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PATHOLOGY OF THE TONGUE.

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A rare genetic disease characterized by the presence of the small tongue and the rarest complete absence of the tongue. More common than small tongue, some of the cases are attributable to genetics because of the large muscle growth. The large tongue secondary occurs as a result of trauma or injury to the tongue tumors or lymphatic stasis or an overactive pituitary in adults. Adhesion of the tongue may be fully or partially . Full form occurs as a result of challenge on the seafloor in the mouth. The partial adhesion of the tongue or the tongue is the link to see more and caused short frenulum of the tongue A tongue cracked is bad form manifests clinically in a number of grooves or Gutters small on the back of the tongue .The tongue cracked painless except for some cases associated Baltkheris and inflammation of the important to remove food debris in the gutter compound using a toothbrush or a soft sponge. Rhomboid glossitis average long considered a deformity. Rhomboid glossitis appears clinically in the form of average spot or oval Maanah red color on the dorsal surface of the papillae Lsan directly to the goblet. Migratory glossitis (geographic tongue) consists of case multiple regions of the papillae filamentous middle of the tongue where it seems the central part of the lesion infected with pneumonia and define the edges line white yellowish thin or bar, and look papillae Alkmih in the spaces Exfoliative Kngt small red high (prominent). Exfoliation spaces remain for a short time is placed in one and then they disappear and appear somewhere else. Filamentous papillae lose in the region of the injure. The edges of the lesion showing hyperkeratosis with inflammatory infiltration in the dermis.