

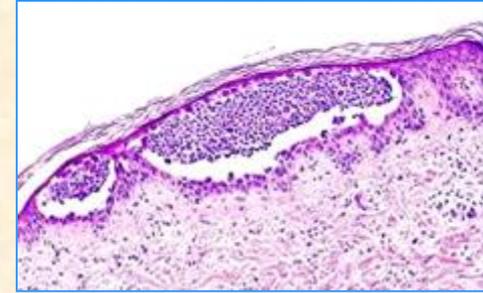
OROFACIAL INFLAMMATORY DISEASES



Attila Zalatnai



Bacterial inflammations – Streptococcus infections

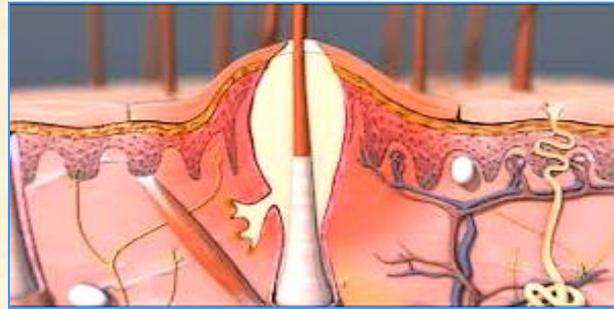


impetigo



erysipelas

Bacterial inflammations – Staphylococcus infections



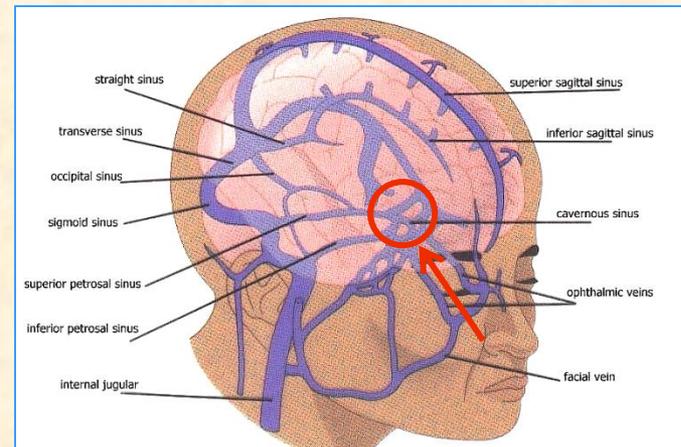
folliculitis



furuncle (boil)



