

Oral Medicine

Evidence Update



October 2017

Quarterly

Respecting everyone
Embracing change
Recognising success
Working together
Our hospitals.



Lunchtime Drop-in Sessions

All sessions last one hour

October

6th Friday	Statistics
9th Monday	Literature searching
17th Tuesday	Critical Appraisal
25th Wednesday	Statistics

November

2nd Thursday	Literature searching
10th Friday	Critical Appraisal
13th Monday	Statistics
21st Tuesday	Literature searching
29th Wednesday	Critical Appraisal

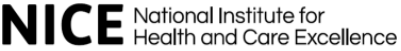


Your Outreach Librarian- Jo Hooper

Whatever your information needs, the library is here to help. As your Outreach Librarian I offer **literature searching services** as well as training and guidance in **searching the evidence** and **critical appraisal** – just email me at library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Outreach: Your Outreach Librarian can help facilitate evidence-based practise for all in the oral and maxillofacial surgery team, as well as assisting with academic study and research. We can help with **literature searching, obtaining journal articles and books**, and setting up individual **current awareness alerts**. We also offer one-to-one or small group training in **literature searching, accessing electronic journals, and critical appraisal**. Get in touch: library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Literature searching: We provide a literature searching service for any library member. For those embarking on their own research it is advisable to book some time with one of the librarians for a one-to-one session where we can guide you through the process of creating a well-focused literature research and introduce you to the health databases access via NHS Evidence. Please email requests to library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Contents

Your Outreach Librarian- Jo Hooper.....	2
Latest Evidence	5
	5
	6
	6
Recent Database Articles on Oral Medicine.....	7
Trigeminal neuralgia and Oro-facial pain.....	7
Oral ulceration.....	10
Burning mouth syndrome.....	13
Chronic disorders of the mucous membrane	18
Benign swellings and lesions.....	23
Journal Tables of Contents.....	30
Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology	30
British Dental Journal	30
Journal of Oral Pathology & Medicine	30
Library Opening Times	32



KnowledgeShare

What is KnowledgeShare?

Provides regular, targeted, personalised evidence updates to staff, based on their specific professional interests. Subject-specific bulletins can also be produced.

Targeted evidence updates

These are individualised, based on a staff member's interest in particular conditions or lifestyle factors, age groups, settings of care, interventions and management topics.

Collaboration and knowledge sharing

As more library and knowledge services join KnowledgeShare it becomes more powerful for sharing evidence and generating communities of practice.

To register, click the logo

Or email library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Latest Evidence

NICE National Institute for
Health and Care Excellence

[Interventions for Neuropathic Pain: An Overview of Systematic Reviews](#)

Source: [PubMed](#) - 01 August 2017 - Publisher: Anesthesia And Analgesia [Read Summary](#)

[Improving older people's oral health \[PDF\]](#)

15 August 2017 - Publisher: Faculty of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons [Read Summary](#)

[Aphthous ulcer](#)

Source: [Clinical Knowledge Summaries](#) - 22 August 2017

[Carbamazepine 100 mg/5 ml Oral Suspension - Summary of Product Characteristics \(SPC\) - \(eMC\)](#)

Source: [electronic Medicines Compendium - eMC](#) - 04 September 2017

This is just the first eMC Summary of Product Characteristics from your search. [See all](#)

[Paroxetine 20mg Tablets - Summary of Product Characteristics \(SPC\) - \(eMC\)](#)

Source: [electronic Medicines Compendium - eMC](#) - 02 August 2017

This is just the first eMC Summary of Product Characteristics from your search. [See all](#)

[Oral ulceration and inflammation | Treatment summary](#)

Source: [British National Formulary - BNF](#) - 29 August 2017

[Treatment of dry mouth | Treatment summary](#)

Source: [British National Formulary - BNF](#) - 29 August 2017

[Neuropathic pain | Treatment summary](#)

Source: [British National Formulary - BNF](#) - 29 August 2017

[CARBAMAZEPINE | Drug](#)

Source: [British National Formulary - BNF](#) - 29 August 2017

[CERTOLIZUMAB PEGOL | Drug](#)

Source: [British National Formulary - BNF](#) - 29 August 2017



[Pharmacological interventions for preventing dry mouth and salivary gland dysfunction following radiotherapy](#)

Philip Riley, Anne-Marie Glenny, Fang Hua, Helen V Worthington

Online Publication Date: July 2017



OpenAthens login required. Register here: <https://openathens.nice.org.uk/>

[Oral lesions](#)

- [Summary](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Sep 20, 2017.

[Recurrent aphthous stomatitis](#)

- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Sep 16, 2017.

[Central neuropathic facial pain](#)

- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Oct 06, 2015.

[Trigeminal neuralgia](#)

- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Jan 30, 2017.

[Treatment of dry mouth and other non-ocular sicca symptoms in Sjögren's syndrome](#)

- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Jan 06, 2017.

[Oral lichen planus: Pathogenesis, clinical features, and diagnosis](#)

- [Summary and recommendations](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Jul 11, 2017.

[Salivary gland tumors: Epidemiology, diagnosis, evaluation, and staging](#)

- [Summary](#)

Literature review current through: Aug 2017. | This topic last updated: Nov 02, 2016.

Recent Database Articles on Oral Medicine

Below is a selection of articles on oral and maxillofacial surgery recently added to the healthcare databases, grouped into the following categories:

- Trigeminal neuralgia and Oro-facial pain
- Oral ulceration
- Burning mouth syndrome
- Chronic disorders of the mucous membrane
- Benign swellings and lesions

If you would like any of the following articles in full text, or if you would like a more focused search on your own topic, then get in touch:

library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Trigeminal neuralgia and Oro-facial pain

Delayed Facial Palsy after Microvascular Decompression: Report of Two Cases.

Author(s): Prasad, G Lakshmi; Kumar, Vinod; Menon, Girish

Source: Journal of neurosciences in rural practice; 2017; vol. 8 (no. 3); p. 461-465

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Available in full text at [Journal of Neurosciences in Rural Practice](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract:Microvascular decompression (MVD) is a novel surgical procedure predominantly performed for treating trigeminal neuralgia (TN) and hemifacial spasm (HS). Multiple studies have proven the long-term success of MVD for both these conditions. The most common complications of MVD reported include chemical meningitis, facial hypesthesia, cerebrospinal fluid leak, facial paresis, and hearing loss. Delayed facial palsy (DFP) is an uncommon complication mostly noted in MVD for HS and after the removal of acoustic tumors. We report two cases of DFP occurring after performing MVD, one each for HS and TN. This is also the first case of DFP to be reported after MVD for TN. Both were young females who developed DFP 2 weeks after surgery. They were managed with oral steroids and acyclovir for 2-3 weeks and achieved excellent outcome at an average of 4.5 weeks from the onset. We conclude that although majority of the cases improve spontaneously, steroids and acyclovir might assist in faster recovery.

Orofacial pain of cervical origin: A case report

Author(s): Ganesh G.S.; Sahu M.M.; Tigga P.

Source: Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Background: The etiopathogenesis of orofacial pain remains complex and a number of pain referral patterns for this region have been reported in the literature. The purpose of this report is to describe the assessment and successful clinical management of orofacial pain possibly attributable to cervical origin. Case description: A 55-year-old male teacher with a 3-year history of pain in the

right lower jaw, radiating to the ear, consulted our institute for assessment and management. The patient was unsuccessfully treated for dental pain and trigeminal neuralgia. The patient's functioning was grossly limited and the patient was unable to sleep because of severe pain. Current and previous medical and physical examinations revealed no infection, malignancies, or sinusitis. Palpation revealed no temporomandibular disorder, tenderness or myofascial trigger points. Examination of the cervical range of motion showed a reduction in rotation to the right side. The patient was treated for upper cervical joint dysfunction involving mobilization of the first three cervical vertebrae and motor control exercises. The patient had an almost complete resolution of symptoms and reported significant improvement in the Patient Specific Functional Scale (PSFS) and the Global Rating of Change (GRC) scale. Conclusion: This case study demonstrates the importance of considering, assessing and treating the cervical spine as a possible source of orofacial pain, and the positive role of cervical mobilization on these disorders. Copyright © 2017 Elsevier Ltd.

A Preliminary Genome-Wide Association Study of Pain-Related Fear: Implications for Orofacial Pain

Author(s): Randall C.L.; Wright C.D.; Mcneil D.W.; Chernus J.M.; Feingold E.; Shaffer J.R.

Source: Pain Research and Management; 2017; vol. 2017

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [Pain research & management \[Pain Res Manag\] NLMUID: 9612504](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:Background. Acute and chronic orofacial pain can significantly impact overall health and functioning. Associations between fear of pain and the experience of orofacial pain are well-documented, and environmental, behavioral, and cognitive components of fear of pain have been elucidated. Little is known, however, regarding the specific genes contributing to fear of pain. Methods. A genome-wide association study (GWAS; N=990) was performed to identify plausible genes that may predispose individuals to various levels of fear of pain. The total score and three subscales (fear of minor, severe, and medical/dental pain) of the Fear of Pain Questionnaire-9 (FPQ-9) were modeled in a variance components modeling framework to test for genetic association with 8.5 M genetic variants across the genome, while adjusting for sex, age, education, and income. Results. Three genetic loci were significantly associated with fear of minor pain (8q24.13, 8p21.2, and 6q26; pCopyright © 2017 Cameron L. Randall et al.

Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma of the Cavernous Sinus - Otolaryngological Sequelae of Therapy: Case Report.

