

RED AND PURPLE LESIONS

VASODILATION

**VASCULAR
PROLIFERATION**

CLINICAL CATEGORIES

- **FOCAL**
- **DIFFUSE/MULTIFOCAL**
- **PETECHIAL**

FOCAL RED/PURPLE LESIONS

- Nonspecific mucositis
- Ecchymosis/Hematoma
- Hemorrhagic Mucocele
- Erythroplakia
- Hemangioma
- Varix
- Reactive Proliferations
- Kaposi's sarcoma

NONSPECIFIC MUCOSITIS

- A nonspecific focus of inflammation due to trauma, chemical injury, thermal injury
- Cause/Effect relationship
- White sloughing component may be present
- Microscopically: nonspecific chronic or subacute inflammation in the mucosal connective tissue, increased vascularity with vasodilation
- Diascopy is positive

NonSpecific Mucositis

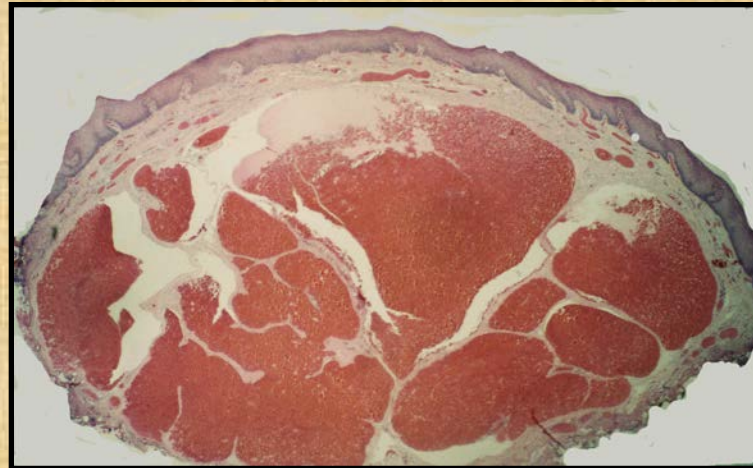


TRAUMA, BURNS, IRRITATION, ETC.

Macular Hemangioma

- Macular vrs Nodular (Racemos)
- Childhood onset
- Spontaneous resolution during second decade for the majority
- Tongue, lips, buccal mucosa
- Diascopy is positive unless thrombosis has become extensive
- May have thrombi and phleboliths
- Microscopic: Capillary, Cellular, Cavernous
- Tx: Tincture of Time, excision, laser, sclerosing agents, Tattooing

