

RED & WHITE

LESIONS OF ORAL MUCOSA PART III

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Description of a disease process

- Definition
- Etiology & Pathogenesis
- Epidemiology
- Clinical Features : age, sex, site, symptoms & signs
- Investigations, Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis
- Treatment & Prognosis

Objectives of treatment of a disease process

1. Cure: removal of cause, removal of pathologically altered tissue
2. Relief from symptoms: pain, bleeding
3. General support: diet, counseling

Objectives of treatment of a disease process

1. Cure: removal of cause, removal of pathologically altered tissue
2. Relief from symptoms: pain, bleeding
3. General support: diet, counseling
4. Rehabilitation
5. Prevention
6. Health maintenance

Oral candidiasis

- ~ Acute pseudomembranous
- ~ Acute atrophic
- ~ Chronic atrophic
- ~ Chronic hypertrophic

Etiology and pathogenesis

- Causative organism: *Candida albicans*, commensals
- Predisposing factors:
 - ~ Acute pseudomembranous
 - ~ Chronic atrophic
 - ~ Chronic hypertrophic

Etiology and pathogenesis

- Causative organism: *candida albicans*, commensals
- Predisposing factors:

Local

- ~ Change in oral microflora- xerostomia, local/systemic antibiotics
- ~ Local irritants- dentures, orthodontic appliances, smoking
- ~ Topical steroids
- ~ Radiation
- ~ epithelial dysplasias- leukoplakia, lichen planus

Etiology and pathogenesis

- Causative organism: *candida albicans*, commensals
- Predisposing factors:

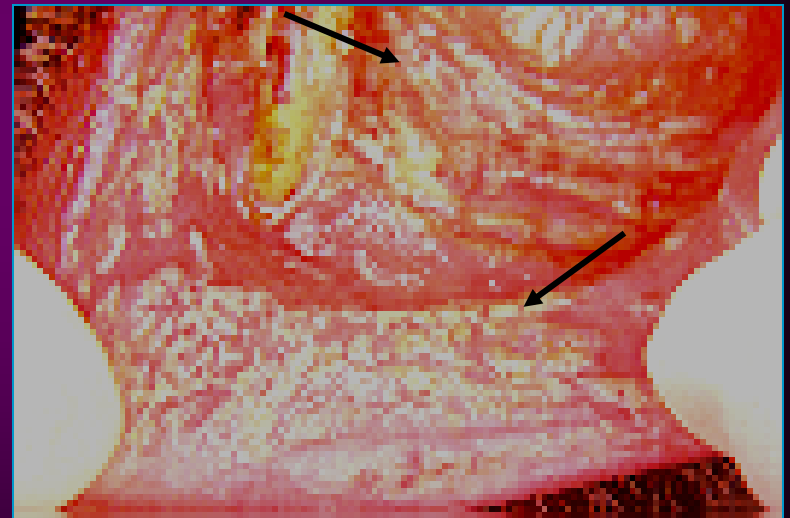
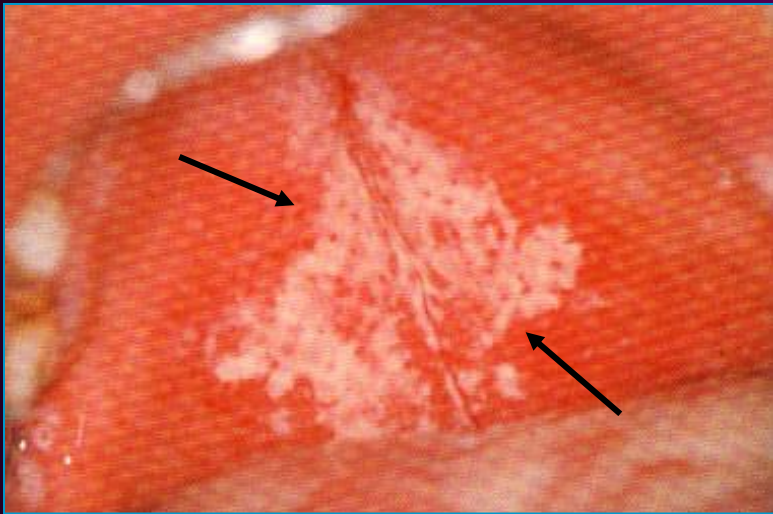
Systemic

- ~ Age
- ~ Hospitalization
- ~ Immunological deficiencies-
congenital, acquired

Clinical features

- Age: varies with the clinical type
- Sex: no predilection for either males or females
- Site: varies with clinical type and predisposing factor
- Symptoms: burning sensation, metallic taste, pain, excessive salivation
- Signs: *four clinical types*
 1. Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis ('thrush')
 2. Acute atrophic candidiasis ('antibiotic sore mouth')
 3. Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('denture sore mouth', 'angular cheilitis', 'median rhomboid glossitis')
 4. Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis

Clinical features



Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis ('thrush')

