

PROGRAMMA DELL'INSEGNAMENTO in inglese

I - ANATOMICAL-PATHOLOGY PROPEDEUTICS (Prof. G. Palmieri)

- Definition and purpose of the discipline
- Methodologies of histopathological investigation
- Diagnostic limits of histopathology
- Method of request for histopathological examination
- Method of collection, storage and forwarding of the material to be examined
- Evaluation and interpretation of the histopathological and cytopathological examination report and communication with the histopathologist

II - ORAL PATHOLOGY (Prof. G. Palmieri)

ANOMALIES OF OROFACIAL DEVELOPMENT

Orofacial fissures, labial fasades (commissural and paramedian), double lip, Fordyce granules, language abnormalities (aglossia, microglossia, macroglossia, anchiloglossia, fixed language, language hairy, lingual thyroid), varicose veins, exostoses, bulls, Stafne defect, rare syndromes (hemi-hyperplasia, progressive facial atrophy, Crouzon syndrome, Apert syndrome, jaw-facial dysostosis).

TOOTH ANOMALIES

Developmental abnormalities due to environmental influences (enamel abnormalities, Turner's tooth, fluorosis, Luetic hypoplasia - Hutchinson's teeth and strawberry molar)

Regressive alterations (friction, abrasion, erosion, abfraction), internal resorption and external, anomalies of coloring of the teeth (extrinsic and intrinsic).

Localized disorders of the rash (primary impact, ankylosis)

Congenital anomalies of the teeth: number (anodontia, hypodontia, oligodontia, hyperdontia), dimension (microdontia, macrodontia), of shape (gemination, fusion, with crescenza, cuspidi accessories - of Carabelli, with claw, dens evaginatus -, invaginated tooth, ectopic enamel, taurodontism, hypercementosis, dilaceration, supernumerary roots), of structure (amelogenesis imperfect, imperfect dentinogenesis, dentinal dysplasia, regional odontodysplasia)

PULP AND PERIAPICAL PATHOLOGY

Pulpitis, secondary dentin, pulp calcifications, apical granuloma, root cyst, complications pulpitis - apical abscess, cellulitis, osteomyelitis and osteitis

PERIODONTAL PATHOLOGY

Gingivitis (related to bacterial and non-related plaque), gingivopathies (gingival fibromatosis, drug hyperplasia), periodontitis, complications of periodontitis

CISTS OF THE ORAL CAVITY

Intraosseous (odontogenic, not odontogenic) and extraosseous: palatal cysts of the newborn, cysts nasolabial cysts, globulomatous cysts, nasopalatine duct cysts, palatal medial cysts and mandibular, cyst denture, eruptive cyst, primordial cyst, odontogenic keratocysts, gingival cysts, lateral periodontal cyst, calcifying odontogenic cyst, glandular odontogenic cyst, buccal bifurcation, cysts of the maxillary antrum, root cyst, dermoid and epidermal cysts, cysts lymphoepithelial, cysts of the gill fissure, cysts of the thyroglossal duct

BACTERIAL INFECTIONS

Streptococcal faringotonsillitis, tuberculosis, syphilis, noma, actinomycosis, scratch disease of cat

MICOTIC AND PROTOZOARIA PATHOLOGY

Candidiasis, histoplasmosis, aspergillosis, toxoplasmosis

VIRAL INFECTIONS

Herpes simplex virus, herpes zoster, infectious mononucleosis, cytomegalovirus, HIV and syndromes associated

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL DAMAGE OF THE ORAL CABLE

Line alba buccalis, morsicatio buccarum, traumatic ulcerations, electrical and thermal damage, damage chemicals, oral changes from antineoplastic therapy, anesthesia necrosis, exfoliative cheilitis, submucosal haemorrhages, exogenous pigmentations, drug color abnormalities, poisoning from metal, rare diseases (osteochondromatosis reactive metaplasia, myosferulosis, facial emphysema, spontaneous seizure, antral pseudocyst)

ALLERGIC AND IMMUNOLOGICAL DISEASES

Recurrent aphthous stomatitis, Behcet's syndrome, granulomatous diseases (sarcoidosis, granulomatosis orofacial, Wegener's granulomatosis), drug reactions, contact stomatitis, reactions chronic amalgam, angioedema

PATHOLOGY OF SALIVARY GLANDS

Epithelial neoplastic pathology (pleomorphic adenoma, monomorphic adenoma - oncocytoma, adenoma a basal cells, canalicular adenoma, sebaceous adenoma, lymphoadenoma sebaseo-, ductal papillomas, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, acinar cell carcinoma, adenoid-cystic carcinoma, adenocarcinomas, malignant variants of pleomorphic adenoma, clear cell carcinoma, neoplasms rare - ductal carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, etc. - metastatic neoplasms)

Non-epithelial neoplastic pathology (soft tissue neoplasms, hematological malignancies) Lesions proliferative neoplastic-like (diffuse and nodular parotid oncocytosis, adenomatoid hyperplasia parotid, sialoadenosis, necrotizing sialometaplasia) Inflammatory lesions (chronic sialoadenitis, acute bacterial sialadenitis, viral sialoadenitis - mumps, from cytomegaloviruses). Cysts and pseudocysts salivary (mucocele and granula, salivary duct cysts, HIV-associated lymphoepithelial cysts)

