



CHEILITIS GRANULOMATOSA :A RARE CASE REPORT

General Surgery

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KEYWORDS

Case:

A 34 year old female patient with no comorbidities presented with complaints of swelling in the upper lip for the past 3 months. There is no history of tuberculosis contact.

The patient has no history of pain, fever, discharge from the swelling. On examination the swelling is about 1x2cm in the upper lip which is firm to soft in consistency. The oral cavity of the patient is normal and there were no palpable lymph nodes in the neck.



Investigations:

RT-PCR was negative for the patient. CBC, RFT, LFT, SERUM ELECTROLYTES, BLEEDING TIME, CLOTTING TIME -normal. A plastic surgery opinion was taken and the patient was planned for an excision biopsy under regional anesthesia.

Treatment:

The patient underwent excision and biopsy under local anesthesia and the specimen was sent for histopathology.



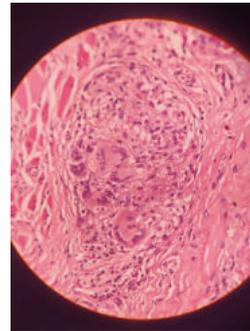
HISTOPATHOLOGY EXAMINATION:

Sections studied shows fibrocollagenous and fibromuscular tissue with multiple non caseating granuloma composed of epithelioid cells, lymphocytes, giant cells some are langhan type and some are toutan type.

PAS-Negative for fungal organisms

Ziel Neelsen stain-Negative for acid fast bacilli.

The features were suggestive of Cheilitis granulomatosa



Followup:

The patient came for review after 3 weeks the wound was healthy and the patient did not have any complaints of pain or discharge from the surgical site.

Diagnosis:

Cheilitis granulomatosa

Conclusion:

Cheilitis granulomatosa (CG) is a cosmetically disturbing and persistent idiopathic lip swelling.

It is one manifestation of orofacial granulomatosis (OFG), which is a clinical entity describing facial and oral swelling in the setting of non-caseating granulomatous inflammation.

It is associated with other autoimmune diseases like inflammatory bowel diseases and sarcoidosis.

It may present as a solitary or multiple firm lumps in the lip, which may be asymptomatic or painful. Incidence is equal in male and female.

Cheilitis granulomatosa no predisposition to race, sex, or age and the incidence has been estimated at 0.08 % in the general population

There has, been an association noted between CG and Crohn's disease although CD is more likely to present with oral ulcers and hematological markers of inflammation than simple lip swelling

Treatment:

The patient underwent excision and biopsy under local anesthesia and the specimen was sent for histopathology.