



LARGE ORAL SQUAMOUS PAPILLOMA OF BUCCAL MUCOSA: A RARE CASE REPORT

Dental Science

Rohan Sachdev

BDS Student, Rama Dental College, Kanpur

Dr. Kriti Garg*

Reader, Dept Of Oral Medicine & radiology, Rama Dental College, Kanpur

*Corresponding Author

Dr. Vishal Mehrotra

Prof & Hod, Dept Of Oral Medicine & radiology, Rama Dental College, Kanpur

ABSTRACT

Oral squamous papilloma is a benign proliferation of the stratified squamous epithelium, which results in a papillary or verrucous exophytic mass, that arise from the mucosal surface. The most common site is the palate uvula area followed by tongue, lips and buccal mucosa. The etiology remains unknown. Conservative surgical excision is the treatment of choice with rare recurrence. Here we are reporting a case of squamous papilloma of buccal mucosa in a 35 year old male patient.

KEYWORDS

Buccal mucosa, squamous papilloma, pedunculated, excisional biopsy

Introduction

Oral squamous papillomas are common lesions of the oral mucosa. It is a benign proliferation of the stratified squamous epithelium, which results in a pedunculated or sessile, white or normal colored cauliflower-like projections that arise from the mucosal surface.¹ The sites of predilection for localization of the lesions include the tongue, lip and soft palate (20%)¹, but any surface of the oral cavity can be affected.^{1,2,3} Most of the papillomas measure less than 1.0 cm to only 3 or 4 millimeters in size.^{1,3} The squamous papilloma arising from buccal mucosa larger than 7 cm have not been reported earlier in the literature.¹ We report one such rare case of 5 cm of squamous papilloma arising from buccal mucosa in oral cavity.

Case Report

35 year old male patient came with the chief complaint of white growth on right cheek region from 6 months. Past medical, dental and personal history was non-contributory. The right submandibular lymph nodes were non palpable and non tender. Upon intra oral examination solitary white growth of size 5x5 cm approximately with numerous finger like projections extending from right retromolar region to distal aspect of maxillary molar, with no occlusal interference was present. [Figure-1] Upon palpation inspector findings are confirmed, growth was non tender soft in consistency.



Figure -1 Finger like white color growth present on the right buccal mucosa

There was no other any such lesion in oral cavity nor extraorally. A provisional diagnosis of Oral Squamous papilloma was made and the patient was advised special investigation of ELISA, which was negative. Surgical excision of the lesion was performed with a 1mm margin to the depth of the submucosa. The histopathological section stated transversely cut papillary finger like projections with thick hyperkeratotic squamous epithelium. [Figure-2] Based on histopathological diagnosis we gave final diagnosis of squamous papilloma and patient was recalled after 10 days

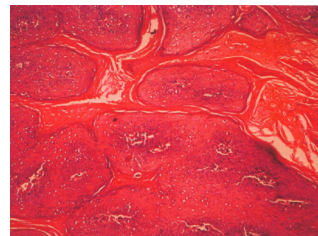


Figure -2 Transversely cut papillary finger like projections

Discussion

Oral squamous papilloma is a generic term that is used to include papillary and verrucous growths composed of benign epithelium and minor amounts of supporting connective tissue.³ Some are pedunculated and others are sessile. Some are single; others are multiple or diffusely involve broad areas of the oral mucosa. The squamous papilloma is the fourth most common oral mucosal mass and forms 3-4% of all biopsied oral soft tissue lesions. It was first reported as a gingival "wart" by Tomes in 1848 and is a localized, benign HPV-induced epithelial hyperplasia.⁴ The oral squamous papilloma is usually diagnosed in people between 20-50 years.^{1,2} The common sites are the palate, uvula, tongue and lips. The lesions generally measure less than 1 cm in range but in our case it was 5x5 cm which makes it rare occurrence and as per literature only one case has been reported with squamous papilloma of 7cm¹ (Naveen K et al) and appear as pink-to-white exophytic granular or cauliflower-like surface alterations. The lesions are generally asymptomatic as was in the above present case. Squamous papillomas are traditionally divided into two types: isolated-solitary and multiple-recurring.^{3,1} The isolated lesion usually found in an adult's oral cavity, while the multiple-recurring is mostly found in a child's laryngo-tracheobronchial complex.³ The single lesion is most common and appears as a soft, pedunculated mass with numerous finger-like projections, and these projections may be long and pointy or short and rounded if keratin has built-up round the lesion.¹ Less keratinized lesions are pink or red in colour and resemble a raspberry, while heavily keratinized lesions are white and look like the head of a cauliflower.¹ The exact etiology is not known but the squamous papilloma is associated with human papilloma virus (HPV) types 6, and 11.⁵ [Table-1]

Table-1 Oral disease and associated human papilloma virus genotypes

ORAL DISEASE	HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS TYPES
Verruca vulgaris	2,4
Condyloma lata	6,11
Squamous papilloma	6,11
Focal epithelial hyperplasia	13,32
Verrucous carcinoma	6,11,16

Although many oral squamous papillomas appear to be virally induced, the infectivity of the HPV must be of a very low order. The route of transmission of the virus is unknown for oral lesions, although direct contact would be favoured as in the present case. Surgical removal is the treatment of choice by either routine excision or laser ablation. Other treatment modalities include electrocautery, cryosurgery, and intralesional injections of interferon, cold-steel excision.^{2,3} Recurrence is uncommon, except for lesions in patients infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).^{2,3}

References

1. Naveena Kumar AN, Rajeswaran R, Harish Kumar H (2017), "Large Squamous Papilloma of Buccal Mucosa" <http://www.casereports.in/printerfriendly.aspx?id=1581/3> Case Report Large Squamous Papilloma of Buccal Mucosa.
2. Naik S, Nidoni M (2014), "Oral Squamous Papilloma of the Palate- A Case Report" International Journal of Dental Sciences and Research, 2(6B), 17-18.
3. Jaju PP, Suvarna PV, Desai RS, (2010), "Squamous Papilloma: Case Report and Review of Literature" Int J Oral Sci, 2(4): 222-225.
4. Desai N, Kal L, Patil V, Swami A, (2015), "Squamous Papilloma : A Case Report", International Journal of Current Medical And Applied Sciences, 6(3), 190-192.
5. Kumaraswamy KL, (2011), "Human papilloma virus and oral infections: An update", Journal of Cancer Research and Therapeutics, 7(2), 120-127.