

口腔病理學實驗 Written Pretest (7) – Suggested Answers

1. What are the histological components of **pulp polyp**? Does pulp polyp occur in children or adults?

Ans.: **Pulp polyp** is a mass of granulation tissue with proliferation of capillary endothelial cells, fibroblasts as well as inflammatory cells arising from an exposed inflamed pulp of usually molar tooth of child.

2. What are the histological differences between **chronic osteomyelitis** and **sequestrum**?

Ans.: The chief difference is **chronic osteomyelitis** may still contain vital bone whilst **sequestrum** does not have vital bone, instead having necrotic bone.

3. What are the histological components of **pyogenic granuloma**?

Ans.: The histological components of **pyogenic granuloma** are: Dome shaped (or pedunculated); ulcerated epithelium, fibrin network; granulation tissues; may have regenerative epithelium (depend on stage of healing).

4. From the view point of histology, is **pyogenic granuloma** and **capillary hemangioma** the same?

Ans.: These two lesions are not the same. **Capillary hemangioma** is usually non-ulcerated except due to trauma. Moreover, **capillary hemangioma** usually does not have so many inflammatory cells. On the other hand, **pyogenic granuloma** is usually ulcerated and contains granulation tissues.