Supplemental Online Content

Badhey AK, Schwarz JS, Laitman BM, et al. Intraoperative use of wide-field optical coherence tomography to evaluate tissue microstructure in the oral cavity and oropharynx. *JAMA Otolaryngol Head Neck Surg*. Published online December 1, 2022. doi:10.1001/jamaoto.2022.3763

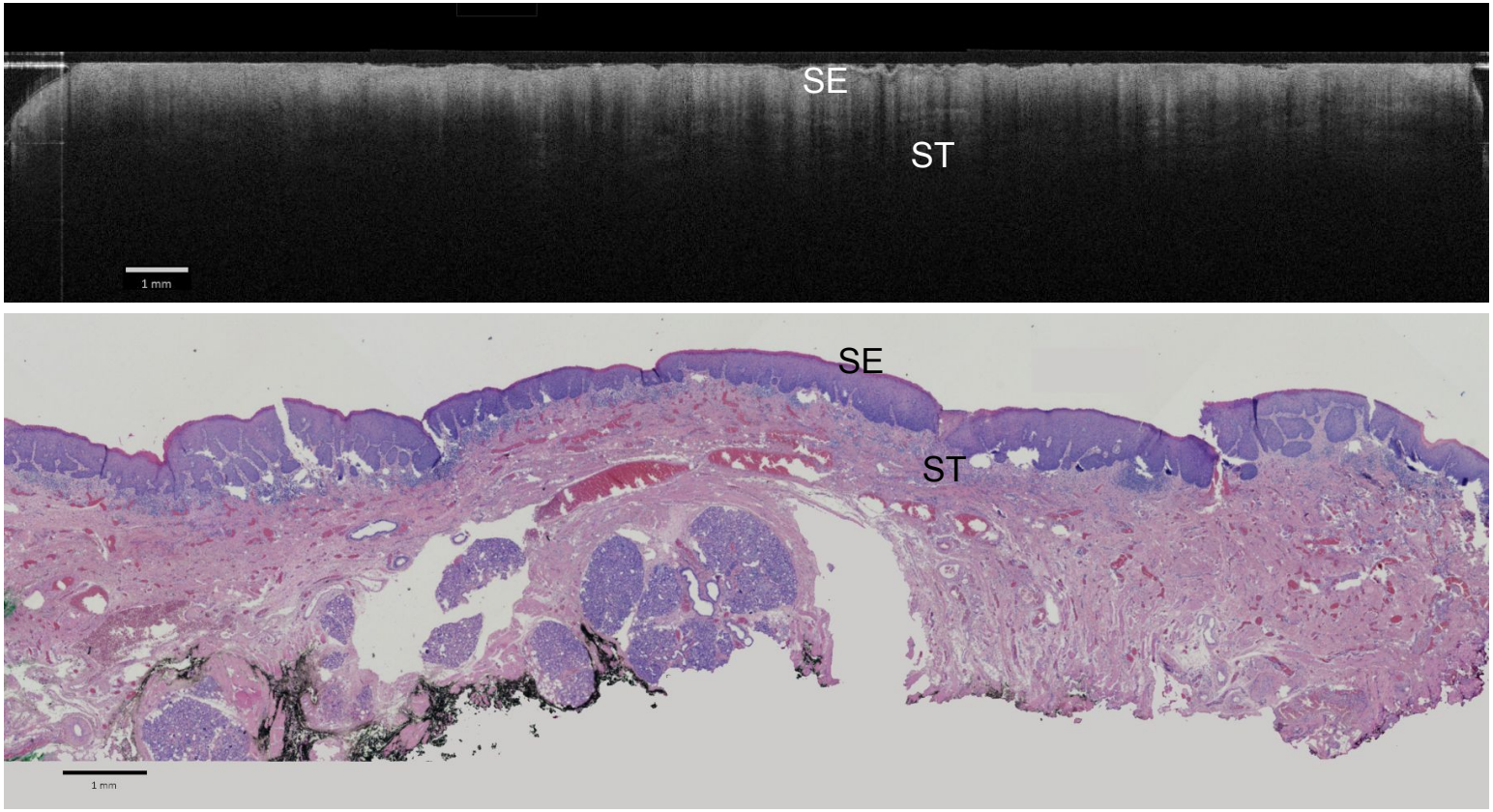
This supplemental material has been provided by the authors to give readers additional information about their work.