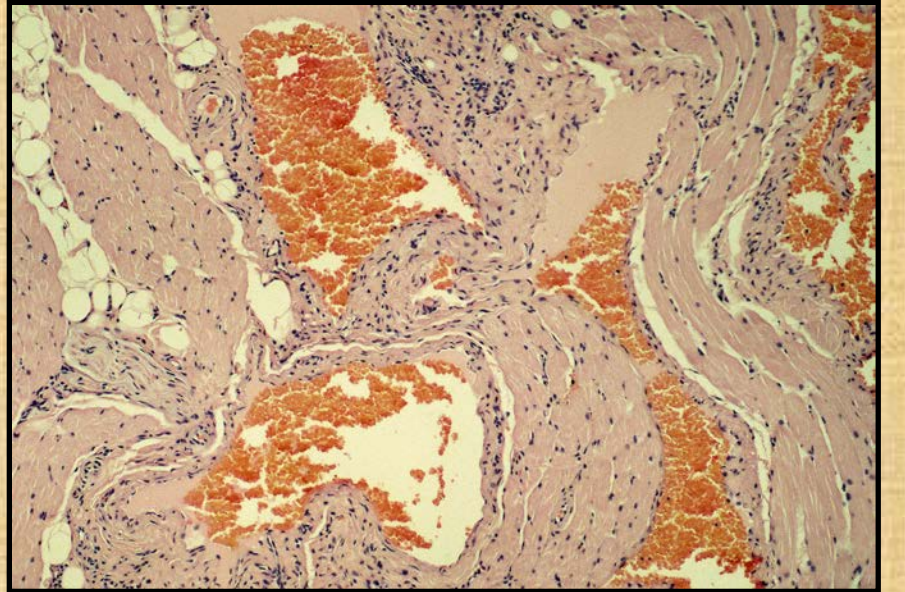
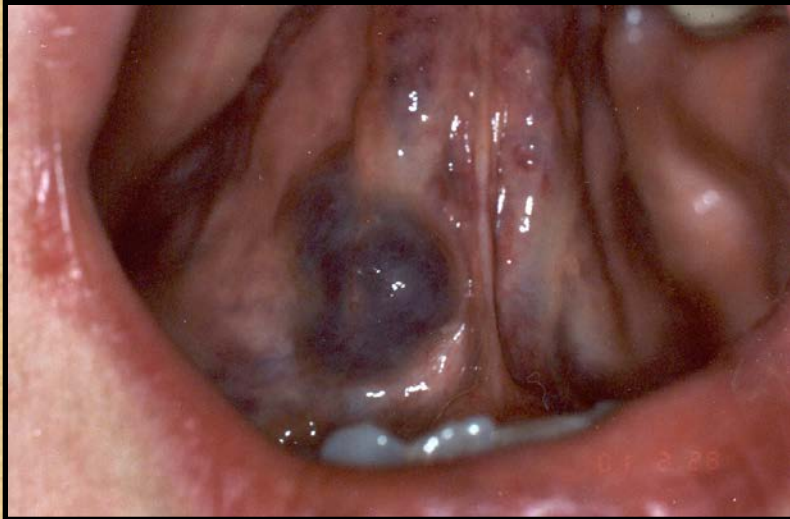
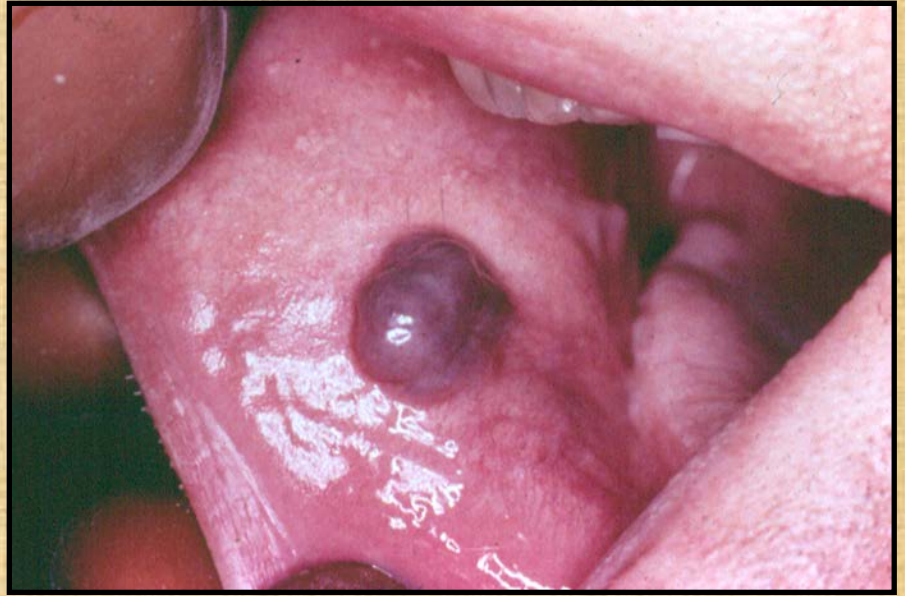
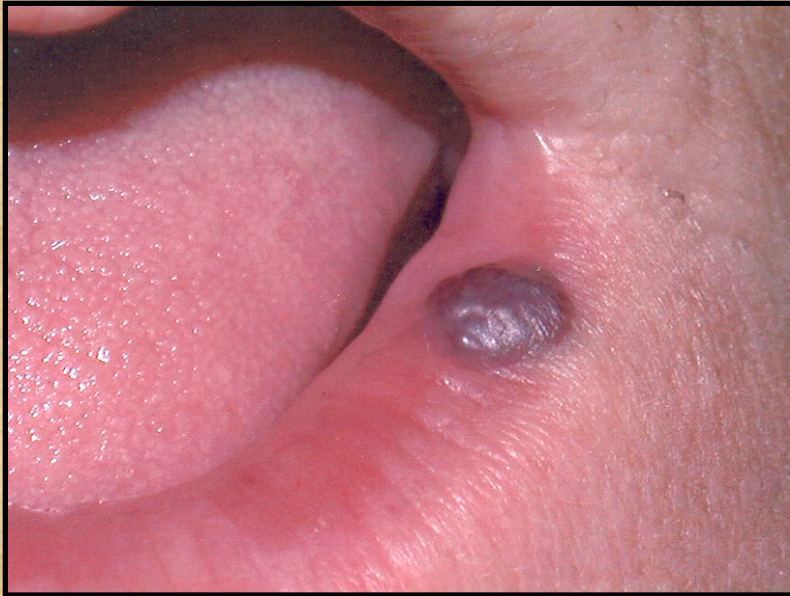
Hemangiomas



