

## NO. 001 Hyperkeratosis

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 一般口腔黏膜上皮為非角化上皮，然而此病例從低倍下看來約略為：具有增厚的角化層，且分作有核 ( hyperparakeratosis ) 與無核(hyperorthokeratosis)、基底層完整 ( basement membrane )、結締組織正常 ( connective tissue )。</li> <li>➤ 此片主要病變在表皮最上層的部份，其角化層明顯增厚且部分含有核 ( hyperparakeratosis )、無核 (hyperorthokeratosis)。</li> <li>➤ Hyperorthokeratosis 下方的 stratum granulosum 較明顯。(Fig. 2 green ↑)</li> </ul>	<p>標記重點：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 了解口腔上皮之分層。(Fig. 1)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Stratum basale (Basal cells)</li> <li>b. Stratum spinosum (Spinous cells)</li> <li>c. Stratum granulosum (Granular cells)</li> <li>d. Stratum corneum (Keratin)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. 增厚的角質層分作：(Fig. 2)             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. hyperparakeratosis 有核 (blue ↑)</li> <li>b. hyperorthokeratosis 無核 (red ↑)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>
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Fig. 1

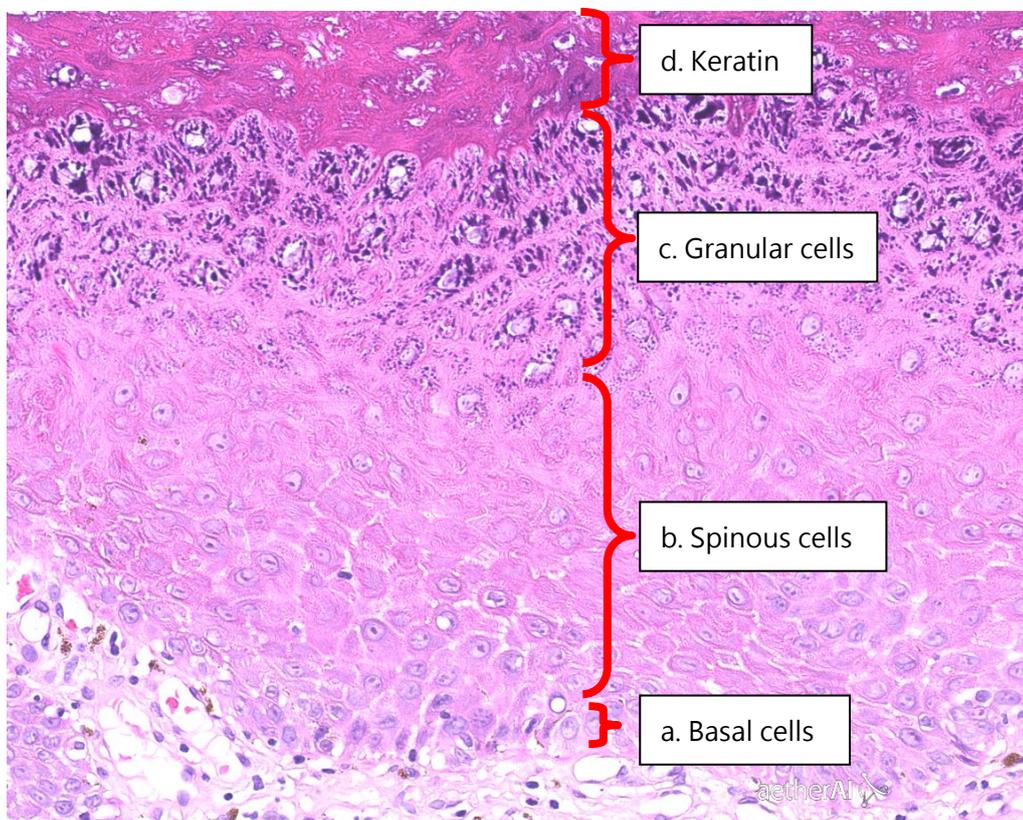


Fig. 2