eTable. Lesion Tissue Origin[a]

Tissue	No. of patients	No. of specimens
Tonsillar	28	42
Buccal	4	4
Tongue	16	17
Mandible	3	3
Soft Palate	1	1
Uvula	1	1
Parapharyngeal mass	1	1

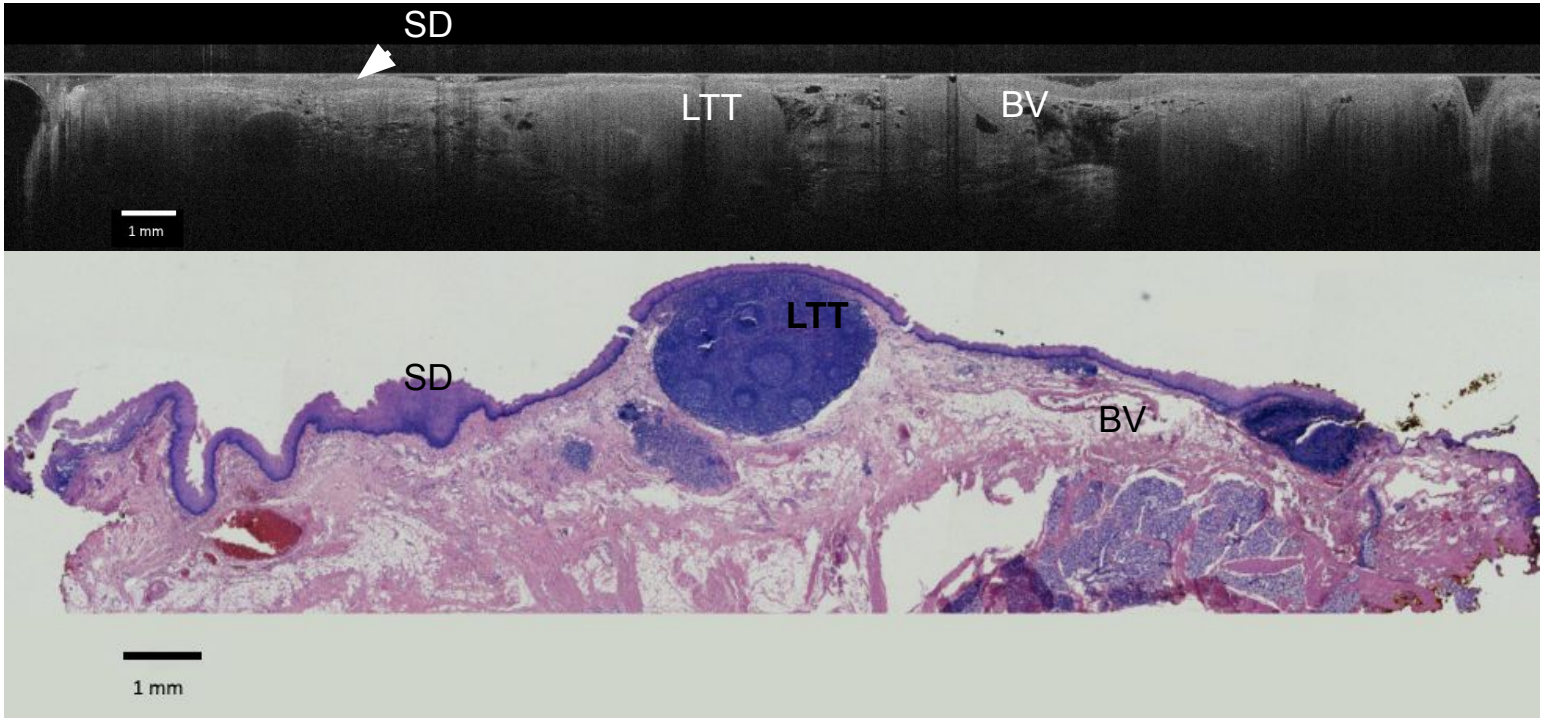
[a]Data are presented as either mean ± SD or N(%) unless otherwise noted.

