* Oralmedicine (OM): specialty of dentistry concerned with oral disease and related disorder (is oral and maxillofacial lesion)
* oral medicine includes:

1. Diagnosis and management of oral mucosal disease like: ulcer, masses, white or red patches……etc.

2. Diagnosis and management of infectious disease of oral facial region by (bacterial, viral, fungal)

3. Patient with chronic oral-facial pain (salivary gland disease, patient has –chemo sensory disorder of the oral facial region)

4. Dental treatment of patient with complex medical history

5. Dental care in cancer patient and in patients has bone marrow transplantation

* Objectives of oral medicine course:

1. The student have the knowledge to understand diagnosis and management of oral disease in addition to caries and gingivitis
2. To provide comprehensive overview about medical aspect of dentistry and the basics to providing dental care (meaning that in case of patient have systemic disease and higher rate of complication they need special management and confederation)
3. Dealing with orofcial pain that have multiple causes

* The oral medicine course divided in to 3 parts :

1. History , examination , and investigation that used in orofacial disease diagnosis and medications used for treatment
2. Medically compromise patient with dental management (longest part of the course)
3. Facial pain with deferent causes, orofacial accessory disturbances , TMJ dysfunction and facial myopathy
4. Salivary gland diseases

* **Descriptive terminology**

Important subject for the communication between healthcare providers as the following:

1. Lesion: general terminology of any abnormality caused by disease or trauma.
2. Ulcers: it’s a loss of epithelial with exposure of underlined connective tissues and have variable appearance (large or small) with yellowish color (the color of the connective tissue), it’s the most complication seen in oral cavity.
3. Erosion: same as ulcers with less defect ,partially loss of epithelial (just thinning of the epithelium) without exposure of underlining connective tissues and have red color, according to severity it’s either deep or superficial
4. Macules: change in the color of skin or the mucosa, small
5. Patches: change in the color of skin or the mucosa, large

There’s no certain rule to decide if this is a macule or a patch, but some say if its size over 0.5cm then we called it a patch.

1. Papules : small palpable ,circumscribe lesion common in adult women appear on hand ,face ,oral cavity

(Important because it inherited and caused by human papilloma viruses (HPV))

1. Nodules: large palpable or large elevated lesion (fibrous polyp), it’s common
2. Vesicle: small fluid or air filled cavity or sac as a result of the separation of epithelium
3. Bullous: same as the vesicle but it’s large

Vesiclobullous diseases: leads to vesicles and bullae in the oral cavity, these sacs can be rupture and cause pain and need to be treated, sometimes it’s viral

\*vesicles also appear on foots in person who wear small shoes.

1. Plaque: term used in case of gingivitis, it’s an elevated area on the mucosa, Psoriasis is a disease causes plaque in the patients
2. Ecchymosis((كدمة: diffused area or sub-mucosal or subcutaneous hemorrhage if it have small size it’s called **Petechia** (appears like dots)
3. Fissure: linear cleft on skin or mucosa like fissured tongue or on lips.
4. Vegetation : growth of the tissues processing of multiple papillary masses
5. Erythema: redness occurs on skin or oral mucosa caused by candida or erosion.
6. Peduncle: is an elongated stalk of tissue. A mass such as a [cyst](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyst) or [polyp](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polyp_(medicine)) is said to be pedunculated if it is supported by a peduncle (neck).
7. Sessile: is the state of not having a peduncle; a sessile mass lacks a stalk.