

Oral and Maxillofacial Diseases

Fourth Edition

An illustrated guide to the diagnosis and management of diseases of the oral mucosa, gingivae, teeth, salivary glands, jaw bones and joints



Edited by

Crispian Scully, Stephen R Flint, Jose V Bagan,
Stephen R Porter and Khursheed F Moos

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Fourth Edition

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CONTENTS

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION	IX		
1 MAXILLOFACIAL COMPLICATIONS IN SYSTEMIC CONDITIONS	1		
1.1 CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE	3	1.4 HAEMATOLOGICAL DISEASE	24
Angina pectoris	3	Agranulocytosis	24
Angiomas	3	Aplastic anaemia	24
Anticoagulants	3	Bleeding tendencies	24
Congenital heart disease	3	Fanconi anaemia	24
Drugs	3	Haematinic deficiency	24
Giant cell arteritis	4	Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation	24
Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT)	4	Haemoglobinopathies	26
Hypertension	4	Haemolytic disease of newborn	26
Polyarteritis nodosa	4	Haemophilia	27
Transplantation	5	Hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES)	27
Wegener granulomatosis	5	Hypoplasminogenaemia	27
Williams syndrome	5	Leukaemias	27
Further reading	6	Leukocyte defects	29
		Lymphomas	29
1.2 ENDOCRINOLOGICAL AND METABOLIC CONDITIONS	7	Multiple myeloma	32
Addison disease	7	Plasmacytosis	33
Congenital hypoparathyroidism	7	Plummer–Vinson syndrome	33
Congenital hypothyroidism	7	Polycythaemia	35
Cushing syndrome	7	Thrombocytopenia	35
Diabetes insipidus	7	Von Willebrand disease	36
Diabetes mellitus	7	Further reading	36
Gigantism/acromegaly	8		
Hyperparathyroidism	8	1.5 HEPATOLOGICAL DISEASE	38
Hyperthyroidism	10	Cirrhosis	38
Hypothyroidism	10	Hepatitis	39
Multiple endocrine neoplasia (adenoma) (MEN or MEA) syndromes	10	Jaundice	40
Pituitary dwarfism	11	Primary biliary cirrhosis	40
Precocious puberty	11	Transplantation	40
Pregnancy	11	Further reading	40
Preterm children	12		
Metabolic disorders	14	1.6 IATROGENIC CONDITIONS	41
Further reading	14	Haematopoietic stem cell transplantation	41
		Graft-versus-host disease	41
1.3 GASTROINTESTINAL AND PANCREATIC DISORDERS	16	Organ transplantation	41
Chronic pancreatitis	16	Pharmacotherapy	46
Coeliac disease	16	Chemotherapy	46
Crohn disease	16	Immunosuppressive agents	46
Cystic fibrosis	16	Tetracyclines	46
Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)	16	Other drugs	46
Gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)	18	Osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ; osteochemonecrosis)	47
Malabsorption	18	Radiotherapy	52
Neoplasms	18	Osteoradionecrosis	56
Pernicious anaemia	19	Surgery	56
Peutz–Jegher syndrome	19	Dry socket (alveolar osteitis)	56
Short bowel syndrome	22	Oroantral fistula	59
Ulcerative colitis	22	Oronasal fistula	59
Further reading	23	Dental materials	60
		Further reading	60
		1.7 IMMUNODEFICIENCIES	62
		Acatalsia	62
		Ataxia telangiectasia	62
		Chronic mucocutaneous candidosis	62
		Autoimmune polyendocrinopathy–candidosis–ectodermal dystrophy	62
		Common variable immunodeficiency	62

Di George syndrome	62	Munchausen syndrome	97
Hereditary angioedema	62	Obsessive compulsive disorder	98
Human immunodeficiency virus disease and acquired immune deficiency syndrome	64	Schizophrenia	98
Hyper-IgM syndromes	73	Substance abuse	98
Leukocyte defects	73	Further reading	99
Myeloperoxidase deficiency	73	1.10 MUCOSAL, CUTANEOUS AND MUCOCUTANEOUS DISEASE	100
Neutropenias	74	Acanthosis nigricans	100
Papillon-Lefevre syndrome	74	Allergies	100
Selective IgA deficiency	74	Behçet syndrome (BS)	100
Severe combined immunodeficiency	74	Darier disease	101
Sex-linked agammaglobulinaemia	74	Dermititis herpetiformis	102
T-cell immune defects	74	Dermatomyositis	102
Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome	75	Dyskeratosis congenita	102
Further reading	75	Ectodermal dysplasia	103
1.8 INFECTIONS	76	Eosinophilic ulcer (EU)	103
Aspergillosis	76	Epidermolysis bullosa	103
Blastomycosis	76	Erythema multiforme	104
Candidosis	76	Gorlin syndrome	109
Cat scratch disease	76	Lichen sclerosis	111
Coxsackie and echo	76	Lichen planus (LP)	111
Cytomegalovirus (CMV)	76	Linear IgA disease (LAD)	121
Epstein-Barr Virus (EBV)	76	Pachyonychia congenita	121
Gonorrhoea	78	Pemphigoid	121
Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV)	78	Pemphigus	124
Herpes varicella zoster	83	Psoriasis	129
Histoplasmosis	86	White sponge naevus	129
HIV	86	Further reading	131
Human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6)	87	1.11 NEOPLASTIC DISEASE	133
Human papillomavirus (HPV)	87	Bone neoplasms	133
Impetigo	87	Langerhans histiocytosis	133
Kaposi Sarcoma Herpesvirus (KSHV)	87	Leukaemia	133
Kawasaki disease	88	Lipoma	133
Leishmaniasis	88	Lymphoma	133
Leprosy	88	Melanoma	133
Lyme disease	89	Metastases	133
Measles	89	Myxoma	133
Mucormycosis	90	Neuroblastoma	133
Mumps	90	Neurofibroma	133
Paracoccidioidomycosis	90	Neuroma	133
Rubella	91	Odontogenic neoplasms	135
Syphilis	91	Oral carcinoma	135
Toxoplasmosis	91	Osteoma	135
Tuberculosis	91	Paraneoplastic syndromes	136
Further reading	93	Salivary neoplasms	136
1.9 MENTAL DISEASE	94	Sarcomas	139
Anorexia nervosa	94	Further reading	140
Anxiety states	94	1.12 NEPHROLOGICAL DISEASE	142
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorders	94	Chronic renal failure	142
Autism	96	Nephrotic syndrome	142
Bulimia	96	Oculocerebrorenal syndrome	142
Depression	96	Renal rickets	142
Down syndrome	97	Renal transplantation	142
Learning impairment	97	Further reading	143