eFigure 1. Left Buccal Tissue



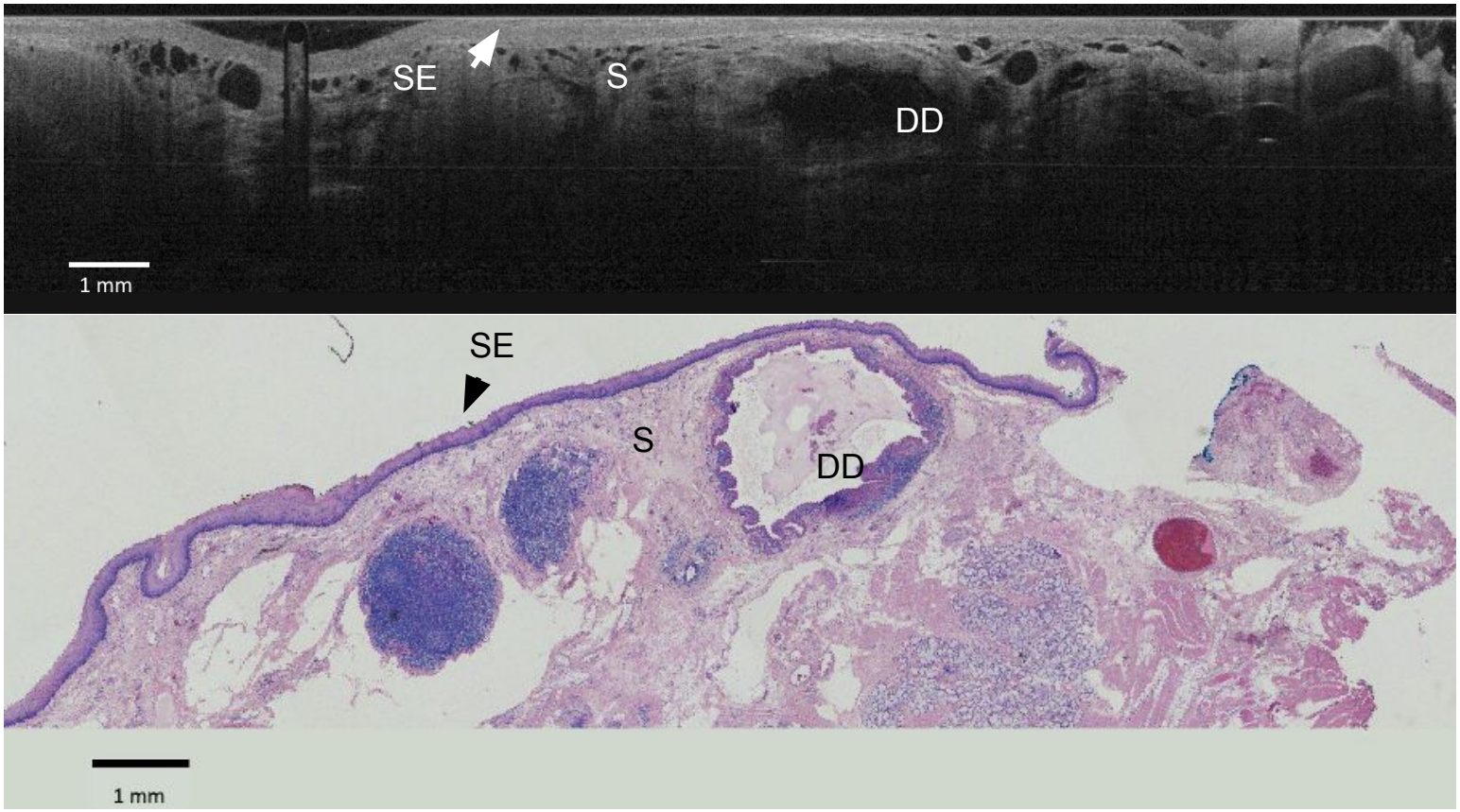
Male, age 60. Superficial margin. SE, squamous epithelium; ST, submucosal tissue.

