ORAL LESIONS ASSOCIATED
WITH HIV DISEASE

DR. VALLI MEEKS
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF
DENTAL SURGERY

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- **pseudomembranous** - white or yellow plaques on mucosa; leaves raw, bleeding surface upon wiping plaque away.
Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- **erythematous** - mucosal erythema (red macules or patches); cytology smear or culture is + for Candida/yeast.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- hyperplastic - white plaques which cannot be wiped away.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Oral Candidiasis (Thrush)

- angular cheilitis - erythema, fissures at labial commissures.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Periodontal Disease

- **linear gingival erythema** - fiery, red band along free gingival margin; also punctate areas of erythema; spontaneous bleeding may be present.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (including ANUG) - psuedomembrane of interdental papillae (necrosis); ulceration; fetor oris; pain.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Periodontal Disease

- **necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis**
  - after 7 days of antibiotics.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Periodontal Disease

- necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis - extremely rapid and progressive destruction of periodontal attachment and bone; fetor oris; pain.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Periodontal Disease

• necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
CASE PRESENTATION:
Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis - pseudo membrane of interdental papillae (necrosis); ulceration; fetor oris; pain.
Healing after periodontal therapy
Kaposi’s Sarcoma

• malignant neoplasm of blood vessels; a reactive lesion.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Kaposi’s Sarcoma

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Non-Hodgkin’s Lymphoma

• B-cell lymphoma; can appear as necrotic, ulcerated mass or nonulcerated, normal color or erythematous mucosa; diagnosis by biopsy.
Melanotic Pigmentation

- hyperpigmented, macular lesions; asymptomatic; clinically can be mistaken for Kaposi’s Sarcoma.
Mycobacterium Tuberculosis

- usually pulmonary infection; extrapulmonary lesions appear as painful, indurated, nonhealing ulcerated lesions.
Necrotizing Stomatitis

- extensive soft tissue necrosis exposing underlying bone; often no etiologic agent found.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Necrotizing Stomatitis

• 10 days after treatment

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Ulceration Not Otherwise Specified

- ulceration with a predilection for the pharynx; characteristics of ulceration is not recognized as any pattern similar to aphthous ulceration; may be related to specific medications like ddC.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Salivary Gland Enlargement

- unilateral or bilateral enlargement of salivary (parotid) gland.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Thrombocytopenia Purpura

- dramatic decrease in platelet count
- hemorrhage/spontaneous bleeding of gingiva; bruises on extremities.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Herpes Simplex

- vesicular lesions which rupture becoming painful, irregular ulcerations; intraorally, usually found on tissue bound to bone, e.g. palate

- herpetic lesion lasting longer than 30 days is an AIDS defining lesion

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)

• “wart”; clinical appearance may be flat (FEH) or spiky, cauliflower-like; human papilloma virus

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Papilloma; Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia (FEH)
Herpes Zoster (Shingles)

- activation of *Varicella zoster* virus which has been dormant in sensory nerve; unilateral, often vesicular lesions.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Bacterial Infections

• *A. israelii; E. coli; K. pneumoniae* etiological agents cultured from oral ulcerative or granulomatous lesions; possible cause of slow/poor wound healing.
Bacillary (epithelioid) Angiomatosis

- bacterial infection; causative agent: *Bartonella henselae* / *Rochalimaea henselae*; clinical appearance can be mistaken for Kaposi’s sarcoma.
Erythema Multiforme

- hypersensitivity reaction; acute, self-limiting process affecting skin (target lesion) or mucous membranes - orally seen as ulcerations or vesicular/bullous lesions.
Lichen Planus

- cell mediated immune response;
- white keratotic lines (striae);
- atrophic or erosive lesion (desquamative).

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis

- raised, red border with necrotic, depressed center
- minor

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis

• major

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis

- major, healed with scarring

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis

- herpetiform
Molluscum Contagiosum

• viral wart; spread via direct contact

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Cytomegalovirus

- usually causes eye complications (CMV retinitis); also can have intraoral ulceration associated with the cytomegalovirus; spread via direct contact

- CMV is found in virtually all body fluids; crosses transplacental barrier; caution - pregnant dental providers.

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Xerostomia (dry mouth)

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Vitamin Deficiency & Angular Chelitis

VI Meeks, DDS, U Md Dental School
Oral hairy leukoplakia (OHL) is a viral infection caused by Epstein-Barr virus (EBV).
Oral Viral Lesions
Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)

- Treat for cosmetic reasons; otherwise no treatment is warranted
- Use of Acyclovir or topical Podophyllum resin has been reported to provide relief