

Dental Pathology Lesson Three

Vocabulary Flashcards

Directions:

1. Print cards double sided and cut vocabulary cards
2. Choose an activity method for learning vocabulary words

Class method

- Read the vocabulary word aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the definition
or
- Read the definition aloud and ask for volunteers to provide the vocabulary word

Small group method

- Divide the class into small groups
- Give each group a set of the cards
- Have one person pick a card and read it aloud to the group
- The first person in the group to get it right gets a point and is the next person to read a card

Concentration method

- Pair the students up
- Give each pair a set of cards
- Lay the vocabulary cards on a table with the definition side down
- Each player takes a turn reading a word and saying the definition
- If the definition is correct, the player picks up the card and keeps it as a point
- If the definition is incorrect, the next player takes a turn
- Continue until all cards are drawn



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ANOMALY

ANODONTIA

SUPERNUMERARY TEETH

SUPERNUMERARY ROOTS

MICRODONTIA/ MACODONTIA

DENS IN DENTE

GEMINATION

FUSION

Something that deviates from what is standard or normal

Absence of a single tooth or multiple teeth (partial or complete anodontia)

Development of one or more extra teeth

More than the normal number of roots

Abnormally small or large teeth (partial or complete)

Developmental disturbance caused by invagination of enamel organ into dental papilla

Single tooth germ tries to divide and develops large, single-rooted tooth with one pulp cavity and "twinning"

Union of two adjacent tooth germs that result in a large tooth with two pulp cavities and one fewer tooth in the dentition

TUBERCLE

ENAMEL DYSPLASIA

CONCRESCENCE

DILACERATION

TALON CUSP

TAURODONTISM

ENAMEL PEARL

ENAMEL HYPOPLASIA

Small, rounded enamel extensions forming extra cusps

Faulty enamel development from interference involving ameloblasts (cells that create enamel) that results in enamel hypoplasia (enamel pitting) and/or enamel hypocalcification (intrinsic color changes) with possible changes in enamel thickness

Union of root structure of two or more teeth by cementum

An abnormal bend or curve in the root of a tooth

An accessory cusp located in the cingulum of a maxillary or mandibular permanent incisor

A condition characterized by very large, pyramid-shaped molars with large pulp chambers and short root

Enamel sphere on root

The incomplete or defective formation of enamel, resulting in the alteration of tooth form or color

AMELOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

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DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA

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TURNER TOOTH

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DENTAL FLUOROSIS

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ENAMEL HYPOCALCIFICATION

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INTRINSIC STAINING OF THE TEETH

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BULLA

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LOBULE

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A broad group of conditions that affect the structural formation of enamel

A disturbance of the dentin of genetic origin

A permanent tooth showing enamel hypoplasia resulting from infection or trauma to the deciduous teeth

A condition resulting from the ingestion of high concentrations of fluoride, causing the affected teeth to have a mottled discoloration of the enamel

A development anomaly that results in a disturbance of the maturation of the enamel matrix

Occurs because of the deposition of substances circulating systemically during tooth development

A circumscribed, elevated lesion that is more than 5 mm in diameter, usually containing serous fluid and looks like a blister

A segment or lobe that is part of a whole; sometimes appear fused together

MACULE

PAPULE

PEDUNCULATED

PUSTULES

SESSILE

VESICLE

NODULE

ERYTHEMA

A flat area usually distinguished by a color different than that of surrounding tissue; does not protrude above the surface of normal tissue i.e., freckle

A small, circumscribed lesion usually less than 1 cm in diameter that is elevated and protrudes above the surface of surrounding tissue

Attached by a stem-like or stalk-like base (like that of a mushroom)

Various sized circumscribed elevations containing pus

Base of a lesion that is flat or broad instead of stem-like

A small, elevated lesion less than 1 cm in diameter that contains serous fluid

A palpable, solid lesion up to 1 cm in diameter found in soft tissue; can occur above, level with, or beneath the skin surface

Abnormal redness of the mucosa or gingiva

ERYTHROPLAKIA

LEUKOPLAKIA

PALLOR

CORRUGATED

FISSURE

PAPILLARY

DIFFUSE

MULTILOCLAR

A clinical term used to describe an oral mucosal lesion that appears as a smooth, red patch or granular, red, velvety patch

A clinical term for a white, plaque-like lesion on the oral mucosa that cannot be rubbed off

Paleness of the skin or mucosal tissues

Wrinkled

A cleft/groove

Resembling small, nipple-shaped projections or elevations; found in clusters

A lesion with borders that are not well defined; difficult to detect exact parameters

A lesion that extends beyond the confines of one distinct area that has many lobes or parts that are somewhat fused together, making up the entire lesion; resembles soap bubbles