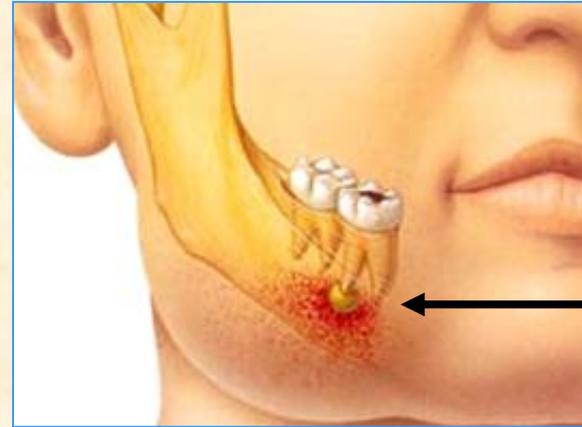
carbuncle



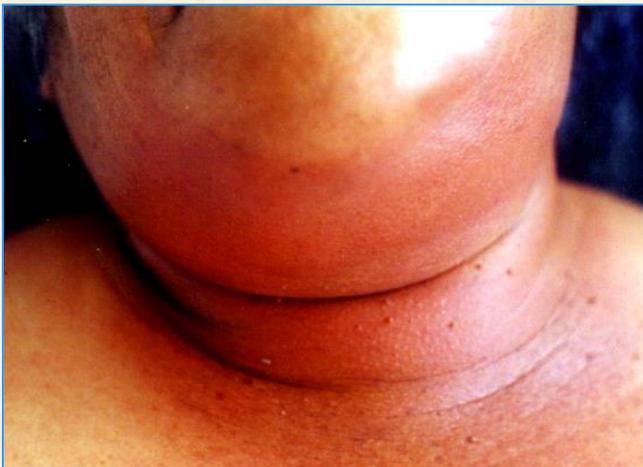
Sinus cavernosus thrombosis



Ludwig-angina



70-80%



Submandibular, sublingual, submental region:
phlegmonous inflammation

Spread from odontogenic infections

Streptococcus or Staphylococcus species

Life-threatening condition

Bacterial inflammations– necrotizing fasciitis



Type I: polymicrobial

Type II: monomicrobial

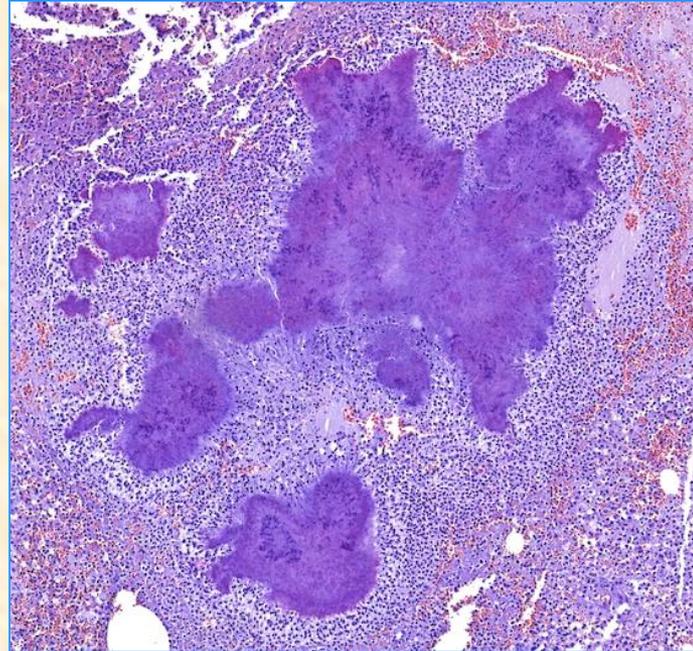
(Streptococcus, Staphylococ.)