1.13 NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE	145		
Abducens (sixth cranial) nerve palsy	145	Reactive arthritis	163
Alzheimer disease	145	Rheumatoid arthritis	163
Bulbar palsy	145	Scleroderma	164
Cerebral palsy (CP)	145	Sjögren syndrome	165
Cerebrovascular accident	145	Further reading	175
Choreoathetosis	147		
Cranial neuropathies	147	2 COMMON AND IMPORTANT	
Down syndrome	147	DISORDERS AFFECTING	
Encephalopathies	147	MAXILLOFACIAL REGION:	
Epilepsy	148	DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS BY SITE	177
Facial palsy	149	Diagnosis	177
Horner syndrome	149	Investigations	177
Hypoglossal nerve palsy	149		
Multiple sclerosis	149	2.1 LIPS	179
Neck–tongue syndrome	149	Aesthetic conditions	179
Neurofibromatosis (NF)	150	Blisters	186
Neurosyphilis	150	Pigmented, red, purple or blue lesions	189
Oculomotor nerve palsy	151	Soreness, ulceration and pain	193
Parkinson disease	151	Swellings and lumps	202
Sturge–Weber syndrome	151	White lesions	204
Trigeminal neuralgia	151	Further reading	208
Trigeminal sensory loss	151		
Trochlear nerve palsy	152	2.2 ORAL MUCOSA	210
Tuberous sclerosis	152	Aesthetic conditions	210
Further reading	153	Blisters	210
		Pigmented, red, purple or blue lesions	210
1.14 RESPIRATORY DISEASE	155	Soreness, ulceration and pain	215
Antral carcinoma	155	Swellings and lumps	222
Asthma	155	White lesions	226
Cystic fibrosis (CF)	155	Further reading	236
Lung cancer	155		
Sarcoidosis	155	2.3 TONGUE	239
Sinusitis	155	Aesthetic conditions	239
Tonsillitis	157	Congenital conditions	239
Transplantation	158	Pigmented, red, purple or blue lesions	243
Tuberculosis	158	Soreness, ulceration and pain	247
Wegener granulomatosis	159	Swellings and lumps	250
Further reading	159	White lesions	256
		Further reading	260
1.15 RHEUMATOLOGICAL AND		2.4 PALATE AND FAUCES	262
MUSCULOSKELETAL DISEASE	160	Aesthetics	262
Cherubism	160	Blisters	262
Cleidocranial dysostosis	160	Red, purple or blue lesions	262
Craniofacial dysostosis	160	Soreness, ulceration and pain	268
Connective tissue diseases	160	Swellings and lumps	271
Ehlers–Danlos syndrome	160	White lesions	272
Ellis–van Creveld syndrome	160	Further reading	278
Fibrous dysplasia	160		
Lupus erythematosus	160	2.5 GINGIVAE AND PERIODONTAL	
Mandibulofacial dysostosis	160	TISSUES	279
Myasthenia gravis	160	Aesthetic conditions	279
Mixed connective tissue disease	160	Bleeding	279
Osteogenesis imperfecta	160	Blisters	281
Osteopetrosis	160	Gingival attachment loss	281
Paget disease of bone	161	Pigmented, red, purple or blue lesions	283