Author(s): Dzięciołowska-Baran, Edyta; Gawlikowska-Sroka, Aleksandra

Source: Advances in experimental medicine and biology; Sep 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:A 60-year-old woman, otherwise in a good health condition, was first admitted to the hospital with a year-long tingling sensations of the right half of the face, which gradually turned into severe neuralgia corresponding to maxillary (V2) and mandibular (V3) branches of the right trigeminal nerve. MRI scans of the head revealed an unusual hyperplastic or inflammatory changes along the brain base, cavernous sinus extending toward the pterygopalatine fossa, and lateral pterygoid on the right side. Meningioma was suspected and neuralgia was treated conservatively. About 2 years later, due to severe facial and eye pain, the patient underwent decompression of trigeminal nerve roots - Janetta's surgery. The following MRI scans revealed a tumor of cavernous sinus, arousing suspicion of malignancy. Histological specimens obtained after a biopsy and then partial transnasal tumor resection yielded a diagnosis of adenoid cystic carcinoma. The patient was treated with proton radiation therapy. The therapy caused burns in the oropharyngeal soft tissues

extending from the oral cavity to the throat and esophagus. The additional adverse effect of the therapy was hypoacusis and a damage to the right cornea. A radiation-induced sinusitis appeared that required surgical intervention. The patient suffered a string of further complications, including pneumonia and a transient kidney failure. In the end, the patient survived. The adenoid carcinoma in the currently 64-year-old woman is visibly reduced, but she still suffers from the trigeminal neuralgia. The patient remains under constant laryngological outpatient care as she requires a periodic cleansing of nasal cavities and hypoacusis monitoring.

Endoscope-assisted neurectomy and inferior alveolar nerve avulsion in treating trigeminal neuralgia.

Author(s): Huang, Daiying; Zhu, Shuangxi; Guo, Junbing; Chen, Songling

Source: Journal of cranio-maxillo-facial surgery : official publication of the European Association for Cranio-Maxillo-Facial Surgery; Sep 2017; vol. 45 (no. 9); p. 1531-1534

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVETo explore endoscope-assisted surgical treatment for idiopathic trigeminal neuralgia (TN), with neurectomy and avulsion of the inferior alveolar nerve (IAN), when patients are not willing to undergo intracranial procedures.CLINICAL MATERIALS AND METHODSFive TN patients with inferior alveolar neuralgia in the mandibular branch were admitted; endoscope-assisted inferior alveolar neurectomy and avulsion was performed for TN treatment. Clinical observation and postoperative follow-up were conducted.RESULTSAfter the operation, all patients had complete relief of pain, with mild postoperative swelling, limited mouth opening, and fast recovery. Patients were followed up for 3-24 months. Facial numbness and paresthesia were felt in the IAN distribution area of the operated side, with no recurrence.CONCLUSIONEndoscope-assisted neurectomy and avulsion of the IAN is a safe surgical method to treat TN in the mandibular branch when craniotomy is contraindicated or when patients decline neurosurgical options. It is effective in pain relief, with limited invasiveness and speedy recovery.

Impact of post-traumatic stress disorder on oral health.

Author(s): de Oliveira Solis, Ana Cristina; Araújo, Álvaro Cabral; Corchs, Felipe; Bernik, Marcio

Source: Journal of affective disorders; Sep 2017; vol. 219 ; p. 126-132

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUNDThe stress experienced as an intense and traumatic event can increase the odds of orofacial pain, affect the biomechanics of masticatory system and compromise the periodontal health. This study was conducted to investigate the impact of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) on oral health.METHODSA case-control study with a convenience sample was designed. Probing pocket depth (PPD), clinical attachment level (CAL), bleeding on probing, and plaque were recorded at 6 sites per tooth. A visual analog scale (VAS) was used to evaluate the pain after probing. The Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders Axis II (RDC/TMD Axis II) and Structured Clinical Interview (DSM-IV) were also applied. The final sample comprised 38 PTSD patients and 38 controls.RESULTSPatients with PTSD had a higher degree of chronic pain, more depression and nonspecific physical symptoms (including and excluding pain) compared with the control group (Fisher exact test $p < 0.001$, and Chi-squared test, $p < 0.001$, < 0.001 , < 0.001 , respectively). Patients with PTSD also had more pain after periodontal probing compared with controls (Mann-Whitney, $p = 0.037$). The prevalence of sites with CAL or PPD ≥ 4 , ≥ 5 , ≥ 6 were not different between the groups. Age was associated with moderate periodontitis (multivariable logistic regression model, OR = 3.33, 95% CI = 1.03-10.75, $p = 0.04$).LIMITATIONThe severity of PTSD precluded an ample sample size.CONCLUSIONSPatients with PTSD presented a worse RDC/TMD Axis

II profile, more pain after periodontal probing, and no difference related to periodontal clinical parameters. More studies are needed to confirm these findings.

Knowledge and competence in temporomandibular disorders among Swedish general dental practitioners and dental hygienists.

Author(s): Gnauck, Maja; Magnusson, Tomas; Ekberg, EwaCarin

Source: Acta odontologica Scandinavica; Aug 2017; vol. 75 (no. 6); p. 429-436

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVEThe aim of this study was to investigate knowledge and competence in temporomandibular disorders (TMD) among dentists and dental hygienists working in the public dental service (PDS) in Sweden.MATERIALS AND METHODSThe study population comprised all general dentists (n = 110) and dental hygienists (n = 80) working in the PDS in two Swedish counties: Kronoberg (K) and Blekinge (B). The participants filled out a questionnaire comprised of 15 questions.RESULTSThe results of these questions are presented. The overall response rate for the general dentists was 87%, while the rate for the dental hygienists was 71%. Statistically significant differences between the general dentists in the two counties were found regarding the following: education in the field of TMD over the last 5 years (K: 37%, B: 73%), evaluation of occlusion when examining patients with suspected TMD ('always': K: 61%, B: 82%), and a desire for consultation of the OFP (orofacial pain)/TMD specialist by telephone (K: 71%, B: 44%). Regarding the dental hygienists, there was a statistically significant difference concerning the use of the treatment modality 'reassurance' (K: 41%, B: 7%).CONCLUSIONSThe majority of the dental care providers in both counties - irrespective of professional category - had a positive attitude towards patients with TMD. Knowledge and competence in the field are sparse and require postgraduate education. There is a great need of an OFP/TMD specialist for more complicated patients and a need to implement updated knowledge and competence in the PDS in these two counties.

Oral ulceration

Managing the oral side-effects of medications used to treat multiple sclerosis.

Author(s): Cockburn, N; Pateman, K; Taing, M W; Pradhan, A; Ford, P J

Source: Australian dental journal; Sep 2017; vol. 62 (no. 3); p. 331-336

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUNDMany medications used to manage multiple sclerosis (MS) affect oral health. This review aimed to identify the oral side-effects of the current drugs recommended in Australia to treat MS and make dental practitioners aware of the range of symptoms.METHODSThe Australian Therapeutic Guidelines and the Australian Medicines Handbook were searched for medications used to treat MS. For each medication, the generic name, class, route of administration, dosage and drug company reported side-effects were extracted from the online Monthly Index of Medical Specialties (MIMS) database. Meyler's Side-effect of Drugs Encyclopaedia was used to identify any additional oral adverse reactions to medications used to treat MS.RESULTSFourteen drugs were identified for the treatment of MS progression and 13 drugs for the treatment of MS symptoms. For these medications, 18 oral side-effects were documented: xerostomia was the most common, followed by dysgeusia, dysphagia, mouth ulceration and sinusitis. Anticholinergic drugs caused xerostomia while immunosuppressants resulted in more infection-related side-effects.CONCLUSIONS Dental practitioners should be aware of the range of symptoms likely to be reported by this population. Clinicians are encouraged to continue providing dental care for their patients who develop MS and refer complex cases to specialists.

Dietary and Nondietary Triggers of Oral Ulcer Recurrences in Behçet's Disease.

Author(s): Volle, Geoffroy; Fraison, Jean-Baptiste; Gobert, Delphine; Goulenok, Tiphaine;

Source: Arthritis Care & Research; Sep 2017; vol. 69 (no. 9); p. 1429-1436

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Objective: The nature and impact of food and other external triggers in recurrences of Behçet's disease (BD)-related oral ulcers (OUs) remain unknown. This survey investigated dietary and nondietary triggers of BD-related OU recurrences. Methods: Patients with BD who were followed in 7 French hospital departments completed a self-administered patient questionnaire. General and specific dietary triggering factors were sought in open questions. The questionnaire also included closed questions, notably to evaluate the effect of 6 general triggering situations and 24 selected foods. The results were expressed as number (percentage) of positive responses. Results: Among the 101 questionnaires distributed, 81 were usable. Among the 81 patients, 96% fulfilled the International Criteria for Behçet's Disease classification criteria, and 53% qualified their OU recurrences during the previous 12 months as very discomforting or discomforting. For the 6 general situations suggested, 50 patients (62%) declared ≥ 1 as a "sure" trigger of OU recurrences. In both open and closed questions, the most frequent triggers were fatigue/stress (37-47% of patients) and food (32-35%). Among the 24 suggested foods, nuts (48%), pineapple (42%), peanuts (32%), Emmental cheese (30%), almonds (23%), lemons (22%), and other cheeses (21%) were the most frequently reported. The corresponding open question gave consistent findings but with lower frequencies. Conclusion: Most patients can identify triggers of recurring BD-related OUs, with fatigue/stress and food representing the most frequent triggers. The management of OU must consider such external factors. The histamine-rich or -liberating properties of the commonly cited OU-triggering foods suggest a hyperreactivity mechanism.

Girl's blistering rash spreads to eyes and face.

Author(s): GOERES, LINDSEY; POTISEK, NICHOLAS M.

Source: Contemporary Pediatrics; Aug 2017; vol. 34 (no. 8); p. 46-48

Publication Type(s): Periodical

Available in full text at [Contemporary Pediatrics](#) - from EBSCOhost

Abstract:This article describes the case of a healthy 9-year-old female who presented with a 1-day history of fever, progressive rash, conjunctivitis, and superficial oral ulcers. Topics covered include the patient's diagnosis with erythema multiforme (EM), the differential diagnosis of EM, and laboratory tests necessary in making the diagnosis of EM. Mentioned also are the treatment of clinical erythema multiforme, the disease management, and the number of cases of EM with mucosal involvement.

Addressing Ulcerations Of the Oral Cavity.

Author(s): Friesen, Reid; Singh, Vandana; Parashar, Pallavi

Source: Dimensions of Dental Hygiene; Aug 2017; vol. 15 (no. 8); p. 51-54

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Treatment of chemically induced oral ulcer using adipose-derived mesenchymal stem cell sheet.