Varix

- Adult Onset
- Precedent Trauma
- Lower Lip and Vestibule
- Red and Purple
- Micro: similar to hemangioma; many show thrombi and some have intravascular papillary proliferations akin to a pyogenic granuloma
- Tx: Excision, laser

Varix



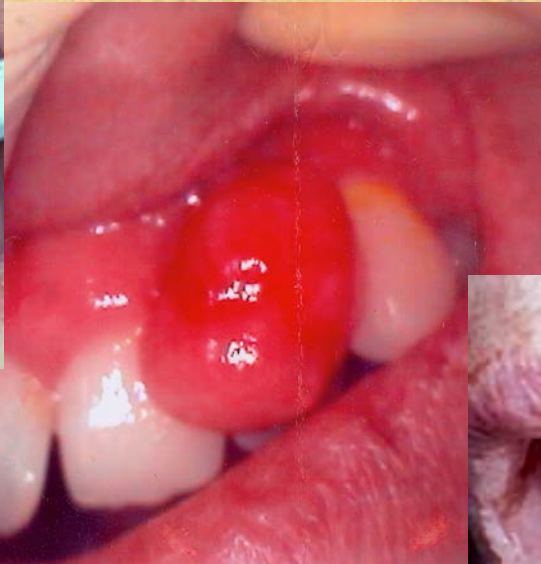
Reactive Lesions

- All are tumefactive
- Exuberant proliferations of granulation and/or fibrous tissues
- Pregnancy association
- Trauma and irritation
 - Pyogenic Granuloma (typically red)
 - Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma (pink or red)
 - Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma (purple/red/blue)

Reactive Proliferations



Pyogenic Granuloma



Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma



Peripheral Giant Cell Granuloma

Ecchymosis/Hematoma

- Post-trauma, Post-injection into artery
- Flat or raised and nodular
- Variagated coloration red, blue, brown
- Rule out coagulopathy or platelet disorder
 - Prothrombin Time (INR), Partial Thromboplastin Time
 - Platelet count and function test
 - Bleeding/Clotting Times
- Tx: None. Resolution in 10 days

