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Database: Ovid MEDLINE(R) <1946 to November Week 3 2013>
Search Strategy:
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1 *Oral Ulcer/ (811)
2 limit 1 to english language (695)
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Unique Identifier 23123123
Status MEDLINE
Authors Medeiros GX. Riet-Correa F. Barros SS. Soares MP. Dantas AF. Galiza GJ. Simoes SV. Borges AS.
Authors Full Name Medeiros, G X. Riet-Correa, F. Barros, S S. Soares, M P. Dantas, A F M. Galiza, G J N. Simoes, S V D. Borges, A S.
Institution Veterinary Hospital, Federal University of Campina Grande, Patos, Paraiba, CEP 58708-110, Brazil.
Title Dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa in goats.
Abstract Clinical, histopathological and ultrastructural findings of caprine dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (DEB) with autosomal recessive inheritance are reported. The goats presented with exungulation, erosions, crusts and scars on the skin and ulcers in the oral cavity. Microscopically, the skin showed subepidermal separation with clefts filled occasionally with clear eosinophilic fluid, cellular debris or neutrophils. Ultrastructurally, the site of blister formation was the sublamina densa in the epidermal basement membrane zone. In skin with blister formation and in clinically uninvolved skin, the basal lamina was preserved, but the anchoring fibrils were sparse and rudimentary. A twin brother of an affected kid was mated over 5 years with his mother; three out of the 10 kids born presented with epidermolysis bullosa, indicating that the disease has an autosomal recessive mode of inheritance. It is suggested that the disease is similar to human severe generalized recessive DEB. Copyright 2012 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.
Publication Type Journal Article. Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.
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<2>

Unique Identifier 23601229
Status MEDLINE
Authors Troeltzsch M. von Blohn G. Kriegelstein S. Woodlock T. Gassling V. Berndt R. Troeltzsch M.
Institution Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Ansbach General Hospital, Ansbach, Germany. matthias_troeltzsch@hotmail.com
Title Oral mucositis in patients receiving low-dose methotrexate therapy for rheumatoid arthritis: report of 2 cases and literature review.
Abstract BACKGROUND: The differential diagnosis of ulcerative oral lesions is diverse. This report discusses the rare causes of oral mucosal ulceration and suggests approaches for diagnosis and treatment.
METHODS: Two cases of methotrexate-induced stomatitis in patients receiving low dose methotrexate for rheumatoid arthritis are presented with a review of the current literature. In case 1, mucositis was caused by an unintended methotrexate overdose. In case 2, oral lesions were the result of chronic methotrexate toxicity. The treatment for methotrexate-induced mucositis required hospitalization in case 1, methotrexate discontinuation in both cases and oral folic acid supplementation in case 2.
RESULTS: In both cases, the mucositis healed and no relapse was observed.
CONCLUSION: Mucositis may be an early sign of systemic conditions, and dental providers are often the first doctors involved in the assessment of oral mucosal diseases. Meticulous questioning of the patient’s history and the physical examination is important for elucidating the underlying cause. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
Publication Type Case Reports. Journal Article.
Date Created 20130422
Year of Publication 2013

<3>

Unique Identifier 23165794
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**Title**: Ulcerated nodules on the oral mucosa and fingers: lymphomatoid papulosis, type A.


**Abstract**

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to describe the clinicopathological and immunohistochemical features of 19 cases of oral eosinophilic ulcers and discuss the hypothesis that this entity could represent a spectrum of the CD30(+) lymphoproliferative disorder.

**Material and Methods**: Clinical data concerning gender, age, affected site, and clinical presentation of 19 patients were collected and a broad immunohistochemical panel was carried out. Eosinophil distribution in relation to muscular tissue was evaluated using an Aperio ScanScope CS scanner.

**Results**: The mean age of the patients was 58.6 years, with a male preponderance. A single painful ulcer in the tongue was the most common clinical presentation. There was no predilection of eosinophils for surrounding muscular fibers because this population was equally distributed in areas adjacent to and distant from these structures. The inflammatory infiltrate was mainly formed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD30 expression was not limited to large atypical cells; it also stained small reactive lymphocytes.

**Conclusions**: Considering the clinical, histopathological, and immunohistochemical characteristics, oral eosinophilic ulcers must be considered a self-limiting reactive condition. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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**Title**: Clinicopathological and immunohistochemical analysis of 19 cases of oral eosinophilic ulcers.