Author(s): Lee, Doh Young; Kim, Hee-Bok; Shim, In Kyoung; Kanai, Nobuo; Okano, Teruo; Kwon,

Source: Journal of Oral Pathology & Medicine; Aug 2017; vol. 46 (no. 7); p. 520-527

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Background: This study investigated the effects of mesenchymal stem cell (MSC) sheet transplantation on healing of chemically induced oral ulceration in a rabbit animal model.Methods: Oral mucosal ulcers were induced by topical application of filter paper soaked with 70% acetic acid to the anterior gingiva and buccal mucosa of 12 New Zealand white rabbits. The animals were randomly assigned to two groups: with (treatment group, n = 6) or without (control group, n = 6) cell sheets applied to ulcers. Gross findings were sequentially evaluated, and histologic examination was performed on day 7.Results: Based on gross inspection, ulceration resolved before day 5 in the treatment group; however, in the control group, healing was incomplete on day 7. In the treatment group, the total area of the ulcer decreased significantly from day 2 to day 5 ($P < 0.001$) and from day 5 to day 7 ($P = 0.020$), whereas the area decreased significantly from day 5 to day 7 in the control group ($P < 0.001$). Histologic and immunofluorescence examination revealed full-thickness mucosa healing and complete basal cell coverage in the treatment group; in contrast, only partial healing was observed on day 7 in the control group.Conclusions: Cell sheet technology using MSC can be an alternative treatment for oral ulcerations in that it can decrease healing time without invasive properties.

Resolution of recurrent aphthous ulcers after discontinuation of cow's milk protein intake.

Author(s): Chainani-Wu, Nita; Nayudu, Anuradha

Source: Journal of the American Dental Association (JADA); Aug 2017; vol. 148 (no. 8); p. 614-617

Publication Date: Aug 2017

Abstract:Background and Overview. Authors of published studies have reported elevated levels of circulating antibodies to cow's milk protein (CMP) in patients with recurrent aphthous ulcers (RAUs), and authors of case reports have described resolution of RAU after dairy elimination. Case Description. A 10-year-old girl and an 11-year-old boy, both with 5-year histories of frequent RAU episodes, with multiple ulcerations, underwent dairy elimination trials. Both were free of oral ulcers within 2 weeks of discontinuing CMP and remained so with a CMP-free diet. In addition, the first patient had recurrence of ulcerations after occasional ingestion of CMP-containing foods. She showed elevated blood levels of immunoglobulin E in reaction to CMP and soy. Soy intake did not trigger the ulcerations. Conclusions and Practical Implications. The proportion of patients with RAU in whom CMP acts as a trigger is unknown. However, CMP elimination trials are safe and feasible and, therefore, should be considered, particularly before use of medications with potential side effects.

PARANEOPLASTIC PEMPHIGUS: MULTIPLE ORAL ULCERATED LESIONS IN A PATIENT WITH ABDOMINAL LYMPHOMA.

Author(s): VALENTE, VITOR BONETTI; BASTOS, DANIELA BRITO; ANDRADE, KARINA;

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Burning mouth syndrome

A case-control evaluation of fungiform papillae density in burning mouth syndrome

Author(s): Naud J.M.; Benca L.; Drangsholt M.T.; Leresche L.; Coldwell S.E.

Source: Laryngoscope; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract: Hypothesis: It has been hypothesized that high fungiform papillae density may be a risk factor for developing the taste and pain alterations characteristic of burning mouth syndrome. Objective: Evaluate whether fungiform papillae density, taste sensitivity, and mechanical pain sensitivity differ between burning mouth syndrome cases and controls. Study Design: This case-control study compared cases diagnosed with primary burning mouth syndrome with pain-free controls. Methods: Participants (17 female cases and 23 female controls) rated the intensity of sucrose, sodium chloride, citric acid, and quinine applied separately to each side of the anterior tongue and sampled whole mouth. Mechanical pain sensitivity was assessed separately for each side of the tongue using weighted pins. Digital photographs of participants' tongues were used to count fungiform papillae. Results: Burning mouth syndrome cases had increased whole mouth taste intensity. Cases also had increased sensitivity to quinine on the anterior tongue, as well as increased mechanical pain sensitivity on the anterior tongue. Fungiform papillae density did not differ significantly between cases and controls. Fungiform papillae density on the left and right sides of the tongue were correlated in controls; however, there was no left/right side correlation in cases. Conclusion: Cases had increased pain and taste perception on the anterior tongue. The lack of correlation between left and right fungiform papillae density in cases may be an indication of asymmetrical lingual innervation in these patients. Copyright © 2017 The American Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, Inc.

Effect of ayurvedic medicine in the management of Mukhpak (Stomatitis): An observational study

Author(s): Mangal A.; Dixit A.K.; Rotwar D.S.; Jadhav A.D.

Source: International Journal of Research in Ayurveda and Pharmacy; 2017; vol. 8 ; p. 109-111

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Mukhpak (Stomatitis) is most common disease of oral cavity and can occur anywhere in the mouth, including the inside of the cheeks, gums, lips, palate and tongue. It can disrupt a person's ability to talk, eat and sleep. This is an observational study on 65 Mukhpak (stomatitis) patients with complaints of redness, ulceration in oral cavity, salivation, pain and burning sensation in mouth treated with 3 - 4 times local application of Tankan Bhasma with Madhu (Honey) up to 14th days. Study demonstrated that local application of tankan Bhashma with honey is the so fast, simplest, economical and effective drug therapy in the management of Mukhpak due to anti-inflammatory, analgesic as well as healing property of Tankan Bhasma and Madhu.

Efficacy of acupuncture and vitamin C in burning mouth syndrome: A pilot study

Author(s): Iris Z.; Miroslav S.; Vanja V.B.; Ana A.R.; Diana T.D.

Source: Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences; 2017; vol. 8 (no. 1); p. 26-30

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a chronic oral painful condition characterized by symptoms of burning in the oral mucosa, usually affecting the tongue in perimenopausal woman. Despite the extensive research, adequate treatment options are still lacking. The aim of this study was to compare efficacy of acupuncture and vitamin C in patients with BMS. Prior to the either

therapy as well as after four weeks of therapy every participant fulfilled following questionnaires (STAI, OHIP-14, HAMILTON and VAS). A total of 42 patients were included (21 patients received acupuncture- 3 times during one week for four weeks on the points ST 8 (stomach- tou wei), GB 2, TE 21, SI 19 (small intestine- ting gong), SI 18 (small intestine- quan liao), LI 4 (large intestine-yuan) on both sides of the body as well as GV 20 (Governing vessel-bai hui), and other 21 patients received vitamin C-1g was administered after meal, 3 times during the day for four weeks). Significant decrease of STAI, OHIP-14, HAMILTON and VAS scores in patients treated with acupuncture was obtained. No significant reduction of the same scores in patients treated with vitamin C. It seems that acupuncture is beneficial in patients with BMS.

Pharmacological treatment of oro-facial pain - health technology assessment including a systematic review with network meta-analysis.

Author(s): Häggman-Henrikson, B; Alstergren, P; Davidson, T; Högestätt, E D; Östlund, P

Source: Journal of oral rehabilitation; Oct 2017; vol. 44 (no. 10); p. 800-826

Publication Type(s): Journal Article Review

Abstract:This health technology assessment evaluated the efficacy of pharmacological treatment in patients with oro-facial pain. Randomised controlled trials were included if they reported pharmacological treatment in patients ≥ 18 years with chronic (≥ 3 months) oro-facial pain. Patients were divided into subgroups: TMD-muscle [temporomandibular disorders (TMD) mainly associated with myalgia]; TMD-joint (TMD mainly associated with temporomandibular joint pain); and burning mouth syndrome (BMS). The primary outcome was pain intensity reduction after pharmacological treatment. The scientific quality of the evidence was rated according to GRADE. An electronic search in PubMed, Cochrane Library, and EMBASE from database inception to 1 March 2017 combined with a handsearch identified 1552 articles. After screening of abstracts, 178 articles were reviewed in full text and 57 studies met the inclusion criteria. After risk of bias assessment, 41 articles remained: 15 studies on 790 patients classified as TMD-joint, nine on 375 patients classified as TMD-muscle and 17 on 868 patients with BMS. Of these, eight studies on TMD-muscle, and five on BMS were included in separate network meta-analysis. The narrative synthesis suggests that NSAIDs as well as corticosteroid and hyaluronate injections are effective treatments for TMD-joint pain. The network meta-analysis showed that clonazepam and capsaicin reduced pain intensity in BMS, and the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine, for the TMD-muscle group. In conclusion, based on a limited number of studies, evidence provided with network meta-analysis showed that clonazepam and capsaicin are effective in treatment of BMS and that the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine has a positive treatment effect for TMD-muscle pain.

Pharmacological treatment of oro-facial pain - health technology assessment including a systematic review with network meta-analysis.

Author(s): Häggman-Henrikson, B.; Alstergren, P.; Davidson, T.; Högestätt, E. D.; Östlund, P

Source: Journal of Oral Rehabilitation; Oct 2017; vol. 44 (no. 10); p. 800-826

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:This health technology assessment evaluated the efficacy of pharmacological treatment in patients with oro-facial pain. Randomised controlled trials were included if they reported pharmacological treatment in patients ≥ 18 years with chronic (≥ 3 months) oro-facial pain. Patients were divided into subgroups: TMD-muscle [temporomandibular disorders (TMD) mainly associated with myalgia]; TMD-joint (TMD mainly associated with temporomandibular joint pain); and burning mouth syndrome (BMS). The primary outcome was pain intensity reduction after pharmacological treatment. The scientific quality of the evidence was rated according to GRADE. An electronic search in PubMed, Cochrane Library, and EMBASE from database inception to 1 March 2017 combined with

a handsearch identified 1552 articles. After screening of abstracts, 178 articles were reviewed in full text and 57 studies met the inclusion criteria. After risk of bias assessment, 41 articles remained: 15 studies on 790 patients classified as TMD-joint, nine on 375 patients classified as TMD-muscle and 17 on 868 patients with BMS. Of these, eight studies on TMD-muscle, and five on BMS were included in separate network meta-analysis. The narrative synthesis suggests that NSAIDs as well as corticosteroid and hyaluronate injections are effective treatments for TMD-joint pain. The network meta-analysis showed that clonazepam and capsaicin reduced pain intensity in BMS, and the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine, for the TMD-muscle group. In conclusion, based on a limited number of studies, evidence provided with network meta-analysis showed that clonazepam and capsaicin are effective in treatment of BMS and that the muscle relaxant cyclobenzaprine has a positive treatment effect for TMD-muscle pain.