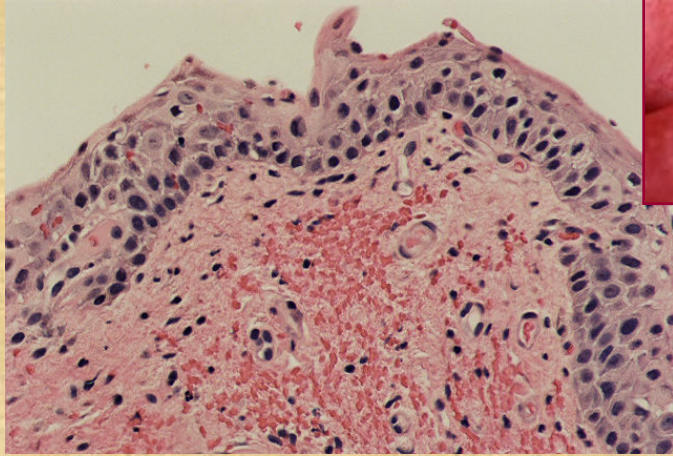
Ecchymosis/Hematoma



PETECHIAL HEMORRHAGE

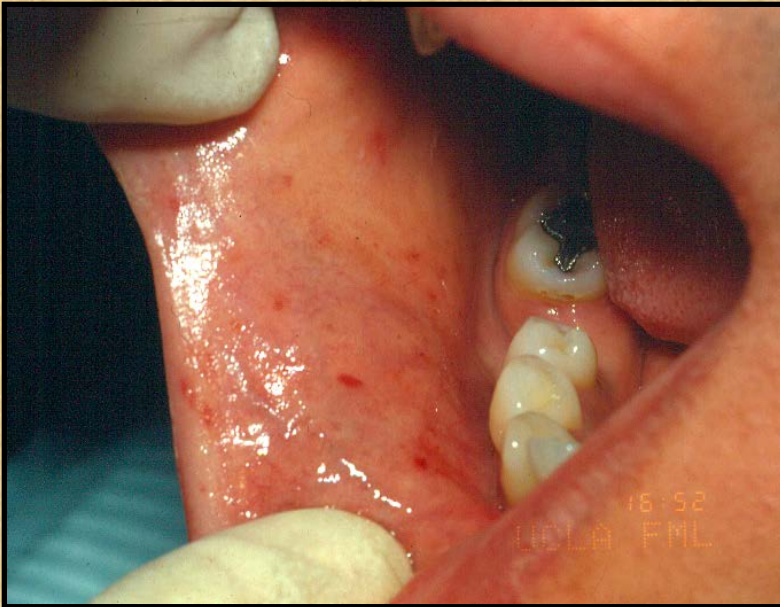
- Traumatic (Suction) Petechia
 - Infectious Mononucleosis
- Thrombocytopenia
 - Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura
 - Leukemia
 - Pancytopenia
 - Chemotherapeutic drugs
- Thrombocytopathia
 - Hereditary Platelet adhesion molecule defects
 - Acquired, Antithrombotic drugs

Petechial Hemorrhages

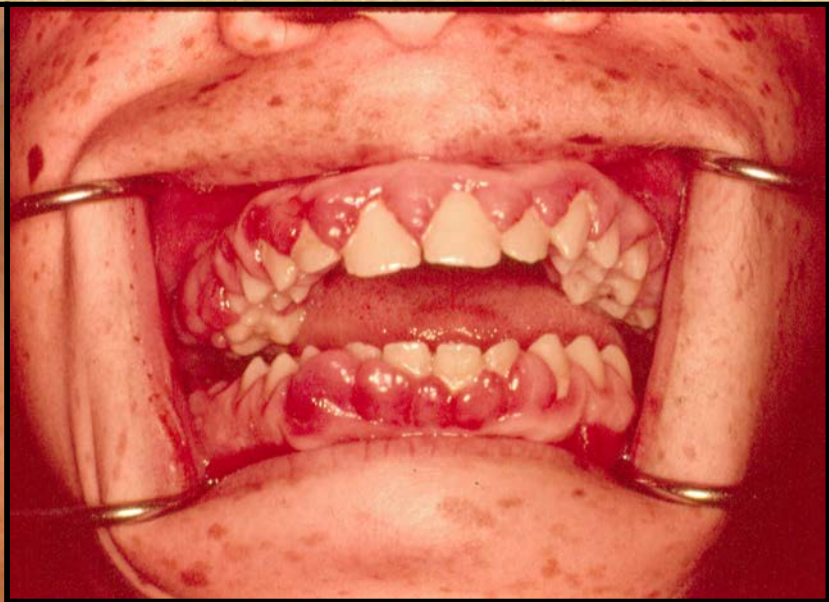


Focal capillary red cell extravasation

(Idiopathic) Thrombocytopenic Purpura



ITP in HIV patient



TP of lips and skin in patient with leukemia and leukemic gingivitis

Hereditary Hemorrhagic Telangiectasia

- An autosomal dominant disorder
- Vascular wall defect with vasodilation
- Nasal and oral mucosal petechial like lesions
- Epistaxis