EPITELIAL PATHOLOGY

Benign neoplasms (squamous papilloma, oral papillomatosis), viral lesions (verruca vulgaris, Condiloma acuminata, contagious mollusc), smoking injuries, preneoplastic lesions (leukoplakia, Erythroplakia, lichen planus, lupus erythematosus, submucosal oral fibrosis, actinic cheilitis, cheilitis glandular, dyskeratosis congenita, xeroderma pigmentoso), carcinoma of the oral cavity and its variants (squamous cell carcinoma, keratoacanthoma, verrucous, spindle cells, adenosquamous, adenoid-squamous, basaloid, maxillary sinus, basal cell, neuroendocrine), lesions non-neoplastic proliferative (verruciform xanthoma, Heck's disease, spongy white nevus, congenital pachyonychia), melanocytic lesions (ephelides, oral melanotic macula, melanoacantoma, melanocytic nevus, lentigo simplex, melanoma, lentigo actinic, melasma)

TUMORS OF SOFT TISSUES

General characters. Benign neoplasms (peripheral fibroma ossificans, hemangioma, lymphangioma, fibroma, lipoma, schwannoma, neurofibroma, traumatic neuroma, palatal neuroma encapsulated, granular cell tumor, leiomyoma, rhabdomyoma, fibrous histiocytoma). Malignant neoplasms (angiosarcoma, Kaposi's sarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, tumor malignant of peripheral nerve sheaths, leiomyosarcoma, rhabdomyosarcoma)

SIMILNEOPLASTIC PROLIFERATIVE LESIONS OF SOFT TISSUES

Irritative fibrosis, inflammatory papillary hyperplasia, fixed epulis, focal oral mucinosis, pyogenic granuloma, giant cell peripheral granuloma, congenital epulis, fibrous epulis

HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

Lymphoid hyperplasia, lymphomas, histiocytosis, multiple myeloma, plasmacytoma.

BONE PATHOLOGY

Congenital anomalies (osteogenesis imperfecta, cleidocranial dysplasia), Paget's disease, Granuloma central to giant cells, cherubism, cysts and bony pseudocysts, fibro-osseous lesions Mandibulomaxillari (fibrous dysplasia, cement-bone dysplasia, familial giant cementoma, fibroma central ossifying, juvenile ossifying fibroma), benign and malignant bone neoplasms (osteoma, osteoblastoma, osteoid osteoma, cementoblastoma, condroma, chondromixoid fibroma, fibroma desmoplastic, chondrosarcoma, osteosarcoma, Ewing's sarcoma). Metastatic neoplasia.

ODONTOGENIC NEOPLASIES

Epithelial neoplasms (ameloblastoma, peripheral ameloblastoma, malignant ameloblastoma, ameloblastic carcinoma, clear cell odontogenic carcinoma, odontogenic tumor adenomatoid, squamous odontogenic tumor, epithelial and calcific odontogenic tumor, melanotic tumor neuroectodermal of infancy) ,. Mixed neoplasms (ameloblastic fibroma, fibroodontoma e ameloblastic fibrodentinoma, ameloblastic fibrosarcoma, fibroodontosarcoma e ameloblastic fibrodentinosa, ontoameloblastoma, odontoma). Mesenchymal neoplasms (central odontogenic fibroma, peripheral odontogenic fibroma, cellular odontogenic tumor granular, odontogenic mixoma, cementoblastoma)

III - SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY

(general concepts, with an in-depth study of the systematic pathology of interest of dentistry: cardiac pathology, inflammatory liver disease, pathology of the renal glomerulus, systemic diseases with oral manifestations)

A) Prof. G. Palmieri

- **TANATOLOGY:** General information on diagnostic findings, health legislation, cadaveric phenomena.
- **ORAL CAVITY AND SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGIES:** the evaluation of dentistry.

B) Prof. A. Ferlosio

- Digestive system pathology

Esophagitis, esophageal neoplasms, gastritis, peptic ulcer, gastric neoplasms, disease inflammatory intestinal idiopathic, intestinal neoplasms, jaundice, acute and chronic hepatitis, cirrhosis hepatic, neoplasms of the liver, pancreatitis

- Respiratory system pathology

Laryngeal neoplasms, pulmonary edema, pulmonary embolism, acute bronchitis, bronchopneumonia, pneumonia, bronchiectasis, chronic obstructive diseases, restrictive diseases (general concepts), pulmonary neoplasms, pleural pathology (effusions, inflammation, neoplasia)

- Cardiovascular system pathology

Ischemic heart disease (angina pectoris, myocardial infarction, myocardosclerosis, death sudden), myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathy (dilated, hypertrophic, restrictive). Atherosclerosis. Aneurismo. Hypertension.

- Renal pathology

Renal vascular pathology, primary and secondary glomerulopathies, acute and chronic pyelonephritis, renal neoplasms (renal cell carcinoma, oncocytoma), hydronephrosis, urothelial carcinoma

- Male genital pathology

Testis pathology (general concepts on inflammation and neoplasia), prostatitis, hyperplasia prostatic, prostate cancer

- Female and female genital pathology

Breast neoplasms. Vulvovaginal inflammatory pathology and uterine cervix.

Carcinoma of the uterine cervix. Endometriosis. Endometrial carcinoma. Neoplasms

Mesenchymal benign and malignant of the uterus. Ovarian cysts and neoplasms.

- Brain pathology

Vascular diseases (cerebral hemorrhages, cerebral infarction), infections (meningitis, encephalitis, spongiform encephalopathy), degenerative diseases (Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease), brain tumors

- Neoplastic and non-neoplastic pathology of the thyroid

- ORAL EVIDENCE OF SYSTEMATIC DISEASES

Dermatological diseases (pemphigus, pemphigoid, lichen planus, lupus erythematosus, epidermolysis bullous, spongy white nevus, congenital pachyonychia, congenital dyskeratosis, xeroderma pigment), jaundice, amyloidosis, Plummer-Vinson's syndrome, endocrine diseases (thyroid disease, parathyroid disease, diabetes mellitus), idiopathic intestinal inflammatory disease (disease of Crohns, ulcerative colitis), uremic stomatitis.