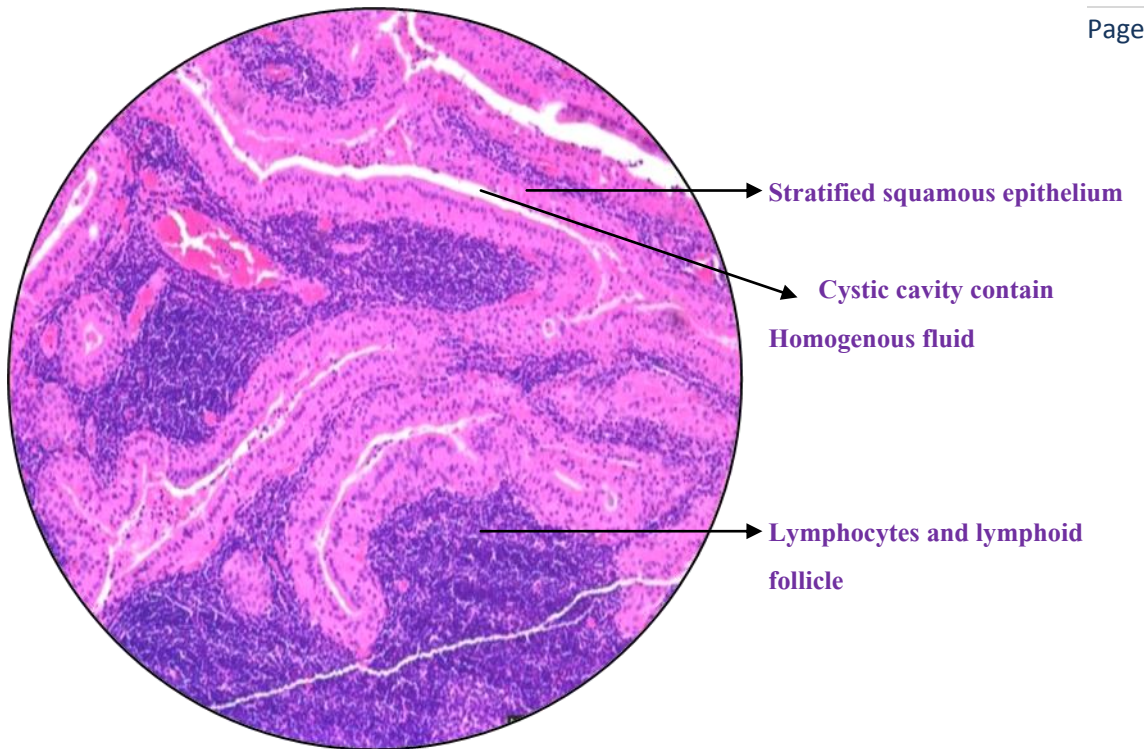
Neoplastic cells in ductal  
Pattern (sheets of islands)

Stroma in delicated  
collagenous with myxoid  
areas

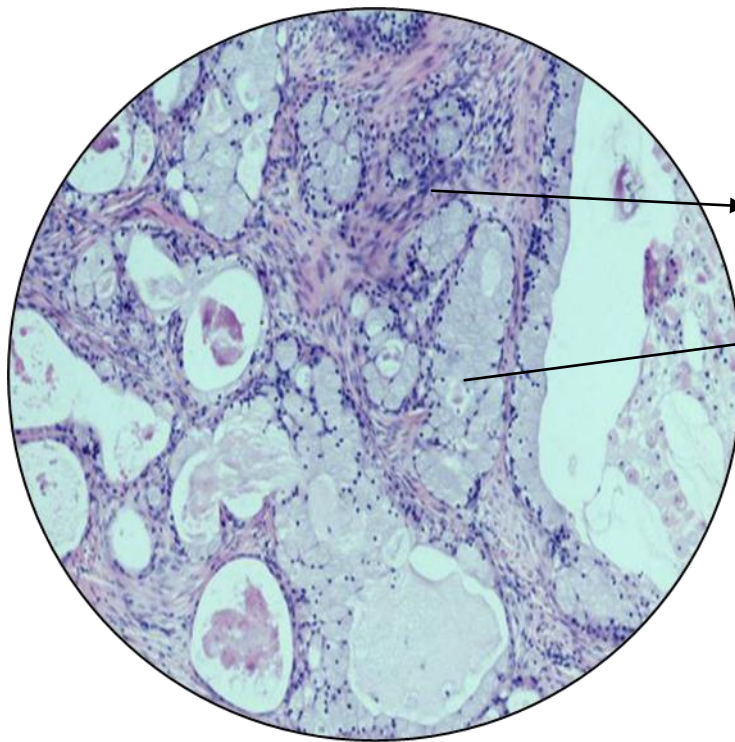
Vacular degeneration  
representing chondroid areas



**SG2. WARTHIN'S TUMOUR**

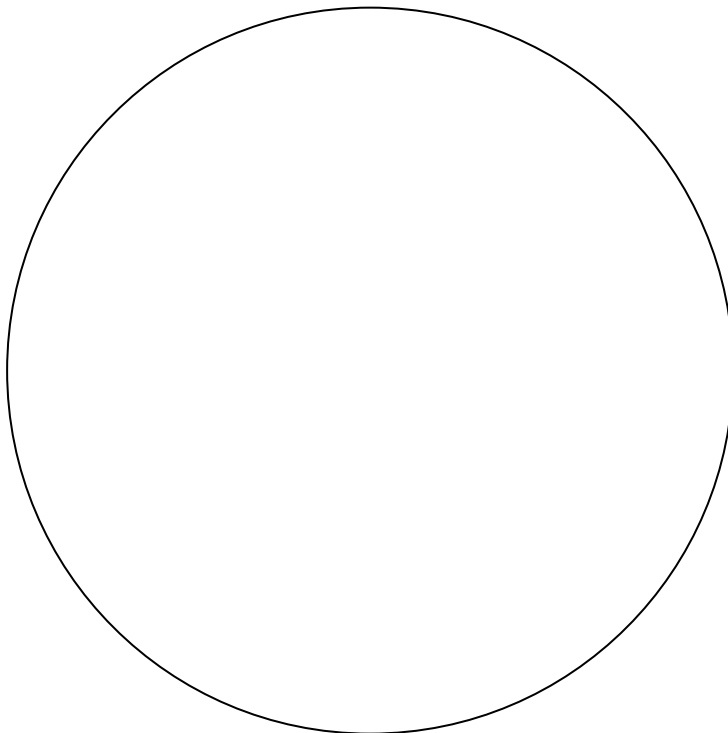


**SG3. MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA**



Duct like structures consists squamous epithelium and

mucous cell (pale staining)



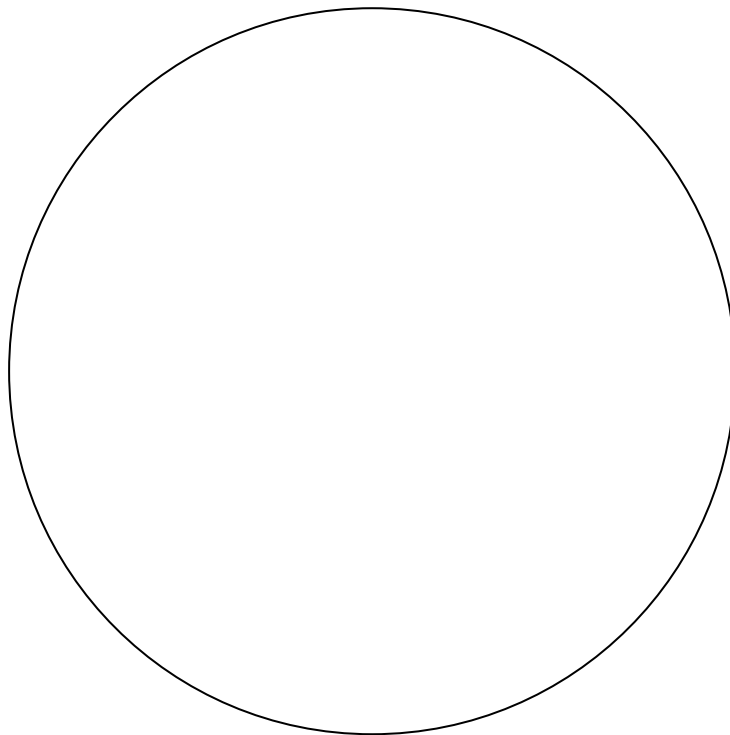
**SG4. ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA**



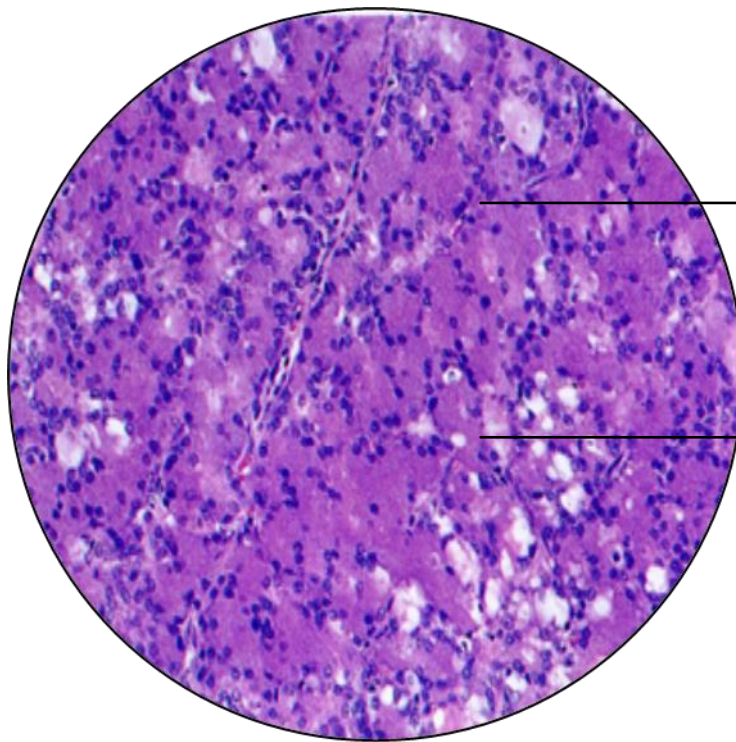
Sheets and cords of anaplastic tumour cells with focal gland formation

