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# Ulcerative Lesions of the Oral Cavity

- Acute: Small, Recent Onset, Short Duration, Recurrent.
- ❖ Trauma
- ❖ Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis
- ❖ Behcet's Disease
- ❖ Herpes virus Infection
- ❖ Herpangina



# Traumatic Ulcerations

- Traumatic injury can occur by the following means :-
  - ❖ Mechanical
  - ❖ Chemical
  - ❖ Thermal
  - ❖ Factitious injury May Be The Manifestation Of Stress, Anxiety Or Emotional Disturbances. Common Cause Are Biting Or Chewing Of Lips, Cheeks Or Tongue And Damage (To Gingiva From Sharp Nail Bites).
  - ❖ Radiation
  - ❖ Eosinophilic ulcer (Traumatic granuloma)

# Trauma:

## ☐ Cheek Biting



# Trauma:



Fig. 12.1 Traumatic ulcer due to lip biting.



Fig. 12.5 Traumatic eosinophilic ulcer (traumatic granuloma).

# Trauma:



# Trauma:

- ❑ Ill-Fitting dentures



# Trauma:

## ☐ Chemical Burns

### Chemical Burn





# Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis (RAS)

Most common ulcerative lesion of oral cavity:-

- ✓ Recurrent, painful ulcers.
- ✓ Confined to soft mucosa.

Subdivided into three types:-

- Minor aphthae
- Major aphthae
- Herpetiform aphthae

# Characteristic of clinical presentations of recurrent aphthous stomatitis

Characteristic	Type of presentation		
	Minor aphthae	Major aphthae	Herpetiform ulcer
Size (millimeters)	5-10	>10	<5
Duration(days)	10-14	>two weeks	10-14
Scarring	No	yes	No
Percentage	75-85	10-15	5-10

## Clinical variants of Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis



# Behcet's disease

- ❖ Behcet's disease, also called Behcet's syndrome, is a rare disorder that causes chronic inflammation in blood vessels throughout your body. The exact cause of Behcet's is unknown, but it may be an autoimmune disorder.
- ❖ Symptom complex of:
  - ✓ Recurrent aphthous ulcers of the mouth
  - ✓ Painful genital ulcers
  - ✓ Uveitis or conjunctivitis
  - ✓ Positive Pathergy test



# Viral Infections(acute multiple lesions)

## **Primary herpetic gingivostomatitis**

- ❖ Viral infection caused by (HSV-I) and rarely(HSV-2).
- ❖ Red, edematous lesion with numerous coalescing vesicles, rapidly rupture.
- ❖ Acantholysis, nuclear clearing and nuclear enlargement, termed as ballooning degeneration



# Viral Infections(acute multiple lesions)

## Secondary herpetic stomatitis

- ❖ Reactivation: of HSV-1.It is commonly precipitated by fever, trauma, cold, heat, sunlight, and emotional stress and HIV infection
- ❖ Clinically: the lesions present as multiple small vesicles arranged in clusters. The vesicles soon rupture.
- ❖ Treatment: Antiviral



# Viral Infections(acute multiple lesions)

## Varicella zoster virus (HSV-3)

- ❖ Reactivation of varicella – zoster virus. Predisposing factors for virus are AIDS, leukemia ,lymphoma and radiation.
- ❖ Oral manifestations occur when the second and third branches of the trigeminal nerve are involved.
- ❖ Post herpetic trigeminal neuralgia is a common complication.
- ❖ Treatment analgesic and sedatives to control the pain. Acyclovir, valacyclovir, and famcyclovir as antiviral drugs may be helpful.





# Viral Infections(acute multiple lesions)

## Herpangina

- ❖ Viral infection usually caused by coxsackievirus group A, types 1–6, 8, 10, and 22, and less commonly by other types.
- ❖ The lesions appear on the soft palate and uvula, tonsillar pillars, and posterior pharyngeal wall
- ❖ Treatment Supportive.



# Viral Infections (acute multiple lesions)

## Hand-Foot and Mouth Disease

- ❖ Acute self-limiting contagious viral infection transmitted from one individual to another.
- ❖ Oral manifestations are always present, and are characterized by small vesicles (5–30 in number) that rapidly rupture, leaving painful, shallow ulcers (2–6mm in diameter) surrounded by a red halo.



# Acyclovir (200-400mg) 5 TPD for 5 days

## Mechanism of action:

- Inhibits DNA synthesis and viral replication.

## Indications :

- Herpes simplex mucocutaneous infection.
- Ocular keratitis.
- Encephalitis H simplex.
- Genital herpes simplex.
- Herpes zoster.
- Chicken pox.

## Adverse effects:

- Topical- stinging and burning sensation, headache, nausea and malaise.
- Increase in blood level of urea and creatinine.
- Renal impairment.

## Contraindications:

- Hypersensitivity, glaucoma, psychiatric disease and depression.