Soreness, ulceration and pain	287		
Swellings and lumps	289		
White lesions	293		
Further reading	297		
2.6 NECK	300		
Skin and fascia	300		
Lymph nodes	300		
Lymph node swelling	302		
Other lesions in the neck	306		
Further reading	307		
2.7 SALIVARY GLANDS	308		
History related to salivary problems	308		
Diagnosis	308		
Investigations	308		
Drooling	309		
Dry mouth	309		
Sjögren syndrome	311		
Swellings and lumps	311		
Sarcoidosis	315		
Sialosis (sialadenosis)	322		
Sjögren syndrome	323		
Further reading	323		
2.8 JAWS	324		
History related to jaw problems	324		
Diagnosis	324		
Jaw anatomical and morphological defects and non-odontogenic cystic lesions	325		
Jaw pain	326		
Jaw swellings	329		
Further reading	342		
2.9 TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS	344		
Mandibular pain-dysfunction syndrome [temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction syndrome]	344		
Temporomandibular ankylosis	345		
Temporomandibular joint subluxation	345		
Further reading	346		
2.10 TEETH			347
History related to dental problems			347
Dental examination			347
Diagnosis			348
Aesthetics			348
Early tooth loss			356
Eruption disorders			356
Tooth number variations			359
Tooth size, shape and structural anomalies			361
Tooth surface loss			367
Further reading			372
2.11 MAXILLOFACIAL NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND PAIN			374
History related to pain and neurological problems			374
General features			374
Sensory system			374
Motor system			374
Cranial nerve examination			375
Diagnosis			376
Investigations			376
Involuntary movements			377
Pain			379
Paralysis in the maxillofacial region			382
Sensory loss in the maxillofacial region			385
Further reading			389
3 DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES AND MANAGEMENT			391
3.1 Differential diagnoses by symptoms or signs			393
3.2 Differential diagnoses by site			405
3.3 Guide to the diagnosis and management of orofacial diseases			412
3.4 Guide to drugs used in the management of orofacial diseases			428
3.5 Guide to the orofacial adverse effects of drug treatment			443
INDEX			451

PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

This atlas of oral and maxillofacial pathology differs from other atlases by the inclusion of clinical detail on diseases of the oral mucosa, gingivae, teeth, salivary glands, jaw bones and joints, and of a wide range of the more obvious extraoral manifestations. It is intended primarily as a pictorial diagnostic aid, both for dental healthcare professionals, surgeons and physicians, with text that provides a concise synopsis of stomatology.

The previous editions over the past 20 years have been extremely successful and the Atlas has become increasingly popular because of the very wide coverage of oral and maxillofacial diseases and the depth of information contained. Versions have also been published in French, German and Portuguese.

This fourth edition welcomes a new author and provides one of the most comprehensively illustrated coverage of oral and maxillofacial diseases of which we are aware worldwide. The Atlas had also, however, become rather large and heavy and, therefore, it has been revised, updated and re-organized, and some new conditions included. It has been further improved to include better examples of many conditions, particularly additional examples of the more common orofacial conditions or where clinical diagnosis can be difficult because of varied presentations.

A major challenge with all books is how best to persuade publishers to afford enough pages without an excessively high price, and how best to organize and present the material. Our first edition presented conditions according to the International Classification of Diseases but this is incomplete and not always helpful in clinical diagnosis. We have here attempted to highlight the more common and/or important conditions by including more text and/or illustrations of these.

Chapter 1 summarizes the systemic disorders seen mainly in hospital practice, with some detail about the more important conditions but only a less detailed outline of the less common or less relevant disorders: further background can be found in *Medical Problems in Dentistry* (Scully C), Elsevier, London, 2010. Clearly, systemic factors may also influence conditions discussed in other chapters.

Chapters 2–11 cover the conditions which are more common and/or important in day-to-day primary care practice, and largely of local aetiology. Much more detail on aetiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis and management of these conditions has been included. One

can always argue as to which disease is best placed in which particular section but we trust readers will find the condition in which they are interested, somewhere.

The specific section on diagnosis and management has also been updated and continues to be presented in the clear and easy-to-use format and covers differential diagnoses by symptoms, signs and site, investigations and management of the various conditions covered in the book, the drugs used in the management of oral diseases and the oral and perioral adverse effects of drug treatment. The further reading has been fully updated.

We are grateful to our colleagues who have kindly provided some illustrations; particular thanks in addition to those acknowledged in the previous editions are to Antonio Azul (Lisbon), Doro Eisen (Cincinnati), Catherine Flaitz (Houston), Florencio Monje Gil (Valencia), Rodney Grahame (London), Navdeep Kumar (London), Jane Luker (Bristol), Nick Rogers (Rochester), Richard Welbury (Glasgow) and Donald Winstock (London); to the publishers and our co-authors of *Dermatology of the Lips* (Scully C, Bagan JV, Eisen D, Porter S, Rogers RS) Isis Medical Media, Oxford, 2000; *A Colour Atlas of Orofacial Health and Disease in Children and Adolescents* (Scully C, Welbury R, Flaitz C, Almeida ODP) Martin Dunitz, London, 2001; *Orofacial Disease; an Update for the Dental Team* (Scully C, Porter SR), Elsevier Harcourt, London & Edinburgh, 2002; *Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine* (Scully C) Elsevier, London and Edinburgh, 2007; *Oral and Maxillofacial Medicine and Pathology* (Scully C, Almeida ODP, Bagan JS, Diz Dios P, Mosqueda A), Blackwell, Oxford, 2010; *The oral cavity and lips* (Scully C, Hegarty A) In *Rook's Textbook of Dermatology*. 8th edition. Eds: Burns DA, Breathnach SM, Cox N, Griffiths C, Blackwell Science, Oxford, 2010, and to the publishers of *British Dental Journal*, *British Journal of Dermatology*, *International Journal of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery*, *Journal of Oral Pathology and Medicine*, *Medicina Oral*, *Oral Diseases*, *Oral Oncology* and *Oral Surgery*, *Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology*.

