

Papillary lesions

Soft tissue enlargement

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1/ Papillary lesions

- oral mucous has papillary / verrucous (wart-like) configuration
- they are epithelial origin - white in color (excess of keratin and limited vascularity)
- human papillomavirus HPV
- proliferative verrucous leukoplakia
- verrucous carcinoma
- inflammatory papillary hyperplasia

Sublingual fimbriae



Papilloma virus infection HPV

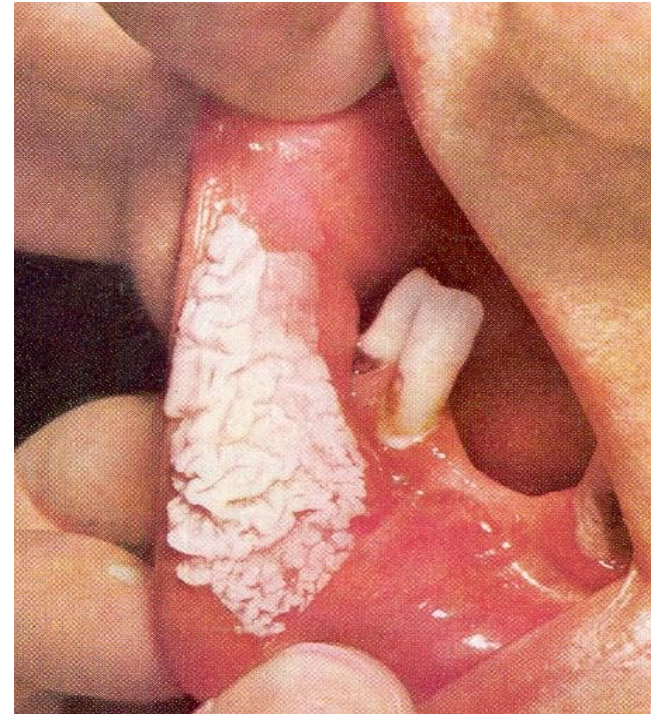
HPV – skin and oral mucous lesions

- exophytic
- well circumscribed
- pedunculated or sessile growth
- usually solitary – multiple lesions
- white or grayish colour



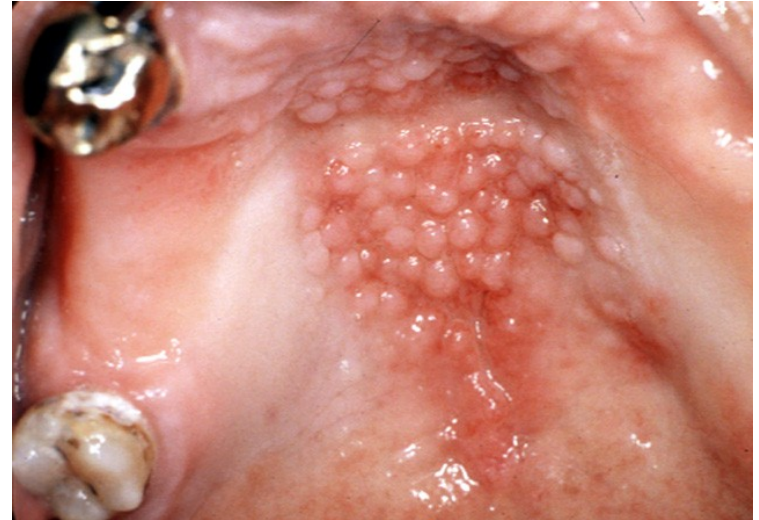
Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia

- often associated with tobacco exposure
- painless, persistent
- can develop into **verrucous carcinoma**



Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia

- chronic mechanical irritation from ill-fitting maxillary denture (continuously wearing)
- often infected with *C. albicans*
- multiple, erythematous, broad-based nodules
- persistent, painless