Especially immunosuppressed
people

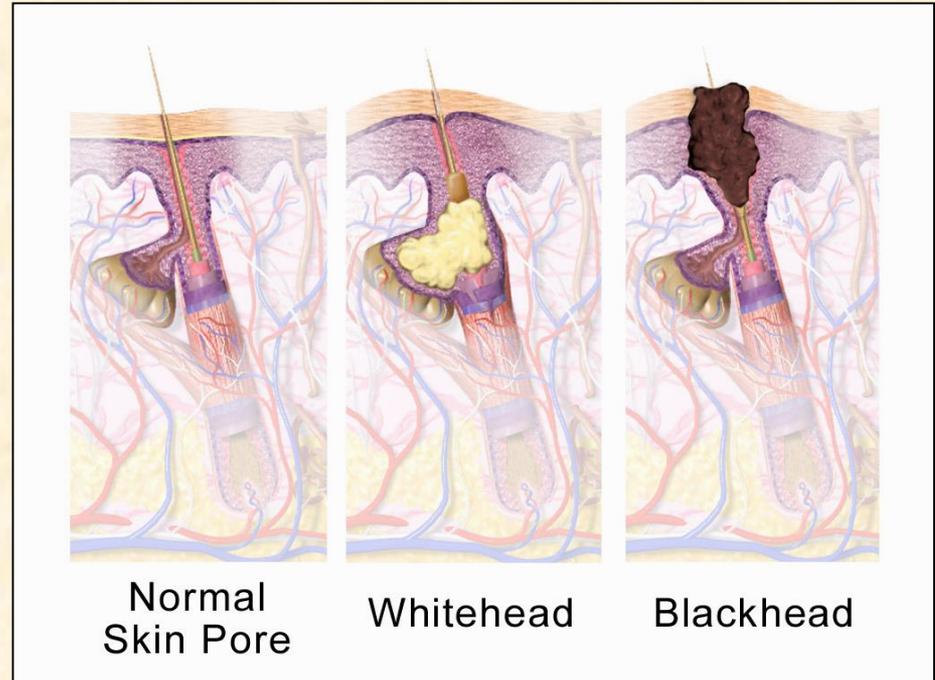
Superantigen → cytokine storm

Toxic shock, metastatic abscesses

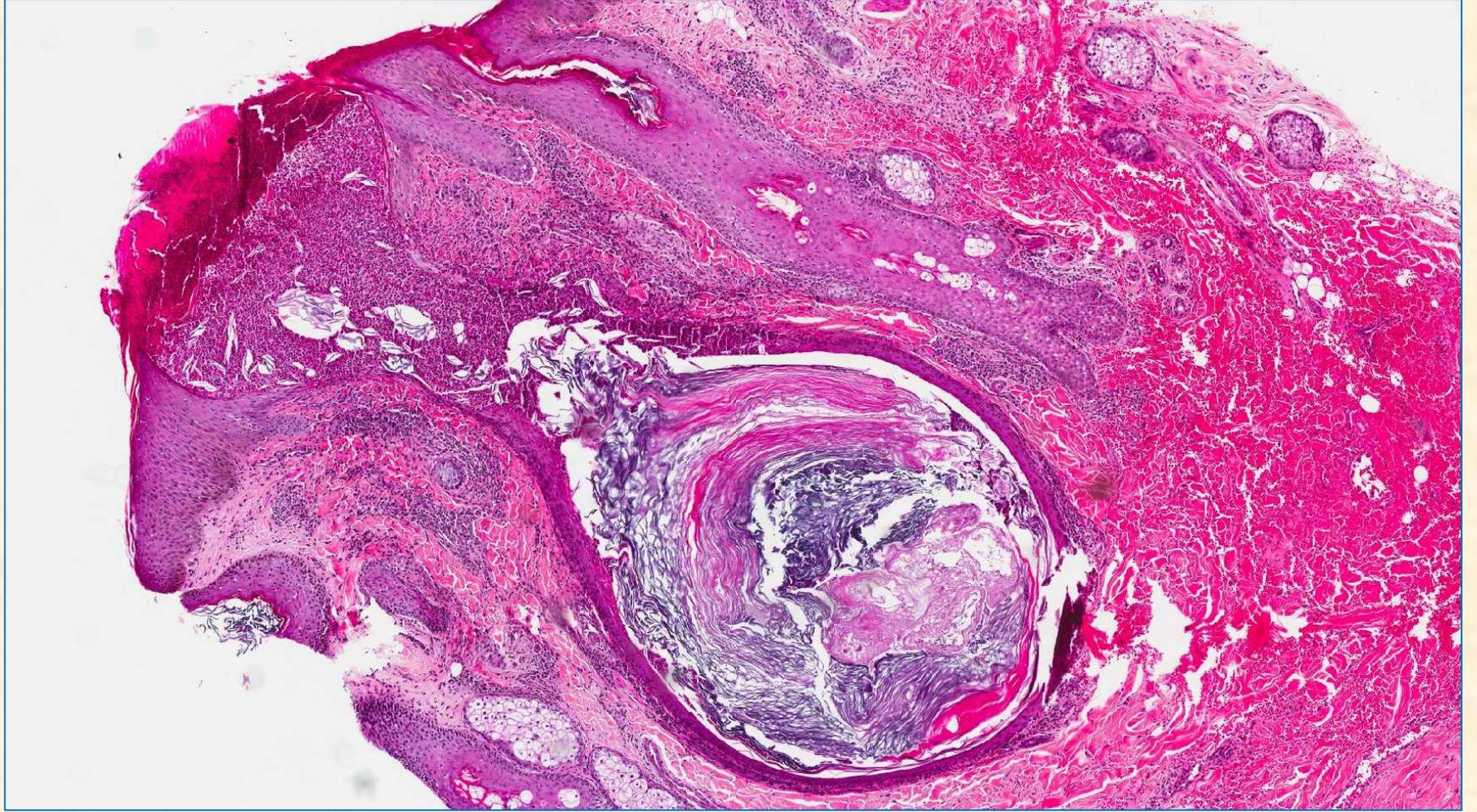
Bacterial inflammations – Actinomycosis



Acne vulgaris



Puberty – testosterone effect
Pilosebaceous unit involvement
Comedo (sebum, keratin, cellular debris)
Propionibacterium acnes
(rarely: Staphylococcus)



Rosacea



Demodex folliculorum



Bacterial inflammations – Treponema-infections



Ddg.: carcinoma!

