

**Clinico- pathological review of
oral pathological conditions
at the College of Dentistry ,
University of Baghdad**

A thesis

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BY

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ABSTRACT

Our study was planned to provide optimal oral care . The dental practitioner must be aware of pathological processes that may affect the mouth.

Although many diseases can occur in the oral tissues, it is very important that the dentist recognizes which entities are more likely to occur than others.

Analyzed 9968 oral lesions on which biopsies were performed during thirty three years period from January 1971 to December 2003, these biopsy specimens were submitted to the Department of oral Diagnosis, College of Dentistry , University of Baghdad.

The majority of the biopsy specimens were of reactive or inflammatory lesions and to less degree developmental, neoplastic diseases and metabolic defect lesions. Details of 9968 reports regarding frequency, age, sex, clinical information, type of specimen and histopathological diagnosis, in addition the problems related to case history sheets, number of slides and missing files were recorded

The site specification and histopathological diagnosis of individual lesion were based and classified into pathological entities.

Different aspects of biopsy procedures were surveyed and different types of lesions were analyzed according to age, sex and site distribution . From the results of this study 8019 cases have histopathological diagnosis and classified into (13) categories according to the international classification of diseases (1978), 94 cases were neglected and eliminated from data due to the absence of most of relevant information in the reported case sheets related, in addition to 641 cases were undiagnosed , 678 cases were non-specific lesions, 411 reports were missing, and 125 duplicated cases were found in the files.

The majority of specimens were submitted from the College of Dentistry University of Baghdad (7133 specimens), with 2147 specimens referred from specific centers in Ministry of Health over the country . Cases sent from private clinics were 257, cases not carry clinician's name , or the origin of referral was not clear were 389 and only 42 specimens were submitted by the Army Hospitals .

The majority of oral lesions found were oral soft tissue tumor-like lesions (2163 cases) forming (27%) of the total diagnosed lesions, cysts of the jaw were 1260 cases (15.7%), malignant

neoplasms were 1165 cases (14.5%), oral keratotic lesions were 617 cases (7.7%) , and odontogenic neoplasms were 475 cases (5.9%) , disease of salivary glands were 486 cases (6.0%).

Non-neoplastic , non-cytic bone lesions were 614 cases (7.6%), inflammatory conditions of the mouth were 462 cases (5.7%), oral benign neoplasms were 404 cases (5.2%) ,while the ulceration of the oral soft tissues were 122 cases (1.5%) , oral soft tissue cysts were 100 cases (1.2%) , mucocutaneous lesion were 130 cases (1.6%) , and finally 21 cases (0.2%) were miscellaneous oral conditions .

This study showed that there are more than 122 different terms of common lesions affected oral cavity.

Comparison had been done between these recent frequency of different oral diseases .

One of the important conclusion of this study that the general practitioner can be able to recognize the most common oral lesions in Iraqi patients and how to deal with them in concerning with prevention , diagnosis and treatment .