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

- ~ Age- infancy
- ~ Immunological deficiencies- congenital, acquired

Appearance

- ~ usually on palatal mucosa
- ~ curd-like white pseudomembranous lesion
- ~ erosion underneath, which may bleed

Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis ('thrush')

Clinical features



Acute atrophic candidiasis ('antibiotic sore mouth')

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

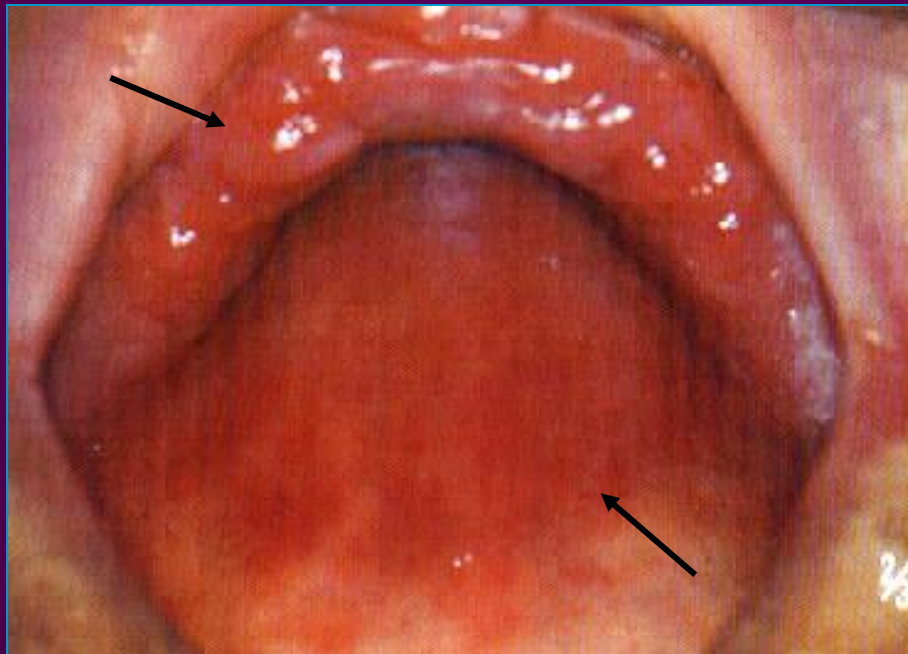
- ~ Prolonged topical or systemic antibiotics
- ~ Hospitalization

Appearance

- ~ entire mucosa
- ~ red atrophic areas

Acute atrophic candidiasis ('antibiotic sore mouth')

Clinical features



Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('denture sore mouth')

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

- ~ Ill-fitting dentures, unclean dentures, orthodontic appliances

Appearance

- ~ red, atrophic areas in contact with denture/appliance
- ~ some membranous areas may be seen
- ~ mucosal surface of denture/appliance shows matted hyphae

Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('denture sore mouth')

Clinical features



Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('angular cheilitis')

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

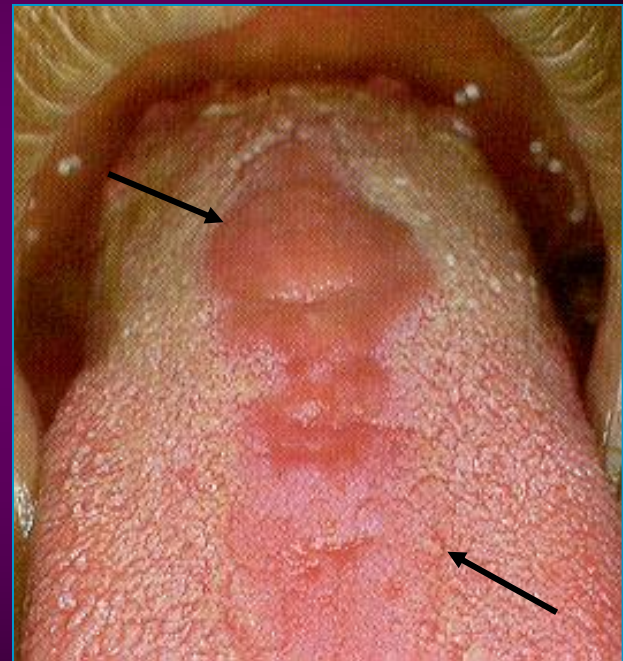
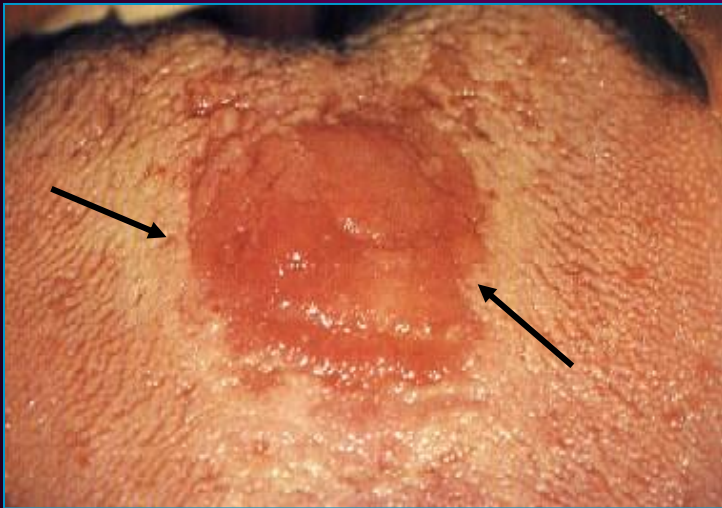
~ Pooling of saliva at corners of mouth

