

**ORAL PATHOLOGY FOR THE DENTAL PROFESSIONAL
PRESENTED BY: Olga A. C. Ibsen RDH, MS, FAADH**

Course Description:

The course will cover the seven diagnostic methods that contribute to a final diagnosis. They include the following features: clinical, radiographic, historical, laboratory, surgical, therapeutic, and differential. Several lesions and conditions in each category will be discussed from etiology to prognosis... The strength of the diagnosis for each lesion will come from one, two, or more diagnostic methods. This methodical approach has been found to be very helpful in the diagnostic process. Lesions will include those associated with the inflammatory process, immunity, infectious disease, developmental disorders, genetics, neoplasia, and oral manifestations of systemic disease. Documentation procedures, biopsy techniques, and referral options will also be covered. One patient dies every hour of every day from oral cancer. You will return to clinical practice with an enlightened approach to managing oral lesions and conditions.

Objectives:

At the end of the program, the participant will :

- List seven diagnostic methods presented
- Give two examples of lesions/conditions that are diagnosed using one or two of the diagnostic methods presented
- State characteristics of a benign and malignant lesion
- Describe the oral cancer screening procedures discussed.
- State the “gold standard” in the diagnostic process.
- Identify information on the medical history that can be contributory to the diagnosis of five conditions discussed under historical diagnosis
- When is it appropriate to refer a patient to a specialist?
- If a lesion is detected clinically, and the reason for the lesion cannot be identified, when should the patient return for re-evaluation.
- Describe the compound odontoma, complex odontoma, and periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia.
- Which diagnostic method is often most contributory to the differential diagnosis? Why?
- Define leukoplakia and erythroplakia. Which condition is seen most often?
- Which one has the greatest potential for malignancy?
- Define, describe, and state the usual location of the following cysts: radicular, residual, primordial, dentigerous, and odontogenic keratocyst.
- List, define, and describe three genetic conditions discussed under historical diagnosis/family history.