Burning mouth syndrome: results of screening tests for vitamin and mineral deficiencies, thyroid hormone, and glucose levels-experience at Mayo Clinic over a decade.

Author(s): Morr Verenzuela, Claudia S; Davis, Mark D P; Bruce, Alison J; Torgerson, Rochelle R

Source: International journal of dermatology; Sep 2017; vol. 56 (no. 9); p. 952-956

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:BACKGROUND Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a disorder characterized by chronic mouth pain in the absence of objective clinical abnormalities. Vitamin or mineral deficiencies may have a role in BMS, but data regarding the prevalence and relevance of hematinic deficiencies are conflicting. We aimed to determine the frequency of specific laboratory abnormalities in patients with BMS. METHODS We retrospectively reviewed the results of screening blood tests in patients with BMS at our institution between January 2003 and December 2013. RESULTS Among 659 patients with BMS, the most common decreased values or deficiencies were vitamin D3 (15%), vitamin B2 (15%), vitamin B6 (5.7%), zinc (5.7%), vitamin B1 (5.3%), thyrotropin (TSH) (3.2%), vitamin B12 (0.8%), and folic acid (0.7%). Laboratory values for fasting blood glucose and TSH were increased in 23.7% and 5.2%, respectively. CONCLUSIONS In patients with symptoms of BMS, our results suggest it is reasonable to screen for fasting blood glucose, vitamin D (D2 and D3), vitamin B6 , zinc, vitamin B1 , and TSH. Deficiencies of vitamin B12 and folic acid were rare (<1% abnormal).

COMPARISON BETWEEN BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME WITH AND WITHOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

Author(s): Kim, Moon-Jong; Kim, Jihoon; Kho, Hong-Seop

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Sep 2017; vol. 124 (no. 3)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

A RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RISK FACTORS OF BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME.

Author(s): Kiani, A.; Riordain, R.N.; Fedele, S.

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Sep 2017; vol. 124 (no. 3)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Burning mouth syndrome: results of screening tests for vitamin and mineral deficiencies, thyroid hormone, and glucose levels-experience at Mayo Clinic over a decade

Author(s): Morr Verenzuela C.S.; Davis M.D.P.; Bruce A.J.; Torgerson R.R.

Source: International Journal of Dermatology; Sep 2017; vol. 56 (no. 9); p. 952-956

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract:Background: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a disorder characterized by chronic mouth pain in the absence of objective clinical abnormalities. Vitamin or mineral deficiencies may have a role in BMS, but data regarding the prevalence and relevance of hematonic deficiencies are conflicting. We aimed to determine the frequency of specific laboratory abnormalities in patients with BMS. Methods: We retrospectively reviewed the results of screening blood tests in patients with BMS at our institution between January 2003 and December 2013. Results: Among 659 patients with BMS, the most common decreased values or deficiencies were vitamin D3 (15%), vitamin B2 (15%), vitamin B6 (5.7%), zinc (5.7%), vitamin B1 (5.3%), thyrotropin (TSH) (3.2%), vitamin B12 (0.8%), and folic acid (0.7%). Laboratory values for fasting blood glucose and TSH were increased in 23.7% and 5.2%, respectively. Conclusions: In patients with symptoms of BMS, our results suggest it is reasonable to screen for fasting blood glucose, vitamin D (D2 and D3), vitamin B6, zinc, vitamin B1, and TSH. Deficiencies of vitamin B12 and folic acid were rare (Copyright © 2017 The International Society of Dermatology)

Use of antidepressants in dentistry: a systematic review.

Author(s): Lino, Patrícia Azevedo; de Castro Martins, Carolina; Miranda, Gabriel Ferreira Pessoa Carvalho; de Souza E Silva, Maria Elisa; de Abreu, Mauro Henrique Nogueira Guimarães

Source: Oral diseases; Aug 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article Review

Abstract:OBJECTIVE Previous research has suggested that antidepressants can be used in oral health care. The aim of this systematic review was to search for scientific evidence of the efficacy of the use of antidepressants in dentistry. MATERIALS AND METHODS The clinical question was as follows (PICO Question): dentistry patients (Patients); antidepressants (Intervention); no use or placebo or other drug (Comparison); efficacy in oral health problems (Outcome). An electronic search was conducted in seven databases, as well as a manual search without restriction regarding language and date of publication. Two independent reviewers selected studies based on eligibility criteria, extracted data and assessed methodological quality based on the PEDro Scale. The PROSPERO record is number CRD42016037442. RESULTS A total of 15 randomized controlled trials were associated with the use of antidepressants to control chronic or acute pain in dentistry, among other conditions such as bruxism and burning mouth syndrome. The most commonly used drug in clinical trials was amitriptyline (more than 50% of studies). CONCLUSIONS Antidepressants may be effective in dentistry for acute and chronic pain, but there is a large amount of methodological heterogeneity among the evaluated studies. In summary, there is rationality for the indication of this class of medicine in dentistry in specific clinical situations. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

A case-control evaluation of fungiform papillae density in burning mouth syndrome.

Author(s): Naud, Jason M; Benca, Laura; Drangsholt, Mark T; LeResche, Linda; Coldwell, Susan E

Source: The Laryngoscope; Aug 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:HYPOTHESIS It has been hypothesized that high fungiform papillae density may be a risk factor for developing the taste and pain alterations characteristic of burning mouth syndrome. OBJECTIVE Evaluate whether fungiform papillae density, taste sensitivity, and mechanical pain sensitivity differ between burning mouth syndrome cases and controls. STUDY DESIGN This case-control study compared cases diagnosed with primary burning mouth syndrome with pain-free controls. METHODS Participants (17 female cases and 23 female controls) rated the intensity of sucrose, sodium chloride, citric acid, and quinine applied separately to each side of the anterior tongue and sampled whole mouth. Mechanical pain sensitivity was assessed separately for each side

of the tongue using weighted pins. Digital photographs of participants' tongues were used to count fungiform papillae. **RESULTS** Burning mouth syndrome cases had increased whole mouth taste intensity. Cases also had increased sensitivity to quinine on the anterior tongue, as well as increased mechanical pain sensitivity on the anterior tongue. Fungiform papillae density did not differ significantly between cases and controls. Fungiform papillae density on the left and right sides of the tongue were correlated in controls; however, there was no left/right side correlation in cases. **CONCLUSION** Cases had increased pain and taste perception on the anterior tongue. The lack of correlation between left and right fungiform papillae density in cases may be an indication of asymmetrical lingual innervation in these patients. **LEVEL OF EVIDENCE** 3b. Laryngoscope, 2017.

Effect of Oral Care Gel for Burning Mouth Syndrome in a Patient with Hepatitis C: A Case Report

Author(s): Nagao Y.; Kawahigashi Y.; Kimura K.; Sata M.

Source: Case Reports in Gastroenterology; Aug 2017 ; p. 480-487

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Available in full text at [Case Reports in Gastroenterology](#) - from National Library of Medicine

Abstract: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a burning sensation in the mouth with no underlying dental or medical cause. To date, there is no satisfactory treatment for BMS. Herein, we present the case of a 42-year-old female presenting with hepatitis C virus infection along with BMS. Despite two interferon therapies and a sustained virologic response, the discomfort in her oral mucosa persisted. At the age of 51, the patient complained of burning sensation and tingling pain in the tongue; a thin layer of REFRECARE-H, an oral care gel (therapeutic dentifrice), was applied on the oral membrane after each meal for 60 days. Application of REFRECARE-H decreased the various symptoms including tingling pain, oral discomfort, breath odor, sleep disorder, depressive mood, and jitteriness. The improvement in quality of life continued for 30 days after application of the gel. These findings indicate that REFRECARE-H may be effective in reducing the symptoms associated with BMS. Long-term follow-up studies with larger number of patients are required to elucidate the therapeutic effects of this gel. Copyright © 2017 The Author(s). Published by S. Karger AG, Basel

Database: EMBASE

Burning Mouth Syndrome and Vitamin B6.

Author(s): Dieb, Wisam; Boucher, Yves

Source: Pain medicine (Malden, Mass.); Aug 2017; vol. 18 (no. 8); p. 1593-1594

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Oral disorders, saliva secretion, and oral health-related quality of life in patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome.

Author(s): Rusthen, Shermin; Young, Alix; Herlofson, Bente B.; Aqrabi, Lara A.; Rykke, Morten

Source: European Journal of Oral Sciences; Aug 2017; vol. 125 (no. 4); p. 265-271

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract: Chemosensory function, burning sensations in the tongue (BST), halitosis, saliva secretion, and oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) were investigated in patients with primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS). In 31 patients with pSS and 33 controls, olfactory and gustatory functions were evaluated. Self-reported complaints of dysgeusia, BST, and halitosis were recorded. Saliva secretion rates were measured and OHRQoL was assessed using the short-form Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14). Patients had significantly lower olfactory (8.8 ± 3.5 vs. 10.7 ± 1.2) and gustatory (18.9 ± 7.1 vs. 25.4 ± 4.3) scores than controls, and significantly more patients complained of dysgeusia (58.1%

vs. 0%), BST (54.8% vs. 6.1%), and halitosis (41.9% vs. 0%). A significantly greater proportion of patients with pSS had ageusia (19% vs. 0%), hypogeusia (32% vs. 12%), anosmia (13% vs. 0%), or hyposmia (29% vs. 9%). Significantly lower saliva secretion rates (ml min⁻¹) were observed in patients with pSS for stimulated (0.62 ± 0.40 vs. 1.57 ± 0.71) and unstimulated (0.08 ± 0.07 vs. 0.29 ± 0.17) saliva. The mean OHIP-14 score was significantly higher in patients with pSS (16.2 ± 10.8 vs. 2.7 ± 3.1) and was positively correlated with dysgeusia, BST, and halitosis. In conclusion, patients with pSS reported higher occurrence of dysgeusia, BST, and halitosis, and demonstrated relatively impaired chemosensory and salivary functions. The patients' poorer OHRQoL was associated with dysgeusia, BST, and halitosis.