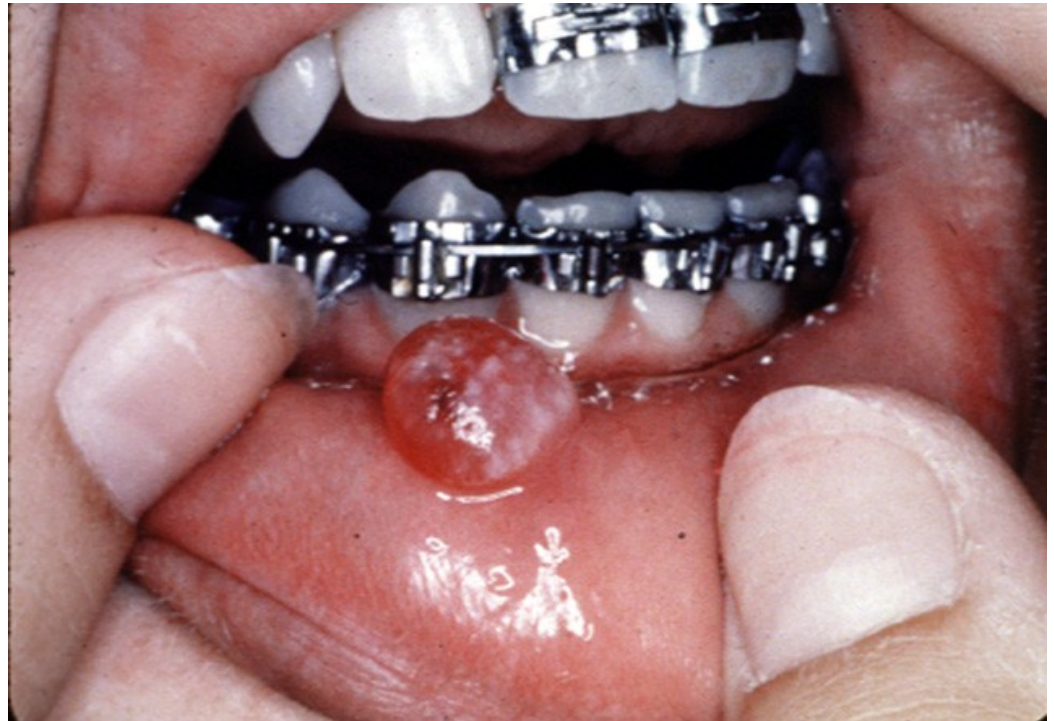
2/ Soft tissue enlargement

- soft tissue swellings can be caused by
 - infection
 - reactive proliferations
 - neoplasia
- soft tissue swellings arise in the submucosa and usually have broad bases
- the surface can be smooth, hyperkeratotic, ulcerated

- Pyogenic granuloma
- Fibroma
- Lipoma
- Fibrolipoma
- Neuroma
- Neurofibroma
- Hemangioma
- Lymphangioma
- Benign salivary gland neoplasms
- Malignant lesions

Pyogenic granuloma

- reactive hyperplasia of vascularized granulation tissue that develops in response to local irritating factors
- on gingiva
epulis
granulomatosa



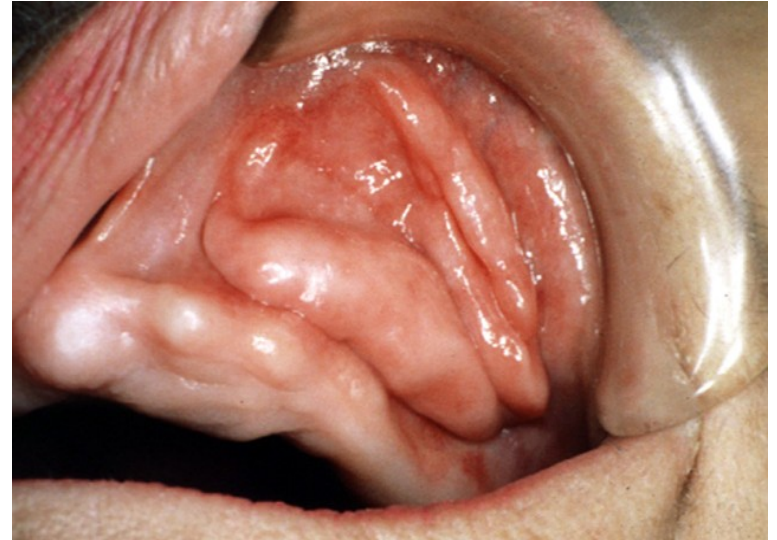
Pyogenic granuloma

- hormonal changes associated with pregnancy are a contributing factor for gingival lesions
- on gingiva - **epulis gravidarum**