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1 MAXILLOFACIAL COMPLICATIONS IN SYSTEMIC CONDITIONS

A range of systemic conditions, treatments and complications can present with maxillofacial manifestations. Some of the more common or important conditions are summarised

here, in alphabetic order, with their main maxillofacial manifestations. Others which also have maxillofacial manifestations are discussed elsewhere in the text.

1.1

CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

- angina pectoris
- angiomas
- anticoagulants
- congenital heart disease
- drugs
- giant cell arteritis

- hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT)
- hypertension
- polyarteritis nodosa
- transplantation
- Wegener granulomatosis
- Williams syndrome

ANGINA PECTORIS

Angina pectoris—pain related to cardiac ischaemia—may be referred to the jaw rarely, mainly to the mandible. Ulcers may result from use of nicorandil (chapter 1.6). Patients with angina or acute coronary syndrome appear more likely to have a positive interleukin-1 polymorphism and severe periodontitis.

ANGIOMAS

Angiomas (haemangiomas) may be hamartomas or acquired. Most are small but some haemangiomas are large and may result in enlargement of soft tissues and underlying bone (Klippel–Trenaunay or angio-osteohypertrophy syndrome), while others may be part of more widespread disease such as the von Hippel–Lindau syndrome (involving retina, cerebellum, spinal cord, kidneys, pancreas, liver but rarely the mouth), the Dandy–Walker syndrome (associated with posterior fossa brain abnormalities), Maffucci syndrome (multiple enchondromas) or Sturge–Weber syndrome. Haemangiomas may be extensive in Sturge–Weber syndrome (Figs 1.1.1 and 1.1.2) (encephalofacial angiomatosis)—a genetic condition in which a haemangioma affects the upper face and usually extends through the facial skeleton into the brain occipital lobe, producing epilepsy and often glaucoma, hemiplegia and learning impairment and neuralgia. Radiography shows calcification intracranially in the haemangioma. The haemangioma may extend intraorally and be associated with hypertrophy of the affected jaw, macrodontia and

accelerated tooth eruption. Since the patients are often treated with phenytoin there is frequently also drug-related gingival enlargement.

Treatment for haemangiomas can include injection of sclerosants, or surgery (scalpel, laser, cryosurgery, photocoagulation or plasma knife).

ANTICOAGULANTS

Anticoagulants cause a bleeding tendency which may manifest with gingival bleeding or oral bruises.

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

Congenital heart disease may result in central cyanosis—seen especially in the lips, tongue and other mucosae which appear purple: the teeth appear milky white in contrast (Figs 1.1.3 and 1.1.4). Tetralogy of Fallot, one of the more common of the cyanotic congenital heart diseases, consists of ventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, right ventricular hypertrophy and an aorta that overrides both ventricles. Children with congenital heart disease in some studies have tended to have significantly more caries and an increased prevalence of fissured and geographic tongue.

DRUGS

Drugs such as cardioactive or antihypertensive agents can produce gingival swelling, dry mouth, ulcers, lichenoid and other lesions (see chapter 1.6). Calcium-channel blockers, particularly nifedipine, may lead to gingival swelling (Fig. 1.1.5) (chapter 1.6) and dry mouth. Nicorandil may cause oral (chapter 1.6) as well as anal, gastrointestinal and perioral ulceration. Beta-blockers may cause lichenoid lesions or dry mouth (chapter 1.6). Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors may cause



Figure 1.1.1 Sturge–Weber syndrome showing facial angioma.



Figure 1.1.2 Sturge–Weber syndrome radiograph showing intracerebral angioma.



Figure 1.1.3 Central cyanosis in Down syndrome showing purple gingivae and lips.



Figure 1.1.4 Central cyanosis in congenital heart disease showing teeth appearing white against the purple gingivae.



Figure 1.1.5 Nifedipine a common cause of drug-induced gingival swelling showing interstitial swellings.



Figure 1.1.6 Giant cell arteritis—a rare cause of lip or tongue ischaemic necrosis.

angioedema, or a burning sensation (chapter 1.6). Orolingual angioedema may be a complication of thrombolytics used in stroke victims.

GIANT CELL ARTERITIS

Giant cell arteritis (granulomatous, cranial or temporal arteritis)—a systemic vasculitis—may present with pain, usually over the temple, and can cause retinal artery spasm and blindness, or stroke. Rarely, there can be tongue or lip pain or ‘jaw claudication’, or ischaemic necrosis of tongue or lip (Fig. 1.1.6). Giant cell arteritis is sometimes associated with polymyalgia rheumatica and is a medical emergency; corticosteroids are indicated to avoid the retinal damage.

HEREDITARY HAEMORRHAGIC TELANGIECTASIA (HHT)

HHT (Osler-Rendu-Weber syndrome)—an autosomal dominant genetic disorder caused by disruption in the transforming growth factor (TGF) signalling pathway, by mutations in endoglin gene (HHT1) and activin A receptor type II-like 1 gene (HHT2)—results in blood vessel abnormalities with deficient capillaries. Telangiectases and arteriovenous malformations are found primarily in the nose, skin of the face, hands and mouth and stomach, and also in the respiratory tract, intestines, kidneys, liver and brain. The telangiectatic lesions may bleed profusely (Figs 1.1.7 and 1.1.8) and laser or cryosurgery may be indicated.

HYPERTENSION

Hypertension—various antihypertensive drugs can cause oral complaints, especially dry mouth (chapter 1.6).