Swiss cheese or honey comb Pattern

Lumina of space contain PAS + mucopolysacchrides

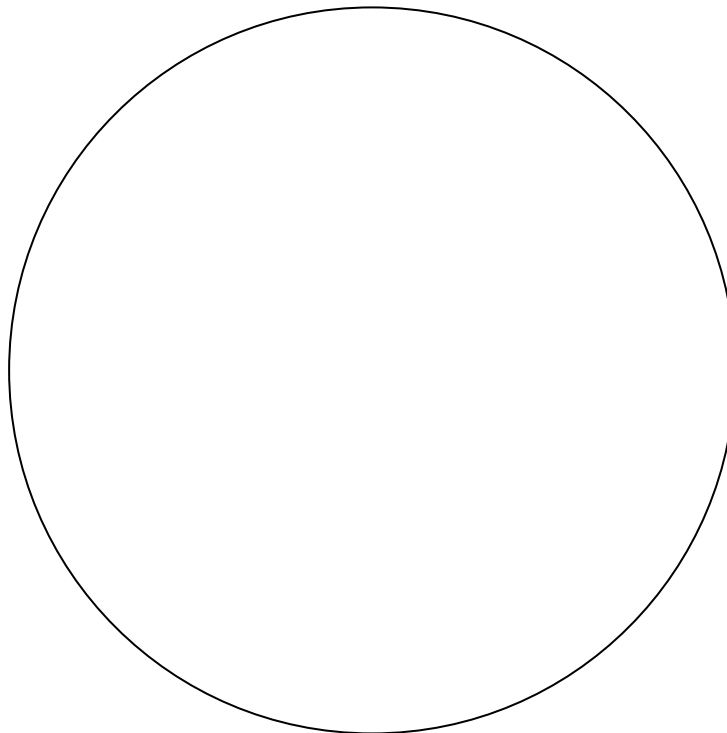


**SG5. ACINIC CELL CARCINOMA**



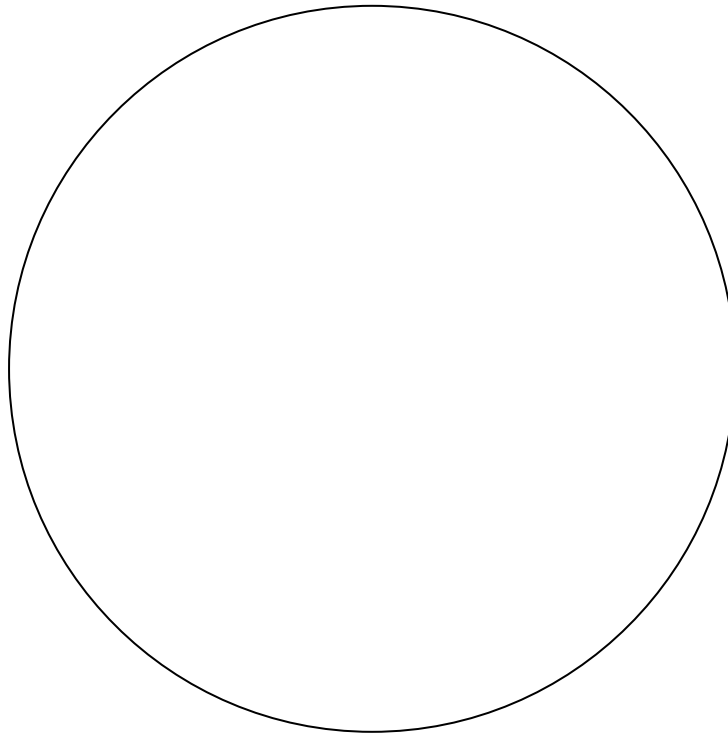
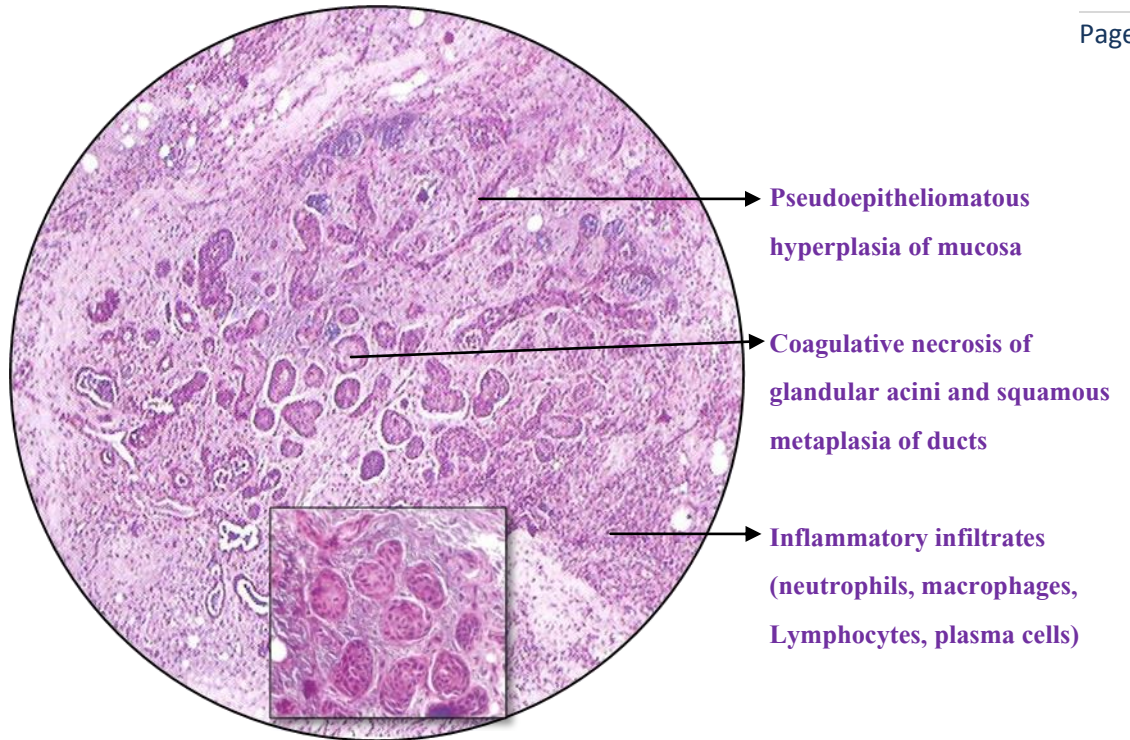
Acinar cells having uniform dark round eccentric nuclei and basophilic cytoplasm