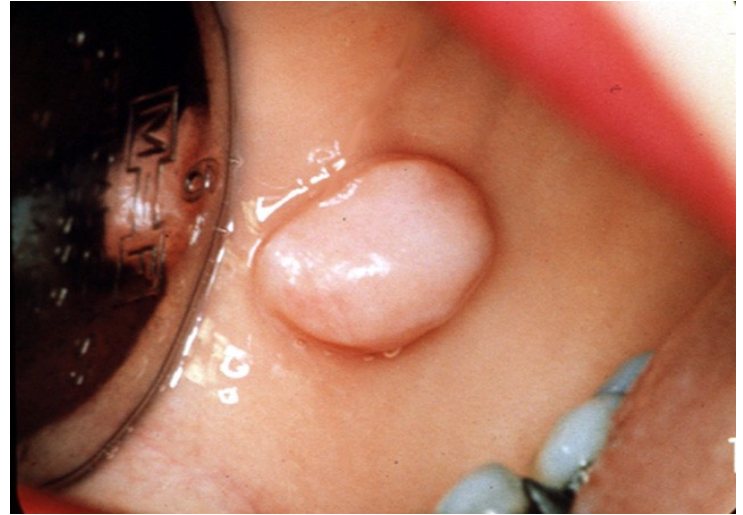
Granuloma (epulis) fissuratum

- reactive hyperplasia of fibrous connective tissue caused by chronic irritation from a denture margin
- circumscribed, pin nodule with a broad base
- usually painless, persistent



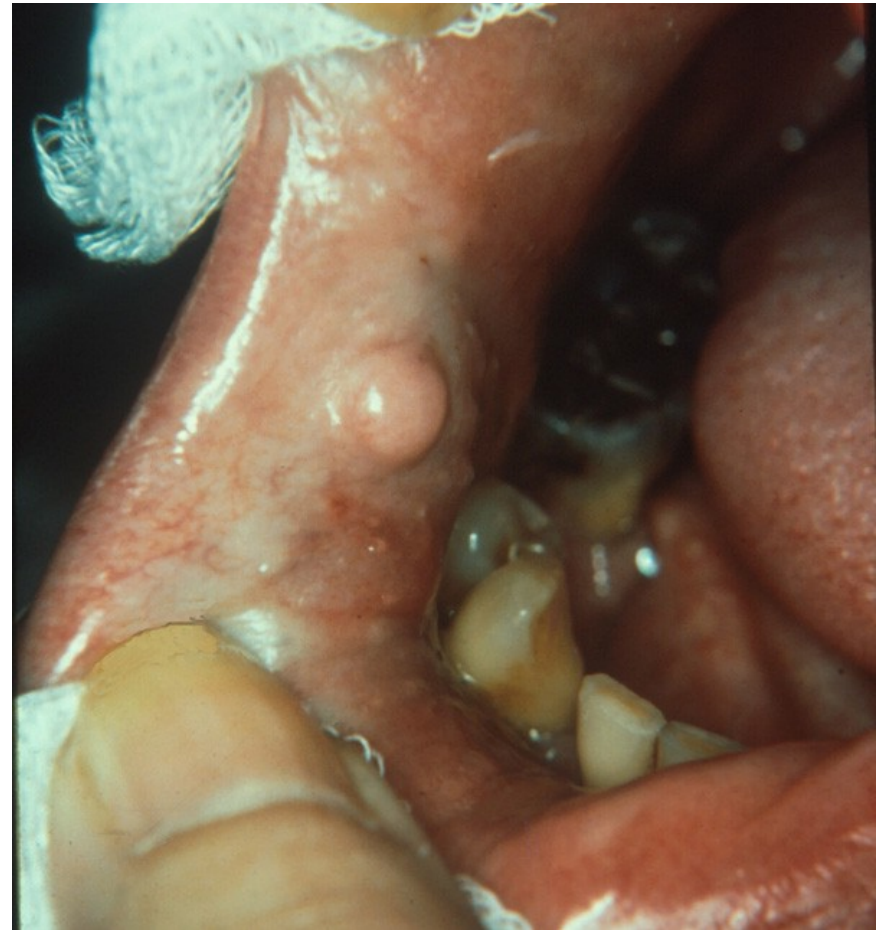
Fibroma

- reactive hyperplasia of fibrous connective tissue in response to trauma or local irritation
- pyogenic granuloma may precede fibroma



Fibroma

- solitary, circumscribed, pin nodule with a broad base, covered with smooth mucous
- firm to palpation
- painless, persistent



Lipoma

- benign neoplasm of fat
- may also represent a reaction of fat to local trauma
- superficial lesions are typically yellow in color, deeper lesions are pink



Hemangioma

- benign neoplasm of the endothelial cells that form blood vessels
- can be present at birth (**congenital** lesion may regress with time) or **acquired** later in life (persistent)



Hemangioma

- circumscribed, red to blue nodule
- soft to palpation, painless
- digital pressure may cause the lesion to blanch



