

A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ORAL PYOGENIC GRANULOMA IN IRAQ

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Introduction

Pyogenic granuloma is a common reactive lesion of oral cavity and skin notably in gingiva. Injuries, calculus and hormonal changes are the common causative factors. It is often arises in the second decade of life as smooth exophytic lesion, mostly pedunculated and bleeds on slight probing. These lesions usually appears localized solitary nodule with a sessile or pedunculated base and colour varying from red, purplish, or pink, depending on the vascularity of the lesion. The diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma should be confirmed by histopathology and the treatment of choice is surgical excision. Recurrence is not uncommon and mainly occurs due to incomplete excision and persisting etiology.

Objectives

The study aimed to evaluate clinic-pathological findings and management principles in pyogenic granuloma

Materials and Methods

A total of 54 patients (including 40 male and 14 female) have been enrolled in this study subjected to surgical excision of pyogenic granuloma at Anbar province, Iraq. The lesions of pyogenic granuloma were excised completely as one piece by Diode laser 940 nm applies 3W Power, 100 milliseconds pulse duration with fiber optic delivery system. All the specimens were undergo a standard tissue processing procedure subsequently the paraffin embedded blocks were sliced in 5µm thickness into a clean glass slide and prepared to H & E staining and all slides were examined using light microscope.

Results

A total of 54 patients (including 40 male and 14 female) have been enrolled in this study undergone surgical excision of pyogenic granuloma aged from 8 to 53 years (mean= 27 years) with the peak incidence of occurrence (44.5 %) in the (11-20 years) age group. Pyogenic granulomas were most prevalent in male (74%) than female (26%), the male-to-female ratio was 3:1. Regarding site of the lesions, upper gingiva was the most frequently involved in 18 cases (34%) followed by lower gingiva in 14 cases (26%), tongue and buccal mucosa were equally involved in 6 cases (11%) while palate and lower lip were equally involved in 4 cases (7%) whereas the least occurrence site was upper lip in 2 cases (4%). Diode laser application given optimum integration of hemostasis and clean tissues cutting. The patients were satisfied and comfortable with the procedures. The wounds were completely healed within 7-10 days after surgery and no post-operative complications were observed as shown in figure 1.

Conclusions

Pyogenic granuloma is a commonly occurring reactive lesion of the oral cavity and is non-neoplastic in nature., Pyogenic granuloma occurs as mostly painless benign growth but causes great discomfort and fear of malignancy to the patient. Surgical excision and removal of etiological factors are the mainstay treatment. in spite of different treatment option, recurrence is not infrequent & in some case re-excision may be necessary.

References

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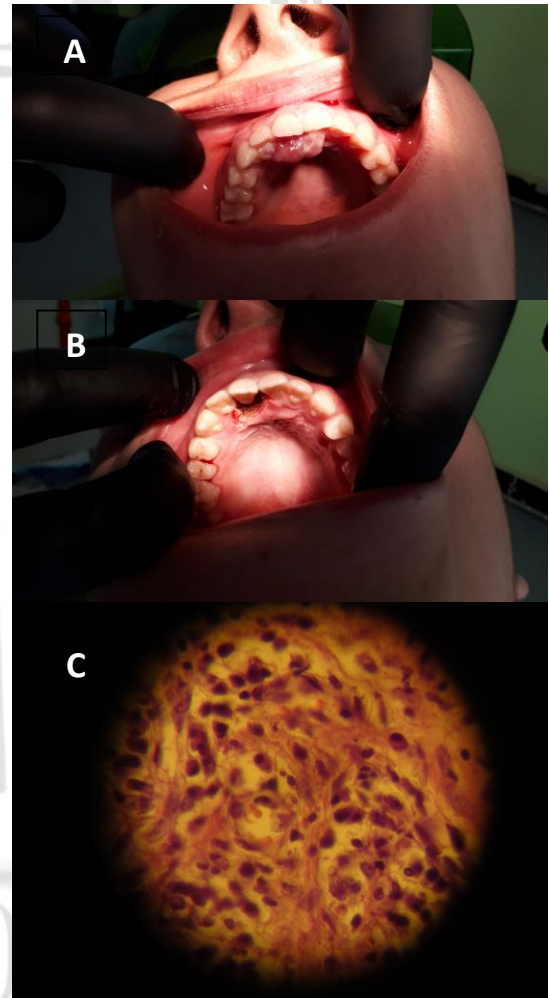


Figure 1. A. Preoperative view showed pyogenic granuloma, B. Postoperative view after laser surgery, C. 40X Histopathological examination of the excised oral pyogenic lesion showed pieces of vascular granulation tissue infiltrated with macrophages and other inflammatory cells