Fibrovascular collagenase tissue in connective tissue

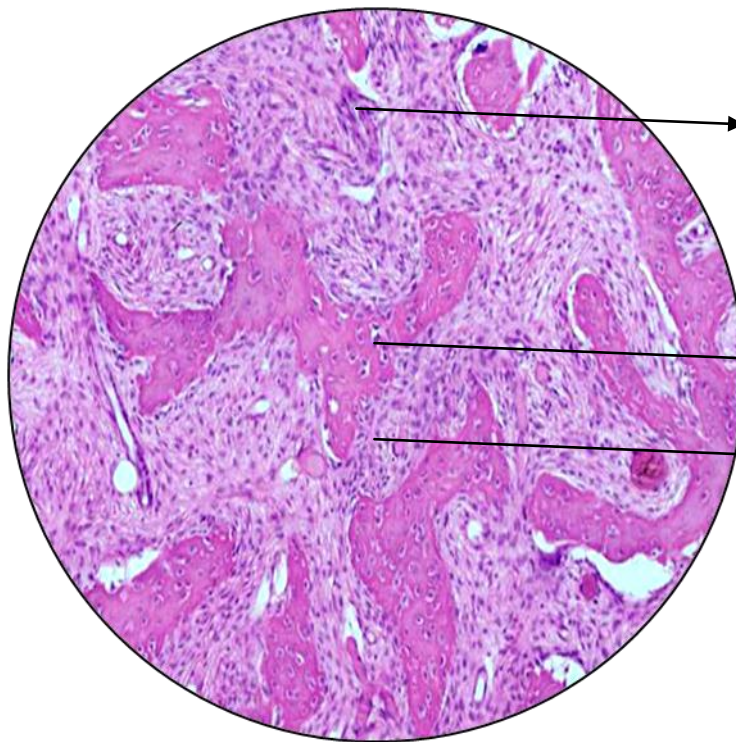




**SG6. NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA**



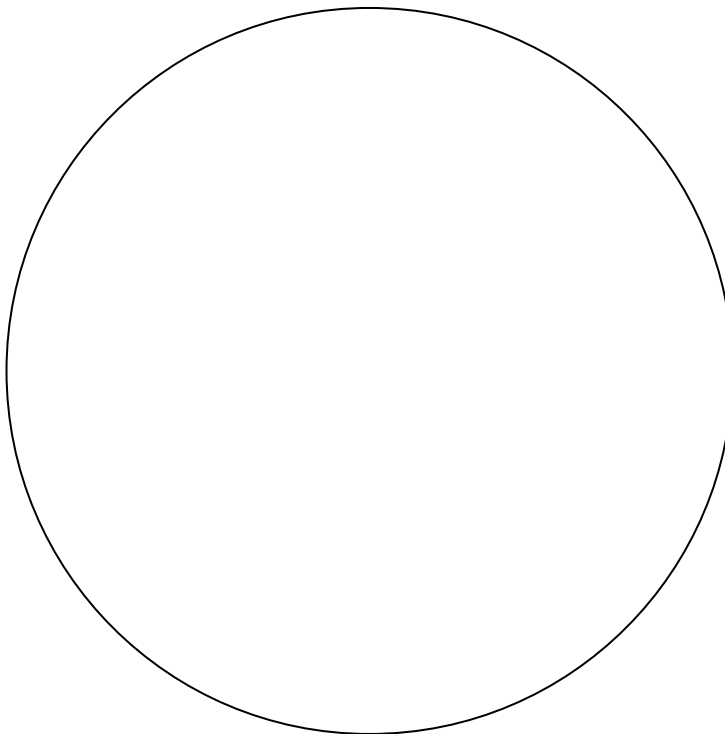
**FO1. FIBROUS DYSPLASIA**



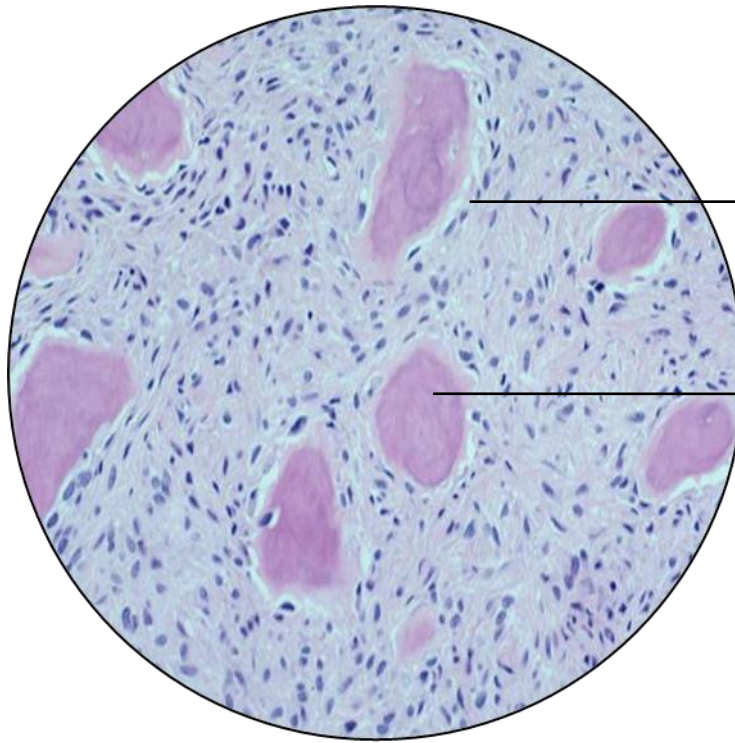
Numerous irregular trabeculae of coarse wove bone