**Abstract**

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study was to describe the clinicopathological and immunohistochemical features of 19 cases of oral eosinophilic ulcers and discuss the hypothesis that this entity could represent a spectrum of the CD30(+) lymphoproliferative disorder.

**Material and Methods**: Clinical data concerning gender, age, affected site, and clinical presentation of 19 patients were collected and a broad immunohistochemical panel was carried out. Eosinophil distribution in relation to muscular tissue was evaluated using an Aperio ScanScope CS scanner.

**Results**: The mean age of the patients was 58.6 years, with a male preponderance. A single painful ulcer in the tongue was the most common clinical presentation. There was no predilection of eosinophils for surrounding muscular fibers because this population was equally distributed in areas adjacent to and distant from these structures. The inflammatory infiltrate was mainly formed by cytotoxic T lymphocytes and CD30 expression was not limited to large atypical cells; it also stained small reactive lymphocytes.

**Conclusions**: Considering the clinical, histopathological, and immunohistochemical characteristics, oral eosinophilic ulcers must be considered a self-limiting reactive condition. Copyright 2013 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
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<6>
Unique Identifier
23036796
Status
MEDLINE
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Title
Erythema multiforme major following treatment with infliximab.
Source
Other ID
Source: NLM. NIHMS399770 [Available on 02/01/14]
Source: NLM. PMC3540144 [Available on 02/01/14]
Abstract
BACKGROUND: The growth in the use of anti-tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) agents for treatment of inflammatory conditions has led to increased recognition of the side effects associated with this class of drugs.

CASE DESCRIPTION: We report a case of a patient who developed erythema multiforme (EM) major with characteristic oral and cutaneous lesions following treatment with the anti-TNF-alpha medication infliximab therapy for Crohn's disease (CD).

CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS: To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of infliximab-induced EM secondary to the treatment of CD. It is important for dental clinicians evaluating patients using anti-TNF-alpha agents to be aware of this possible complication. Published by Mosby, Inc.

<8>
Unique Identifier
23375044
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Satheeshkumar PS.  Mohan MP.
Authors Full Name
Satheeshkumar, P S.  Mohan, Minu P.
Title
An empirical mucosal toxicity measuring tool would elucidate the pattern of mucosal ulceration in cytotoxic therapy.
Source
Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY
Publication Type
Letter.
Date Created
20130307
Year of Publication
2013

<7>
Unique Identifier
23347805
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Satheeshkumar PS.  Mohan MP.
Authors Full Name
Satheeshkumar, P S.  Mohan, Minu P.
Title
Oral mucosal involvement in visceral leishmaniasis.
Source
Abstract
Leishmaniasis affects both the visceral and cutaneous tissues in body. Oral Mucosal involvement in leishmaniasis is rare and is often overlooked. We present a case 17 year old boy from the north east region of Bihar who has a history of visceral leishmaniasis one year back, came to the department of oral surgery for treatment of persistent oral ulcers. Oral examination did not give any diagnostic information while systemic examination revealed enlarged spleen and low grade fever. Patient was screened for leishmaniasis by rK39 based immunochromatographic strip test which came to be positive. Biopsy of the ulcer as well as splenic and bone marrow aspirate confirmed the presence of leishmaniasis. Patient was administered Amphotericin B for 20 days following which significant clinical and haematological improvement followed.
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Case Reports.  Journal Article.
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Unique Identifier
23375898
Status
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Title
Necrotizing sialometaplasia in a patient with an eating disorder: palatal ulcer accompanied by dental erosion due to binge-purging.
Source
Local Messages
THIS JOURNAL IS AVAILABLE IN THE BDA LIBRARY
Abstract
This report describes a case of necrotizing sialometaplasia (NS) accompanied by significant dental erosion of the maxillary teeth of the palatal surfaces owing to chronic self-induced vomiting. This observation contributed to the determination of an immediate and appropriate provisional diagnosis of NS in a patient with an eating disorder, which subsequently was confirmed histopathologically as NS. The diagnostic challenges presented by NS associated with eating disorders and its management are discussed. Copyright 2013 American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons. Published by Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.
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<10>
Unique Identifier
23863054
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MEDLINE
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Title
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Date Created
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Unique Identifier
23219957
Status
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Title
Temperature measurement and Hsp47 immunoeexpression in oral ulcers irradiated with defocused high-energy diode laser.

