

Contents

Preface	xvii
Introduction to Oral Medicine	xviii
Schematic Classification of Oral Diseases	xix
1 White Lesions	1
1.1 Leukoplakia	2
1.2 Hairy Leukoplakia	6
1.3 Lichen Planus	6
1.4 Lichenoid Reactions	12
1.5 Linea Alba	14
1.6 Nicotinic Stomatitis	14
1.7 Cigarette Smoker's Lip Lesions	16
1.8 Uremic Stomatitis	16
1.9 Cinnamon Contact Stomatitis	18
1.10 Chemical Burn	20
1.11 Candidiasis	22
1.12 Chronic Biting	26
1.13 Materia Alba of the Gingiva	26
1.14 Fordyce's Granules	28
1.15 Leukoedema	30
1.16 White Sponge Nevus	30

Contents

1.17	Dyskeratosis Congenita	32
1.18	Pachyonychia Congenita	34
1.19	Focal Palmoplantar and Oral Mucosa Hyperkeratosis Syndrome	36
1.20	Mucosal Horn	36
1.21	Papilloma	38
1.22	Verrucous Carcinoma	40
1.23	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	40
1.24	Skin and Mucosal Grafts	42
1.25	Epithelial Peeling	42
2	Red Lesions	45
2.1	Traumatic Hematoma	46
2.2	Thermal Burn	46
2.3	Radiation Oral Mucositis	48
2.4	Oral Lesions Secondary to Fellatio and Cunnilingus	48
2.5	Geographic Tongue	50
2.6	Denture Stomatitis	52
2.7	Candidiasis Erythematous	52
2.8	Erythroplakia	54
2.9	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	56
2.10	Plasma Cell Gingivitis	56
2.11	Granulomatous Gingivitis	58
2.12	Desquamative Gingivitis	60

Contents

2.13	Linear Gingival Erythema	62
2.14	Contact Allergic Stomatitis	62
2.15	Gonococcal Stomatitis	64
2.16	Hemangioma	66
2.17	Angiolymphoid Hyperplasia with Eosinophilia	66
2.18	Lupus Erythematosus	68
2.19	Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia	72
2.20	Iron Deficiency Anemia	74
2.21	Thrombocytopenia	76
2.22	Infectious Mononucleosis	78
2.23	Reactive Arthritis	80
2.24	Psoriasis	82
2.25	Sturge–Weber Angiomatosis	84
2.26	Peripheral Ameloblastoma	84
3	Black and Brown Lesions	87
3.1	Racial Pigmentation	88
3.2	Amalgam Tattoo	88
3.3	Heavy Metal Deposition	90
3.4	Drug-Induced Pigmentation	90
3.5	Smoker's Melanosis	94
3.6	Black Hairy Tongue	94
3.7	Oral Melanoacanthoma	96

Contents

3.8	Ephelides	98
3.9	Lentigo Simplex	98
3.10	Lentigo Maligna	100
3.11	Melanocytic Nevus	100
3.12	Nevus of Ota	104
3.13	Malignant Melanoma	106
3.14	Addison's Disease	108
3.15	Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome	110
4	Vesiculobullous Lesions	115
4.1	Primary Herpetic Gingivostomatitis	116
4.2	Secondary Herpetic Stomatitis	116
4.3	Herpes Zoster	118
4.4	Herpangina	120
4.5	Hand, Foot, and Mouth Disease	122
4.6	Erythema Multiforme	124
4.7	Stevens-Johnson Syndrome	126
4.8	Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis	128
4.9	Pemphigus	130
4.10	Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid	132
4.11	Bullous Pemphigoid	136
4.12	Pemphigoid Gestationis	138
4.13	Linear IgA Disease	140

Contents

4.14	Dermatitis Herpetiformis	142
4.15	Bullous Lichen Planus	144
4.16	Epidermolysis Bullosa	146
4.17	Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita	148
4.18	Angina Bullosa Hemorrhagica	150
4.19	Primary Systemic Amyloidosis	152
4.20	Traumatic Bulla	152
4.21	Pyostomatitis Vegetans	154
5	Ulcerative Lesions	157
5.1	Traumatic Ulcer	158
5.2	Eosinophilic Ulcer	160
5.3	Necrotizing Sialadenometaplasia	162
5.4	Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis	164
5.5	Noma	166
5.6	Chronic Ulcerative Stomatitis	168
5.7	Syphilis	170
5.8	Tuberculosis	172
5.9	Systemic Mycoses	174
5.10	Aphthous Ulcers	178
5.11	Adamantiades–Behçet’s Disease	180
5.12	Graft Versus Host Disease	184
5.13	Wegener’s Granulomatosis	186

Contents

5.14	Nasal Type-Extranodal NK/T-Cell Lymphoma	188
5.15	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas	190
5.16	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	192
5.17	Neutropenia	194
5.18	Cyclic Neutropenia	196
5.19	Congenital Neutropenia	198
5.20	Agranulocytosis	200
5.21	Bone Marrow Aplasia	202
5.22	Myelodysplastic Syndrome	204
5.23	Leukemia	206
5.24	Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis	208
5.25	Glycogen Storage Disease, Type 1b	212
5.26	PFAPA Syndrome	214
5.27	Sweet's Syndrome	216
5.28	Staphylococcal Infection	216
5.29	Pseudomonas Infection	218
5.30	Klebsiella Infection	220
5.31	Cytomegalovirus Infection	220
6	Papillary Lesions	223
6.1	Papilloma	224
6.2	Condyloma Acuminatum	224
6.3	Verruca Vulgaris	226