Fibrillar connective tissue

Osteocytes and collagen fibers of trabeculae extend into fibrous tissue

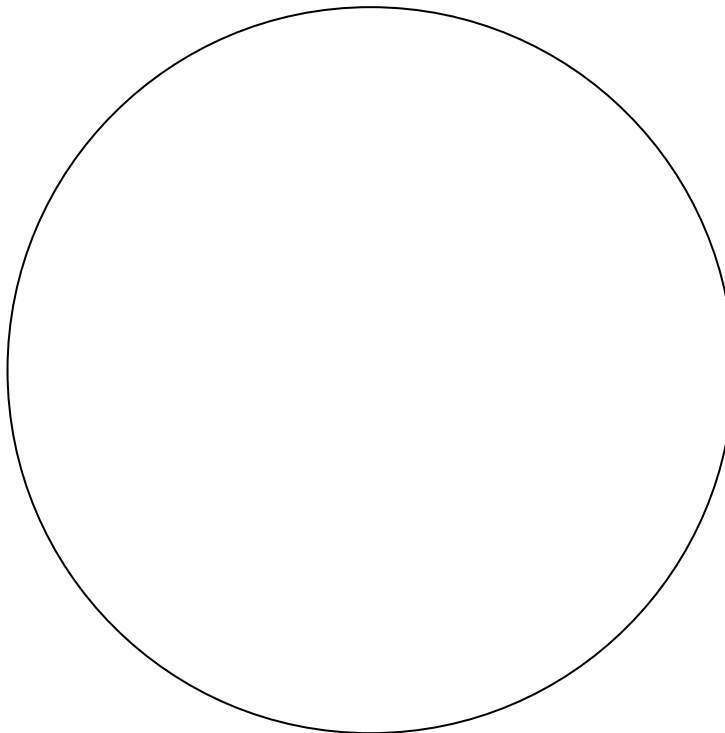


**FO2. CEMENTO OSSIFYING FIBROMA**

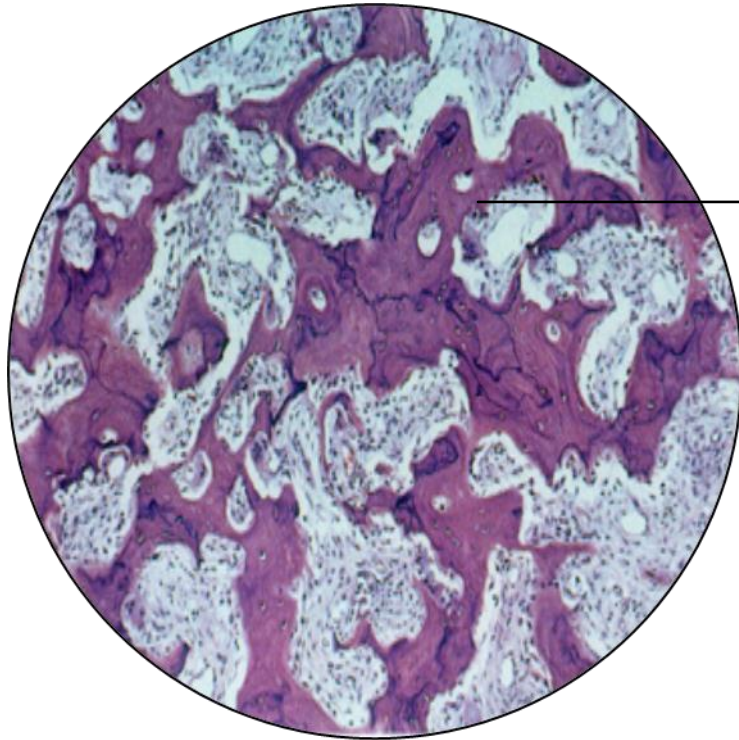


Dysplastic calcification

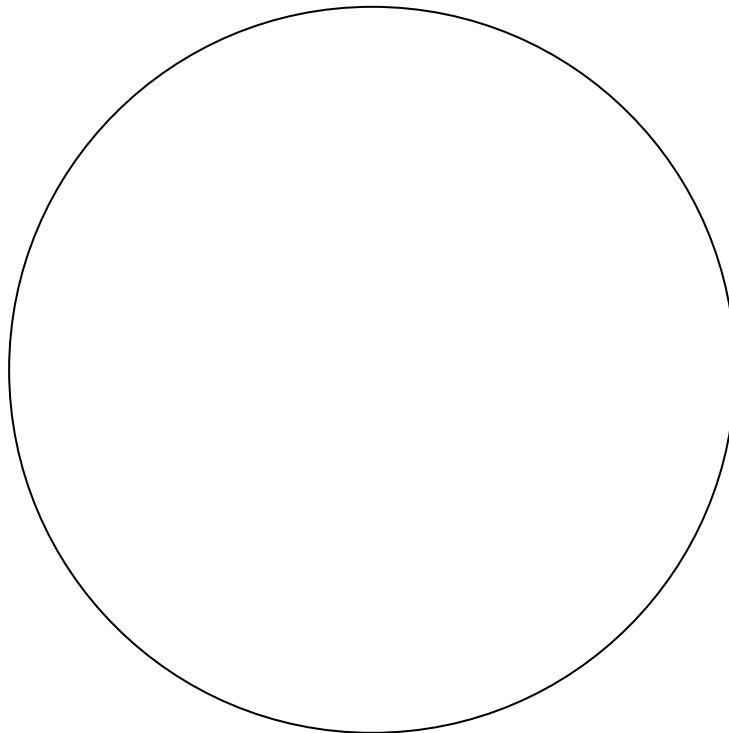
Cementum like droplets



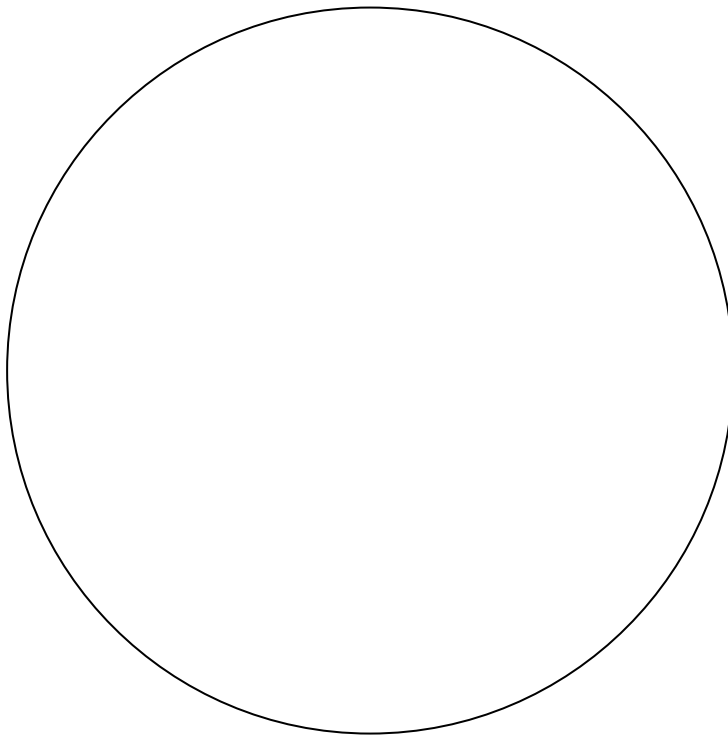
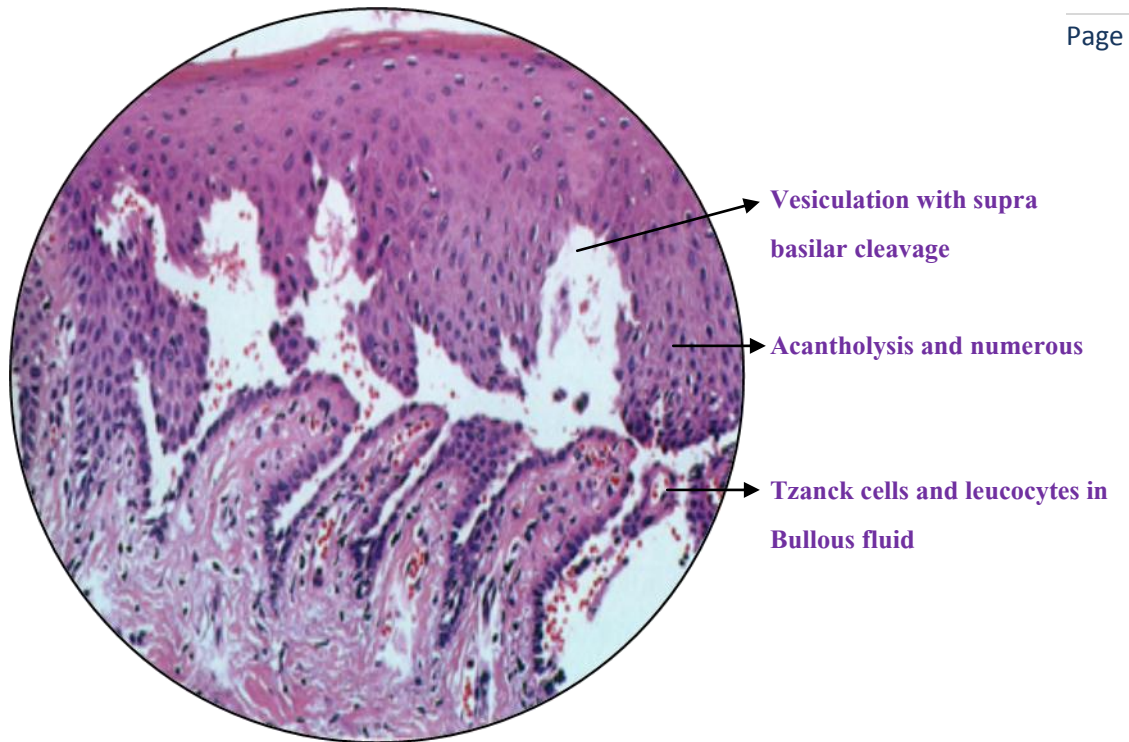
**FO3. PAGET'S DISEASE**



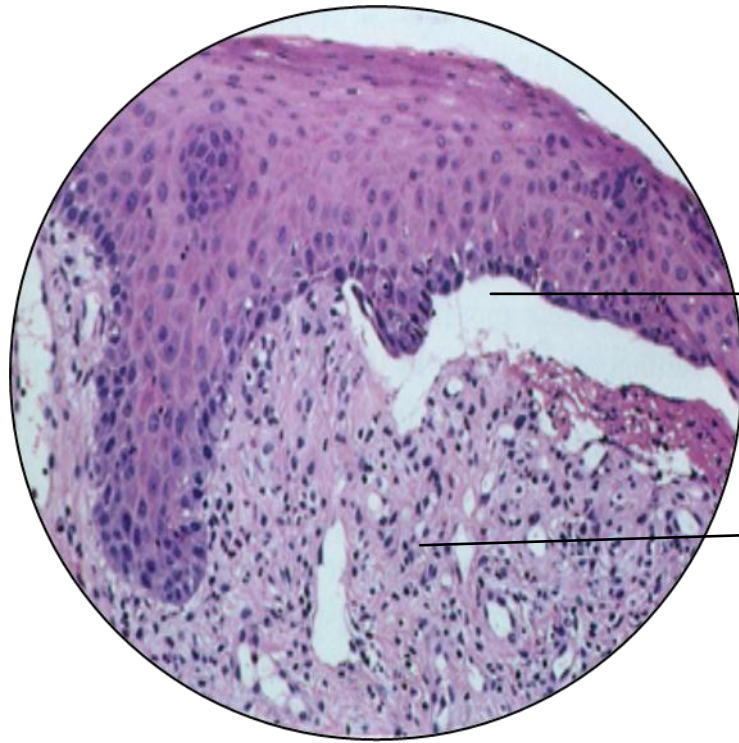
→ Mosaic pattern (apposition and reversal lines) area of bone formation alternate with area of bone resorption



**DD1. PEMPHIGUS**

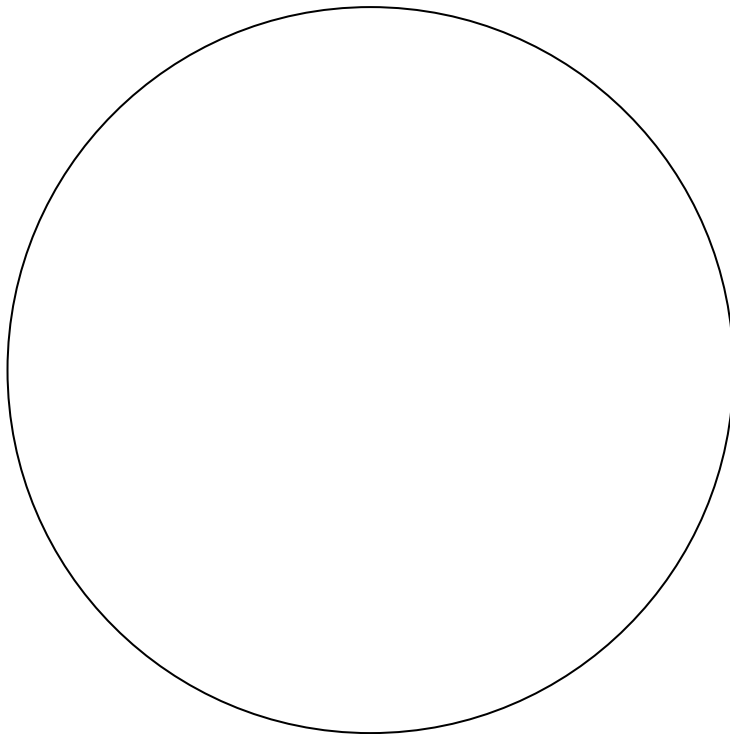


**DD2. PEMPHIGOID**

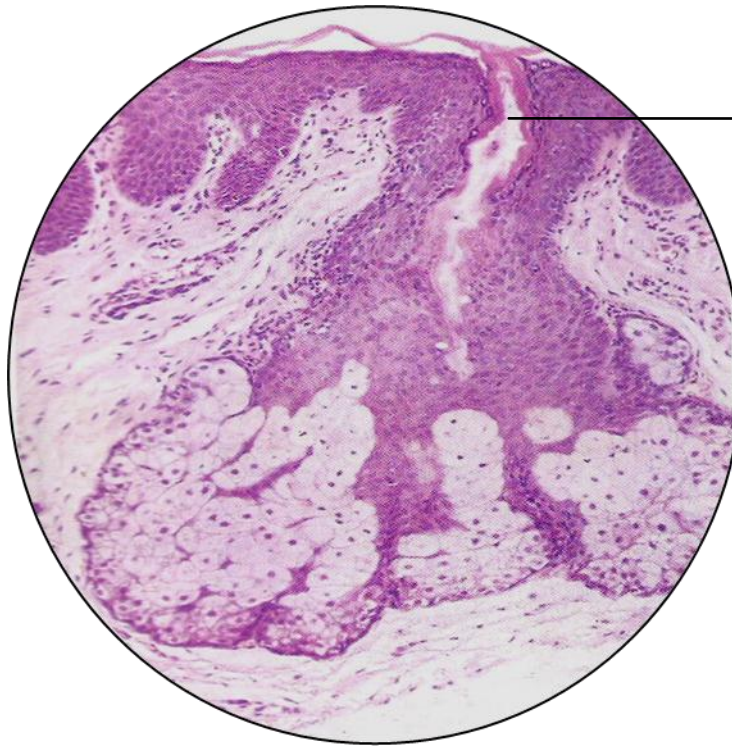


→ **Basement membrane detached with epithelium from underlying connective tissue**