Source

Abstract
Heat shock proteins (HSPs) are conservative protective proteins responsible for protein integrity during transcription in the cell under stress. Hsp47 is one of the most important chaperonins for collagen synthesis and release, and is up-regulated during wound repair. The aim of this study was to verify whether defocused high-energy diode laser (DDL) causes sufficient increase in local temperature to cause Hsp47 up-regulation during repair of oral ulcers. Chemically-induced ulcers in the rat tongue, and non-ulcerated tongue mucosa were irradiated using a high energy diode laser (non-contact - 4mm from surface, 500 mW, 10 Hz for 40s, energy density 80 J/cm(2), fixed ulcer area of 0.25 cm(2)). Afterwards the specimens were submitted to immunohistochemical test for Hsp47. Temperature oscillation during DDL irradiation was also measured using a thermographic camera. Irradiated specimens exhibited transient mild increase in local temperature and significant up-regulation of Hsp47 in the mucosa from the superficial region (p=0.035) to 1.7 mm deep (p=0.049). In the deepest region of the mucosa Hsp47 was up-regulated only in ulcerated specimens mainly at 24h (p=0.049) and 72 h (p=0.029) after ulcer induction. Conclusion: DDL increases local temperature and Hsp47 expression, which may contribute to wound repair by improvement collagen synthesis and release. Copyright 2012 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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Journal Article.

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Title
Oral fluorescein staining in mucous membrane pemphigoid.

Source

Publication Type
Case Reports. Journal Article.

Date Created
20130315

Year of Publication
2013

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23534563

Status
MEDLINE

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Title
Images in clinical medicine. Bulimia nervosa.

Source

Publication Type
Case Reports. Journal Article.

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20130318

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23425188

Status
MEDLINE

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Title
Images in clinical medicine. Lesions in the oral cavity.

Source

Publication Type
Case Reports. Journal Article.

Date Created
20130221

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Unique Identifier
22420719
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MEDLINE
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Title
Biologics in oral medicine: oral Crohn's disease and orofacial granulomatosis.
[Review]
Source
Abstract
Antitumour necrosis factor (TNF-alpha) therapy has a potential to benefit patients with oral lesions of Crohn's disease (CD) and patients with orofacial granulomatosis (OFG). The most appropriate use would appear to be in patients with severe or multisystem features, where other available agents have failed or have been associated with adverse effects. TNF-alpha antagonists (infliximab in particular) have a role in the management of orofacial CD and OFG, but potential adverse effects of TNF-alpha antagonists include acute infusion reactions, infection and increased risk of malignancy. Thus, a full risk-benefit analysis is indicated, with patient selection, use and subsequent monitoring coordinated with gastroenterologists with appropriate training and experience in biological therapies. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.
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20120912
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Authors
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Title
Reduced expression of LIMD1 in ulcerative oral epithelium associated with tobacco and areca nut.
Source
Abstract
PURPOSE: The aim of this study was to cast light on initiating molecular events associated with the development of premalignant oral lesions induced by tobacco and/or areca nut.

METHOD: Immunohistochemical analyses of cell cycle regulatory proteins (LIMD1, RBSP3, p16, RB, phosphorylated RB, p53), EGFR and SH3GL2 (EGFR associated protein) were performed with inflammatory/ ulcerative epithelium and adjacent hyperplastic/mild dysplastic lesions.

RESULTS: No change in expression of the proteins was seen in inflammatory epithelium. Reduced nuclear expression of LIMD1 was evident in ulcerative epithelium. In hyperplastic lesions, reduced expression of RBSP3, p16, SH3GL2 and overexpression of p-RB and EGFR were apparent. Reduced nuclear expression of p53 was observed in mild dysplastic lesions.

CONCLUSION: Our data suggest that inactivation of LIMD1 in ulcerative epithelium might predispose the tissues to alterations of other cell cycle regulatory and EGFR signaling proteins needed for the development of premalignant oral lesions.
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Journal Article. Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.
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Title
Histoplasmosis presenting with ulcers on the soft palate.
Source
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