RADIOLUCENT

RADIOLUCENT AND RADIOPAQUE

RADIOPAQUE

ROOT RESORPTION

SCALLOPING AROUND THE ROOT

UNILOCULAR

WELL CIRCUMSCRIBED

RETROCUSPID PAPILLA

Black or dark areas on a radiograph;
radiant energy can pass through
these structures

A mixture of light and dark areas
within a lesion

Light or white area on a radiograph;
radiant energy is unable to pass
through these structures

Observed radiographically when the
apex of the tooth appears shortened
or blunted and irregularly shaped

A radiolucent lesion that extends
between the roots and appears to
extend up the PDL

Having one compartment/unit that is
well defined or outlined

Term used to describe a lesion with
borders that are specifically defined,
where the exact margins and extent
of the lesion can clearly be seen

A sessile nodule on the gingival
margin of the lingual aspect of the
mandibular cuspids

LINGUAL VARICOSITIES

LEUKOEDEMA

MEDIAN RHOMBOID GLOSSITIS

ERYTHEMA MIGRANS/ GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE

FISSURED TONGUE

BLACK HAIRY TONGUE

DYSPHAGIA

DYSPHONIA

Prominent lingual veins usually observed on the ventral and lateral surfaces of the tongue

Characterized by an opalescence of the buccal mucosa

A flat or slightly raised oval or rectangular erythematous area in the midline of the dorsal surface of the tongue, devoid of filiform papillae

Lesion that appears red and then paler pink to white patches on the tongue body

Characterized by the dorsal surface of the tongue having deep fissures or grooves

Tongue lesion marked by dead cells and keratin buildup that becomes extrinsically stained

Difficulty swallowing

Difficulty speaking

DYSPNEA

NECROSIS

LOCAL

SYSTEMIC

ACUTE

CHRONIC

EDEMA

EXUDATE

Difficulty breathing

The pathologic death of one or more cells or a portion of tissue or organ, resulting from irreversible damage

Limited to the area of injury

Pertaining to or affecting the body as a whole

Of short duration; minimal and brief

Persisting symptoms over a long period of time

Localized swelling or enlargement of tissue due to excess plasma or exudate

Inflammatory fluid formed as a reaction to injury of tissues and blood vessels

SEROUS EXUDATE

PURULENT EXUDATE

ABSCESS

FISTULA

GRANULOMA

HYPERTROPHY

ATROPHY

GRANULATION TISSUE

An exudate that has a watery consistency; a thin, clear fluid resembling serum

Thick, white-to-yellow pus that contains tissue debris and many white blood cells; also known as *suppurations*

A collection of purulent exudate that has accumulated in a contained space formed by the surrounding tissue

Formation of a drainage passage that bores through tissue, allowing drainage to the

A tumorlike mass of inflammatory tissue

An enlargement of a tissue or organ caused by an increase in the size of individual cells within the tissue, but not in the number of cells

The decrease in size and function of a cell, tissue, organ, or whole body

Initial tissue formed in the connective tissue of an injury; immature tissue

KELOID

METH-MOUTH

ASPIRIN BURN

TRAUMATIC ULCER

TRAUMATIC GRANULOMA

HEMATOMA

TRAUMATIC NEUROMA

AMALGAM TATTOO

Excessive skin scarring that appears raised and extends beyond its original boundaries

The extensive and rapid destruction of teeth due to methamphetamine use

A type of chemical injury that occurs when a patient places an aspirin tablet directly on mucosal tissue instead of swallowing it

An ulcer that occurs from some form of trauma most commonly to the lips, tongue, or buccal mucosa

A hard, raised, ulcerated lesion resulting from persistent trauma

A lesion that results from the accumulation of blood within tissue because of trauma

A lesion caused by injury to a peripheral nerve

A flat, bluish-gray lesion of the oral mucosa resulting from the introduction of amalgam particles into the tissue

SOLAR OR ACTINIC CHEILITIS

PYOGENIC GRANULOMA

FIBROMA

FRENAL TAG

GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA

PERIAPICAL ABSCESS

LUDWIG ANGINA

PERIAPICAL GRANULOMA

Degeneration of the tissue of the lips
caused by sun exposure

A benign, reacting, painless,
commonly occurring intraoral
lesion characterized by proliferation
of connective tissue containing
numerous blood vessels and
inflammatory cells

A broad-based, benign lesion
composed of dense, scar-like
connective tissue containing
few blood cells; occurs because
of chronic trauma

A small, finger-like projection of
hyperplastic fibrous tissue attached to
the maxillary labial frenum

Enlargement of the gingiva

An abscess composed of pus
and surrounding by connective
tissue containing neutrophils
and lymphocytes

A rapidly aggressive form of cellulitis;
rare, but very severe consequence of a
dental infection

A localized mass of chronically
inflamed granulation tissue that
forms at the opening of a pulp
canal, generally at the apex of a
nonvital tooth root