Neuropathic Pain in Patients with Burning Mouth Syndrome Evaluated Using painDETECT.

Author(s): Lopez-Jornet, Pia; Molino-Pagan, Diana; Parra-Perez, Paco; Valenzuela, Sara

Source: Pain Medicine; Aug 2017; vol. 18 (no. 8); p. 1528-1533

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:Objective. This study set out to identify the neuropathic component of pain experienced by burning mouth syndrome (BMS) patients evaluated using painDETECT, a diagnostic tool that could easily be introduced into clinical practice. Materials and Methods. This study included 64 patients (33 BMS and 31 suffering nociceptive pain). Each completed the painDETECT neuropathic pain questionnaire, the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, and pain intensity was also measured using a visual analogue scale (VAS). Results. Pain among BMS patients (evaluated by VAS) was 6.1 ± 1.9 , and 4.3 ± 1.7 among nociceptive patients ($P < 0.001$). PainDETECT obtained total scores ≥ 19 in 21% of BMS patients, indicating the presence of neuropathic pain. When painDETECT pain descriptors were analyzed comparing the BMS group with nociceptive pain subjects, statistically significant differences were found for burning sensation ($P < 0.010$), prickling ($P < 0.001$), electric shock-like sensation ($P = 0.046$), thermal sensation ($P < 0.001$), and numbness ($P = 0.002$). Logistic regression analysis found that VAS scoring was the strongest determinant predicting neuropathic pain.

Burning Mouth Syndrome and Vitamin B6.

Author(s): DIEB, WISAM; BOUCHER, YVES

Source: Pain Medicine; Aug 2017; vol. 18 (no. 8); p. 1593-1594

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Chronic disorders of the mucous membrane

Quantitative sensory testing for assessment of somatosensory function in human oral mucosa: a review.

Author(s): Zhou, Pin; Chen, Yaming; Zhang, Jinglu; Wang, Kelun; Svensson, Peter

Source: Acta odontologica Scandinavica; Sep 2017 ; p. 1-8

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVE This narrative review provides an overview of the quantitative sensory testing (QST) to assess somatosensory function in human oral mucosa. MATERIAL AND METHODS A literature search was conducted in the PubMed database to identify studies in vivo on human oral mucosa using QST methods. A list of 149 articles was obtained and screened. A total of 36 relevant articles remained and were read in full text. Manual search of the reference lists identified eight additional relevant studies. A total of 44 articles were included for final assessment. RESULT The included

studies were divided into six categories according to the study content and objective. In each category, there was a great variety of aims, methods, participants and outcome measures. The application of QST has nevertheless helped to monitor somatosensory function in experimental models of intraoral pain, effects of local anesthesia, after oral and maxillofacial surgery and after prosthodontic and orthodontic treatment. CONCLUSIONS QST has been proved to be sufficiently stable and reliable, and valuable information has been obtained regarding somatosensory function in healthy volunteers, special populations and orofacial pain patients. However, as most of the studies were highly heterogeneous, the results are difficult to compare quantitatively. A standardized intraoral QST protocol is recommended and expected to help advance a mechanism-based assessment of neuropathies and other intraoral pain conditions.

Cytological and cytomorphometric characteristics of buccal mucosa cells from smokeless tobacco users

Author(s): Dagli A.F.; Ucer O.; Artas G.; Simsek S.; Sahin N.; Akatli A.N.; Bozdog Z.; Sahin I.;

Source: Diagnostic Cytopathology; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract:Background: Use of smokeless tobacco (ST) is increasing in many communities. We investigated whether ST alters the cytological and cytomorphometric features of buccal mucosa cells. Methods: Twenty male participants who had used *Nicotiana rustica* Linn.-containing ST (Maras powder) for at least 10 years, and 20 healthy male controls who did not use ST, were included in this study. After rinsing the mouth with water, samples were taken using a toothbrush from the buccal mucosa of subjects in both groups. Samples were gently spread over a glass slide. After applying a cytofixative spray, the Papanicolaou method was used to stain the slides. The presence of dysplasia, dyskeratosis, parakeratosis, hyperkeratosis, hypergranulosis, karyorrhexis, and pyknosis was evaluated by light microscopy, as were the increment amount of candida, *cocco-bacillus*, and *Leptotrichia buccalis*. Cytomorphometric analysis was performed and at least 20 cells with well-defined borders were evaluated from each slide, and the cellular diameter (CD), nuclear diameter (ND), and nucleus/cytoplasm (N/C) ratio of the cells were analyzed using a 60x objective. Results: Other than the presence of dysplasia and candida, all measured cytological parameters were significantly higher in the ST users than in the non-ST users. Furthermore, CD was lower while nuclear/cytoplasmic ratio was higher in the ST users than in those non-ST users. Conclusion: Cytological changes associated with the use of ST, include dyskeratosis, parakeratosis, hyperkeratosis, hypergranulosis, karyorrhexis, pyknosis together with increase in the bacterial population of *cocco-bacillus* and *L. buccalis*. There were no significant differences in patients with dysplasia in spite of reduction of CD, increased nuclear size and N/C ratio. Copyright © 2017 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Oral mucosa biology and salivary biomarkers.

Author(s): Qin, Rosie; Steel, Andrea; Fazel, Nasim

Source: Clinics in dermatology; 2017; vol. 35 (no. 5); p. 477-483

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Although the surfaces of both the skin and oral mucosa are protected by squamous epithelial cells and fall within the scope of dermatologic practice, the oral cavity contains highly specialized structures and functions distinct from other skin biology and pathologic conditions and are also the purview of clinicians who care for patients with skin and mucosal diseases. We describe the distinct features of the tongue, mucosa, and salivary glands. In particular, we examine the composition and function of the saliva, with special focus on salivary biomarkers. Within the oral cavity, saliva shows great promise as a noninvasive and sensitive marker for many systemic diseases.

Biomarkers are being used as diagnostic or monitoring tools for a wide variety of diseases, including systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren disease, Behçet disease, and autoimmune blistering disorders, as well as premalignant and malignant lesions of the mouth.

New procedure of quantitative mapping of Ti and Al released from dental implant and Mg, Ca, Fe, Zn, Cu, Mn as physiological elements in oral mucosa by LA-ICP-MS.

Author(s): Sajnóg, Adam; Hanć, Anetta; Koczorowski, Ryszard; Barańkiewicz, Danuta

Source: Talanta; Dec 2017; vol. 175 ; p. 370-381

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: A new procedure for determination of elements derived from titanium implants and physiological elements in soft tissues by laser ablation inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) is presented. The analytical procedure was developed which involved preparation of in-house matrix matched solid standards with analyte addition based on certified reference material (CRM) MODAS-4 Cormorant Tissue. Addition of gelatin, serving as a binding agent, essentially improved physical properties of standards. Performance of the analytical method was assayed and validated by calculating parameters like precision, detection limits, trueness and recovery of analyte addition using additional CRM - ERM-BB184 Bovine Muscle. Analyte addition was additionally confirmed by microwave digestion of solid standards and analysis by solution nebulization ICP-MS. The detection limits are in range $1.8\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ to $450\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ for Mn and Ca respectively. The precision values range from 7.3% to 42% for Al and Zn respectively. The estimated recoveries of analyte addition line within scope of 83%-153% for Mn and Cu respectively. Oral mucosa samples taken from patients treated with titanium dental implants were examined using developed analytical method. Standards and tissue samples were cryocut into $30\mu\text{m}$ thin sections. LA-ICP-MS allowed to obtain two-dimensional maps of distribution of elements in tested samples which revealed high content of Ti and Al derived from implants. Photographs from optical microscope displayed numerous particles with μm size in oral mucosa samples which suggests that they are residues from implantation procedure.

Effect of HIV infection in the micronuclei frequency on the oral mucosa

Author(s): Lima C.F.; Alves M.G.O.; Furtado J.J.D.; Marcucci M.; Balducci I.; Almeida J.D.

Source: Journal of Oral Pathology and Medicine; Sep 2017; vol. 46 (no. 8); p. 644-648

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: Background: The genotoxic impact of HIV infection on the oral cavity malignancies is unknown. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of HIV infection in micronucleus (MN) frequency on the oral mucosa of HIV+ patients and establish a relationship with early cytogenetic changes in oral carcinogenesis. Methods: Thirty HIV+ individuals who are under highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) and 30 non-HIV patients were evaluated. Two smears were taken from the lateral border of the tongue and mouth floor and stained by Feulgen. The frequency of MN was examined in 3000 cells per subject under common microscopy. Results: MN analysis showed no significant difference between groups by Mann-Whitney U-test for total MNs ($P = 0.178$). The presence of single MN was greater in control group with statistical significance ($P = 0.009$), while in HIV group, multiple MNs were exhibited in higher mean. Conclusions: HIV patients under HAART therapy and low viral load values showed higher frequency of multiple MNs, which, although not statistically significant, may be caused by the action of the Vpr gene, an accessory gene of HIV. These results corroborate the theory of HIV infection cytogenetic damage. Copyright © 2016 John Wiley & Sons A/S. Published by John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Radiation-induced changes in the microstructure of epithelial cells of the oral mucosa a comparative light and electron microscopic study.