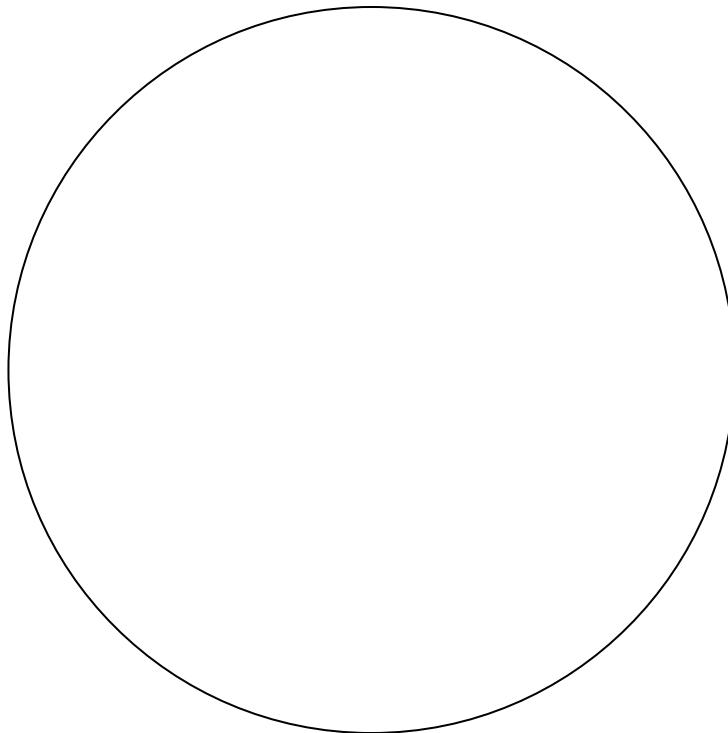
→ **Non-specific chronic inflammatory infiltrate**



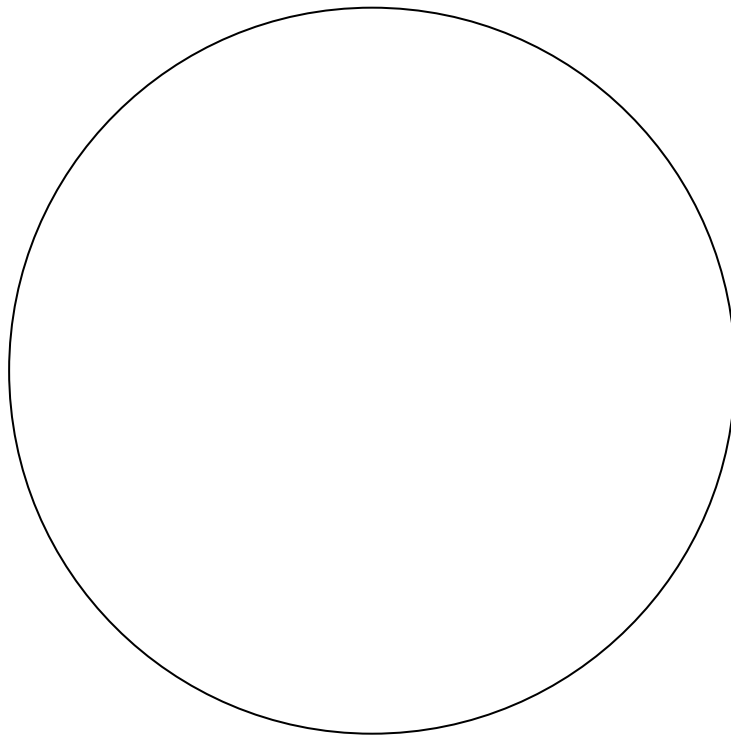
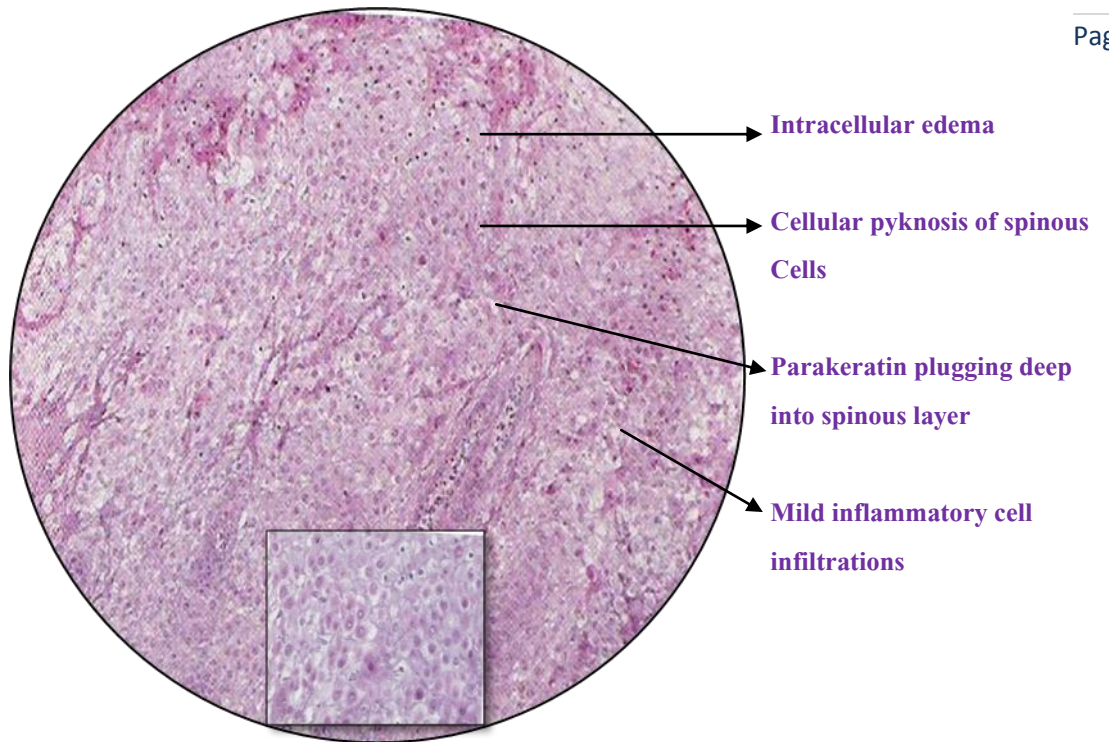
**DD3. FORDYCES SPOTS**



