

口腔病理學實驗 Written Pretest (2) – Suggested Answers

1. Microscopically, what is the difference between **carcinoma in situ** and **squamous cell carcinoma**?

Ans.: The main difference is that for **carcinoma in situ**, the dysplastic cells located within the entire epithelium but confined within basement membrane (so called ‘top to bottom’) whereas for **squamous cell carcinoma**, the dysplastic cells have already invaded into the underlying connective tissue across the basement membrane.

2. Please define and name the three types of **differentiation** of squamous cell carcinoma?

Ans.: There are three types of **differentiation** of squamous cell carcinoma, namely, well-differentiated (grade 1), moderate differentiated (grade 2), and poorly differentiated (grade 3). These three types are classified according to the amount of keratin formation of the cancer cells; the higher the amount of keratin, the higher the differentiation.

3. Please define and name the three types of **oral epithelial dysplasia**?

Ans.: There are three types of **oral epithelial dysplasia (OED)**, namely, mild, moderate, and severe. Mild OED is defined as the dysplastic cells located from basal layer to parabasal layer (i.e. approximately 1/3 thickness of the entire epithelium) whereas moderate OED is defined as the dysplastic cells located from basal layer to spinous layer (i.e. approximately 1/2 thickness of the entire epithelium). Severe OED is defined as the dysplastic cells located from basal layer to more than half of the thickness of the entire epithelium (i.e. approximately 2/3 thickness of the entire epithelium).

4. Names the histological criteria (at least five) of **oral epithelial dysplasia**?

Ans: Disorientation, (nuclear) hyperchromatism, (cellular) pleomorphism, increased nuclear to cytoplasmic (N/C) ratio, abnormal mitosis, individual cell keratinization, keratin pearl formation, bulbous basal cell layer hyperplasia.

5. Microscopically, what are the differences between **fibroma**, **fibrolipoma** and **fibromyxoma**?

Ans: The main difference is that fibroma composes purely fibrous tissue, whereas fibrolipoma and fibromyxoma chiefly contain adipose tissue and myxomatous tissue respectively. It should be noted that for fibrolipoma, the amount of adipose tissue is

larger than fibrous tissue; the same is true of fibromyxoma, in which the amount myxomatous tissue is higher than fibrous tissue.