POLYARTERITIS NODOSA

Polyarteritis nodosa—a vasculitis affecting medium-sized arteries, possibly related to a reaction to hepatitis B virus, manifests with ischaemic damage mainly to skin, heart, kidneys and nervous system. Mouth ulcers may be seen (Fig. 1.1.9).



Figure 1.1.7 Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia showing multiple telangiectases.



Figure 1.1.8 Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia showing cutaneous telangiectases.



Figure 1.1.9 Polyarteritis nodosa—causing lingual ulceration.

TRANSPLANTATION

Transplantation necessitates that the patient is T-cell immunosuppressed to prevent graft rejection (chapters 1.6 and 1.7). Oral complications are mainly those related to the immunosuppression needed to prevent graft rejection, and may include infections and neoplasms. Infections such as candidosis, herpes simplex virus-related ulceration and hairy leukoplakia may be seen. An increased susceptibility to lip cancer after transplantation is related to exposure to immunosuppressive agents and UV light. Post-transplantation patients are also prone to graft-versus-host disease (GVH), lymphoproliferative diseases, Kaposi sarcoma and some carcinomas (chapter 1.6). Drugs used after cardiac transplantation may also produce other maxillofacial adverse side-effects; the most common is gingival swelling caused by ciclosporin or nifedipine (chapter 1.6).



Figure 1.1.10 Wegener granulomatosis showing almost pathognomonic strawberry appearance of gingivae.

WEGENER GRANULOMATOSIS

Wegener granulomatosis—a rare vasculitis characterized by necrotizing granulomatous inflammation of small- and medium-sized blood vessels, with antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies directed at neutrophil proteinase 3—mainly affects the respiratory tract and kidneys. Symptoms include antral pain, discoloured or bloody nasal discharge and, occasionally, nasal or oral ulcers or palatal perforation, lingual infarction or sialadenitis. Characteristic, and almost pathognomonic, is the 'strawberry' appearing gingival swelling sometimes seen (Fig. 1.1.10).

Microscopic polyangiitis, a systemic necrotising vasculitis that clinically and histologically affects small-sized vessels but without granulomas, may present similarly.

WILLIAMS SYNDROME

Williams syndrome—a rare congenital disorder involving the cardiovascular system, connective tissue and central nervous system presents

characteristic facial features with full prominent cheeks, wide mouth, long philtrum, small nose with depressed nasal bridge, heavy orbital ridges and medial eyebrow flare. The bony chin is deficient and the mandibular plane angle is high. Microdontia is common and nearly one half have agenesis of one or more permanent teeth. Incisors tend to be tapered or screwdriver-shaped. Molars are often taurodont.

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1.2 ENDOCRINOLOGICAL AND METABOLIC CONDITIONS

- Addison disease
- congenital hypoparathyroidism
- congenital hypothyroidism
- Cushing syndrome
- diabetes insipidus
- diabetes mellitus
- gigantism/acromegaly
- hyperparathyroidism
- hyperthyroidism
- hypothyroidism
- multiple endocrine neoplasia (adenoma) (MEN or MEA) syndromes
- pituitary dwarfism
- precocious puberty
- pregnancy
- preterm children
- metabolic disorders

ADDISON DISEASE

Addison disease—hypoadrenocorticism—is associated with lowered plasma cortisol levels which cause feedback increased pituitary secretion of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) and precursor hormones with melanocyte stimulating hormone-like activity, causing mucocutaneous hyperpigmentation. Similar hyperpigmentation is also seen in Nelson syndrome (increased ACTH production after bilateral adrenalectomy).

Classically hypoadrenocorticism is of autoimmune aetiology, but the same features may be caused by adrenal neoplasms or, rarely, infections such as tuberculosis, cytomegalovirus or histoplasmosis. There are occasional associations of Addison disease with other diseases, particularly autoimmune diseases, such as the probable TASS syndrome of thyroiditis, Addison disease, Sjögren syndrome and sarcoidosis.

Clinical features

Maxillofacial hyperpigmentation of a brown, grey or black colour, especially at sites of trauma such as the buccal mucosae or tongue, is typical (Figs 1.2.1 and 1.2.2), although most patients with oral hyperpigmentation prove to have causes other than Addison disease.

Generalised skin hyperpigmentation is also seen with particular pigmentation in the sun-exposed or traumatised sites, the areolae and the genitalia.

The patient with hypoadrenocorticism may also complain of weakness, anorexia and weight loss.

Diagnosis

Lowered blood pressure, reduced serum cortisol and sodium, raised serum potassium, reduced 24-hour urinary cortisol levels and impaired Synacthen (synthetic ACTH) test are confirmatory. Raised serum levels of adrenocorticotropin and renin confirm the diagnosis.

Management

Replacement hormone therapy and treatment of the underlying cause.

CONGENITAL HYPOPARATHYROIDISM

Congenital hypoparathyroidism—due to a rare chromosome 1 genetic defect—may cause seizures, retarded growth and mental development and unusual facies, and may manifest with dental hypoplasia and delayed tooth eruption and, if there is an associated immune defect, chronic candidosis (Figs 1.2.3 and 1.2.4). Autoimmune polyendocrinopathy-candidosis-ectodermal dystrophy and Shprintzen (velocardiofacial) syndrome are discussed in chapter 1.7.

CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

Congenital hypothyroidism, due to thyroid deficiency at birth (sometimes because of dietary iodine deficiency), may cause retarded growth and mental development and unusual facies, and can present with macroglossia and delayed tooth eruption (Fig. 1.2.5) or salivary agenesis.

CUSHING SYNDROME

Cushing syndrome—hypercortisolism, from excess exogenous corticosteroids—or Cushing disease (hypercortisolism arising from an ACTH-producing pituitary adenoma), can cause facial swelling, hirsutism and erythema (Fig. 1.2.6).

DIABETES INSIPIDUS

Diabetes insipidus—a condition caused by lack of antidiuretic hormone, or resistance to it—is characterized by excessive thirst, excretion of large amounts of severely diluted urine and dry mouth. It may arise rarely from head injury, lithium treatment, Langerhans histiocytosis or neurological involvement in Behçet disease.

DIABETES MELLITUS

Diabetes mellitus—caused by lack of insulin, or resistance to it—is characterized by excessive thirst, excretion of large amounts of severely diluted urine, dry mouth, liability to arteriosclerosis and an immune defect. It can present with periodontal disease (Figs 1.2.7 and 1.2.8), xerostomia (Fig. 1.2.8), candidosis, sialosis, burning mouth sensation or lichen planus. Oral changes may be seen mainly in severe insulin-dependent diabetics. Diabetes is characterised by hyperglycaemia and microvascular changes and phagocyte defects.

Parodontal abscesses, infections and rapid periodontal breakdown are the most obvious maxillofacial features. Dry mouth may be caused by dehydration. Other oral lesions may include candidosis such as angular stomatitis or median rhomboid glossitis, burning sensation of the tongue and other oral mucosal surfaces, and lichenoid lesions induced by hypoglycaemic drugs. Autonomic neuropathy may cause sialosis, or gustatory sweating and, with dehydration, contributes to xerostomia. Hyperglycaemic ketoacidosis may cause halitosis. The incidence of birth defects in newborns of women with diabetes including deformities of the face and palate is approximately three to five times higher than among nondiabetics.

Rare complications include rhinocerebral mucormycosis (zygomycosis; see chapter 1.8), squamous carcinoma, diabetic angiopathy presenting

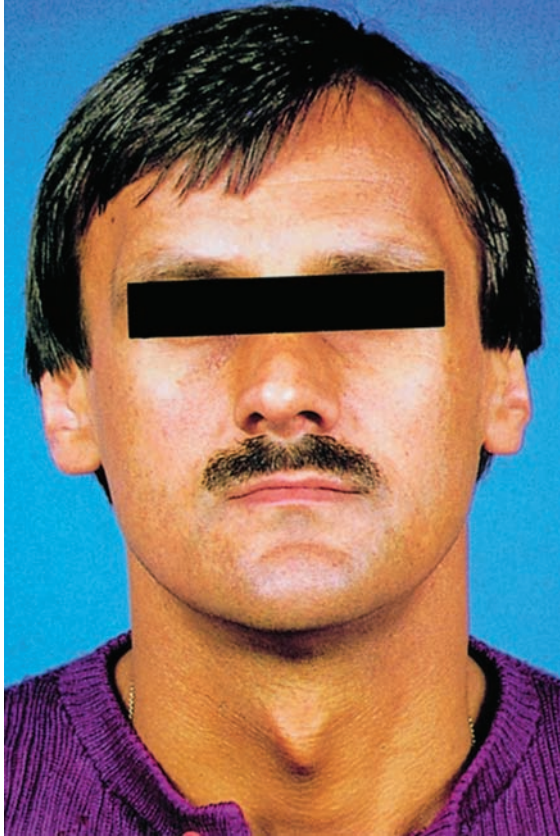


Figure 1.2.1 Hypoadrenocorticism showing cutaneous hyperpigmentation.



Figure 1.2.2 Hypoadrenocorticism showing oral hyperpigmentation.



Figure 1.2.4 Hypoparathyroidism showing shortened metacarpal bones.



Figure 1.2.3 Hypoparathyroidism showing hypoplastic teeth.

with palatal petechiae and acanthosis nigricans. Mononeuritis multiplex may cause facial palsy.

GIGANTISM/ACROMEGALY

Gigantism/acromegaly—caused by excessive growth hormone, from a pituitary adenoma—lead to excessive weight and height, plus pressure effects from the tumour such as headache and visual defects. Gigantism can also manifest with spaced teeth, mandibular prognathism, macroglossia and megadontia (Fig. 1.2.9).

HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

Hyperparathyroidism—overactivity of the parathyroid glands resulting in excess production of parathyroid hormone—disturbs calcium and bone homeostasis. This primary type causes skeletal lesions in virtually



Figure 1.2.5 Hypothyroidism—facies of congenital hypothyroidism.



Figure 1.2.6 Cushingoid facies (moon face).



Figure 1.2.7 Diabetes mellitus showing periodontitis and abscesses.



Figure 1.2.8 Diabetes showing dry mouth and angular stomatitis.

all patients, microscopically indistinguishable from the central giant cell granuloma of bone (brown tumours).

Clinical features

Skeletal changes in primary hyperparathyroidism typically include generalised rarefaction, and sometimes lytic lesions (osteitis

fibrosa cystica), but an almost pathognomonic oral change is the loss of the lamina dura (Figs 1.2.10–1.2.12). The characteristic radiographic sign of the condition is subperiosteal bone resorption, and ‘tufting’ of terminal phalanges. Skull and jaw involvement are late complications.