Appearance

- ~ red, atrophic/erosive at corners of mouth
- ~ some membranous areas may be seen
- ~ bleeding on movement

Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('angular cheilitis')

Clinical features



Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('median rhomboid glossitis')

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

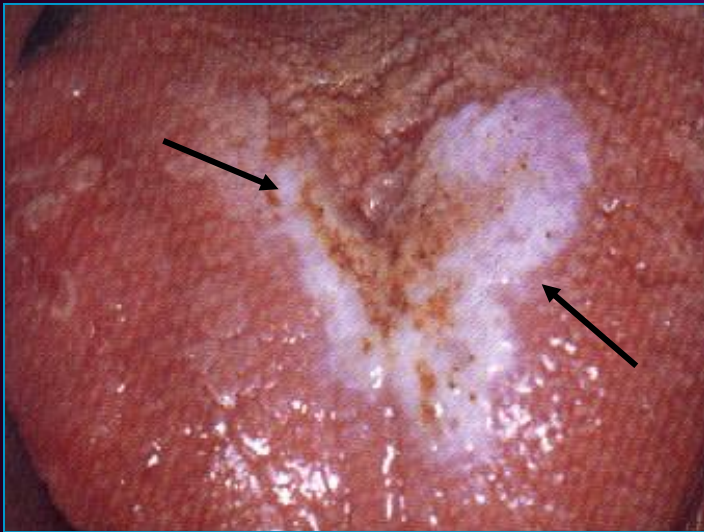
(?) Developmental defect in tongue mucosa

Appearance

~ depapillated area on dorsum of tongue-
anterior to circumvallate papillae

Chronic atrophic candidiasis ('median rhomboid
glossitis')

Clinical features



Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis

Clinical features

Predisposing factor

- ~ epithelial dysplasias- leukoplakia, lichen planus
- ~ Immunodeficiency states

Appearance

- ~ white, non-scrapable plaques
- ~ pre-existing leukoplakia, lichen planus

Chronic hyperplastic candidiasis

Clinical features

- Age: varies with the clinical type
- Sex: no predilection for either males or females
- Site: varies with clinical type and predisposing factor
- Symptoms: burning sensation, metallic taste, pain, excessive salivation

Fill in the table given below:

C/F	APC	AAC	DSM	AC	MRG	CHC
Age						
Sex						
Site						

Reference Material

❑ Burket's Oral Medicine

by Malcolm Lynch, 8th / 9th Edition

❑ Oral Diseases in the Tropics

by Prabhu & Wilson

❑ Differential Diagnosis of Oral Lesions

by Goaz & Wood, 2nd / 3rd Edition

Investigations

- Demonstration of large number of mycelia in salivary sample
- Culture on Sabauraud's medium
- Histological examination with PAS stain

Differential diagnosis

Treatment

1. Identification and removal of predisposing factor
2. Anti-fungal agents
3. Symptomatic relief

Topical

- Nystatin: lactose containing dissolvable tablets, 1,00,000 units/tab, 1 tab allowed to dissolve in mouth, 3 times a day for 14 days, *Mycostatin*
- Clotrimazole: 1% cream/solution, to apply/rinse 5 times a day for 14 days, *Candid*, *Imidil*

Treatment

1. Identification and removal of predisposing factor
2. Anti-fungal agents
3. Symptomatic relief

Topical

- Miconazole: 2% gel, to apply 5 times a day for 14 days, *Micogel*
- Chlorhexidine: 0.2% mouth wash, rinse with 10 ml solution 3 times a day for 7-10 days, also immerse dentures/appliance in the solution, *Clohex*

Treatment

1. Identification and removal of predisposing factor
2. Anti-fungal agents
3. Symptomatic relief

Systemic

- Ketoconazole: 200 mg tablet, once daily for 14 days, *Nizral*
- Fluconazole: 100/200 mg tablet, 200 mg on the first day, followed by 100 mg tablet once daily for 13 days, *Flucan*

Treatment

1. Identification and removal of predisposing factor
2. Anti-fungal agents
3. Symptomatic relief

Topical anesthetic

- Lignocain: 5% ointment, as required, *Gesicain*
- Benzydamine: 5% gel/0.15% oral rinse, as required, *Tantum*

Prognosis

- Good, if predisposing factor could be eliminated.

Enumerate side effects and contra-indication in
the use of:

1. Nystatin
2. Clotrimazole
3. Miconazole
4. Ketokonazole
5. Fluconazole