

DERMATOPATHOLOGY

WHITE LESIONS IN ORAL CAVITY: A CLINICO-HISTOPATHOLOGICAL INSIGHT!

Saurabh Jaiswal⁽¹⁾ - Shital Poojary⁽¹⁾

K J Somaiya Medical College And Research Center, Department Of Dermatology, Mumbai, India⁽¹⁾

Introduction: Presentations and referrals for white lesions in oral cavity are not uncommon. Overlapping clinical and histological features in these lesions pose relative difficulty in diagnosis. Correlating the clinical and histopathological findings of oral white lesions (OWL) can help in confirmation of diagnosis.

Objective: To study and correlate the clinical and histopathological characteristics of white lesions in the oral cavity.

Materials and Methods: It was a cross-sectional study in eighty-four patients with OWL presented at a tertiary care centre in western India. Each patient was subjected to a detailed history and examination with specific reference to complete opening of mouth, mobility of the tongue, tobacco-staining, texture/surface/margins/erythema/ erosion/pigmentation/growth & pattern of the white lesions in the oral cavity. Clinical diagnoses were correlated with the histopathological findings and discrepancy between both was recorded and analysed.

Results: Leukoplakia in males and Oral lichen planus (OLP) in females were most common conditions encountered in the study. Burning sensation /pain were the most common symptoms and buccal mucosa (89.3%) was found to be most common site of involvement. Band-like lichenoid infiltrate (100%), basal layer damage (91.7%), vacuolar-degeneration (87.5%) and colloid-bodies (79.2%) were most common histopathological features of OLP while hyperkeratosis (71.7%), acanthosis (82.6%) and moderate superficial infiltrate in dermis (78.3%) were common features in leukoplakia. Moderate superficial infiltrate with fibrosis was most consistent findings in Submucosal fibrosis. Dysplasia was present in 5.95% cases of all OWL. Clinico-histological discrepancy was noted in 16.45%. Concomitant presence of dysplasia, submucosal fibrosis or candidiasis in cases of leukoplakia or OLP that was not detected clinically, was detectable only after histopathological analysis.

Conclusions: Correlation of clinico-histopathological findings should be done in every case of oral white lesions (OWL), not only to confirm clinical diagnosis but also to have additional





International League of Dermatological Societies *Skin Health for the World*







A new ERA for global Dermatology 10 - 15 JUNE 2019 MILAN, ITALY

histopathological information which can predict malignant-potential of the lesion.



24TH WORLD CONGRESS OF DERMATOLOGY MILAN 2019



International League of Dermatological Societies Skin Health for the World