Author(s): Asikainen, Pekka J; Dekker, Hannah; Sirviö, Ellinoora; Mikkonen, Jopi; Schulten, Engelbert A J M; Bloemena, Elisabeth; Koistinen, Arto; Ten Bruggenkate, Chris M; Kullaa, Arja M

Source: Journal of oral pathology & medicine : official publication of the International Association of Oral Pathologists and the American Academy of Oral Pathology; Sep 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:OBJECTIVEThe microplicae is a typical structure of the epithelial cell surface of the oral mucosa. The cell surface is potentially of great significance, as it provides the underlying basis for the protective function of the salivary pellicle. The aim of this study is to investigate whether radiation therapy affects the surface morphology of the superficial cells of the human oral mucosa in patients who have received radiotherapy for oral cancer.MATERIAL AND METHODSOral mucosal tissue samples from 91 patients were collected during dental implant surgery or ablative surgery. Study group 1 consisted of 28 patients who underwent dental implant surgery after radiotherapy. Group 2 consisted of five patients who developed osteoradionecrosis. Group 3 consisted of eight oral cancer patients without radiotherapy. Group 4 consisted of 50 clinically healthy subjects as controls. The samples were studied with scanning electron microscopy and compared with both light and transmission electron micrographs.RESULTSRT induces breakage and destruction in the microplicae morphology and declines the density of the microplicae surface structures. In some of the irradiated cells, the microplicae were completely vanished, especially in patients who developed osteoradionecrosis. In non-irradiated tissue, the microplicae of the superficial epithelial cells were intact in all cases.CONCLUSIONScanning electron microscopy, in contrast to light microscopy, appears to be a useful tool to reveal the condition of superficial oral mucosal cells. In respect of the possible pathogenesis of osteoradionecrosis, the radiation-induced damage of the microplicae and its influence on the mucosal salivary pellicle is discussed. This article is protected by copyright. All rights reserved.

GLYCOGENIC ACANTHOSIS IN THE ORAL MUCOSA: REPORT OF TWO CASES.

Author(s): Akahori, Erika; Jinbu, Yoshinori; Sakuyama, Aoi; Aoyama, Yumi; Mori, Yoshiyuki

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Sep 2017; vol. 124 (no. 3)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

LUPUS BAND TEST IN ORAL MUCOSA IS A POSSIBLE SIGN OF SYSTEMIC CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASE: REPORT OF 3 CASES.

Author(s): Alhazmi, Y.; Alshagroud, R.; Neiders, M.; Suresh, L.

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Sep 2017; vol. 124 (no. 3)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

THE COMPARISON OF P53 EXPRESSION PATTERNS IN NORMAL AND DYSPLASTIC ORAL MUCOSA.

Author(s): Sido, E.; Li, C.C.; Woo, S.B.

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Sep 2017; vol. 124 (no. 3)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Extramammary Paget's disease of the oral mucosa and perioral skin.

Author(s): Wang, Xiangjian; Wu, Lanyan; Shi, Xueke; He, Xin; Li, Wei; Zhou, Hongmei

Source: Oral surgery, oral medicine, oral pathology and oral radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2); p. e157

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract:Extramammary Paget's disease (EMPD) is an unusual intraepidermal adenocarcinoma. Only 2 cases of EMPD in the oral mucosa have been reported previously. Here, we present the first report of a rare case of Paget's disease of the oral mucosa and perioral skin with extensive contiguous erythematous and erosive manifestations. Ultimately, the patient was treated with oral thalidomide for 8 weeks. We noticed an improvement with resolution of symptoms. A 3-year follow-up showed no relapse. Thus, this case may provide new insights to clinicians about treatment of EMPD. More importantly, we advise that dentists be vigilant about the possibility of some clinically significant conditions in patients with extensive nonspecific clinical lesions mimicking inflammatory or infectious diseases in the oral and maxillofacial regions, especially lesions that are refractory to long-term treatment. Requesting consultations with relevant clinical departments promptly and obtaining histopathologic confirmation at an early stage are crucial for early therapy and a better prognosis.

Higher expression of WNT5A protein in oral squamous cell carcinoma compared with dysplasia and oral mucosa with a normal appearance.

Author(s): Prgomet, Zdenka; Andersson, Tommy; Lindberg, Pia

Source: European Journal of Oral Sciences; Aug 2017; vol. 125 (no. 4); p. 237-246

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract:WNT5A is a secreted signaling protein that promotes migration and invasion of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) cells through activation of non-canonical WNT signaling. Here, we examined expression of WNT5A, β -catenin, and E-cadherin by immunohistochemistry in 21 human diagnostic incision biopsies that each had regions of oral mucosa with a normal appearance adjacent to the affected tissue, dysplasia, and OSCC. We also investigated the effect of recombinant WNT5A (rWNT5A) on expression of the cell-adhesion proteins E-cadherin and β -catenin by western blot analysis. No expression of WNT5A protein was present in oral mucosa with a normal appearance or in mild grade dysplasia. However, expression of WNT5A increased along with increasing grade of dysplasia, and the highest expression was detected in OSCCs. Expression of membranous β -catenin and of E-cadherin was lower, whereas expression of cytoplasmic β -catenin was higher, in OSCCs than in non-cancerous regions. However, there was no correlation between expression of WNT5A and expression of either β -catenin or E-cadherin. Furthermore, treatment of OSCC cells with rWNT5A had no effect on the expression of β -catenin or E-cadherin. Taken together with previous results, we conclude that WNT5A influences the progression of OSCC without affecting the canonical WNT/ β -catenin pathway and without down-regulating E-cadherin. WNT5A may have potential as a biological marker for malignant transformation of dysplasia to OSCC.

A RARE CASE OF ANGIOLYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA WITH EOSINOPHILIA IN ORAL MUCOSA.

Author(s): NASCIMENTO, MARCELO ANDERSON BARBOSA; GONZAGA, AMANDA KATARINNY GOES; DA ROCHA TENÓRIO, JEFFERSON; MONROY, EDUARDO ALONSO CRUZ; DE OLIVEIRA, DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA; DE SOUZA, LÉLIA BATISTA; QUEIROZ, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

ORAL MUCOSA MELANOMA: CASE REPORT.

Author(s): CAMPOS, LETÍCIA TARGINO; DE CARVALHO LEITE, NADJANNIA NÚBIA; DIAS, ISABELLA JARDELINO; PEREIRA, JOZINETE VIEIRA; ALVES, POLLIANNA MUNIZ; NONAKA, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE; DE CASTRO GOMES, DALIANA QUEIROGA

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

CHEMICAL BURNS IN ORAL MUCOSA DIAGNOSED IN A REFERENCE DENTAL URGENCY ATTENDANCE.

Author(s): PENHA, SIBELE SARTI; TORTAMANO, ISABEL PEIXOTO; DOMANESCHI, CARINA;

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

HPV-INFECTED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: A CASE REPORT.

Author(s): SOUSA, HIDECAZIO DE OLIVEIRA; SADDI, VERA APARECIDA; FILHO, AILTON A. DIAS;

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

VESICULOBULLOUS AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE WITH ORAL MUCOSA MANIFESTATIONS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY AND MANAGEMENT OF A SERIE OF CASES.

Author(s): SEVERO, MARA LUANA BATISTA; GONÇALO, RANI IANI COSTA;

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

HISTOMORPHOMETRIC COMPARISON ANALYSIS BETWEEN NORMAL BUCCAL MUCOSA OF FIBROUS INFLAMMATORY HYPERPLASIA AND ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA.

Author(s): DA SILVA, GISELLE DINIZ GUIMARÃES; PINHEIRO, TIAGO NOVAES

Source: Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology & Oral Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 124 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Benign swellings and lesions

Prevalence and pattern of lobular capillary hemangioma in Eastern Madhya Pradesh, India: A clinicopathological analysis.

Author(s): Sharma, Divashree; Tripathi, Geeta Mishra; Dixit, Sourabh; Pillai, Ajay; Thomas, Shaji

Source: Indian journal of dental research : official publication of Indian Society for Dental Research; 2017; vol. 28 (no. 4); p. 424-428

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Available in full text at [Indian Journal of Dental Research](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract:BACKGROUND Lobular capillary hemangioma is a common benign vascular tumor seen in the oral cavity. It occurs in response to various stimuli such as low-grade local irritation, traumatic insult, and hormonal factors or as a response to a wide variety of drugs. MATERIALS AND

METHODSAll patients presenting to the Department of Dentistry, Shyam Shah Medical College, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh during July 2014 to June 2016, who were diagnosed by histopathologic confirmation as oral lobular capillary hemangioma (OLCH), were evaluated for the area involved, clinicopathologic presentation, demographic features, and treatment. **RESULTS**A total of 94 cases were identified as OLCH by histopathologic confirmation during this period. The lesion occurred most commonly in the age group of 21-30 years. A characteristic female predominance (female: male ratio of 2.24:1) was seen. Anterior maxillary labial gingiva was most frequently involved (34.04%) followed by posterior maxillary buccal gingiva (14.89%). **CONCLUSION**The clinicopathologic picture of OLCH found in this study was similar to other studies conducted on same as well different ethnic and geographical populations. Poor oral-dental-hygiene was observed in majority of patients (87.23%) dental health education should be an integral component of imparting oral health care by health providers. Surgical excision as a treatment modality renders good results with low recurrence rate.

Oropharyngeal epignathus with partial facial duplication: Report of a rare case

Author(s): Herath M.; Dias D.K.; Siriwardena B.S.M.S.; Jayasinghe R.D.

Source: International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery; 2017

Publication Type(s): Article In Press

Abstract: Foetal oral teratoma or epignathus is a rare benign condition that originates in the oropharyngeal region. The term 'teratoma' refers to a mass composed of poorly organized tissues derived from each of the three germ layers. Epignathus may occur when one twin ceases development during gestation and becomes vestigial to the fully formed dominant twin. The reported incidence of epignathus is approximately 1:35,000 to 1:200,000 live births. A unique case of partial facial duplication with gross histological and radiological evidence of partial duplication of the facial elements and organs is presented herein. The affected newborn baby underwent urgent surgery due to breathing difficulties. The mass was excised successfully and the infant made an uneventful recovery. The resected specimen included two developing faces, each composed of a developing mandible and maxilla with developing tooth buds. Tissues from all three germ layers were present. In such cases, the treatment option is exclusively surgical, and complete resection is curative in most cases during the early neonatal period. Copyright © 2017 International Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons.

Solitary peripheral ivory osteoma of the mandible presenting with difficulty in deglutition: a case report.

