

Intraoral examination



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Oral medicine

5 Sensations

- See
- Hear
- Smell
- Feel
- Taste



(I don't think we taste our patients, Do we?)




See: Inspection

- It's the art of detecting any unusual changes in the oral cavities, as its based on vision a light source is of high need.
- We can see :
Color changes. “pigmentation or caries”
Tooth Fracture.
And Different Lesions.
Eg: Erosion.



Feel: Palpation

- This depends on our sense of touch to feel any abnormalities and to differentiate it from the normal.
- The types as we all know are
 - Bidigital P. 
 - Bimanual P.
 - Bilateral P.
- We can detect the different consistency, temperature, Mobility, in duration...etc



Feel: Percussion

- We examine the this by striking an object on the tooth and evaluate the produced sound.
- This technique also helps in grading the tooth mobility



Probing

- This is critically important technique as it can help detect caries and any periodontal diseases



Hear: Auscultation

- Depends on the fact we listen to the normal sounds produced by the patient



- Wheezing = Respiratory diseases
- TMJ clicking = TMJ disorder



Smell: Odor

- Just by smelling the patient oral odor, we can help in the differential diagnosis.



- Acetone odor= Uncontrolled DM
- Foul odor = ANUG



Functional Evaluation



- Simple to evaluate its function:
- E.g. Saliva flow from the glands. Pulp testing and occlusal relationship are just a few of the different methods of evaluation.



OZIDENT

Lips

- Angular cheilitis



Lips

- Herpes labialis



Lips

- Melanotic macule



LABIAL MUCOSA

- Mucocele





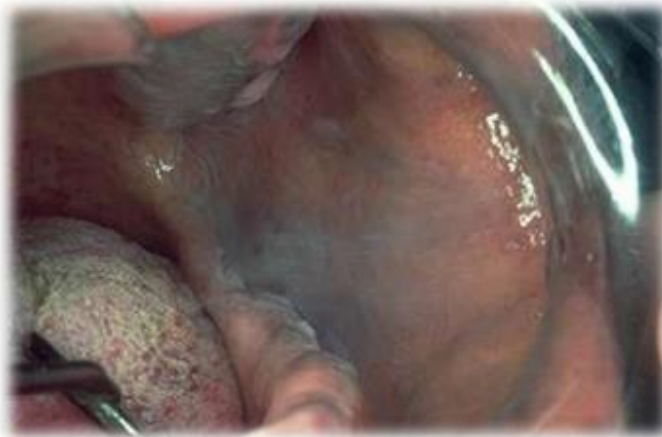
BUCCAL MUCOSA

- Linea alba



BUCCAL MUCOSA

- Leukoedema



BUCCAL MUCOSA

- Cheek-chewing



BUCCAL MUCOSA

- Fibroma



BUCCAL MUCOSA

- Lichen planus



- Fordyce granules (also seen on buccal mucosa)