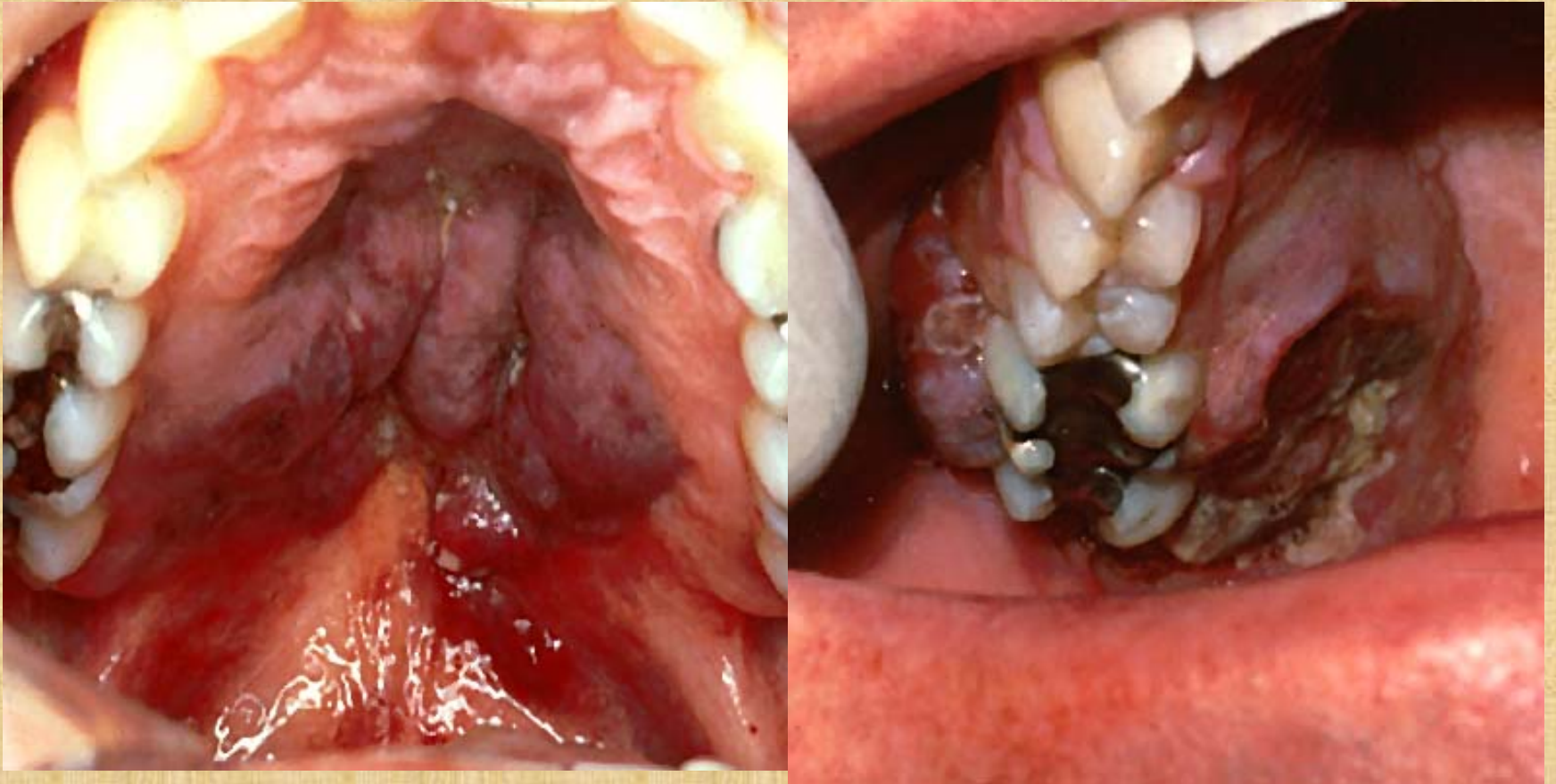
HHT



Kaposi's Sarcoma

- HIV infected males
- Extremely rare in nonimmuno-compromised patients (elderly males)
- Typically multifocal, yet may be a solitary red or purple macule
- Causative agent: Kaposi's Sarcoma Virus (Herpesvirus type 8)
- Microscopically and angiosarcoma
- Lesions are preventable when patients are taking HIV triple therapy