**Heterotopic collection of sebaceous glands ducts show keratin plugging**

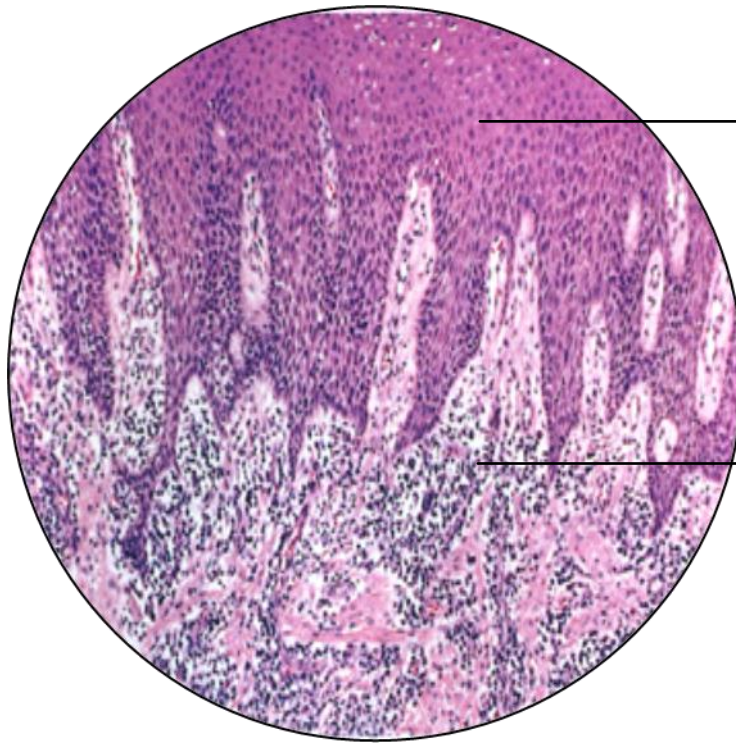


**DD4. WHITE SPONGE NEVUS**



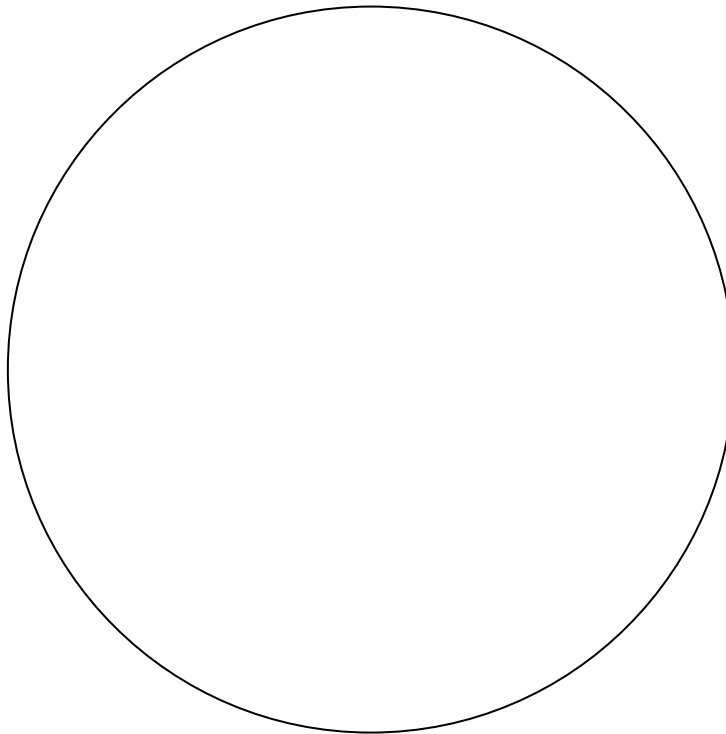


**II.1. CHRONIC GINGIVITIS**

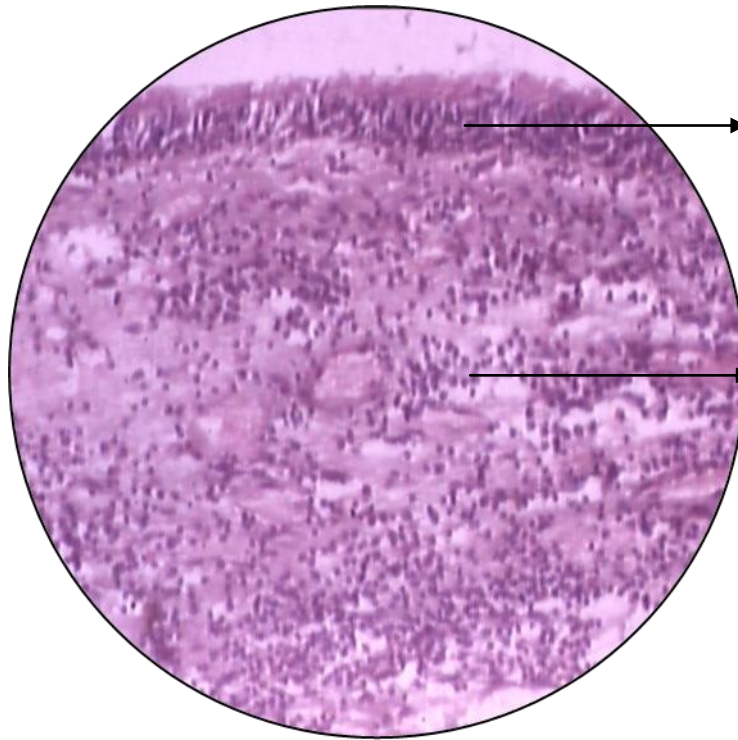


→ **Stratified Squamous epithelium**

→ **Dense inflammatory infiltrations (plasma cells )**

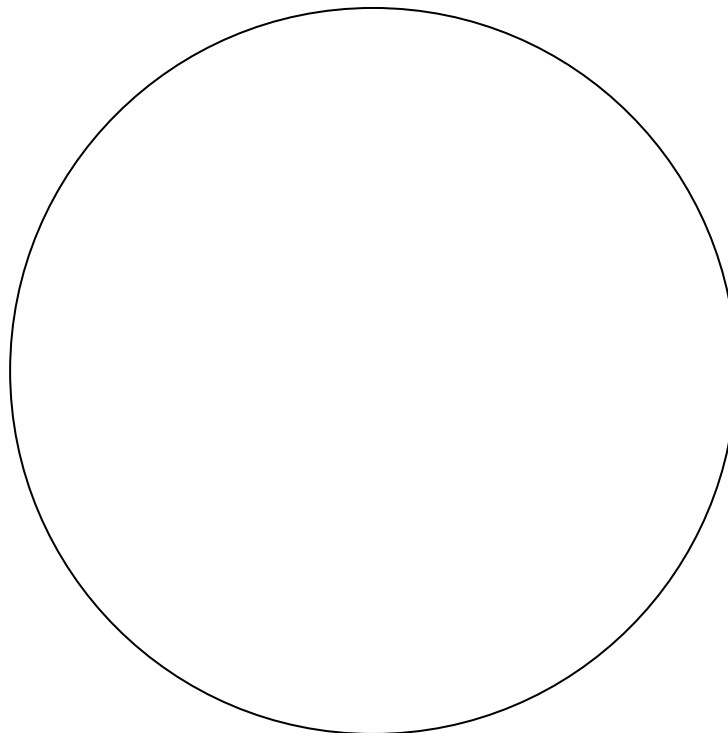


**IL2. MAXILLARY SINUSITIS**

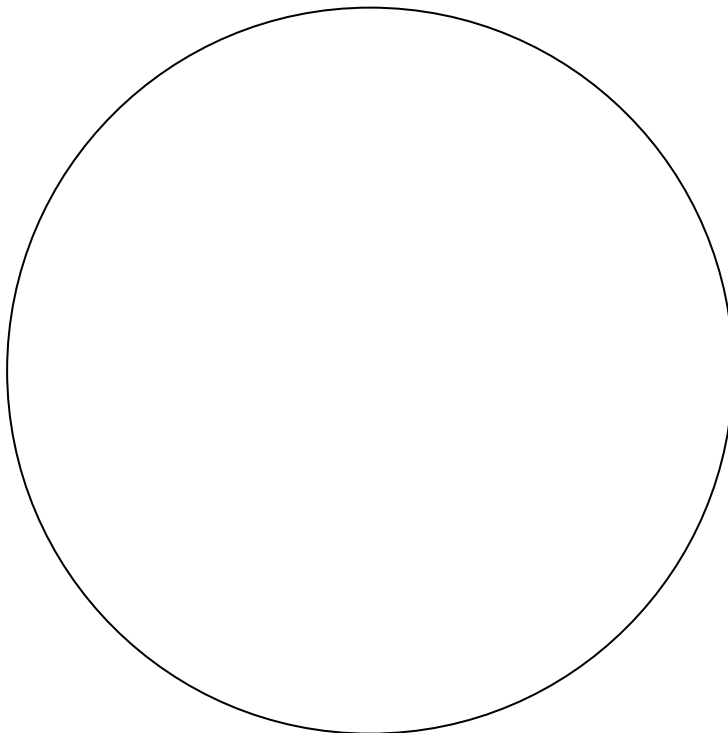
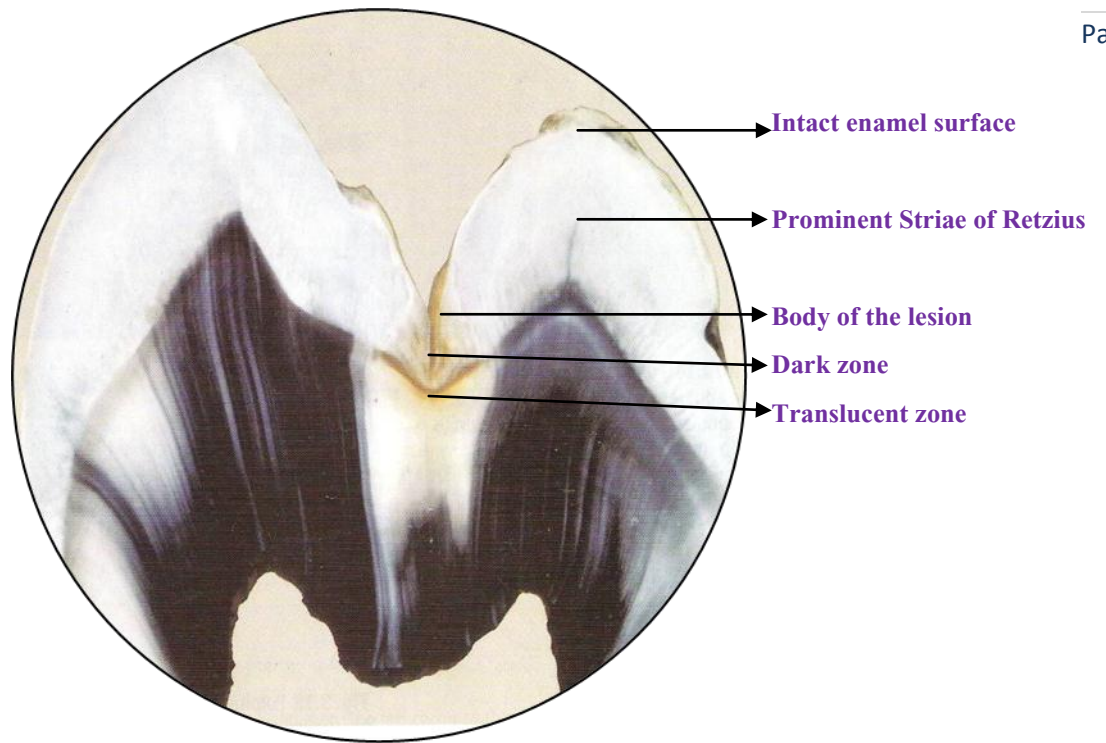


