

Clinical-pathological correlation of chronic oral lesions

Summary

Background: The dissertation deals with local and systemic factors of chronic oral epithelial lesions. It is focused on chronic hyperplastic candidosis. Describes features and behaviour of this disease, its complex diagnostics and therapy. Shows the options of correlation between clinical attributes of lesions, histologic image, laboratory results or microbiological cultivations during this disease. Possible stable correction measures for stabilization of patients are shown. For successful therapy is a cooperation of dentist, practitioners and immunologists mandatory.

Methods: The study has 128 patients with histologically verified chronic hyperplastic candidosis. Anamnestic and clinical risk factors for lesion manifestation have been determined. Examination for subjective complaints was performed at 117 patients. Immunological status was evaluated in 61 patients for both humoral and cellular immunity. Through the dispensary cultivation checks and correlation of clinical status and subjective problems have been performed.

Results: Correlations of risk factors for the course of disease and its recurrence were evaluated. The importance of conditions causing hyposalivation has been proved as well as the role of nicotine and polymorbidity. In 22 of 128 CHC cases were swab cultivations repeatedly negative. Complete remission, meaning absence of clinical lesion and absence of subjective complaints, was reached by 49 of 128 patients. Oral epithelial dysplasia was verified in 20 cases, in 3 cases severe dysplasia. Differentiated type of oral intraepithelial neoplasia was diagnosed in 16 patients. During dispensarisation were 20 cases of CHC recurrent.

Conclusion: As risk factors for CHC recurrence were proven: nicotine over 10 cigarettes a day, male sex of patients and decreased pH of salivation. In 20 cases developed oral epithelial dysplasia, in 3 cases severe dysplasia. Differentiated type of oral intraepithelial neoplasia was verified in 16 patients. Oral lichen planus was histologically differentiated in 41 cases. Leukoplakia developed in 20 patients. Expression of protein p53 was positive in 66 of 73 immunohistochemical examinations, of those in 24 cases was positivity in long continuous line of cellular nuclei. In 11 of 128 patients with CHC at dispensary (8,59%) developed oral mucosa carcinoma. Risk factors in malignant transformation cases were female sex, locality of buccal mucosa, clinical recurrence of CHC, positive cultivation of candida from swab and usage of local corticosteroids. In cases of malignant transformation were performed rebiopsies 7 times and in 6 of 11 cases was development of carcinoma preceded by verification of oral epithelial dysplasia.

Keywords: chronic mucosal lesions – leukoplakia - candidosis - chronic hyperplastic candidosis – oral intraepithelial neoplasia - oral squamous cell carcinoma – visual analog scale