

D H 324: ORAL PATHOLOGY

Foothill College Course Outline of Record

Heading	Value
Effective Term:	Summer 2021
Units:	2
Hours:	2 lecture per week (24 total per quarter)
Advisory:	Not open to students with credit in D H 55B.
Degree & Credit Status:	Degree-Applicable Credit Course
Foothill GE:	Non-GE
Transferable:	CSU
Grade Type:	Letter Grade Only
Repeatability:	Not Repeatable

Student Learning Outcomes

- Describe the differential diagnoses of oral lesions.
- Describe oral lesions using appropriate terminology.

Description

The study of pathology of the head, neck, and oral structures. Developmental conditions and diseases of bacterial and viral origin, neoplasms of the oral cavity. Clinical aspects of recognizing deviations from normal, documentation, differential diagnosis and referral. The role of the dental hygienist in education and prevention, early detection and referral of lesions of the head and neck regions. Intended for students in the Dental Hygiene Baccalaureate Degree Program; enrollment is limited to students accepted in the program.

Course Objectives

The student will be able to:

- Describe the elements of an extraoral and intraoral exam or oral cancer screening.
- Compare and contrast the clinical presentation of five different lesions that have vesicular appearance.
- Compare and contrast the clinical presentation of five different ulcerative lesions.
- Discuss the similarities and differences between ecchymoses, petechiae, and purpura in the red and purple lesions.
- Identify the etiology, method of transmission, and pathogenesis of white lesions in the oral cavity.
- Describe three factors that contribute to the pigmentation of the oral tissues.
- Discuss the characteristics of the human papillomaviruses (HPV) and differentiate between the high risk and low risk types.
- Identify the different types of processes associated with the development of soft tissue enlargements.
- Describe the three clinical signs that may be associated with each of the following hard tissue lesions: osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, and Ewing sarcoma.
- Describe several ways a dental hygienist or dentist can be instrumental in determining the origins of skin lesions and discuss why that is important.
- Cite the clinical protocols for patients with oral conditions or lesions.

Course Content

- Oral cancer screening exam
 - Oral cancer screening
 - Etiology and incidence
 - Risk factors signs and symptoms
 - Human papillomavirus and oral cancer
- Cancer types
 - Squamous cell
 - Basal cell
 - Melanoma
- Extra/intraoral examination process
 - Sequence
 - Visual inspection
 - Palpation techniques
- Lesions with vesicular appearance
 - Herpes labialis
 - Herpesviridae
 - Herpes zoster
 - Mucus retention cyst
 - Pemphigus vulgaris
 - Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis
 - Ranula
 - Sialolith
 - Varicella
- Ulcerative lesions
 - Aphthous ulcers
 - Chancere
 - Deep fungal infections
 - Erythema multiforme
 - Lupus erythematosus
 - Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis
 - Squamous cell carcinoma
 - Stomatitis
 - Syphilis
 - Ulcer
- Red and purple lesions
 - Pyogenic granuloma
 - Peripheral giant cell granuloma
 - Petechiae
 - Ecchymosis
 - Purpura
 - Lichen planus
 - Hyper sensitivity reactions
 - Candidiasis
 - Erythroplakia
 - Varicosity
 - Lymphangioma
 - Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia
- White lesions
 - Fordyce granules
 - Luekoedema
 - Geographic tongue
 - Frictional keratosis
 - Linea alba
 - Nicotine stomatitis
 - Hairy leukoplakia
 - Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis
 - Parulis
 - Lichen planus
 - White sponge nevus
 - Leukoplakia

F. Pigmented lesions

1. Physiologic pigmentation
2. Amalgam tattoo
3. Smoking associated melanosis
4. Nevus

5. Oral melanotic macule
6. Oral melanoma

G. Papillary lesions

1. Oral squamous papilloma
2. Condyloma acuminatum
3. Focal epithelial hyperplasia
4. Papillary hyperplasia
5. Keratoacanthoma
6. Verrucous carcinoma

H. Soft tissue lesions

1. Traumatic or inflammatory lesions
2. Infections
3. Immune system disorders
4. Soft tissue neoplasms
5. Neoplasms of smooth muscle
6. Neoplasms of fat muscle tissue
7. Neoplasms of salivary tissue
8. Genetic and congenital disorders
9. Soft tissue development cysts

I. Hard tissue lesions

1. Exostosis
 2. Osteomyelitis
 3. Ameloblastoma
 4. Ossifying fibroma
 5. Osteosarcoma
 6. Chondrosarcoma
 7. Ewing sarcoma
- J. Skin lesions
1. Malignant skin lesions
 2. Premalignant skin lesions
 3. Benign skin lesions
 4. Diseases associated with skin lesions

K. Clinical protocols for patients with oral lesions

1. Extra/intraoral examination
2. Topical corticosteroids in the mouth
3. Xerostomia
4. Candidiasis
5. Recurrent herpes labialis
6. Recurrent aphthous ulcers
7. Patient education: UVA/UVB skin protection
8. Patient education: oral cancer self exam
9. Adjunctive oral premalignant screening devices
10. Office protocol for identifying suspected abuse
11. Oral care management for cancer patient
12. Oral care management for HIV/AIDS patient
13. Referral protocols and guidelines

Lab Content

Not applicable.

Special Facilities and/or Equipment

Multimedia classroom.

Method(s) of Evaluation

Written quizzes: midterm and final examination including both objective and essay questions

Presentation on a lesion type, with written, oral and digital presentation

Method(s) of Instruction

Lecture

Discussion

Case studies

Oral presentations

Representative Text(s) and Other Materials

DeLong, et al.. General and Oral Pathology for the Dental Hygienist, 3rd ed.. 2019.

Types and/or Examples of Required Reading, Writing, and Outside of Class Assignments

A. Weekly required readings from the chapters in the textbook, 1 to 2 chapters, 25-75 pages.

B. Writing assignment: research report on an oral lesion of the student's choice, using current evidence based literature.

Discipline(s)

Dental Technology