

Outline of Oral Pathology

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Abstract

Web-based search was used to do a bibliometric analysis of issues of Iran J. Pathol from 2006 to 2015. The Boards now recognises twelve dental specialties, according to the American Dental Association (try saying that ten possible and keep their smiles intact.

Keywords: Pathology journal; Dental medicine; Bibliometric analysis

Introduction:

The branch of dentistry sciences known as oral pathology focuses on illnesses affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. The literature clearly demonstrates the bibliometric data regarding the connection between forensic odontology and oral pathology [1]. Oral pathology is the study, diagnosis, and treatment of conditions affecting your teeth, gums, bones, joints, glands, skin, muscles, and surrounding soft tissues. According to the American Dental Education Association, oral pathologists need to complete an additional 37 months of training to become experts in their profession. An Indian Medical Journal's oral pathology-related publications' bibliometric data was determined. There is little information available about the articles published in a pathology publication [2] that are linked to oral pathology. The objective of this study was to review all articles on oral pathology published in Iran J Pathol between 2006 and 2015. There is little information available about the articles published in a pathology publication that are linked to oral pathology. The objective of this study was to audit the publications on oral pathology that were published in the Iranian Journal of Pathology (Iran J Pathol) between 2006 and 2015.

Conclusion:

The published publications' article types (editorial, review, original, case report, and letter to the editor) and specific oral pathology topics were examined. The study did not include any of the publications from Iran J. Pathol that were in press or that had not yet been allocated to an issue. The following were the inclusion requirements: The article's topic or substance should be the only factor considered when determining the subject heading [3], as the author may be from any specialty (medical or dental) and may be publishing on a subject entirely unrelated to that of the article. The publications were also examined for trends in authorship based on the initial author's institution. According to this study on papers relevant to oral pathology [4], case reports make up a significant portion of published articles, while original works make up the second significant portion. The remaining publications published in Iran J Pathol that are connected to oral pathology are review articles and letters to the editor. Spindle cell neoplasms, followed by salivary gland tumours, jaw tumours, oral granulomatous disorders, lymphomas, oral cancer, and odontogenic cysts comprise the significant attraction of the contributors among the oral pathology-related publications [5] published in Iran J Pathol. You can have herpes simplex virus type 1 if you have fever blisters or cold sores in your mouth (HSV-1). According

to the Cleveland Clinic, HSV-1 is so prevalent and highly contagious that more than half of the US population carries it. Saliva from exchanging utensils, drinks, lip balm, or kissing might transmit it. You don't even need to be experiencing symptoms in order to spread it from skin-to-skin contact. The years with the most papers published were 2011, 2014, and 2015, each with 8; these were followed by 2007 and 2013; each with 6, and the year with the fewest articles published was 2012, with only one [6]. The Tehran University of Medical Sciences in Tehran received the most published works on oral pathology, followed by Mashhad University of Medical Sciences in Mashhad and Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences in Tehran. Iran received the most of the oral pathology-related articles [7], followed by India, Pakistan, and the United States of America. The institution's medical and dental departments can submit biopsy and surgical tissue samples for histopathological analysis and diagnosis at the oral pathology laboratory. As part of our diagnostic work, we perform exfoliative cytology [8], punch biopsies, fine needle aspiration cytology, regular haematological procedures, and punch biopsies. The college's staff and graduate students use the laboratory as a resource for their research initiatives. We have an oral precancer/cancer detection centre that is fully operational [9] and well-equipped, and skilled dental staff can use it to check for precancerous and cancerous tumours. The primary drawback of this study is that it only used data from one publication to examine articles on oral pathology that were published in a pathology journal.

References:

Case reports and original pieces made up the majority of the 49 published articles on oral pathology [10]. The years with the most papers published-2011, 2014, and 2015-each had eight (Table 1); the year with the fewest articles published-2012-had just one. Spindle cell neoplasms (7), salivary gland tumours (5), jaw tumours (4), oral granulomatous

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