Late connatal syphilis

Transplacental infection → manifestation: after 2 years

Hutchinson-triad: 60%

(Hutchinson-incisors, keratitis, deafness)

Frontal bossing

Saddle nose

Short maxilla

Prominent mandible



Angulus infectiosus; angular cheilitis; perleche

Candida-species
Streptococci
Staphylococci
Mechanical effects
Nutritional deficiencies (iron, zinc)
Allergens



Predisposing factors:

Loss of teeth
Gum atrophy with denture
Diabetes mellitus



Viral infections - Herpes simplex (cold sore)

HSV – I. infection



paronychia

Viral infections - Herpes zoster (shingles)

VZV –infection (varicellovirus)

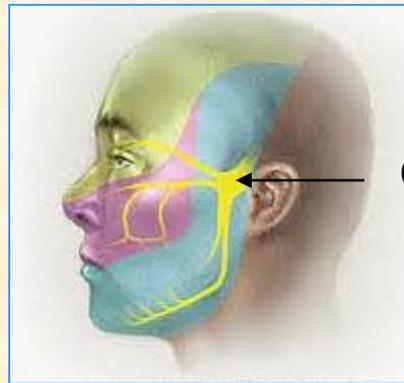
1. varicella



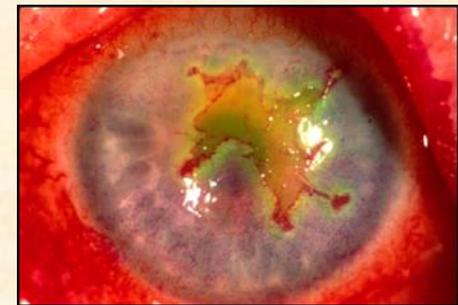
2. latency period



3. herpes zoster



Gasserian
ganglion



Viral infections – Herpangina

Coxsackie-A virus

Especially children (summertime)

Feco-oral route, or air-borne

Soft palate: red macula → vesicle → ulceration

High temperature, sore throat, lymph node enlargement

Recovery: 7-10 days



Koplik-spot: prodromal lesion of measles



Stomatitis

Factors of local defense:

bacteria of low virulence

secretory IgA

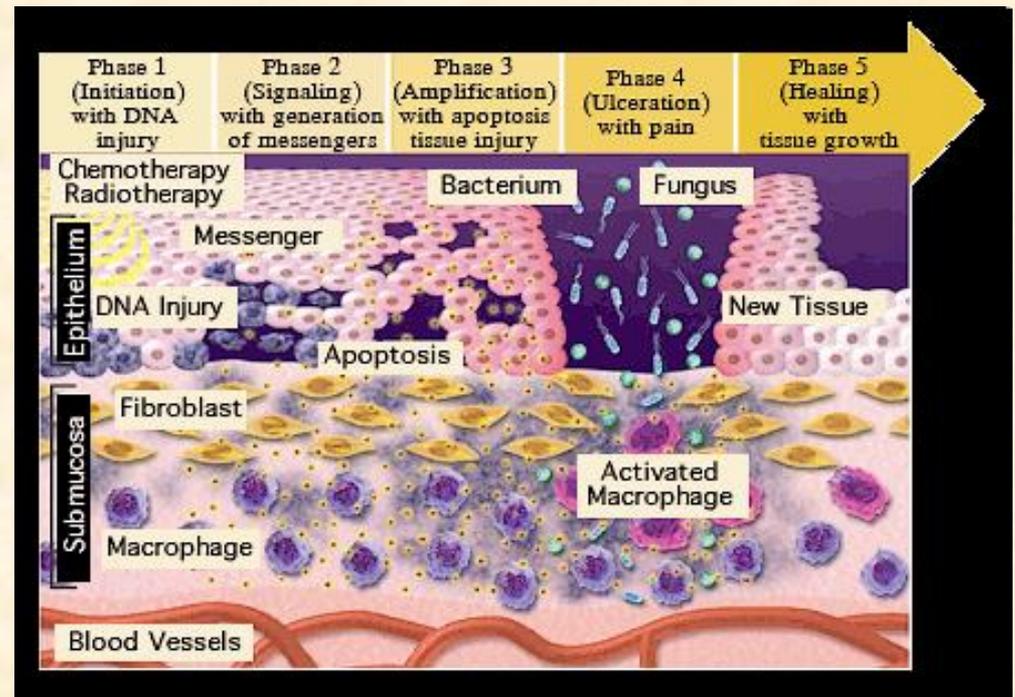
saliva

Etiological factors:

infective agents

chemicals

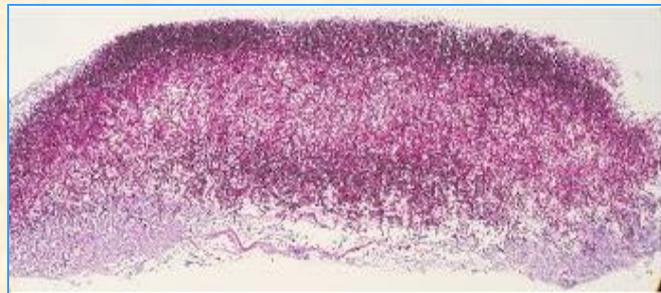
irradiation



Fungal infections – Candida

Predisposing factors:

Immune suppressed conditions
Prolonged steroid-treatment
Malignant hematological diseases
Diabetes mellitus
AIDS
Neonates (first week)
Denture



(PAS)

Aphthous stomatitis

Frequent recurrence

Very painful

Inner surface of lip, bucca, lower surface of tongue

Tiny mucosal ulcers, red rim

Not contagious

Recovery: 1-2 weeks

Etiology: unknown

Genetic predisposition: 40%

Some medicinal drugs (ACE, NSAIDs...)

Iron deficiency, B12-vitamin deficiency

Hormonal effects

Stress-situations

Streptococcus mitis

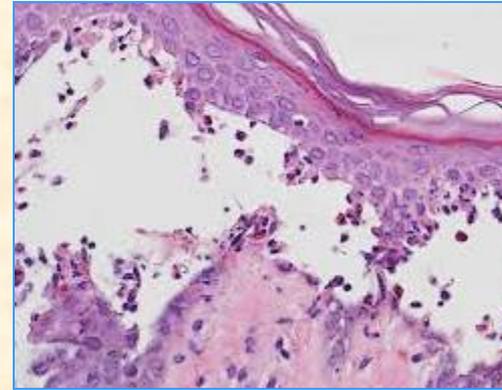
Viruses (CMV, EBV)

Coeliac disease



Autoimmune inflammations – pemphigus vulgaris

Type II. hypersensitivity reaction
Autoantibodies against desmosomes
Suprabasal dyshesion



Autoimmune diseases– SLE/DLE

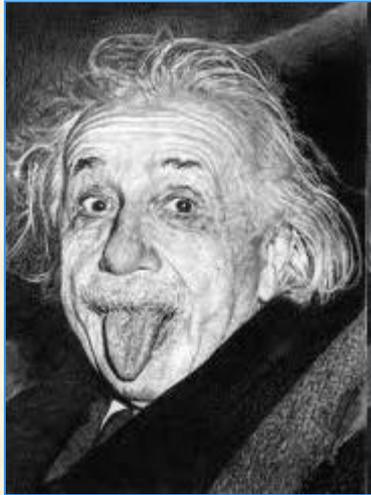


Systemic sclerosis (scleroderma)



Autoimmun diseases– Dermatomyositis





PATHOLOGY OF THE TONGUE



Attila Zalatnai

Macroglossia

Acromegaly – visceromegaly

(GH-producing hypophysis adenoma)

Down syndrome

Mucopolysaccharidoses

Amyloidosis (AL)

Congenital hypothyroidism

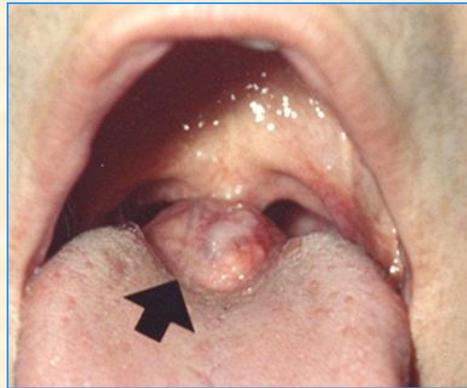
(cretinism)



Atrophic glossitis



Lingual goitre



Median rhomboid glossitis



Plummer-Vinson syndrome
(sideropenic dysphagia)