Squamous metaplasia of specialized ciliated columnar epithelium

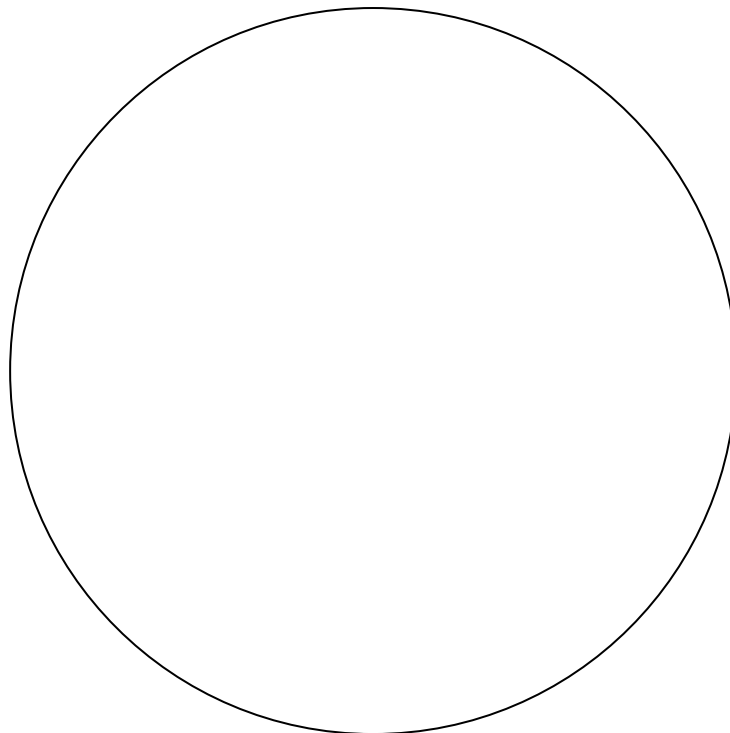
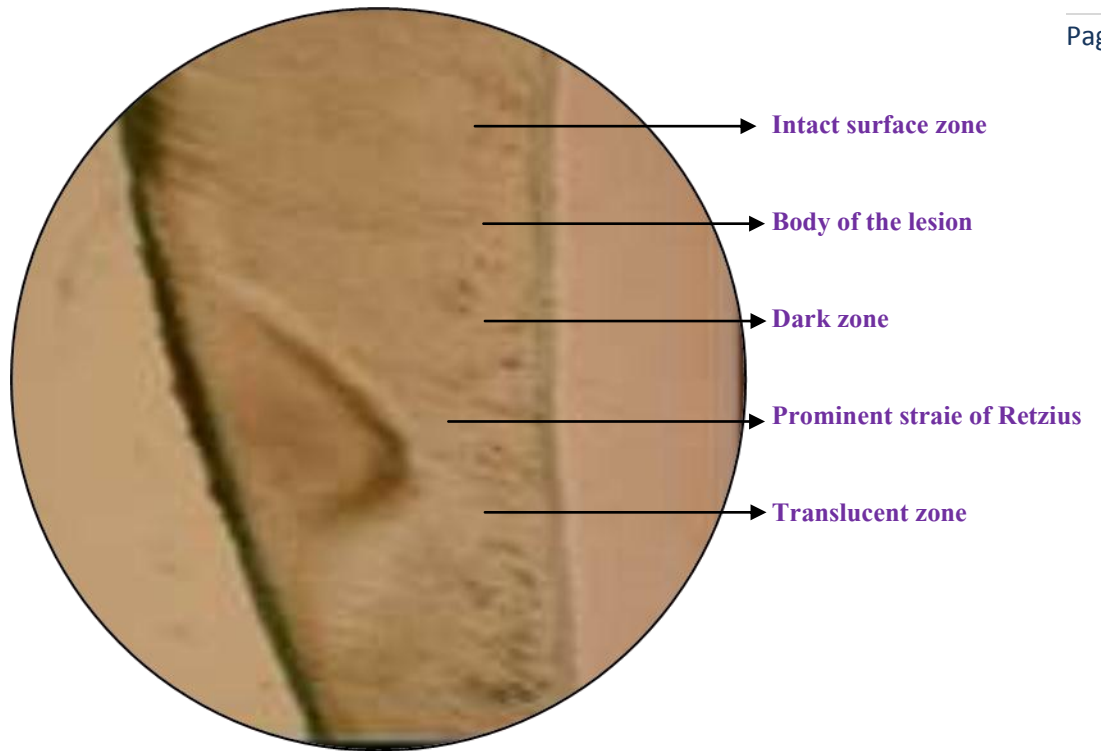
Acute inflammatory infiltrate with edema of connective tissue



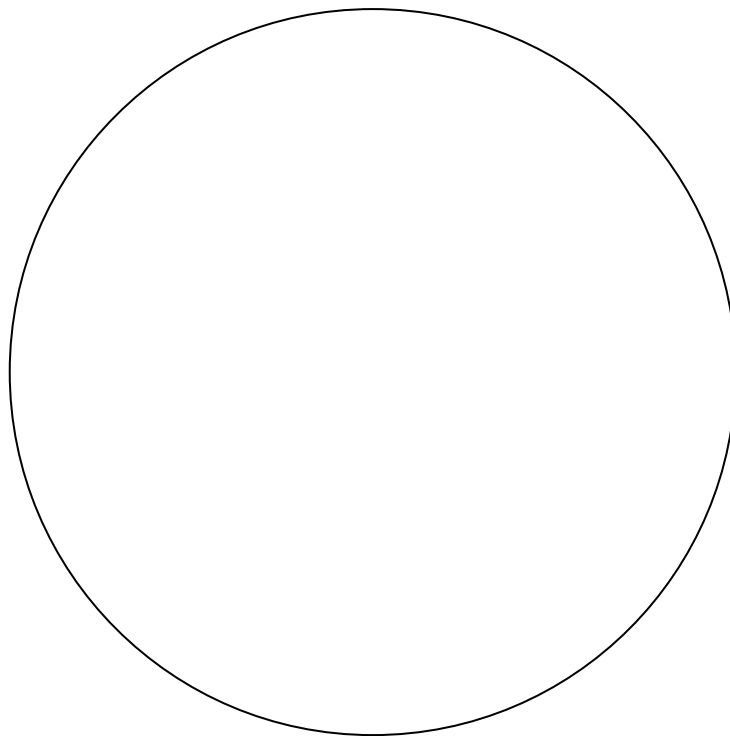
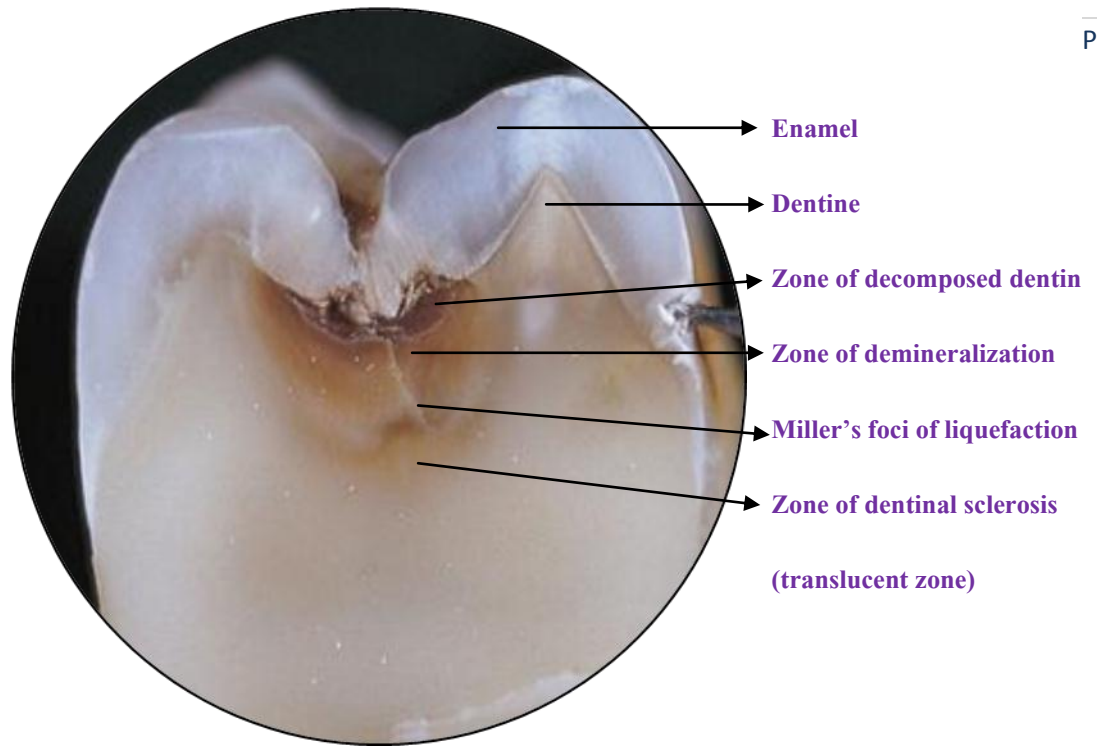
**DC1. PIT AND FISSURE CARIES**