eFigure 2. Base of Tongue, View 1



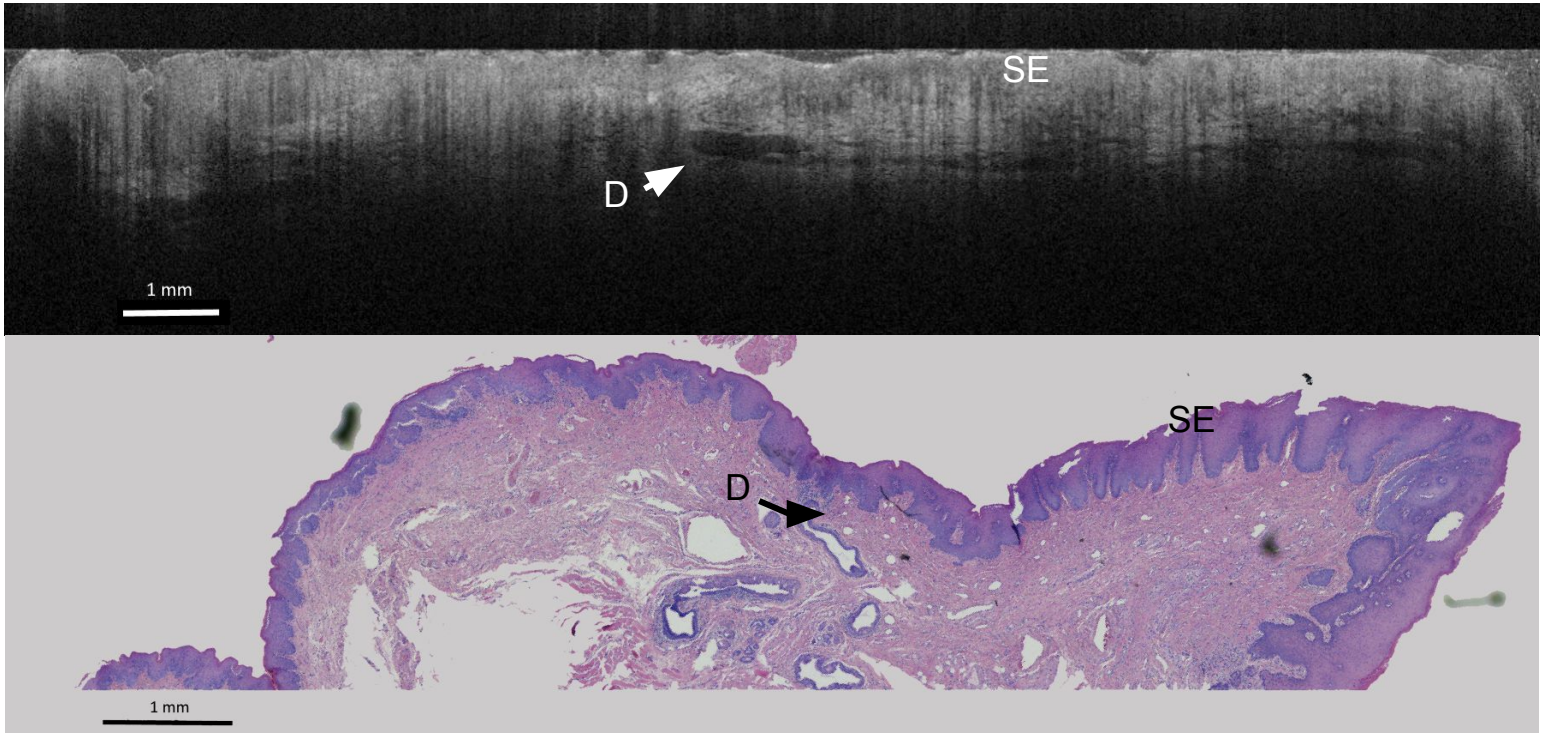
Male, age 68. Superficial margin. BV, blood vessel; LTT, ligual tonsillar tissue SD, squamous dysplasia.

