Oral Mucosal Lesions Introduction to normal histology of Skin and oral mucosa ?.????2- Prickle cell layer (stratum spinosum) 3- Granular cell layer (stratum granulosum) 4- Superficial layer (stratum cornium) Beneath the basal cell layer, basement membrane connecting the epithelia to the underlying C.T, which is composed of collagen fibers.c- Specialized mucosa e.g dorsal surface of the tongue which contain taste buds 2- In non-keratinized the epithelia composed of (3) layers: basal cell layer, intermediate layer and the superficial layer.Skin composed of surface epithelium (epidermis), skin appendages , hair follicles, sweat, sebaceous glands and underlying connective tissues (dermis)..Oral mucosal diseases are characterized by one or more lesions that can be categorized into these basic types: Macule: A focal area of color change, which is not elevated or depressed in relation to it's surrounding e.g: amalgam tattooClinical changes of oral mucosa: despite the numerous diseases that can affect the oral mucosa, there are only limited number of gross lesions that can be observed clinically.The epithelium composed basically of (4) layers 1- Basal cell layer (stratum basali ) or the germinal layer.Differences between skin and oral mucosa: 1- Whereas the skin is always keratinized, mucosa may be keratinized (parakeratinized or orthokeratinized), or non-keratinized depending on its location.Some knowledge about normal histology of the skin and oral mucosa must be known in order to diagnose any pathological changes affecting the face and oral cavity.3- Oral mucosa does not have skin appendages, it does have a group of accessory salivary glands to keep the oral mucosa moisture.(3) types: a- keratinized mucosa (functional mucosa):e.g, gingiva, hard palate.b- Non-keratinized mucosa(lining mucosa):e.g, floor of the mouth, buccal mucosa.Lesion : is any pathological alteration of the tissue.Oral mucosa divided into.

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