



Reticular Oral Lichen Planus of the Buccal Mucosa: A Classical Presentation

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Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Reticular oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory lesion that affects the mucosa of the oral cavity. Being in most cases asymptomatic, it is often detected incidentally during routine oral examination. This report presents the case of a 38-year-old male who consulted for mild burning sensation in his mouth while consuming acidic foods and liquids. Intraoral examination revealed bilateral reticular OLP on the buccal mucosa; diagnosis was confirmed histopathologically. Treatment with topical corticosteroid led to significant symptoms improvement. Yearly long-term follow-up was requested to observe the disease activity and to rule out any malignant transformation.

Keywords: Oral lichen planus; reticular; wickham striae; biopsy; histological examination; topical corticosteroid.

1. INTRODUCTION

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disorder that affects the mucosa of the oral cavity. Clinically, it may occur in many

forms (reticular, erosive/ulcerative, papular, plaque-like, atrophic, and bullous). Reticular OLP is the most common and is characterized by fine, white, linear and lace-like lesions referred to as Wickham striae [1,2]. Being most of the time

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asymptomatic, the reticular OLP is often incidentally detected during routine oral examination [1]. For definitive diagnosis, a biopsy and histological examination of lesional tissue are indicated [3].

In this report, a case of a classical reticular OLP is presented.

2. CASE PRESENTATION

A 38-year-old male was referred to our Department of Oral Medicine and Maxillofacial Radiology at the Lebanese University with a chief complaint of burning sensation in his mouth whilst consuming acidic foods and liquids, since approximately eight months. Patient's medical history was non-contributory except having suffered itchy red lesions on the ankle, right knee, genital, and mental regions a year back. He was a heavy smoker (60 cigarettes per day) since the age of 17 years. Intraorally, the patient presented bilateral non-scrapable intercrossed fine white lines on the top of a papular rash located on the buccal mucosa, typical of the Wickham striae (Fig. 1).

The aspect of the lesions, the accompanying symptoms, and the history of cutaneous lesions supported the preliminary diagnosis of reticular OLP.

Complete blood test (CBC) and hepatitis C serology, which is a possible trigger for lichen planus, were done. CBC was normal but HCV antibody was found positive.

Incisional biopsy was taken and sent for histological assessment which revealed perturbation of the integrity of the basal layer, lymphocytic infiltration in the lamina propria, just below the epithelium, and the absence of epithelial dysplasia; moreover, at the epithelial

level, irregular acanthosis and formation of foci of parakeratosis were observed. This histological aspect was consistent with OLP.

A topical corticosteroid (Clobetasol) was prescribed twice daily for 2 months and symptoms improvement was obtained. Regular yearly long-term follow-up was requested to monitor the disease activity and to rule out any malignant transformation.

3. DISCUSSION

Lichen planus (LP) is an immune-mediated inflammatory disorder which affects the skin, the nails, the scalp, the lips, and other mucosal surfaces including the oral mucosa, the esophagus, the pharynx, and the genital mucosa (the glans penis, the vulvar and vaginal mucosa, the labia majora, and the labia minora) [4].

OLP is more frequent than the cutaneous and genital variants, with a prevalence of 1% to 4% of adults worldwide [5]. It mainly affects adults with age ranging between 30 and 60 years. A slight female predilection (1.5:1) has been reported [6].

OLP etiology remains unclear; stress, drugs (antimalarials, ACEIs, thiazide diuretics, NSAIDs, quinidine, beta-blockers, and tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF α) inhibitors), dental fillings, genetic factors, immunity, and hyper-sensitivity reactions have been suggested to be contributing factors to its pathogenesis [7]. Additionally, contact allergens and viruses, especially the hepatitis C virus (HCV), have been reported to be associated with LP development [8-10]. Many studies have considered OLP as T cell-mediated autoimmune condition, in which cytotoxic CD8+ T-cells that release different cytokines like TNF α and interleukin-12 (IL-12) leading to the perturbation of the lining epithelial basement membrane integrity [11].



Fig. 1. Intraoral photographs showing the bilateral (A: left; B: right) buccal lesions

Since 2005, the World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center for Oral Cancer has defined OLP as an oral potentially malignant disorder (OPMD) [12]. However, OLP transformation risk has remained a controversial topic [13].

Although the clinical feature of reticular OLP is specific, a wide differential diagnosis must be considered. It includes in the first place lichenoid mucositis (drug related or caused by the contact with restorative dental materials) which may also present clinical and histological presentations that mimic reticular OLP, leukoplakia, lupus erythematosus, pemphigus vulgaris, and mucous membrane pemphigoid [1,7].

If asymptomatic, reticular OLP does not necessitate treatment and routine periodically assessments are essential to observe the disease activity and to rule out any potential malignant transformation [1,7]. When symptomatic, like in the discussed case, topical corticosteroids are used. They can be applied twice daily for 1 to 2 months, and then administered as required. Intralesional steroid injections or systemic corticosteroids are reserved for patients with severe painful cases failing to respond to topical therapy [1,4,14].

4. CONCLUSION

Although reticular OLP presents characteristic feature and good prognosis, it is essential for the dental practitioner to make an accurate and timely diagnosis, to provide the appropriate treatment in case of symptomatic lesion, and to request regular long-term follow-up to monitor the disease activity and to rule out any malignant transformation.

CONSENT

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report.

ETHICAL APPROVAL

As per international standard or university standard written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the author(s).

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that they have no known competing financial interests or non-financial

interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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