Black hairy tongue



Candidiasis



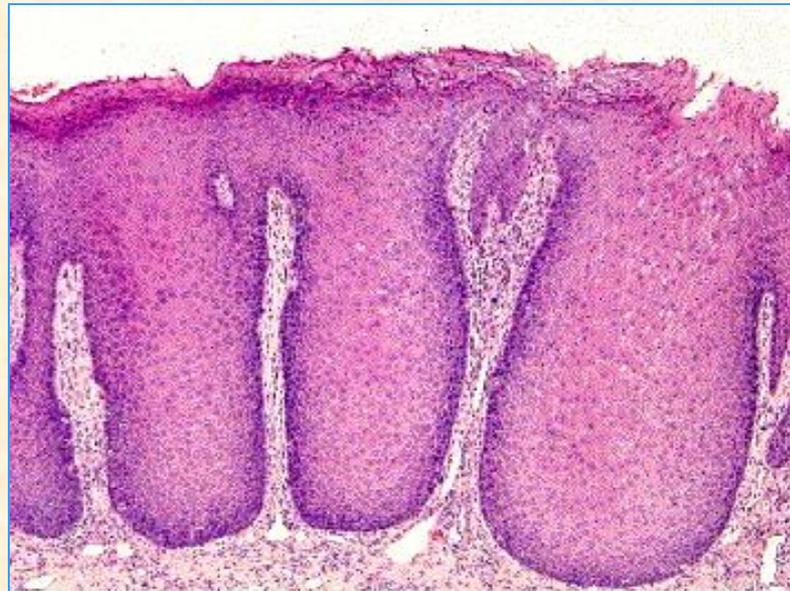
Geographic tongue



Predisposition to Candida

Median rhomboid glossitis

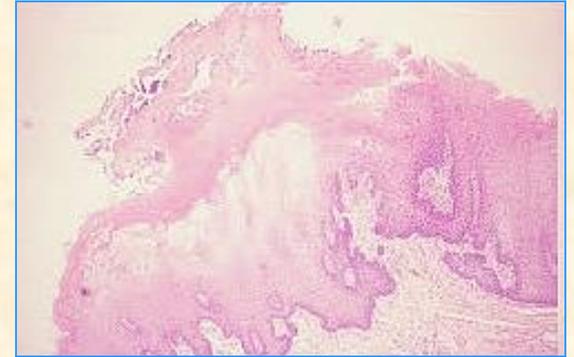
Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia!



