



MUCOSAL DISEASES (ORAL, ANOGENITAL), EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

## **FIBROUS INFLAMMATORY HYPERPLASIA: A DIAGNOSIS DERMATOLOGISTS SHOULD NOT MISS.**

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Background: Fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia occurs from a proliferative response of oral mucosa which causes lesions that protrude into the buccal cavity and result from chronic low intensity physical trauma. The use of poorly adapted dental prostheses, fractured teeth, incorrect restorations and diastemas are the factors most related with this injury.

Fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia might appear in the tongue, however, gingiva is the most frequent site of occurrence. It has predilection for the female sex and greater prevalence around the sixth life decade.

Clinically, it is an exophytic process or a well-defined plaque with firm consistency when palpated. The base can be sessile or pediculated and coloration varies from normochromic to erythematous. Usually, it has an asymptomatic slowing growth.

Histologically, it presents a stratified squamous epithelium, keratinized, with parakeratosis and hyperplasia. The connective tissue is dense, fibrous and may be associated to a chronic inflammatory infiltrate.

Its diagnosis is clinical but confirmed by histopathological exam. Important differential diagnosis are Abrikossoff tumor, Heck disease and some cases of amelanotic melanoma. Surgery is the best treatment.

Observation: The present case reports a 50-year-old male with solitary nodule on tongue, measuring 1,0cm, normochromic, asymptomatic, with smooth surface which had been evolving for 8 years. The patient had no comorbidities and did not use an orthodontic appliance or dental prosthesis, although presented a diastema between the central upper incisors. The lesion was surgically removed by shaving, with great result and aesthetic benefit.

Key message: Reactive hyperplastic lesions had a high incidence among oral pathologies and fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia is the most prevalent lesion in many studies. Since dermatologists have a extensive amount of diseases that can be presented in the oral mucosa, this entity is one that should not be missed.

