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Eponyms Linked to Oral Histology and Pathology

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Abstract

Like other medical branches, there are eponymous terms in the domain of oral histology and oral pathology. The aim in this short communication is to shed some lights on some of the eponyms in oral histology and oral pathology.

Key words: Diseases, Eponyms, Oral, Pathology.

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The aim in this short communication is to shed some lights on some of the eponyms in oral histology and oral pathology.

In table.1; I listed selected eponymous conditions linked to oral histology and pathology.

Table.1: Selected eponymous conditions linked to oral histology and pathology.

Eponymous conditions linked to oral histology and pathology	Remarks
Epithelial cell rests of Malassez (ERM) [1,2]	ERM are quiescent epithelial remnants of the Hertwig's epithelial root sheath (HERS) that are involved in the formation of tooth roots. ERM (pax epithelialis pediodontii) are part of the periodontal ligament cells around a tooth. They are aggregate of residual cells from HERS which didn't disappear completely. They are named after Louis-Charles Malassez (1842–1909), (figure.1), who was a French anatomist and histologist . Some rests become calcified in the periodontal ligament (cementicles).
Goltz syndrome [3]	This is another name for, focal dermal hypoplasia, which may present with gingival enlargement. It is also called Goltz-Gorlin syndrome. Robert William Goltz is an American dermatologist, born 1923. Robert James Gorlin (1923-2006), (figure. 2), was an American oral pathologist and geneticist. Partial anodontia is the characteristic dental feature.
Hertwig epithelial root sheath (HERS) [4]	Human Hertwig's epithelial root sheath/epithelial rests of Malassez (HERS/ERM) cells are epithelial remnants of teeth residing in the periodontium. Oscar Hertwig (1849–1922), (figure.3), was a German zoologist. HERS was not discovered in any mammalian species. Instead this epithelial structure was discovered by Oskar Hertwig in 1874 in an amphibian.
Juxtaoral Organ of Chievitz [5]	The juxtaoral organ of Chievitz (JOOC) is a normal permanent anatomical structure located within the soft tissue overlying the angle of the mandible in the buccotemporal space. It is considered of neuroepithelial origin with no known function. It is named after, Johan Henrik Chievitz (1851-1901) (figure. 4), who was a Danish anatomist. Chievitz first described JOOC in 1885 while studying human embryos.
Pindborg tumor [6]	This is an eponymous term for calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT). CEOT is a locally aggressive, rare benign odontogenic neoplasm that accounts for <1% of all odontogenic tumors. Early diagnosis is essential to avoid oro-maxillofacial deformation and destruction. It is named after Danish pathologist Jens Jørgen Pindborg (1921-1995), (figure.5), who first described it, in 1955.
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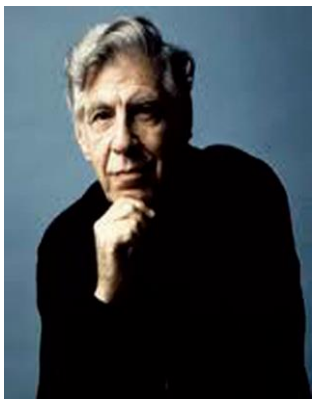
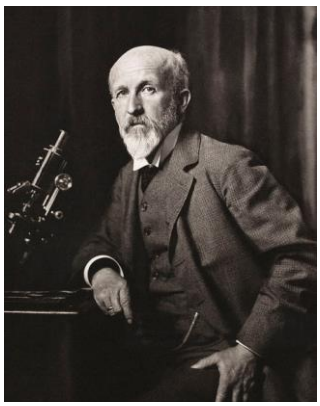
Rushton bodies [7]	These are peculiar, eosinophilic, linear, curved or straight, polycyclic, glassy structures occurring with variable frequency in the epithelial lining of odontogenic cysts, whose presence occasionally contributes to the diagnosis. They are named after, Martin Amsler Rushton (1903 - 1970), (figure.6), who was professor of dental medicine at the University of London.
Verrucous carcinoma of Ackerman [8]	In 1948, Lauren V. Ackerman described a neoplasm of the oral mucous membrane, which he thought represented a unique type of squamous cell carcinoma and that is now termed verrucous carcinoma of Ackerman. This type of neoplasm is named after Lauren Vedder Ackerman (1905-1993), (figure.7), who was an American physician and pathologist.

Louis-Charles Malassez (1842 –1909).



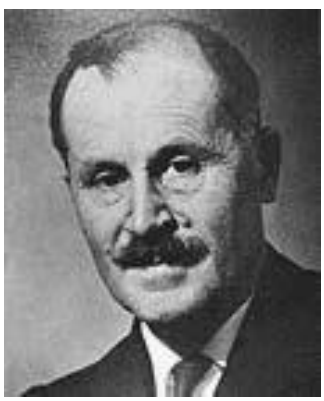
Robert James Gorlin (1923-2006).



Oscar Hertwig (1849 – 1922).

Johan Henrik Chievitz (1851-1901).

Jens Jørgen Pindborg (1921-1995).



Martin Amsler Rushton (1903 - 1970).

Lauren Vedder Ackerman (1905-1993).

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