Giant-cell granulomas are not always associated with hyperparathyroidism.



Figure 1.2.9 Gigantism showing large hands and mandible.



Figure 1.2.10 Hyperparathyroidism—loss of lamina dura.



Figure 1.2.11 Hyperparathyroidism—skull osseous lesions in late disease.



Figure 1.2.12 Hyperparathyroidism—tufting of terminal phalanges.

Diagnosis

Imaging may confirm the above bone changes. Serology will reveal raised calcium, reduced phosphate and increased alkaline phosphatase levels.

Management

Parathyroidectomy.

HYPERTHYROIDISM

Hyperthyroidism—excessive production of thyroid hormones—has no specific maxillofacial manifestations. Radioiodine therapy of hyperthyroidism occasionally produces hyposalivation. Some anti-thyroid drugs (e.g. carbimazole) may produce neutropenia with resultant oral ulceration. Thyroiditis may manifest with xerostomia.

HYPOTHYROIDISM

Hypothyroidism may follow radioiodine therapy of hyperthyroidism, or treatment of laryngeal neoplasms, or removal of a lingual thyroid in the absence of normal thyroid tissue. Hypothyroidism may underlie a few cases of orofacial pain, burning mouth syndrome or periodontitis. Thyroiditis may manifest with xerostomia.

MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASIA (ADENOMA) (MEN OR MEA) SYNDROMES

MEN or MEA—rare autosomal dominant conditions of multiple endocrine glands—feature tumours which can be benign or malignant (Table 1.2.1). MEN 2B can cause oral mucosal neuromas (Figs 1.2.13 and 1.2.14).

TABLE 1.2.1 MULTIPLE ENDOCRINE NEOPLASIA (MEN) SYNDROMES

Gene	1	2A (Werner syndrome)	2B (Sipple syndrome)	FMTC
	MEN1	RET	RET	RET
Mucosal neuromas	-	-	+	-
Medullary thyroid carcinoma	-	+	+	+
Parathyroid hyperplasia	+	+	-	-
Phaeochromocytoma	-	+	±	-
Pituitary adenoma; pancreatic tumours	+	-	-	-

Abbreviations: FMTC, familial medullary thyroid carcinoma; RET, rearrangement during transfection.



Figure 1.2.13 Multiple endocrine adenoma syndrome—mucosal neuromas.



Figure 1.2.14 Multiple endocrine adenoma syndrome—mucosal neuromas.



Figure 1.2.16 Pregnancy gingivitis.



Figure 1.2.15 Pregnancy—chloasma.

PITUITARY DWARFISM

Pituitary dwarfism—due to hypopituitarism—though rare, can present with microdontia and delayed tooth eruption.

PRECOCIOUS PUBERTY

Precocious puberty—the onset of puberty before the age of seven to eight years—can have several causes including exposure to bisphenol A (*bis*-glycidyl methacrylate; found in some dental resins), and can cause accelerated tooth eruption (and in McCune-Albright syndrome, it is associated with fibrous dysplasia).

PREGNANCY

Pregnancy, mainly after second month, may result in exacerbation of chronic gingivitis ('pregnancy gingivitis'). Pyogenic granulomas are also fairly common in pregnancy at the site of a particularly dense plaque accumulation and are then termed pregnancy epulides (Figs 1.2.15–1.2.17).

Clinical features

Pregnancy gingivitis

A highly vascular marginal gingivitis appears at the second month of pregnancy, reaches a maximum intensity by the eighth month and then regresses.

Pregnancy epulis

This is a soft, red or occasionally firm, swelling of a dental papilla, usually found anteriorly. It may be asymptomatic unless traumatised by biting or toothbrushing.

Diagnosis

- Biopsy sometimes.
- Pregnancy test occasionally.
- Differentiate
 - Pregnancy gingivitis: from Wegener granulomatosis (rarely; see chapter 1.1).
 - Pregnancy epulis: from other epulides.

Management

- Pregnancy gingivitis: improve the oral hygiene.
- Pregnancy epulis: improve the oral hygiene.
 - If asymptomatic, leave alone—may regress spontaneously after parturition.
 - If symptomatic, excision biopsy.



Figure 1.2.17 Pregnancy epulis (pyogenic granuloma) and gingivitis.

PRETERM CHILDREN

Preterm children may have enamel defects and/or palatal grooving, a higher number of malocclusion traits, more malocclusion traits per individual, a greater orthodontic treatment need and altered craniofacial morphology. The anterior cranial base tends to be significantly shorter with a less convex skeletal profile and significantly shorter maxillary length. The lower incisors are significantly more retroclined and retruded. There is a relation postulated between periodontitis and preterm births.