Palatal Lesion

- Torus



Palatal Lesion

- Denture stomatitis



Palatal Lesion

- Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia



Palatal Lesion

- Nicotine stomatitis





TONGUE LESIONS

- "Coated" tongue & "hairy" tongue



TONGUE LESIONS

- Fissured tongue



TONGUE LESIONS

- Benign migratory glossitis/ Geographic Tongue



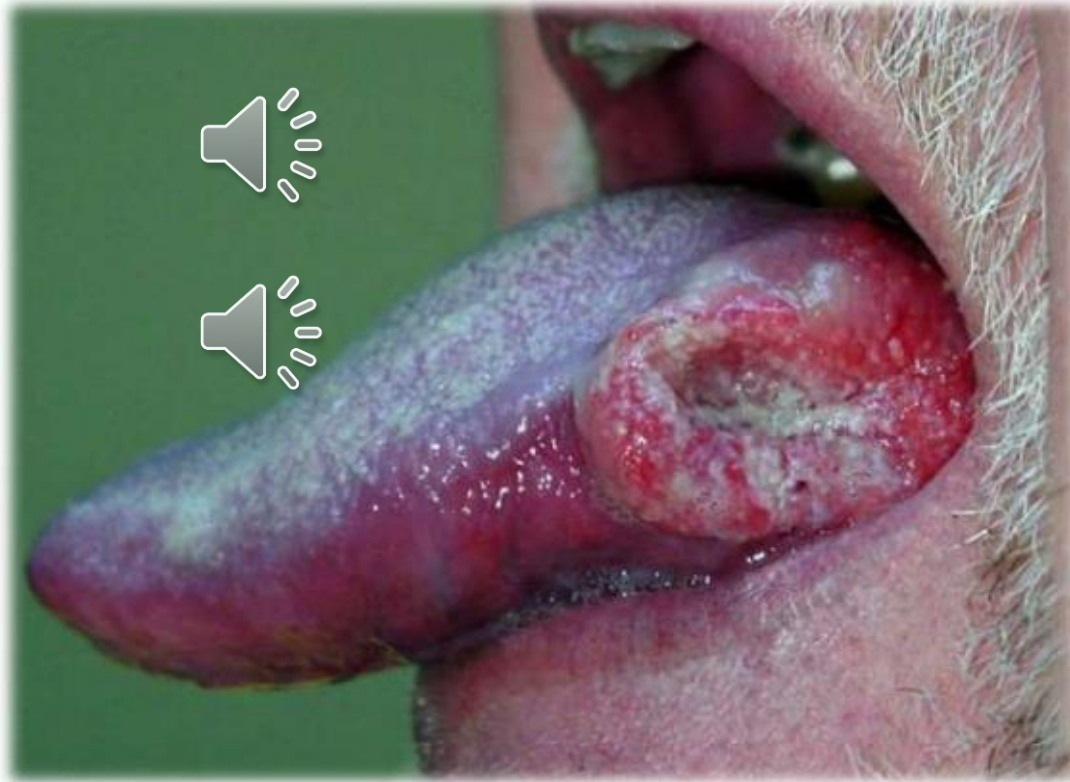
TONGUE LESIONS

- Foliate papillitis/lingual tonsil



TONGUE LESIONS

- Cancer





TONGUE LESIONS

- Median rhomboid glossitis



Gingivae

- Mandibular tori



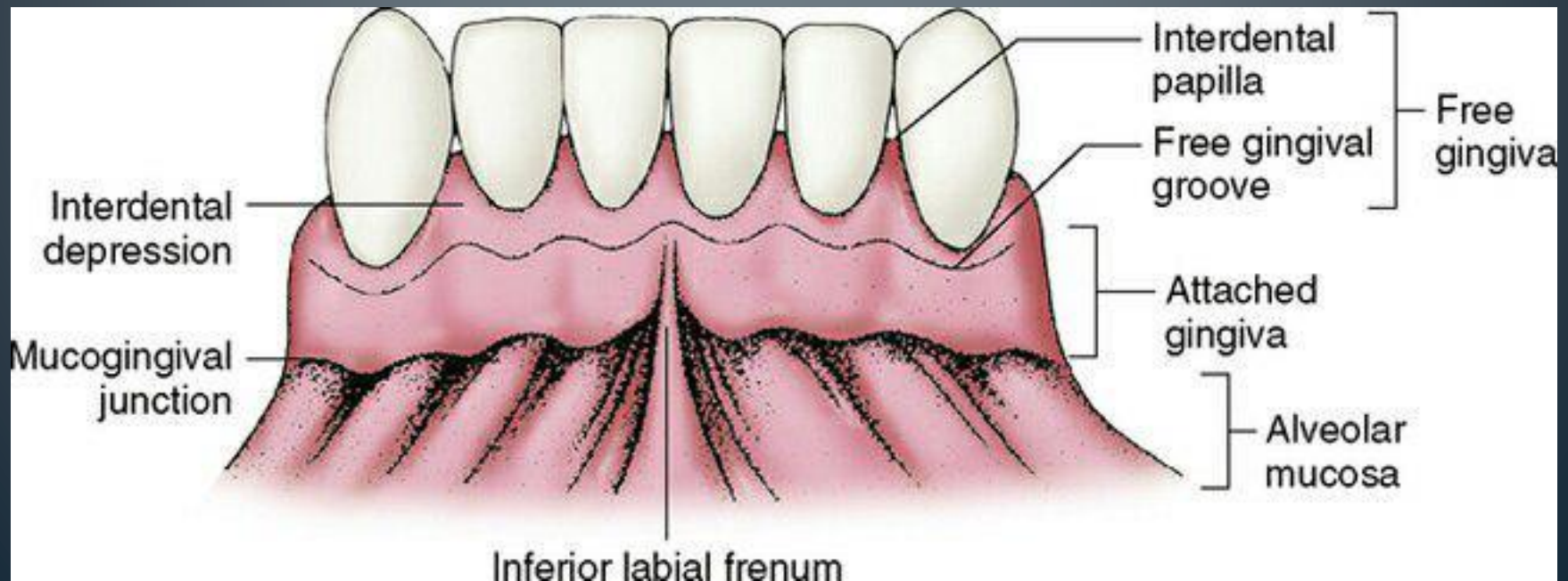
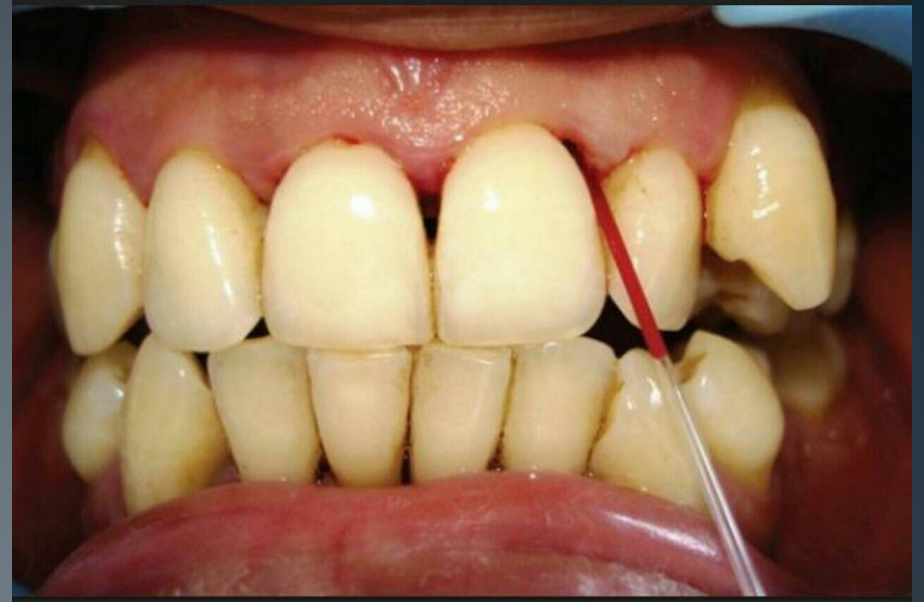
Gingivae