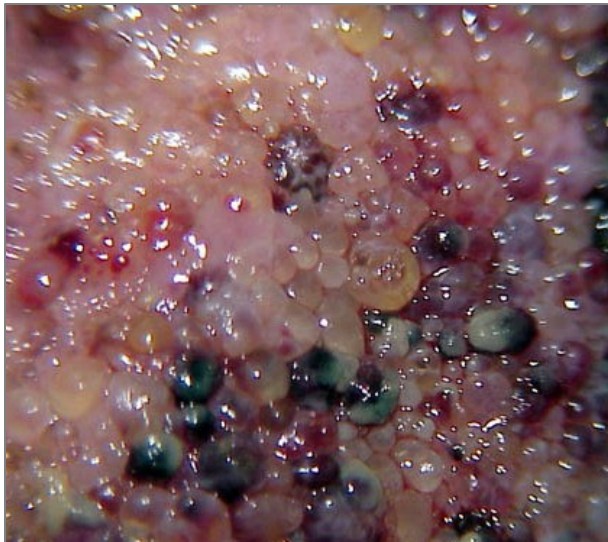
Lymphangioma

- benign neoplasm of the endothelial cells that form lymphatic vessels
- can be present at birth or acquired later in life



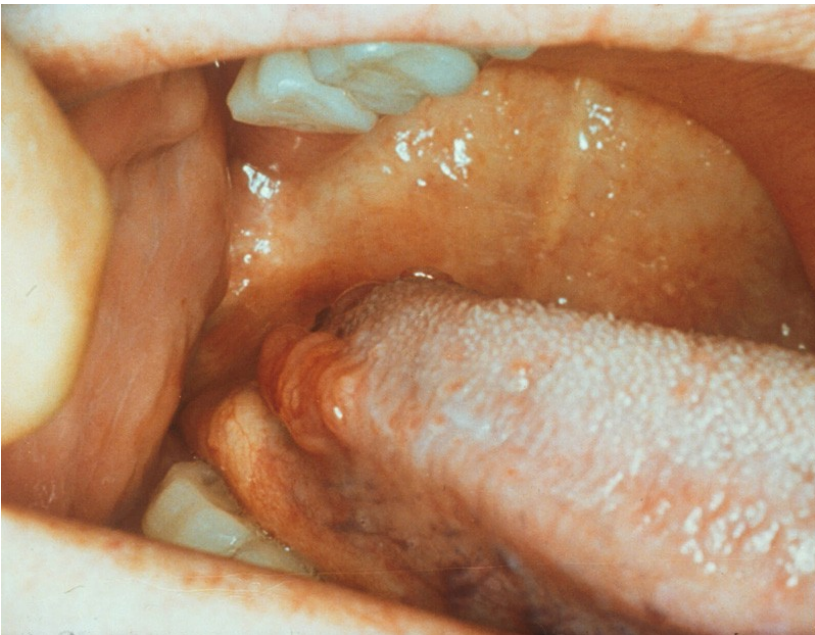
Lymphangioma

- tongue is the most common site
- occasionally lesions are diffuse and exhibit a multinodular surface



Lymphoid hyperplasia

- lymphoid tissue located in oropharynx, soft palate, lateral tongue



Oral lymphoepithelial cyst

- develops from epithelium in oral lymphoid tissue
- solitary, circumscribed, yellow, sessile nodule covered with intact mucosa
- common sites - floor of the mouth, ventral tongue, soft palate



Mucocele

- local trauma damages the excretory duct of a minor salivary gland
- saliva escapes into the adjacent connective tissue causing a chronic inflammatory reaction
- solitary, circumscribed nodule with a broad base
- occurs most often on the lower lip



Ranula

- usually caused by a **sialolith** or **local trauma to the duct** of the submandibular salivary gland
- saliva escapes into the connective tissue of the floor of the mouth causing a chronic inflammatory reaction



Differential diagnosis - abscess !!!

- gingival, - periodontal, - periapical
- acute pain associated with a tooth?
- pocket, fistula? Detailed examination+X ray



Drug induced gingival hyperplasia

- phenytoin, calcium channel blockers, cyclosporine
- plaque induced gingivitis modified by drugs
- affects the anterior facial gingiva most often
- firm to palpation, usually painless, persistent



Leukemic gingival infiltrate

- proliferation of malignant white blood cells, infiltration of gingival tissue
- acute monocytic leukemia
- diffuse gingival swelling
- spontaneous bleeding