RADICULAR CYST

RESIDUAL CYST

CONDENSING OSTEITIS

ALVEOLAR OSTEITIS (DRY SOCKET)

RECURRENT APHTHOUS ULCERS (CANKER SORES)

ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME

LICHEN PLANUS

SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME

A cyst attached to the root apex of a tooth with a necrotic pulp or a defective root canal filling

A cyst that forms when a tooth is removed and all or part of a radicular cyst is left behind

A change in bone near the apices of teeth

A postoperative complication of tooth extraction in which after extraction, the blood clot breaks down and is lost before healing occurs

Painful oral ulcer of unknown cause; substantial evidence indicates that they have an immunologic pathogenesis

An acute, self-limited disease that affects the skin and mucous membranes

A benign, chronic disease affecting the skin and oral mucosa

An autoimmune disease that affects the salivary and lacrimal glands, resulting in a decrease in saliva and tears

SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS

IMPETIGO

SCARLET FEVER

RHEUMATIC FEVER

TUBERCULOSIS

ACTINOMYCOSIS

SYPHILIS

An acute and chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease of unknown cause

A severe, progressive autoimmune disease that affects the skin and mucous membranes

An infectious bacterial infection causing primarily *Staphylococcus aureus* that most commonly involves lesions on the skin of the face or extremities

Contagious childhood disease characterized by a red rash, strawberry tongue, sore throat, fever, and enlarged lymph nodes

A childhood disease that follows a streptococcal infection, usually tonsillitis and pharyngitis characterized by an inflammatory reaction involving the heart, joints, and central nervous system

An infectious chronic granulomatous disease usually caused by the organism *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; primary infection of the lung

An infection caused by a filamentous bacterium called *Actinomyces israelii*

A disease caused by the spirochete *Treponema pallidum* usually transmitted through sexual contact with a partner with an active lesion, by blood, or transmission from a mother to a fetus through the placenta

CONGENITAL SYPHILIS

NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS (NUG)

PERICORONITIS

CANDIDIASIS

DENTURE STOMATITIS

VERRUCA VULGARIS

RECURRENT HERPES SIMPLEX INFECTION

HERPES LABIALIS

The type of syphilis that is transmitted from an infected mother to the fetus

A painful erythematous gingivitis with necrosis of the interdental papillae

An inflammation of the mucosa around the crown of a partially erupted tooth

An overgrowth of the yeastlike fungus
Candida albicans

Most common type of candidiasis affecting the oral mucosa; this type presents as erythematous mucosa but the erythematous change is limited to the mucosa covered by a full or partial denture

A common wart; a white, papillary lesion caused by a human papilloma virus

Herpes simplex virus that persists in a latent state and causes localized recurrent infections (usually produced by stimuli such as sunlight, menstruation, or stress)

Most common type of recurrent oral herpes simplex infection that occurs on the vermilion border of the lips

HERPETIC WHITLOW

VARICELLA-ZOSTER VIRUS

CHICKENPOX

SHINGLES

EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS

INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS

COXSACKIEVIRUSES

HERPANGINA

A painful infection of the fingers caused by the herpes simplex virus

The virus that causes both chickenpox and shingles

A highly contagious disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus characterized by vesicular and pustular eruptions of the skin and/or mucous membranes as well as headache, fever, and malaise

A disease caused by the varicella-zoster virus characterized by a unilateral, painful eruption of vesicles along the distribution of a sensory nerve

A herpesvirus associated with several diseases that occur in the oral region

An infectious disease caused by the Epstein-barr virus; characterized by a sore throat, fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, enlarged spleen, malaise, and fatigue

A group of viruses that cause several different infectious diseases

An infectious disease caused by a coxsackievirus; characterized by vesicles on the soft palate, along with fever, malaise, sore throat, and dysphagia

HAND, FOOT, AND MOUTH DISEASE

MEASLES

MUMPS

ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

WESTERN BLOT TEST

CONGENITAL DISORDER

SYNDROME

TRISOMY 21 (DOWN SYNDROME)

An infectious disease caused by a coxsackievirus; characterized by painful vesicles and ulcers that can occur anywhere in the mouth

A highly contagious disease with systemic symptoms and a skin rash

A viral infection of the salivary glands (most commonly bilateral swelling of the parotid glands)

A syndrome involving a defect in cell-mediated immunity that has a long incubation period, follows a protracted and debilitating course, manifests as opportunistic infections, and has a poor prognosis without treatment

A confirmatory test for HIV infection that identifies antibodies to HIV proteins and glycoproteins

A disorder that is present at birth

A set of signs or symptoms or both occurring together

A type of abnormality in which three instances of chromosome 21 are found instead of two

