Differential Diagnosis of HPV-Related Oral Lesions

Case Series

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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE

The most prevalent benign oral lesions associated with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) include verruca vulgaris, squamous papilloma, condyloma acuminatum and multifocal epithelial hyperplasia. These lesions share similar clinical and histological characteristics and it is important to recognize them in order to distinguish from each other and from other potentially malignant and malignant lesions with which they are diagnosed. The purpose of this communication is to demonstrate, through clinical cases, the most prevalent benign lesions associated with HPV present in the oral cavity.

DESCRIPTION OF CLINICAL CASES

Male patient, 50 years old, homosexual and carrying the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). Presented multiple papules, with diameters between 2 to 8 mm, in the jugal, labial mucosa and oral floor with evolution of 10 months.

Female patient, 45 years old, healthy. In non-surgical periodontal treatment, the patient was referred due to a unique exophytic white lesion with pedicled base on the right border of the tongue in the posterior third.

An excisional biopsy was performed, whose anatomopathological examination revealed fully excised Malighian papilloma.

Surgical excision and anatomopathological examination confirmed to be squamous papillomas of viral origin and HPV subtyping that detected subtype 7 HPV. The patient was advised to be vaccinated.

Female patient, 66 years old, allergic to penicillin, with no other relevant personal history. Presented verrucous exophytic lesions, with about 2 months of evolution, in the mucocutaneous transition near the left labial commissure.

An excisional biopsy was performed, whose anatomopathological examination confirmed a verruca vulgaris of viral origin.

REFERENCES

1. Masters in Dental Medicine; 2. Assistant Lecturer of the Oral Surgery Medicine Clinic; 3. Senior Professor, Chairman of the Oral Surgery and Medicine Clinic

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The knowledge of the pathophysiology of the disease and the careful clinical evaluation of the lesions are fundamental for the institution of the appropriate therapeutic approach. Some HPV subtypes are associated with an increased risk of developing cancer, especially the oropharynx. The Dentist plays an important role in the diagnosis and treatment of oral lesions.