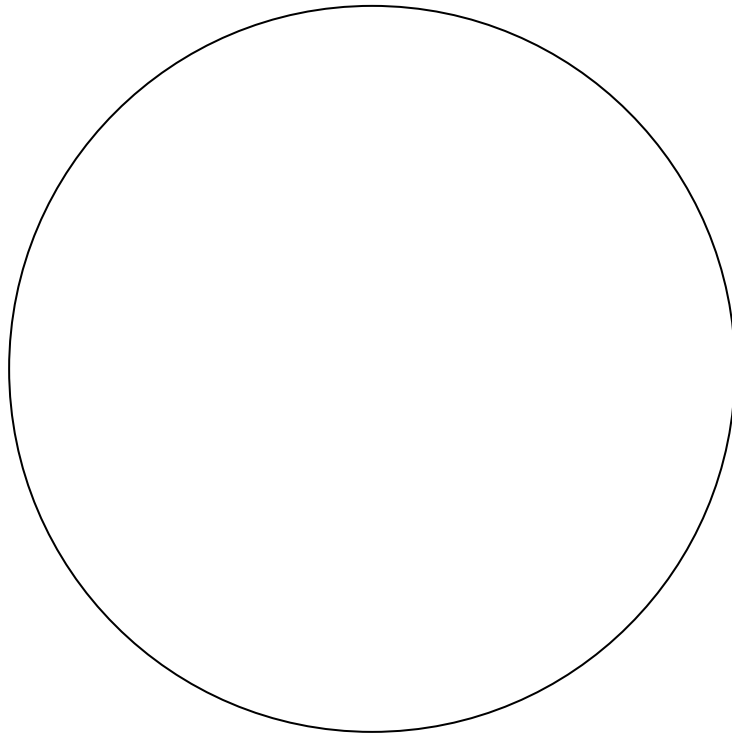
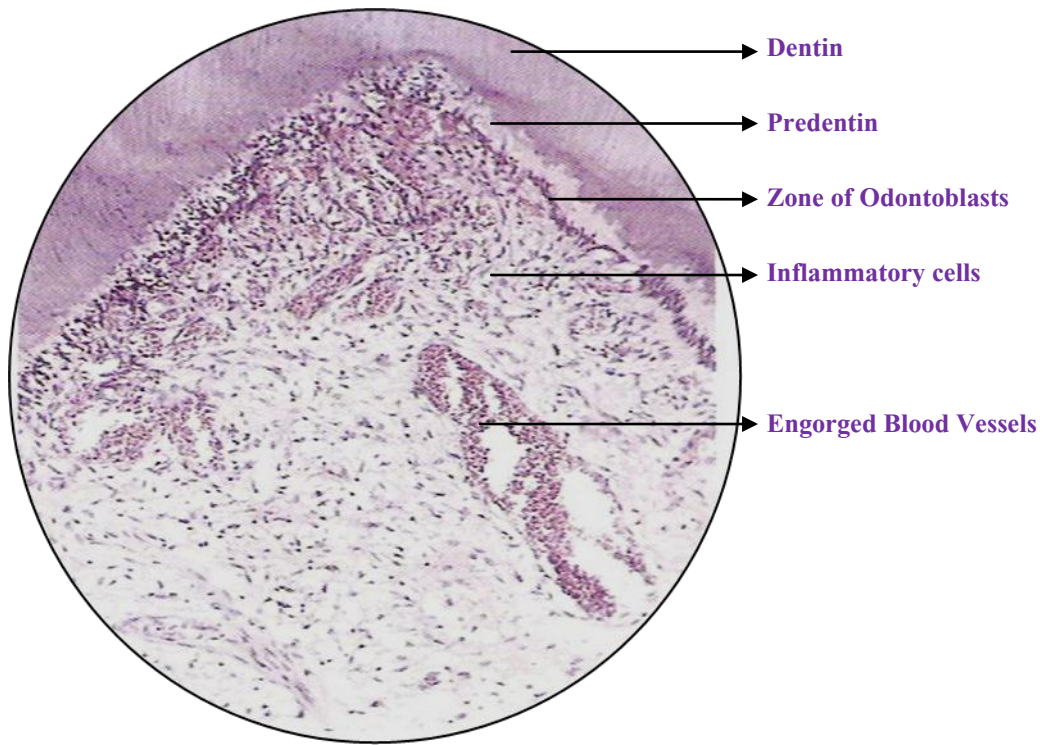
**DC2. SMOOTH SURFACE CARIES**



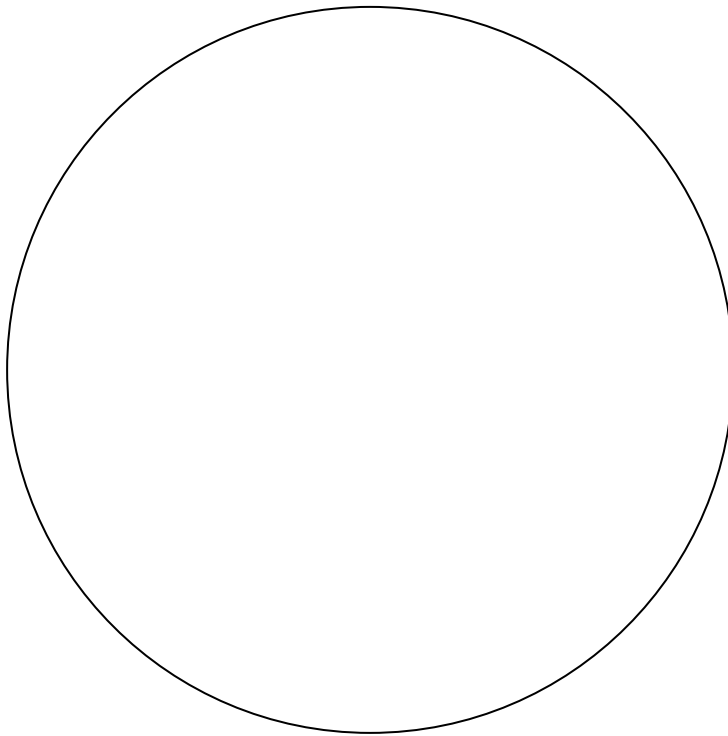
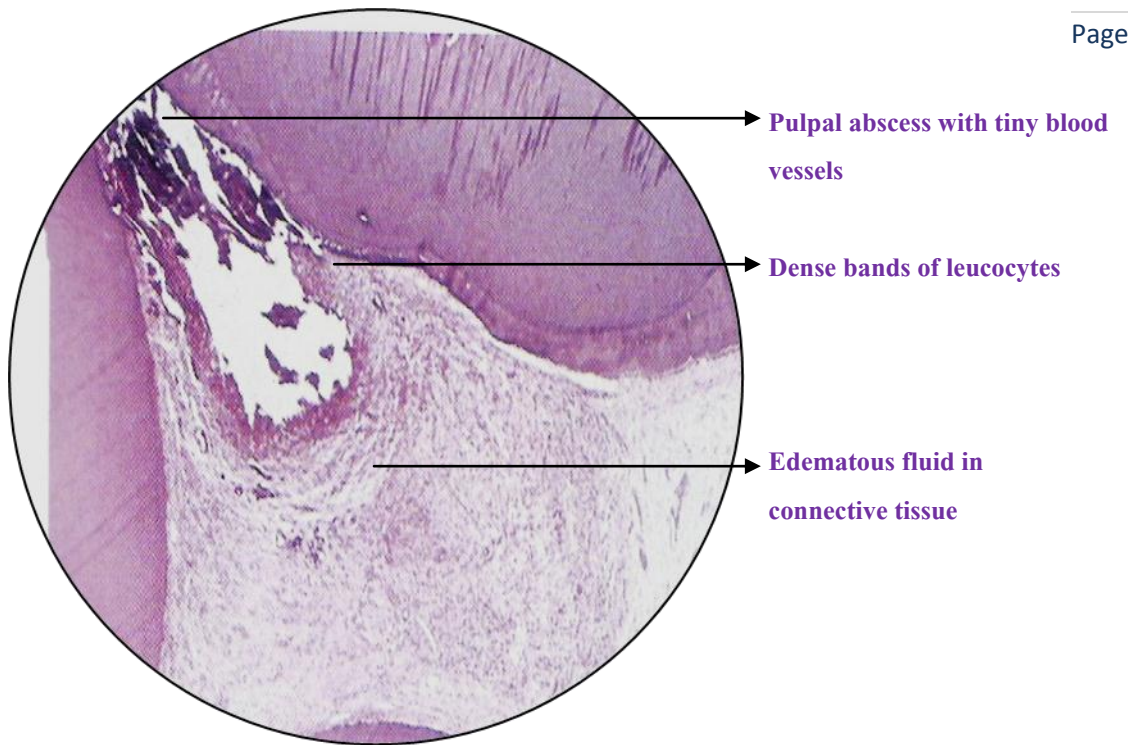
**DC3. DENTINAL CARIES – LIQUEFACTION FOCI**



**P1. PULP HYPEREMIA**



**PP2. ACUTE PULPITIS WITH ABSCESS**

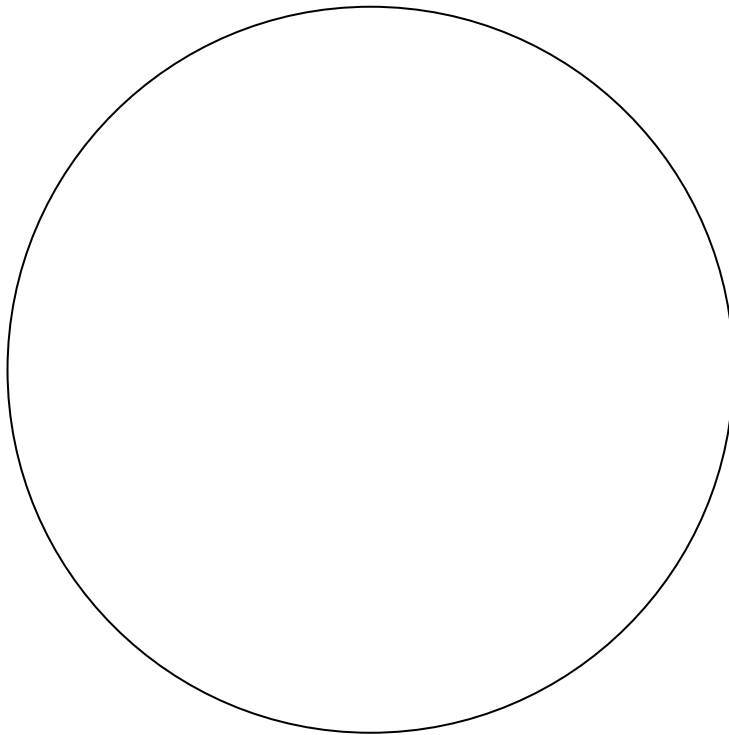


**PP3. PULP POLYP**



→ **Proliferating fibroblasts and  
blood capillaries**

→ **Pulpal Chamber**





**PP4. PERIAPICAL GRANULOMA**