Author(s): Nilesh, Kumar; V Vande, Aaditee; K Veerabhadrappe, Suresh

Source: Journal of dental research, dental clinics, dental prospects; 2017; vol. 11 (no. 1); p. 56-60

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Available in full text at [Journal of Dental Research, Dental Clinics, Dental Prospects](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract: Osteomas are benign bone tumors which arise from the cortex or medulla of craniofacial and jaw bones. They are usually asymptomatic or present as slow-growing painless masses. Larger lesions may present with aesthetic (facial asymmetry) and functional disturbances (jaw deviation, difficulty in breathing, pain, and sensory deficits). This paper highlights a case of solitary peripheral osteoma composed of a compact bony mass arising from the lower border of the mandible in an adult female patient. The lesion presented with discomfort during deglutition, which was attributed to impingement of muscles of the oral cavity floor, including the anterior belly of digastric muscle.

Blue diode laser versus traditional infrared diode laser and quantic molecular resonance scalpel: clinical and histological findings after excisional biopsy of benign oral lesions.

Author(s): Gobbo, Margherita; Bussani, Rossana; Perinetti, Giuseppe; Rupel, Katia;

Source: Journal of biomedical optics; Dec 2017; vol. 22 (no. 12); p. 121602

Publication Type(s): Journal Article

Abstract: This study aims to compare the use of the innovative blue diode laser (BLUE group) with two traditional surgical techniques: the infrared diode laser (IR group) and the quantic molecular resonance scalpel (QMR group) in the excision of benign oral lesions. Ninety-three patients underwent surgical excision of a benign oral lesion and were followed up for 30 days for pain (0 to 10 visual analogue scale), bleeding, and painkillers' assumption (yes/no). A blind pathologist evaluated the thermal damage along the cutting margin. Although referred pain was lowest in the BLUE group from day 7 on ($p < 0.05$), all patients referred minimum discomfort after surgery. The BLUE group reported minimum bleeding and necessity of sutures ($p < 0.000$). The QMR group showed the highest bleeding during surgery ($p < 0.000$), while after 14 and 30 days no patient bled. Most of the patients in all groups did not need painkillers. The lowest thermal damage ($p < 0.000$) was found in the BLUE group (71.3 ± 51.8 m), whereas the IR group proved the highest (186.8 ± 82.7 m) compared both with the BLUE and QMR (111.4 ± 55.4 m) groups. All the techniques allowed correct histological sampling. All the experimented techniques offer interesting advantages, although the blue laser minimizes risk of bleeding with limited thermal damage.

Human papillomavirus (HPV): making the case for 'Immunisation for All'.

Author(s): Prue, G; Lawler, M; Baker, P; Warnakulasuriya, S

Source: Oral Diseases; Sep 2017; vol. 23 (no. 6); p. 726-730

Publication Type(s): Academic Journal

Abstract: Human papillomavirus (HPV) contributes to the most common sexually transmitted infections, with repeated and persistent infection with particular types causing disease in both men and women. Infection with low-risk HPV types can lead to genital warts and benign lesions of the oral cavity, while high-risk types can cause various HPV-related malignancies. The incidence of head and neck cancers has been rising in the past number of decades mostly due to oropharyngeal cancer linked to HPV infection. HPV vaccination has been shown to be effective for cervical and other anogenital HPV-related cancers, and there is significant potential for HPV vaccination to prevent oropharyngeal cancers, given that the HPV types implicated in this disease can be protected against by the HPV vaccine. Few countries have implemented a universal HPV vaccination programme for males and females, with many countries arguing that female-only vaccination programmes protect males via herd immunity and that men who have sex with men will be protected via targeted vaccination programmes. We argue these may be limited in their effectiveness. We propose that the most effective, practical, ethical and potentially cost-effective solution is universal HPV vaccination that might lead to control of HPV-related diseases in men and women alike.

In vivo reflectance confocal microscopy for the diagnosis of melanoma and melanotic macules of the lip

Author(s): Uribe P.; Collgros H.; Menzies S.W.; Guitera P.; Scolyer R.A.

Source: JAMA Dermatology; Sep 2017; vol. 153 (no. 9); p. 882-891

Publication Type(s): Article

Abstract: **IMPORTANCE:** Benign melanotic macules (MAC) are the most frequent cause of lip pigmentation and sometimes difficult to differentiate from lip melanoma (MEL). **OBJECTIVES:** To report in vivo reflectance confocal microscopy (RCM) features of normal lips of different phototypes

and to identify features that assist in distinguishing MEL from MAC using dermoscopy and RCM. DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS: For this retrospective observational study, 2 groups of patients from 2 tertiary referral centers for melanoma (Sydney Melanoma Diagnostic Centre and Melanoma Institute Australia) were recruited between June 2007 and January 2015. Group 1 included patients with normal lips and different phototypes, and Group 2 consisted of patients with MAC and MEL; RCM and dermoscopy were used for lips analysis. MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES: Overall, 92 RCM features were correlated with clinical history, dermoscopic images, and histopathology in all patients with MEL and 5 patients with MAC. RESULTS: Images from the vermilion and/or mucosal part of the lip were recorded from 10 patients with clinically normal lips (mean [SD] age, 34.5 [6.1] years), 16 patients with MAC (mean [SD] age, 49.6 [17.9] years), and 5 patients with 6 cases of MEL (1 patient had a recurrent lesion; mean [SD] age, 56.2 [15.5] years). In normal lips, the draped pattern—a previously described MAC RCM feature—was identified in all cases. In MEL, the following findings were frequent and significantly different from MAC: epidermal disarray; pagetoid infiltration of dendritic and/or round cells; a nonspecific architectural pattern at the dermoepidermal junction (DEJ); nonhomogeneously distributed papillae; continuous (lentiginous) proliferation of cells with marked atypia at the DEJ, especially in interpapillary spaces; a higher number of dendritic cells (especially roundish); and atypical round cells at the DEJ. The cellular body area of dendritic cells was about the double in MEL compared with MAC. An RCM lip algorithm was developed that provided 100% sensitivity and 88% specificity for the diagnosis of MEL of the vermilion and mucosal part of the lip. With dermoscopy, MAC were correctly classified as benign in 13 of 16 cases (81%) and MEL were classified as equivocal or malignant in 5 of 6 cases (83%). CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE: Reflectance confocal microscopy can assist in the differential diagnosis of lip MEL and MAC. An RCM Lip Score that we developed based on study results is proposed and needs to be validated on an independent data set. Copyright © 2017 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Granular cell tumour of the tongue: A case report

Author(s): Anestakis D.; Tsompanidou C.; Kiziridou A.; Givannakis M.-E.; Mylonakis P.

Source: Virchows Archiv; Sep 2017; vol. 471 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Objective: Granular cell tumour is a relative uncommon benign neoplasm of unknown etiology which characterized by accumulation of plump cells with abundant granular cytoplasm. About 45-65 % of all cases occur in the head and neck region and of these 70% located in the oral cavity. We report a case of 52-year old female with agranular cell tumour of the tongue. Method: The patient visited the hospital complaining of a swelling on the dorsum of the tongue. On intraoral examination revealed a firm, well circumscribed, non-tender lesion, measuring 0,8x0,6 cm on the dorsal of the tongue. Surgical excision of the lesion was done and the histological examination showed a well defined, not encapsulated nodule in a focal area of submucosal connective tissue. There were pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia of the stratified squamous epithelium beneath which there were large polyhedral cells with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm and pyknotic nuclei, positive to S-100. Results: The histological examination confirmed the definite diagnosis of granular cell tumour of the tongue. Conclusion: Recognition of this uncommon neoplasm might help the surgeon for the correctly diagnosis and surgical treatment of these tumours.

Epidermoid cyst in tongue: A case report

Author(s): Orhan Gokce A.; Dogan E.; Secinti I.E.; Gursoy D.; Hakverdi S.; Ozgur T.; Ozkan M.

Source: Virchows Archiv; Sep 2017; vol. 471 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Objective: Epidermoid cysts are benign lesions and they do not include structures such as hair follicles, sweat glands or sebaceous glands. They are often over and testicular in nature. %1 of epidermoid cysts are seen in the neck, especially oropharynx. Method: 12-year-old girl admitted to the Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery clinic for painless swelling on the tongue. A soft asymptomatic mass with white yellowish color without evidence of trauma on the tongue was detected. The mass was excised and sent to pathology laboratory. Results: Macroscopically, the material was cystic with a size of 5x3x3 cm. Cut surface had caseous material. On the microscopic examination, a cystic structure with intense keratin in the lumen and granular layer with pronounced stratified squamous epithelium was observed. Conclusion: The epidermoid cyst is rare in the head and neck region. It is mostly seen in submental region of oral cavity. The appearance of the epidermoid cyst is extremely rare and very few cases have been reported in the literature. The differential diagnosis should be kept in mind because it is rare in this region.

Spindle cell lipoma of the oropharynx-case report

Author(s): Oliveira R.C.; Garcia H.; Sousa V.

Source: Virchows Archiv; Sep 2017; vol. 471 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Objective: Lipomas are benign mesenchymal neoplasm that can arise anywhere, more commonly in soft tissue. They are rare in oral cavity, accounting for 1-4 %, and can present as many variants, including a spindle cell lipoma (SCL), first described in 1975. Method: Male, 48-years-old, with complains of chronic tonsillitis and mass in left tonsil, clinically interpreted as a cyst, submitted to bilateral tonsillectomy. Results: Gross examination revealed a polypoid mass with 2.2x0, 9 cm, pedunculated, attached to the left tonsil. Histologically it corresponded to a proliferation of mature adipocytes, with peripheral and small nuclei, intermingled by fibrous septae with spindle cells without atypia, positive for CD34, providing the diagnosis of SCL of the tonsil. Tonsils showed chronic tonsillitis, with agudization. Conclusion: SCL are a very rare lipoma variant, usually presenting in the posterior neck, shoulders and back. In the oral cavity SCL are very rare, with less than 50 cases described in the literature, being themore common place the tongue. As far as we know this is the first case of SCL in the tonsil. Surgical excision is the treatment of choice with good results.

Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia: Surgical treatment

Author(s): Santos C.A.; Oliveira B.H.; Morales D.S.; Gouveia M.M.; Lemos J.; Bento R.F.