eFigure 3. Base of Tongue, View 2



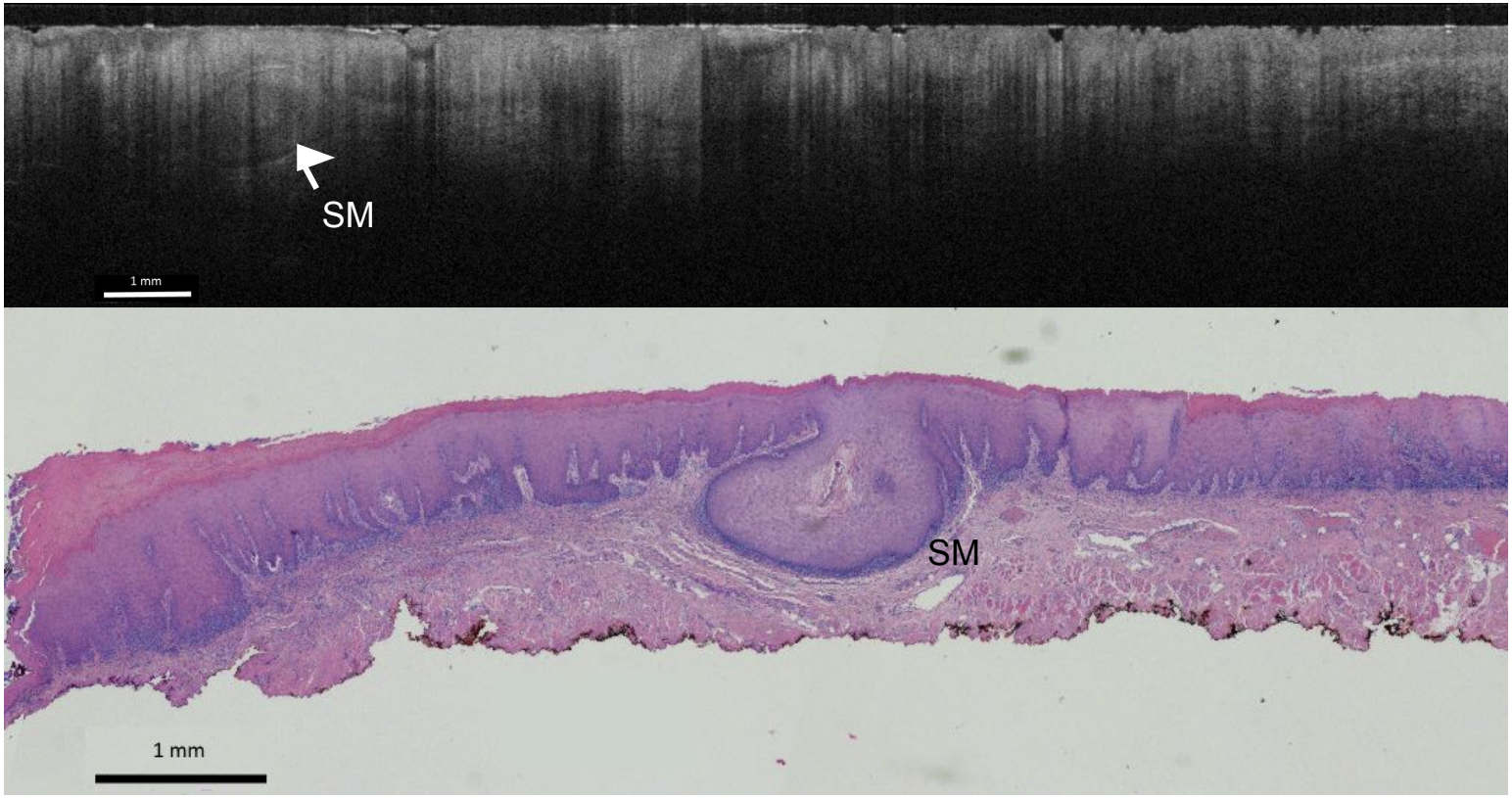
Male, age 68. Superficial margin. DD, dialted duct; S, submucosal layer; SE, squamous epithelium.