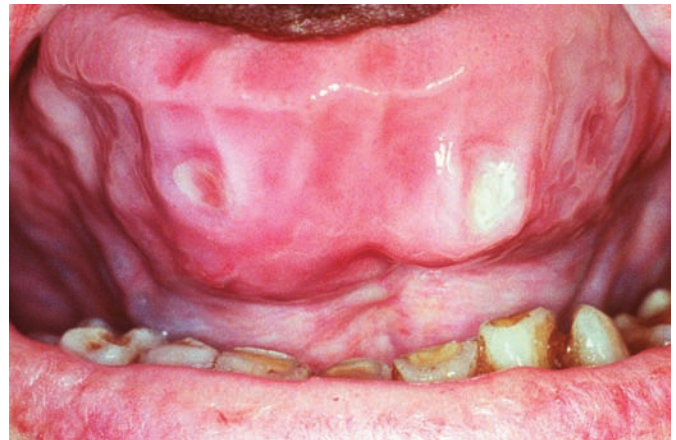


Figure 1.2.18 Amyloid disease, causing macroglossia, resulting in impressions of the teeth and ulceration.

TABLE 1.2.2 MAXILLOFACIAL MANIFESTATIONS IN METABOLIC DISORDERS

Disorder	Manifestations
Alcaptonuria	Tooth discolouration
Amyloidosis	Amyloid deposits in mouth or salivary glands, enlarged tongue, purpura (Fig. 1.2.18), possible obstructive sleep apnoea
Autoinflammatory syndromes	Aphthous-like ulcers
Congenital hyperuricaemia (Lesch–Nyhan syndrome)	Self-mutilation (Fig. 1.2.19)
Erythropoietic porphyria	Reddish teeth, bullae/erosions, dental hypoplasia
Haemochromatosis	Salivary swelling, dry mouth, hyperpigmentation. Labial salivary gland biopsy may assist diagnosis
Hypophosphataemia	Dental hypoplasia, large pulp chambers (Fig. 1.2.20)
Hypophosphatasia	Loosening and loss of teeth (hypoplastic cementum)
Lipoid proteinosis	Mucosal lumps, gingival swelling (Figs 1.2.21 and 1.2.22), salivary swelling
Mucopolysaccharidoses	Spaced teeth, delayed tooth eruption, temporomandibular joint anomalies, enamel defects (Figs 1.2.23–1.2.25)
Niemann–Pick disease	Delayed tooth eruption, loosening of teeth, mucosal hyperpigmentation
Rickets (vitamin D dependent)	Dental hypoplasia, large pulp chambers
Trimethylaminuria	Halitosis
Vitamin B12 or folic acid deficiency	Ulcers, glossitis, angular cheilitis, burning mouth (Fig. 1.2.26)
Vitamin C deficiency (scurvy)	Gingival swelling, purpura, ulcers (Figs 1.2.27 and 1.2.28)



Figure 1.2.19 Lesch-Nyhan syndrome with consequent self-mutilation.



Figure 1.2.20 Hypophosphatasia—large pulp chambers and early loss of deciduous teeth.



Figure 1.2.21 Lipoid proteinosis showing everted fissured lips.



Figure 1.2.22 Lipoid proteinosis—gingival swelling and malocclusion.

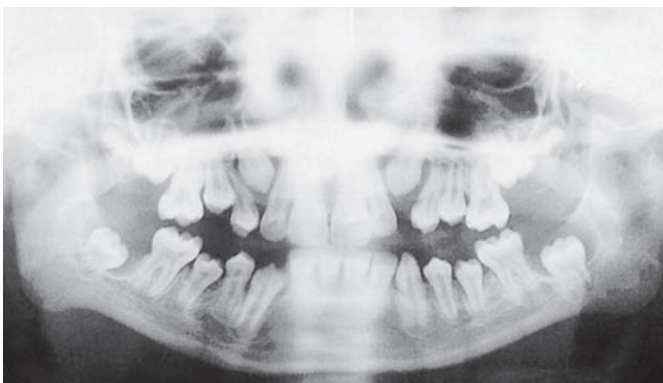


Figure 1.2.23 Hurler syndrome—delayed and incomplete tooth eruption and radiolucencies around crowns of second molars.



Figure 1.2.24 Hurler syndrome—facies and hirsutism.



Figure 1.25 Hurler syndrome—clawed hands, hepatosplenomegaly, umbilical hernia.

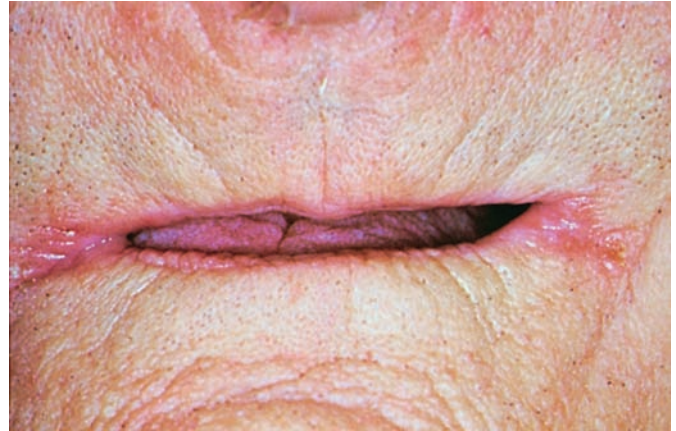


Figure 1.2.26 Vitamin B deficiency—deficiencies of B vitamins such as folate or B12 can cause angular stomatitis.



Figure 1.2.27 Vitamin C deficiency here manifests with frank swollen, haemorrhagic and ulcerated gingivae.



Figure 1.2.28 Vitamin C deficiency—petechiae and perifollicular haemorrhage.

METABOLIC DISORDERS

Other metabolic disorders can present with maxillofacial manifestations (Table 1.2.2).

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