Contents

6.4	Verruciform Xanthoma	228
6.5	Verrucous Leukoplakia	228
6.6	Verrucous Carcinoma	230
6.7	Squamous Cell Carcinoma	230
6.8	Denture Fibrous Hyperplasia	232
6.9	Crohn's Disease	232
6.10	Malignancy-Associated Acanthosis Nigricans	234
6.11	Benign Acanthosis Nigricans	236
6.12	Darier's Disease	238
6.13	Papillary Palatal Hyperplasia	240
6.14	Focal Dermal Hypoplasia	242
7	Gingival Enlargement	245
7.1	Generalized Enlargement	246
7.2	Localized Enlargement	258
8	Soft-Tissue Tumors	265
8.1	Benign	266
8.2	Malignant	296
8.3	Miscellaneous	316
9	Soft-Tissue Cysts	321
9.1	Mucocele	322
9.2	Ranula	324
9.3	Dermoid Cyst	324

Contents

9.4	Lymphoepithelial Cyst	326
9.5	Eruption Cyst	326
9.6	Gingival Cysts of the Newborn	328
9.7	Gingival Cyst of the Adult	330
9.8	Thyroglossal Duct Cyst	330
9.9	Nasolabial Cyst	332
9.10	Incisive Papilla Cyst	332
10	Bone Swellings	335
10.1	Torus Mandibularis	336
10.2	Torus Palatinus	336
10.3	Multiple Exostoses	338
10.4	Osteoma	338
10.5	Osteosarcoma	340
10.6	Chondrosarcoma	340
10.7	Burkitt's Lymphoma	342
10.8	Multiple Myeloma	344
10.9	Ewing's Sarcoma	344
10.10	Cherubism	346
10.11	Fibrous Dysplasia	346
10.12	Gardner's Syndrome	348
10.13	Paget's Disease	350
10.14	Odontogenic Tumors	352

Contents

11	Neck Swellings	355
11.1	Cervical Lymphoepithelial Cyst	356
11.2	Thyroglossal Duct Cyst	356
11.3	Dermoid Cyst	358
11.4	Cystic Hygroma	358
11.5	Nonspecific Lymphadenitis	360
11.6	Submandibular Sialadenitis	360
11.7	Tuberculosis	362
11.8	Heerfordt's Syndrome	362
11.9	Sjögren's Syndrome	364
11.10	Hodgkin's Disease	366
11.11	Metastatic Carcinoma in the Cervical Lymph Nodes	368
12	Lip Disorders	371
12.1	Cheilitis Glandularis	372
12.2	Cheilitis Granulomatosa	372
12.3	Melkersson–Rosenthal Syndrome	374
12.4	Exfoliative Cheilitis	374
12.5	Contact Cheilitis	376
12.6	Actinic Cheilitis	376
12.7	Angular Cheilitis	378
12.8	Lip-Licking Cheilitis and Dermatitis	380
12.9	Median Lip Fissure	380

Contents

12.10	Angioedema	382
12.11	Lymphedema due to Radiation	382
12.12	Systemic Diseases	384
13	Tongue Disorders	389
13.1	Disorders	390
13.2	Normal Elements	400
	Index	405

Introduction to Oral Medicine

Oral medicine (stomatology) is an important, rapidly developing dental specialty in several countries of the world that recognizes and cultivates the close interplay between oral and systemic health. The spectrum of diseases of oral medicine is wide and includes diseases of the oral mucosa and the gingiva, lip disorders, salivary gland and jaw diseases, temporomandibular joint disorders, malodor, taste changes, orofacial pain, and oral manifestations of systemic diseases (see the schematic classification on the next page). Oral diseases may be *local or systemic, acute or chronic, innocent or serious, painful or not, and life-changing or life-threatening*. The oral medicine specialist (stomatologist or oral physician) should collaborate with several *medical specialties* (dermatology, gastroenterology, otorhinolaryngology, hematology, infectiology, immunology, oncology, pediatrics, neurology, psychiatry, internal medicine, pathology, imaging, and head and neck surgery) and with the *dental specialties* (general dentistry, oral surgery, periodontology, implantology, pediatric dentistry, oral pathology, and radiology).

The oral medicine specialist should have a dental and a basic medical background, particularly in internal medicine, dermatology, otorhinolaryngology, pediatrics, clinical

pharmacology, therapeutics, histopathology, and others. The general dentist and the medical physician should also have the basic knowledge of oral diseases in order to recognize the primary lesions in the oral cavity and to direct the patient to the oral medicine specialist. The oral cavity, as an examination field, offers important clinical advantages: (a) it is an open cavity readily accessible to inspection and palpation, (b) it is easy to perform a biopsy here, (c) it is regularly examined by the dentist for tooth and gingival problems, and (d) it is accessible to self-examination by the patient. Several diagnostic difficulties exist due to: (a) the plethora of local and systemic diseases with similar lesions and (b) local factors, such as tooth, dentures, foodstuffs, or saliva, which may alter the morphology of the elementary lesions. Clinical diagnostic methodology should follow fundamental principles that we must adhere to in order to arrive at a correct diagnosis. Laboratory tests are a tool that must follow the clinical evaluation. Laboratory results should always be evaluated by the clinician in relation to the clinical features of the disease.

The goal of the oral medicine specialist should be the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of oral diseases.