

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate incidence of oral lesions histopathologically diagnosed at Faculty of Dentistry, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Materials and Methods: The data was collected retrospectively from histopathology reports. Demographic data including age, sex of patients and types and locations of lesions were recorded. The data were analyzed by descriptive statistics. The results were then compared with other studies in Thailand and other countries.

Findings: A total of 701 cases were analyzed. The specimens were from female (61.4%) more than male (38.4%). Mean age of the patients was 40 years old. The lesions were predominantly found in mandible (24.4%) and buccal mucosa (17.3%) for hard and soft tissue, respectively. The six most common lesions were lichen planus (12.1%), radicular cyst (8.8%), dentigerous cyst (7.6%), fibroma (7.6%), mucocele (5.4%) and pyogenic granuloma (4.9%). The most common location, sex predilection and incidence of the six lesions mentioned above were similar to other studies, except for the higher incidence of lichen planus in our study.

Conclusions: Nationality, genetic background, environment and life style may influence the occurrence of oral and maxillofacial lesions.

GINGIVAL AND ALVEOLAR MUCOSAL OVERGROWTHS IN A UNIVERSITY BIOPSY SERVICE IN SAUDI ARABIA. DR. IBRAHIM O BELLO, DR. AHMED QANNAM. COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, KING SAUD UNIVERSITY, RIYADH

Objectives: Majority of the lesions of the gingiva and alveolar mucosa are inflammatory in origin and usually their management is under the domain of the periodontist. Focal tissue overgrowths in these sites are associated with a variety of lesions (wide clinical differential diagnoses) and often require biopsy and microscopy for definitive diagnosis. This study aimed to review the gingival and alveolar mucosal biopsies seen at the Oral Histopathology Laboratory, College of Dentistry, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia over a 33-year period. Histopathology records and slides of patients with focal gingival enlargement other than those due to gingivitis and periodontitis between 1984 and 2016 were retrieved and analyzed according to age, gender and location.

Findings: In all, 624 patients were found with a mean age of 35 years (range: 1 week – 91 years), peak incidence in the second to sixth decade (highest peak was third decade), male to female ratio of 1.4: 1, and a slightly higher prevalence in the mandible. Majority of the lesions comprised reactive/hyperplastic lesions (88% of all lesions) followed by malignant lesions (10%) and benign tumors constituting only 2% of total lesions. A total of 24 distinct histological entities encompassing all the three groups were diagnosed. The most frequent histologically diagnosed lesions were pyogenic granuloma (236 cases; 38% of all cases), fibroma (208 cases; 33%), peripheral ossifying fibroma (56 cases; 9%), squamous cell carcinoma (44 cases; 7%), peripheral giant cell granuloma (38 cases; 6%), and neurofibroma and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (both 6 cases, 1%) respectively.

Conclusion: Like in most previous reports, reactive hyperplastic lesions are the most prevalent lesions seen as focal overgrowths in gingival and alveolar mucosa. Carcinoma at these sites may be an understated but clinically and epidemiologically significant problem in Saudi Arabia.

EPULIS FISSURATUM: COMPARISON OF CLINICAL IMPRESSION TO HISTOPATHOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS. DR. TANYA WRIGHT^A, DR. NAGAMANI NARAYANA^B. ^A TUFTS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTAL MEDICINE, ^B UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER, COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY

Objective: This study evaluated the percentage of cases correctly identified as epulis fissuratum based on the clinical impression and histopathologic diagnosis and evaluated the percentage of cases identified as a malignancy by the histopathologic diagnosis with a clinical impression of epulis fissuratum.

Findings: A search in the database systems at the biopsy services of University of Nebraska Medical Center College of Dentistry and Tufts University School of Dental Medicine for the clinical impression term epulis/epulis fissuratum from January 1, 2012 until July 1, 2017 was performed which identified 187 cases. The Fisher's exact test measured the similarity between dental practitioners' clinical impression of epulis fissuratum and histopathologic findings. Sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value (PPV), and negative predictive value (NPV) of the dental practitioners' clinical impression about the malignancy of epulis fissuratum were calculated. P value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. From the 187 cases, there was a female predilection (67%), more than half of the cases (55%) were in the maxillary region (palate, vestibule), and patients wearing ill-fitting dentures were identified at sixty percent. Seven cases (3%) were identified as malignant by the histopathologic diagnosis which included squamous cell carcinoma and melanoma, but malignancy was not suspected in two of the seven cases. Epulis fissuratum was listed as the only clinical impression. More than half of the cases (54%) were correctly identified as epulis fissuratum based on the clinical impression and histopathologic diagnosis.

Conclusion: Based on the collected data, dental practitioners should remove and submit excised tissue for microscopic analysis to rule out malignancy in suspected cases of epulis fissuratum.

IRON DEFICIENCY PREDISPOSES TO ORAL MUCOSA ALTERATIONS AND CANDIDA INFECTION. PROF. SHIN-YU LU. ORAL PATHOLOGY AND FAMILY DENTISTRY SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY, KAOHSIUNG CHANG GUNG MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND CHANG GUNG UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, KAOHSIUNG, TAIWAN

Objectives: Iron deficiency (ID) is the most common nutritional deficiency, but its diagnosis is not always easy. We investigate patients with oral mucosa alternations as the initial manifestation of iron deficiency (ID) or iron deficiency anemia (IDA).

Materials and methods: Sixty-four patients (50 IDA and 14 ID) with a wide range of sore mouth were diagnosed and treated. The iron studies and anemia classification based on the mean and heterogeneity of red cell size were assessed.

Results: ID predisposed 64 patients to a high incidence of Candidainfection (81%) and showed a variety of oral manifestations including angular cheilitis (63%), atrophic glossitis (59%), pseudomembranous candidosis (44%), erythematous