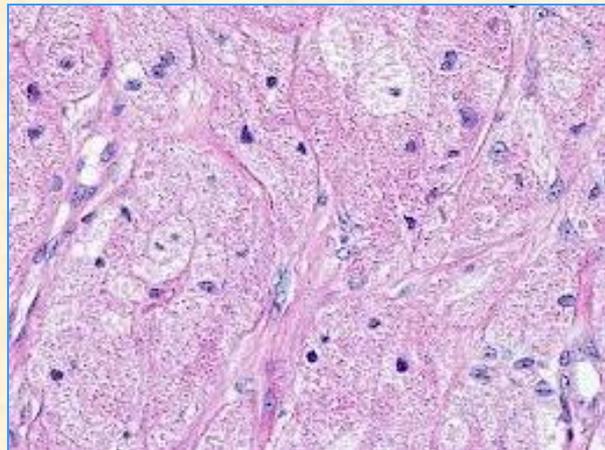
„strawberry tongue“



hairy leukoplakia



Granular cell tumor



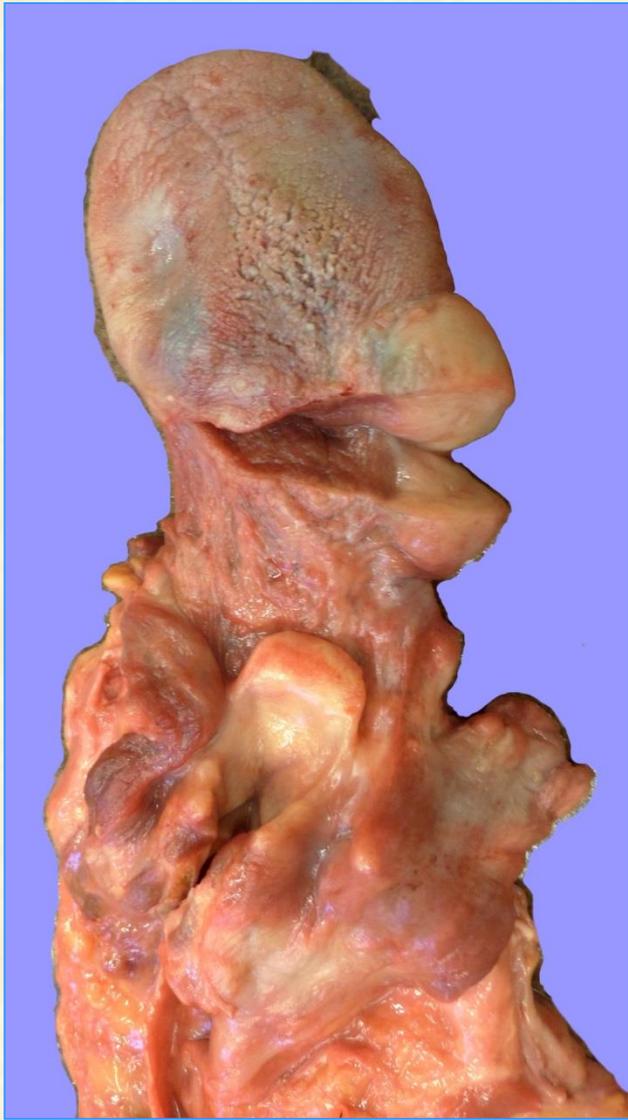
Carcinoma



Lymphangioma, hemangioma



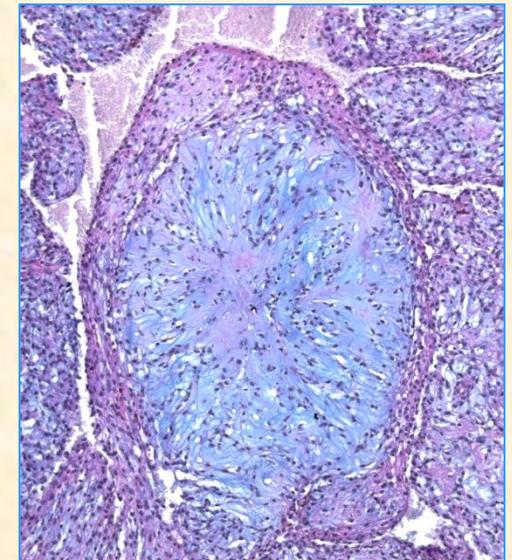
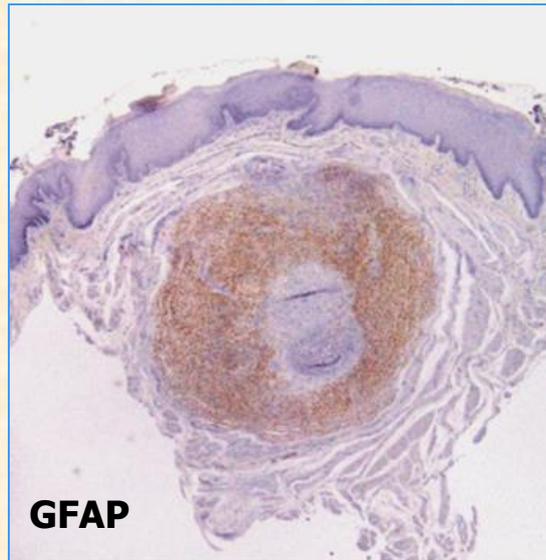
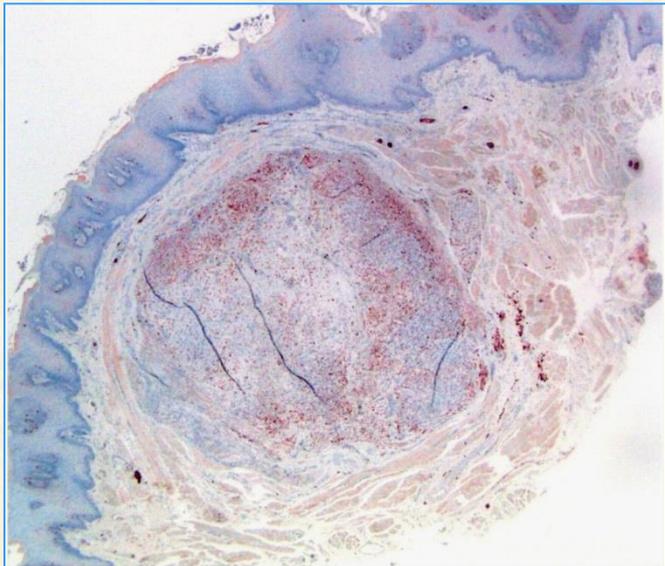
Mantle zone lymphoma



t(11; 14) translocation

Ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor

(anterior part)



Piercing-induced alterations

Acute: hypersalivation, bleeding, edema, hypersensitivity

Late: inflammatory hyperplasia, sarcoid-type granuloma, enamel abrasion, gum recession

Infections: 20% (dental biofilm!)







E.D.
6500
piercings