eFigure 4. Left Lateral Tongue



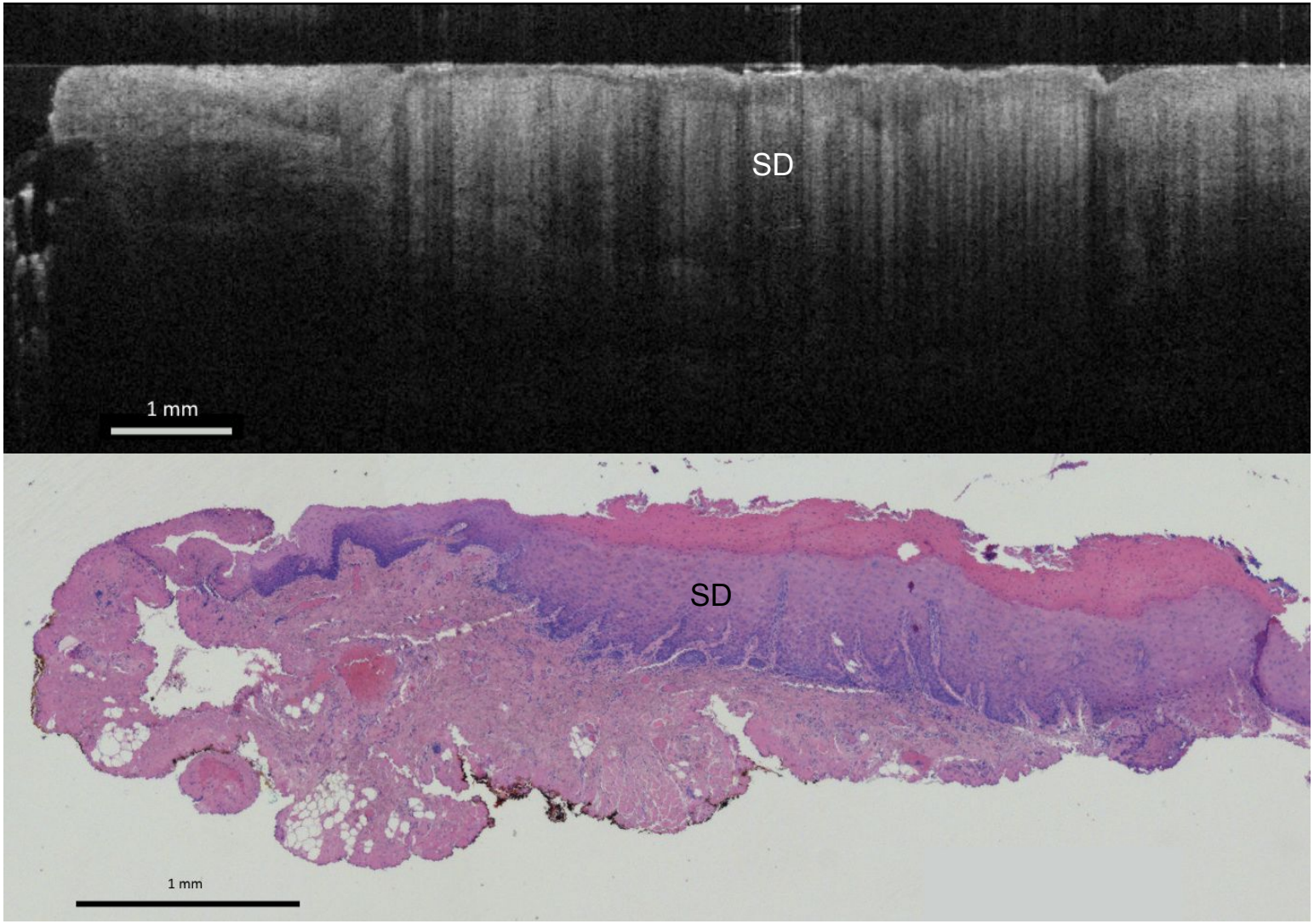
Female, age 75. Superficial margin. D, duct; SE, squamous epithelium.

eFigure 5. Right Lateral Tongue, View 1



Female, age 55. Superficial margin. OCT b-scan and histology slide are perpendicular to one another. SM, squamous metaplasia.

eFigure 6. Right Lateral Tongue, View 2



Female, age 55. Superficial margin. OCT b-scan and histology slide are perpendicular to one another. SD, squamous dysplasia.