- Amalgam tattoo



Gingiva

- **Marginal gingiva**
- **Interdental gingiva**
- **Attached gingiva**





Maxillary Labial Frenum

Labial Vestibule

unattached gingiva

Mucogingival Junction

Attached Gingiva

Free Gingival Margin

Vermillion Border



Alveolar Mucosa

Mucogingival Junction

Attached Gingiva

Free Gingival Groove

Free Gingiva

Interdental Gingiva

Gingivae

- Pericoronitis



Gingivae

- Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis



Gingival Enlargement

1. Local inflammation and traumatic factors

2. Systemic Factors

-Hormonal

-nutrition



3. Blood Dyscrasia

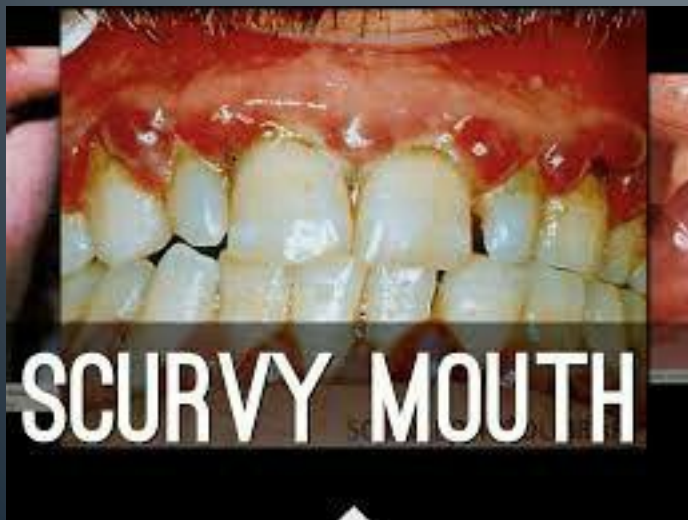
4. Medicine

5. Idiopathic

6. Familial (gingival congenital fibromatose)

7. Syndromes

- **Smokers**
- **Hypothyroidism**
- **Diabetes**
- **Scurvey**

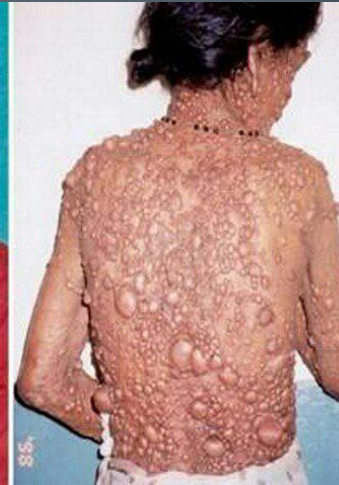


PHENYTOIN INDUCED

phenytoin



- **Cowden syndrome**



Cowden syndrome--also known as multiple hamartoma syndrome--is an overgrowth syndrome which combines cutaneous growths or hamartomas and the risk of internal malignancy. Inheritance is AD. (The name of the disease came from the first affected patient, Rachel Cowden). Approximately 80% of patients have a mutation in the PTEN gene on chromosome 10.



Papillon leoffler syndrome



Sturg weber syndrome



Gingival Congenital Fibromatosis



Gingival Bleeding

- **Local Factors**
- **Systemic factors and diseases**





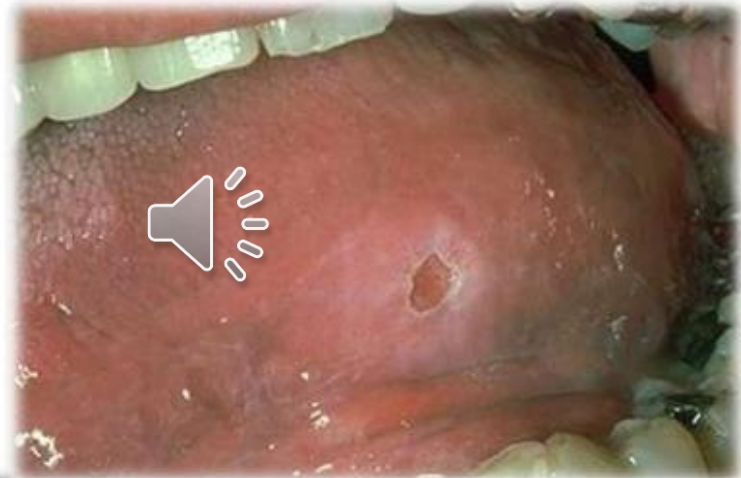
Gingival Color Change

- **Physiologic pigmentation**
- **Heavy metals**
- **Gingivitis**
- **Smoke**
- **Systemic factor**



NO SPECIFIC LOCATION

- Traumatic ulcer



NO SPECIFIC LOCATION

- Aphthous ulcer



NO SPECIFIC LOCATION

- Papilloma



NO SPECIFIC LOCATION

- Leukoplakia



Teeth

- Caries



Teeth

- Severe Erosion



Teeth

- Severe Abrasion



Teeth

- Hutchinson's Teeth



Amelogenesis Imperfecta



Localized





Generalized thin



Dentinogenesis imperfecta









madzai