



MUCOSAL DISEASES (ORAL, ANOGENITAL), EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE

MIESCHER'S GRANULOMATOUS CHEILITIS: GOOD RESPONSE TO INTRALESIONAL CORTICOID TREATMENT

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Background: Miescher's cheilitis granulomatosa is a chronic swelling of the lip due to granulomatous inflammation of unknown cause. This's generally regarded as a monosymptomatic form of Melkersson–Rosenthal syndrome. The condition may start at any age, but shows a peak in the second decade and has an equal sex incidence. Treatment consists of the injectable use of corticosteroids that should be maintained at intervals of four to six months after clinical stability. There're other options like topical metronidazole, penicillin, erythromycin, sulfasalazine and clofazimine. Surgical reconstruction is rarely the best option.

Observation: A 19-year-old man, presenting recurrent and progressive upper lip edema for one year, which has remained fixed in the last months. It refers to periods of worsening and improvement of edema, but without total regression. Deny triggering factors, use of medications, thyroid disease or associated symptom. At the examination, soft edema of the entire upper lip was noted, with no other cutaneous lesions.. He didn't have paralysis of the facial nerve or blefarocalaze. He used antihistamines without improvement of the condition. Performed punch biopsy, with histopathological result compatible with Miescher's cheilitis granulomatosa. We proposed treatment with intralesional infiltration with triamcinolone diluted with physiological saline solution in the proportion of 1:4 (5mg/ml) with intervals of one month between the applications. After the third treatment sessions, he presented almost complete regression of the edema, and was very satisfied, which is maintained until the present moment.

Key message: The clinical treatment is a challenge that continues to the present day. The optimal response observed in this patient through injectable corticosteroids reveals that the most challenging face of the disease can be successfully conducted. Thus, reducing the morbidity and mortality of this condition, without the need for more invasive treatments (surgery) as described in the last publications of this rare entity.

