

LESI PUTIH DAN LESI BUKAN PUTIH

Program Pendidikan Spesialis Dokter Gigi

Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut FKG UI

Yuniardini S. Wimardhani
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LESI PUTIH

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- HEREDITARY WHITE LESION
- REACTIVE INFLAMMATORY WHITE LESION
- Developmental white lesion
- Gingival and palatal cyst of newborn and adult
- Miscellaneous lesions

LESI PUTIH

**HEREDITARY WHITE
LESION**

LEUKOEDEMA

- Unclear etiology
- Normal variation

Features:

- Bilateral, buccal mucosa
- Faint, white, diffuse, filmy appearance, folded → wrinkling mucosa
- #scrapped off, fade/disappear on stretching
- Asymptomatic, no malignant change

Microscopically:

- Thickening epith → parakeratosis
- Edema intracellular at stratum spinosum

Treatment:

- No treatment

WHITE SPONGE NEVUS

- Rare autosomal disorder
- > affect non-cornified epith
- Identified at birth, > intense at puberty
- Related with K4 and K13 gene disturbances

Features

- White lesion, elevated, irregular fissures plaque
- Buccal mucosa
- Dysphagia if esophagus involved
- DD / with leukoplakia, plaque type candidiasis

Microscopically:

- Obvious intracellular edema of >> stratum spinosum
- Pyknotic nuclei
- No/mild infiltration of inflammation cells

Management:

No treatment

- Benign cond't'n
- Antibiotic in several studies → no consistent results

HEREDITARY BENIGN INTRAEPITH DYSKERATOSIS

- = Witkop's disease
- Rare autosomal dominant disorder

Features:

- Thick, corrugated, asymptomatic white spongy plaque of buccal & labial mucosa
- Detected at 1st year of life, >> intense until teens
- Bulbar conjunctiva lesion
- Ocular irritation, photophobia, blindness

Microscopically:

- Parakeratinised
- Stratum spinosum thickening with dyskeratotic features

Management:

Oral lesion: no treatment
Ocular lesion → ophthalmologist

DYSKERATOSIS CONGENITAL

- Rare X-linked Genodermatosis
- Oral changes → erythroleukoplakia
- Dysrophic nails, hyperpigmentation of skin (face, neck, chest)
- Haematologic changes
- Carcinoma in early adulthood

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REACTIVE/INFLAMMATORY
WHITE LESION

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Linea alba, frictional keratosis, cheek chewing, chemical injuries of oral mucosa, actinic keratosis, smokeless tobacco induced keratosis, nicotine stomatitis, sanguinaria induced leukoplakia

LINEA ALBA

- a white horizontal streak on the buccal, occlusal plane
- associated with pressure, frictional irritation, sucking trauma
- > in < overjet

Management:

- No treatment
- May disappear spontaneously

FRICTIONAL KERATOSIS

- a white plaque, rough surface, related to mechanical irritation usually resolve on elimination of the irritant (rough or maladjusted dentures, sharp cusps and edges of broken teeth)
- DD / leukoplakia

Microscopically:

- Hyperkeratosis
- Acanthosis

Management:

- Elimination of irritant
- Biopsy for 2 weeks non healing lesion after agent removal

CHEEK CHEWING

- chronic irritation sucking, nibbling, or chewing → thickened, scarred, and paler mucosa
- stress or in psychological situations → habitual cheek biting
- Lateral tongue → DD / OHL
- DD WSN, burns, candidiasis

Microscopically:

- hyperparakeratosis and acanthosis
- shaggy and ragged keratin w/ adherent bacterial

Management:

- a plastic occlusal night guard
- Lab invest → ? OHL

CHEMICAL INJURIES OF ORAL MUCOSA

- Transient non-keratotic white lesions a result of chemical injuries caustic when retained in the mouth for long periods
- aspirin, silver nitrate, formocresol, sodium hypochlorite, paraformaldehyde, dental cavity varnishes, acidetching materials, and hydrogen peroxide.

ACTINIC KERATOSIS

- premalignant epithelial lesion
- long-term sun exposure
- Biopsies → lesions repeatedly ulcerate, crust over, with thickened white area.
- People w/outdoor occupations, and/or fair complexions

Microscopically:

- Atrophic epithelium
- Lamina propria: elastosis / basophilic homogenous amorphous alteration of the collagen
- Dysplastic features

SMOKELESS TOBACCO INDUCED KERATOSIS

- white mucosal lesion in the area of tobacco contact
- found in habitual users of smokeless tobacco.
- Anterior mandibular
 - posterior
- Cessation → normal mucosal 1-2 weeks
- > 1 m.o → biopsy
- Biopsy → atypical lesion: ulceration, erythroplakia, intense whiteness, or a verrucoid or papillary
- Malignant transformation > 4x for chronic smokeless tobacco users.

NICOTINE STOMATITIS

- =stomatitis nicotina palati, smoker's palate
- specific white lesion on hard and soft palate of heavy cigarette, pipe, and cigar smokers.
- areas exposed to concentrated amount of hot smoke
- Not malignant

Features:

- Numerous papules, punctate red centers (inflamed, metaplastically minor salivary gland ducts) resolve 2 weeks of cessation
- Biopsy persistent lesion > 1 month of cessation

SANGUINARIA INDUCED LEUKOPLAKIA

- Sanguinaria extract, a mixture of benzophenanthridine alkaloids (from bloodroot plant *Sanguinaria canadensis*), used in oral rinses and toothpaste since 1982. (e.g Viadent)
- Inducing dysplastic keratosis
- Avoid!
- No regression in some Viadent-induced leukoplakias
- months after the cessation of Viadent use.

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DEVELOPMENTAL WHITE
LESION

ECTOPIC LYMPHOID TISSUE

- Cystic ectopic lymphoid tissue (oral lymphoepithelial cyst)
- > posterior lateral border of the tongue (lingual tonsil) and Waldeyer's ring. (tonsillar tissue :lingual, pharyngeal, palatine tonsils)
- reddish yellow or white submucosal dome-shaped nodules.
- Diagnosed: clinical features.
- large enough to require a biopsy → soft palate → irritation and itching → removal

GINGIVAL CYSTS OF THE NEWBORN

- multiple sessile dome shaped lesions 2 to 3 mm, chalk white, maxillary anterior alveolar ridge just lingual to the crest.
- posterior region of the jaw on the crest of the ridge occlusal to the crowns of the molar teeth
- seen in newborn or very young infants and disappear shortly after birth; originate from remnants of the dental lamina.

GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE

- =erythema migrans , benign migratory glossitis , erythema areata migrans , stomatitis areata migrans
- common benign condition →dorsal surface tongue
- Association with **psoriasis**
- Both conditions feature annular lesions of the tongue with slightly depressed atrophic centers (devoid of filiform papillae) and raised white borders

HAIRY TONGUE (BLACK HAIRY TONGUE)

- clinical term=abnormal coating dorsal surface c/ desquamation of cells that make up the secondary filiform papilla → buildup of keratin → highly elongated hairs
- black colour :tobacco (heavy smoking) and psychotropic agents , broad-spectrum antibiotics (penicillin and the use of systemic steroids).

Oral submucous fibrosis (OSF)

- slowly progressive chronic fibrotic disease of the oral cavity and oropharynx, w/ fibroelastic change and inflammation of the mucosa → progressive inability to open the mouth, swallow, or speak
- Very resistant to treatment
- be a premalignant condition
- oral cancer developed in 7.6% of patients malignant transformation rate was 4 to 13%







