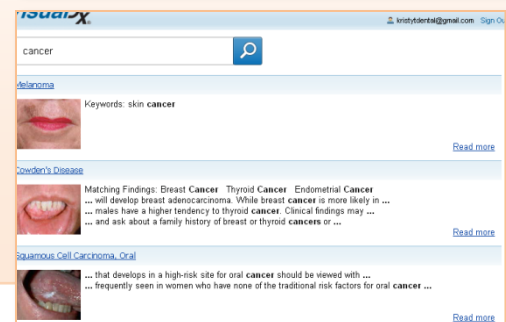
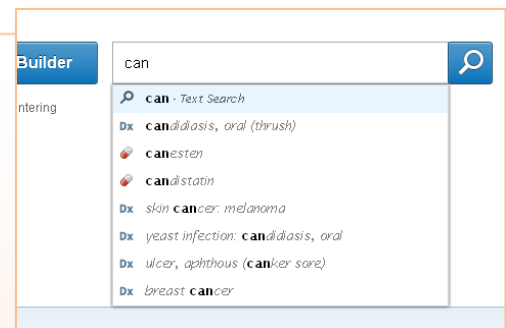


Getting Started with VisualDx Oral. When you enter VisualDx, the home page gives two options to select from. Quickly look up a diagnosis using the search box, or click *Differential Builder* to start developing a visual differential diagnosis based on patient findings. To return to the home page, click the VisualDx logo in the upper left corner. You can also use the forward and backward arrows in your browser window.

VisualDx Search

- In the search box**, type a diagnosis name, finding, medication or other related phrase and press Enter. (As you type, a dropdown listing will appear for your convenience. However, you are not required to select one.)
- Explore your results.** A search yields results sorted by relevance to your search terms. Scroll down the page and view the results.
- Make your selection.** Choose the result that most closely matches your patient. Click the diagnosis name or *Read More* link to the right and it will take to you the appropriate Diagnosis Text and Images page.



VisualDx Differential Builder

- Select the Oral Mucosa Clinical Scenario.** On the VisualDx home page, click the *Differential Builder* button, then select Oral Mucosa from the menu.
- Enter findings.** Use the *Refine Differential* menu in the upper left to add findings. Clicking the *Quick Start* button will guide you through a series of steps for entering findings.
- Make your selection.** Choose the result that most closely matches your patient. Click the diagnosis name you are interested in, and it will take to you the appropriate Diagnosis Text and Images view.



Diagnosis Text and Images View

The **Diagnosis Text and Images** view displays textual information and a preview of all the images associated with a diagnosis. Each diagnosis includes information such as diagnostic pearls, differential diagnoses, therapy, and more. The *Contents* links will help facilitate quick access to the information you need most when determining a diagnosis.

The **Differential Diagnoses & Pitfalls** section of the diagnosis text provides a listing of alternate conditions that present similar to the diagnosis in review. When you click one of the diagnoses in the differential it will take you to the Diagnosis Text and Images view for the condition you clicked. Use the back arrow to return to your original diagnosis.

All Images View

The **All Images** view displays medium-size versions of all of the images within an individual diagnosis at once.

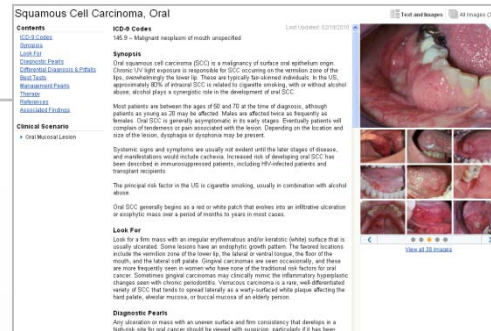
How do I use the All Images view? When in the *Differential Builder*, image stacks have an *All Images* link below the image. When in the *Diagnosis Text and Images* view of a specific diagnosis, click the *All Images* link in the upper-right corner of the screen or beneath the image preview.

Once you are in the *All Images* view, if there are more images than fit on a page, use the vertical scroll bar to scroll down through the rest of the images.

To return to the *Diagnosis Text and Images* view, click the *Text and Images* link in the upper right corner of the screen or any of the links under the *Contents* section.

Large-Size Image View

To view an image at its largest size simply roll your mouse over the image, a magnifying glass will appear, then click the image. Once you have opened the large view of an image you can use the arrows at the bottom of the screen to scroll through the additional images of that diagnosis in their largest view.



Differential Diagnosis & Pitfalls

Actinic cheilitis – This represents a premalignant process of the vermilion zone of lip, and some degree of epithelial dysplasia is present in these lesions. Biopsy is necessary to distinguish between this condition and SCC of the vermilion zone of lip.

[Lichen planus](#)

[Condyloma](#)

[Secondary syphilis](#)

[Verrucous carcinoma](#)

[Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia](#)

Non-specific ulcer – Usually these have surrounding keratosis (white), the borders tend to blend with the adjacent mucosa, as opposed to [leukoplakia](#), which usually sharply demarcated borders.

Pyogenic granuloma – This lesion usually grows more rapidly than SCC, and it is more sharply demarcated.

Amelanotic melanoma – This very rare intraoral lesion usually grows more rapidly than SCC but could appear clinically identical.

Specific (TB; deep fungal) infection – Systemic signs and symptoms would probe present with these specific infections, although, clinically, the lesions could appear