CYCLIC NEUTROPENIA

CHERUBISM

CLEFT LIP

CLEFT PALATE

NEOPLASM

TUMOR

BENIGN

MALIGNANT

A hereditary disease characterized by a cyclic decrease in the number of circulating neutrophils; the cycle occurs in intervals of 21-27 days, and the episodes of neutropenia persist for 2-3 days

A disorder beginning in childhood characterized by progressive bilateral facial swelling that can occur in either the maxilla or mandible, with involvement of the mandible being most common

Congenital anomaly of the face caused by the failure of fusion between the embryonic maxillary and medial nasal processes

Congenital anomaly of the oral cavity caused by the failure of fusion between the embryonic palatal shelves

Tumor; a new growth of tissue in which the growth is uncontrolled and progressive

Neoplasm; a swelling or enlargement

A condition that, if untreated or treated symptomatically, will not become life threatening

Resistant to treatment; able to metastasize and kill the host; describing cancer

CANCER

LIPOMA

OSTEOMA

CARCINOMAS

PAPILLOMA

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

BASAL CELL CARCINOMA

PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA

Malignancy

A benign tumor of fat

A benign tumor of
normal compact bone

A malignant tumor of
epithelial tissue origin

A benign tumor of squamous
epithelium that presents as a
small, exophytic, pedunculated, or
sessile growth; cauliflower-like in
appearance and occurs most often on
the soft palate or tongue

A malignant tumor of
squamous epithelium

A malignant skin tumor associated
with excessive sun exposure that
appears as a nonhealing ulcer with
characteristic rolled borders

Most common of the benign salivary
gland tumors

ODONTOGENIC TUMORS

AMELOBLASTOMA

CEMENTOBLASTOMA

ODONTOMA

COMPOUND ODONTOMA

COMPLEX ODONTOMA

HEMANGIOMA

KAPOSI SARCOMA

A tumor derived from tooth-forming tissues; most often benign

A benign, slow-growing (but locally aggressive) epithelial odontogenic tumor that may arise in either the maxilla or the mandible

A benign cementum-producing neoplasm that is fused to the root or roots of a vital tooth

An odontogenic tumor composed of mature enamel, dentin, cementum, and pulp tissue

Consists of a collection of numerous small teeth

Radiographically consists of a mass of enamel, dentin, cementum, and pulp, which does not resemble a normal tooth; commonly occurs in the posterior mandible

A benign proliferation of capillaries

A malignant vascular tumor that may arise in multiple sites, including the skin and the oral cavity

ABCDE

MELANOMA

OSTEOSARCOMA

CHONDROMA

CHONDROSARCOMA

LEUKEMIA

LYMPHOMA

**PERIAPICAL
CEMENTO-OSSEOUS
DYSPLASIA**

A – Asymmetric

B – Borders

C – Color

D – Diameters larger than 6 mm

E – Evolving

A malignant tumor of melanocytes

A malignant tumor of the
bone-forming tissue

A benign tumor of cartilage

A malignant tumor of cartilage
that can occur in either the maxilla
or mandible

A form of cancer characterized by
an overproduction of atypical white
blood cells

A malignant tumor of
lymphoid tissue

A relatively common disease of
unknown cause that affects the
periapical bone

FOCAL CEMENTO- OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA

PAGET DISEASE OF BONE

HYPERPITUITARISM

GIGANTISM

ACROMEGALY

HYPERTHYROIDISM (GRAVES' DISEASE)

HYPOTHYROIDISM

DIABETES MELLITUS

An asymptomatic fibro-osseous lesion that typically arises in the posterior mandible

A chronic metabolic bone disease characterized by resorption, osteoblastic repair, and remineralization of the involved bone

Excess hormone production by the anterior pituitary gland

Excessive growth and height

A disorder that is caused by chronic overproduction of growth hormone by the pituitary gland; characterized by a gradual and permanent enlargement of bones after closure of epiphyseal plates

A condition characterized by excessive production of thyroid hormone

A condition characterized by decreased output of thyroid hormone

A chronic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism that is characterized by abnormally high blood glucose levels

ADDISON DISEASE

CUSHING SYNDROME

ANEMIA

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

CELIAC DISEASE

RADIATION THERAPY

A condition characterized by insufficient production of adrenal steroids

Caused by a sustained increase in glucocorticoid levels

Reduction to less than the normal number of red blood cells, quantity of hemoglobin, or volume of packed red blood cells in the blood

A condition that occurs when an insufficient amount of iron is supplied to the bone marrow for red blood cell development

Anemia caused by impaired vitamin B12 absorption, resulting from a deficiency of intrinsic factor, a substance secreted by the parietal cells of the stomach

An inherited disorder of the blood that is found predominantly in black individuals and those of Mediterranean origin

A chronic disorder associated with sensitivity to gluten

The treatment of a disease or condition with a type of radiation

CHEMOTHERAPY

Cancer treatment that uses
chemical agents to modify
or destroy cancer cells