Source: Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery (United States); Sep 2017; vol. 157 (no. 1)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract:Objective: To describe the surgical technique used jointly by the otorhinolaryngology and oral and maxillofacial surgery teams to reconstruct the skull of a patient with fibrous dysplasia involving the maxilla, mandible, zygoma, sphenoid, and temporal bone. Methods: Fibrous dysplasia is a benign condition in which the bone tissue is replaced by fibrous tissue intermingling irregular bone trabeculae. The female patient started followup in the service at 7 years, remaining in clinical observation until adequate bone maturity at 15 years, reducing the risk of recurrence of the lesion. Possible associated syndromes and endocrinopathies were dismissed. Prototyping of the patient's skull was made in a 3-dimensional printer with polylactic acid from the computed tomography scan. A preoperative study was performed comparing the side affected by fibrous dysplasia with the healthy side. Strategic points of the mold were marked with the intention of defining the adequate depth to be reached during the osteotomy. During surgical procedure, markings were transposed from template to the patient. With the aid of a drill, the channels were made and served as a guide to limit the advancement of the osteotomy. Results: The establishment of an accurate delimitation of the lesion helps in choosing the incision to be performed. It increases the safety of the procedure,

allowing a clear limit to the osteotomy and preserving the internal cortical layer. In short, it cooperates for facial symmetry. Conclusion: The functional and esthetic consequences of fibrous dysplasia should be treated surgically, once there is stabilization of the lesion growth. The use of prototyping facilitates planning and surgery.

Controversies in Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology.

Author(s): Peacock, Zachary S

Source: Oral and maxillofacial surgery clinics of North America; Sep 2017

Publication Type(s): Journal Article Review

Abstract: Several benign pathologic entities that are commonly encountered by the oral and maxillofacial surgeon remain controversial. From etiology to treatment, no consensus exists in the literature regarding the best treatment of benign lesions, such as the keratocystic odontogenic tumor, giant cell lesion, or ameloblastoma. Given the need for often-morbid treatment to prevent recurrence of these lesions, multiple less-invasive treatments exist in the literature for each entity with little agreement. As the molecular and genomic pathogenesis of these lesions are better understood, directed treatments will hopefully lessen the contention in management.

Awareness of oral pigmentation and lesions among pre-clinical undergraduate students-a comparative study

Author(s): Brundha

Source: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research; Aug 2017; vol. 9 (no. 8); p. 1274-1275

Publication Type(s): Article

Available in full text at [Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research](#) - from ProQuest

Abstract: Aim: The aim of the study is to create awareness of oral pigmentation among preclinical undergraduate students. Objective: The purpose of the present study is to create the awareness of oral pigmentation among pre-clinical undergraduate students. Background: Oral pigmentation is a relatively common condition that may involve any portion of the oral cavity. Multiple causes are known, and they may range from simple iatrogenic mechanisms, such as implantation of dental amalgam, to complex medical disorders, such as Peutz jeghers syndrome. Local irritants, such as smoking, may also result in melanosis of varying degrees. Oral pigmented lesions result from cellular hyperplasia that can range from benign nevi to fatal oral melanoma. Pigmented entities may arise from intrinsic and extrinsic sources. The colour may range from light brown to blue-black. Melanin is brown, yet it imparts a blue, green, or brown colour. A precancerous lesion is "a morphologically altered tissue in which oral cancer is more likely to occur than its apparently normal counterpart." These precancerous lesions include leukoplakia, erythroplakia, and the palatal lesions of reverse smokers. Reason: The present study is to create the awareness of oral pigmentation among the pre-clinical undergraduate students and to access the knowledge of the students. Copyright © 2017, Pharmainfo Publications. All rights reserved.

Efficacy and safety of ethanol ablation for branchial cleft cysts

Author(s): Ha E.J.; Baek S.M.; Baek J.H.

Source: CardioVascular and Interventional Radiology; Aug 2017; vol. 40 (no. 2)

Publication Type(s): Conference Abstract

Abstract: Learning Objectives We tried to evaluate the efficacy and safety of ethanol ablation (EA) for the treatment of branchial cleft cysts (BCCs). Background Both chemical ablation with OK-432 and EA are widely used to treat cystic lesions of the neck and oral cavity. However, except for a case report

by Fukumoto et al., there have been no studies on the efficacy and safety of EA in BCCs. Clinical Findings/Procedure Between September 2006 and October 2016, EA was performed in 22 patients who refused surgery for a second BCC. After the exclusion of two patients who were lost to follow-up, the data of 20 patients were retrospectively evaluated. All index masses were confirmed as benign before treatment. Ultrasound-guided aspiration of the cystic fluid was followed by injection of absolute ethanol (99%) into the lesion. The injected volume of ethanol was 50%-80% of the volume of fluid aspirated. The mean index volume of the cysts was 26.4 +/- 15.7 mL (range: 3.8-49.9 mL). After ablation, the mean volume of the cysts decreased to 1.2 +/- 1.1 mL (range: 0.0-3.5 mL). The mean VRR at last follow-up was 93.9% +/- 7.9% (range: 75.5%- 100.0%, $P < 0.001$). Therapeutic success was achieved in all nodules (20/20; 100%), and the symptomatic ($P < 0.001$) and cosmetic ($P < 0.001$) scores had improved significantly by the last follow-up. In one patient, intracystic hemorrhage developed during the aspiration; however, no major complications occurred in all patients. Conclusion EA is an effective and safe treatment for patients with BCC who refuse or are ineligible for surgery.

Journal Tables of Contents

The most recent issues of key journals. Click on the hyperlinked titles (+ Ctrl) for contents tables. If you would like any of the papers in full text then get in touch: library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

[Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology, Oral Radiology](#)

September 2017; Volume 124, Issue 3

[British Dental Journal](#)

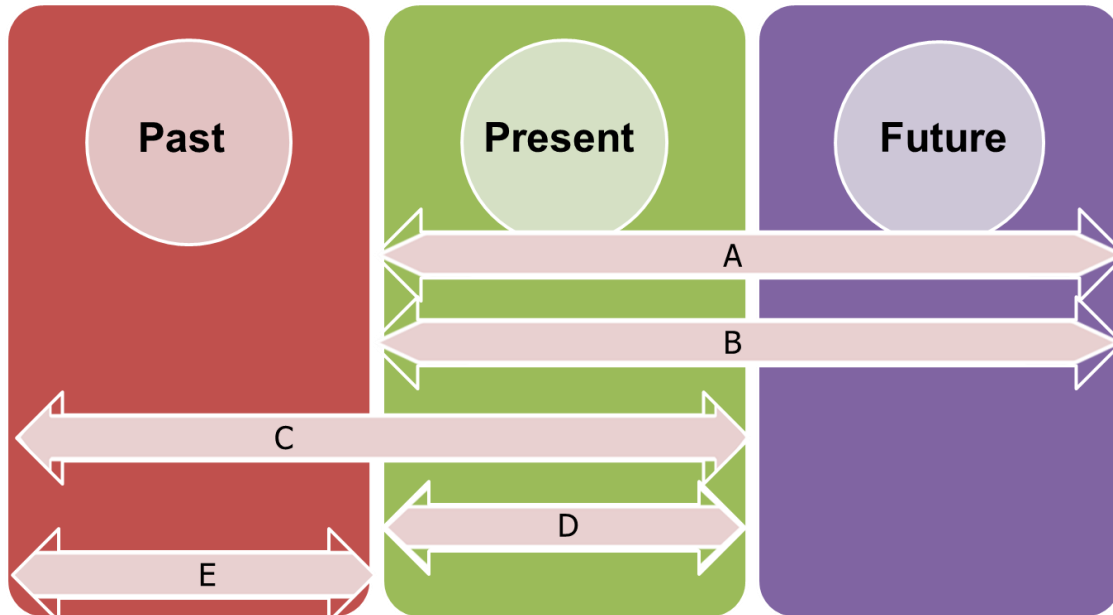
September 2017, Volume 223 No 6

[Journal of Oral Pathology & Medicine](#)

September 2017 Volume 46, Issue 8

Exercise: Study Design Timeframes

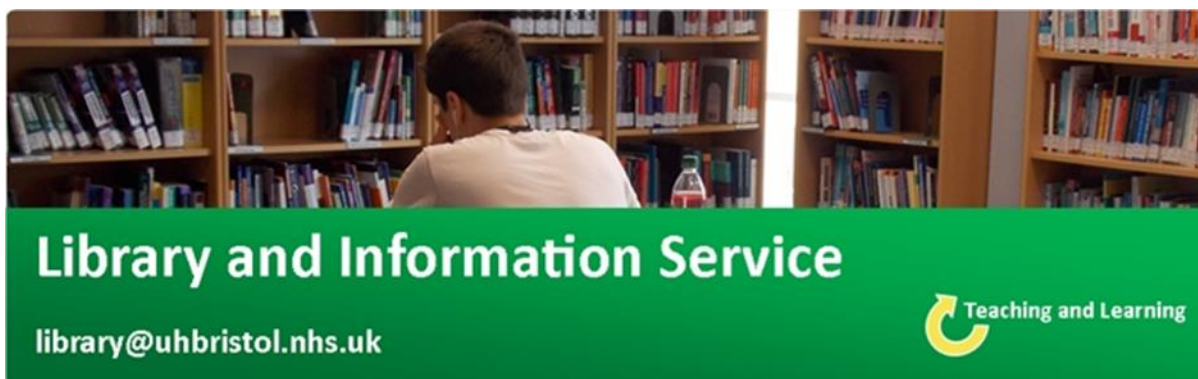
Match the study design with the timeframe it covers.



1. Randomised Controlled Trial
2. Cross-Sectional Study
3. Case-control Study
4. Cohort Study
5. Case Report

Find out more about study designs in one of our training sessions.
For more details, email library@uhbristol.nhs.uk.

Answers: 1A/B; 2D; 3C; 4A/B; 5E



Library Opening Times

Staffed hours: 8am-5pm, Monday to Friday

Swipe-card access: 7am-11pm, seven days a week

Level 5, Education and Research Centre

University Hospitals Bristol

Contact your Outreach Librarian:

Jo Hooper

UH Bristol Library Service

library@uhbristol.nhs.uk

Ext. 20105