Kaposi's Sarcoma



MULTIFOCAL & DIFFUSE RED LESIONS

- Bullous/Erosive Disease
 - Lichen Planus
 - Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid
 - Lupus Erythematosus
 - Pemphigus Vulgaris
 - Erythema Multiforme
- Allergic Stomatitis
- Viral Vesicular Eruptions
- Candidiasis (erythematous)
- Nonspecific, puberty and pregnancy gingivitis
- Leukemic gingivitis
- Foreign body gingivitis
- HIV associated Gingivitis
- Benign Migratory Glossitis
- Erythema Migrans
- Radiation/Chemotherapy Mucositis
- HIV associated Kaposi's Sarcoma
- Blue Rubber Bleb Nevus Syndrome (angiomas)
- Trigeminal Angiomatosis & Sturge Weber syndrome

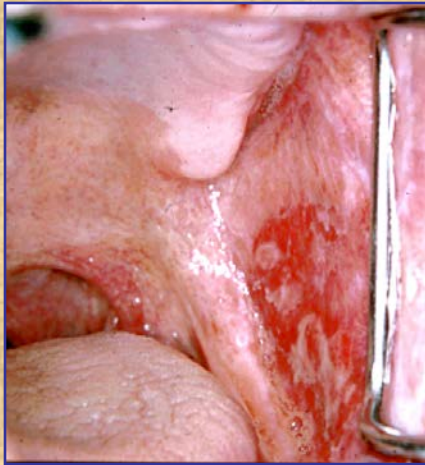
Bullous Desquamative Diseases



Erosive lichen planus



Mucous membrane pemphigoid



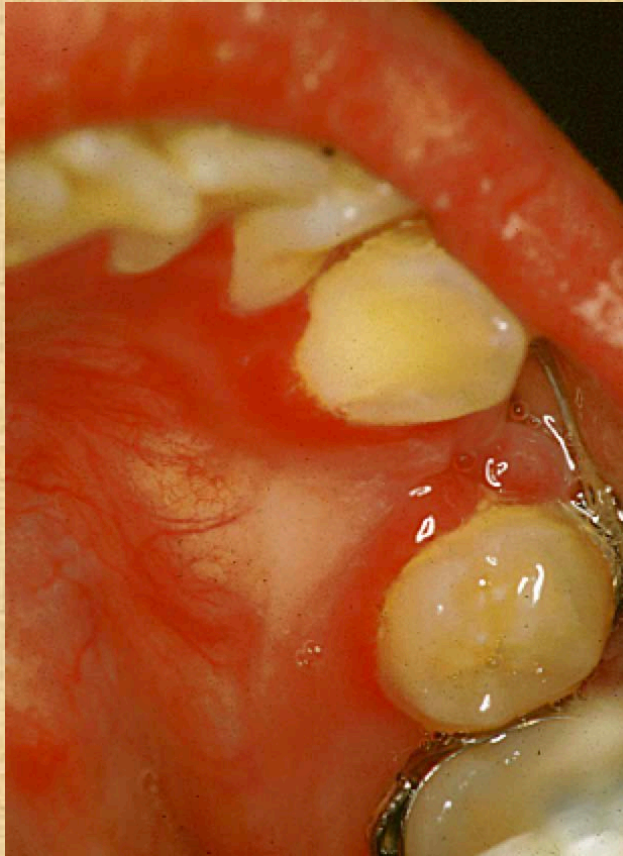
Pemphigus vulgaris

Erythema Multiforme

- Drug Allergens (e.g.: sulfa), post herpetic



Viral Vesicular Eruptions



Primary herpes



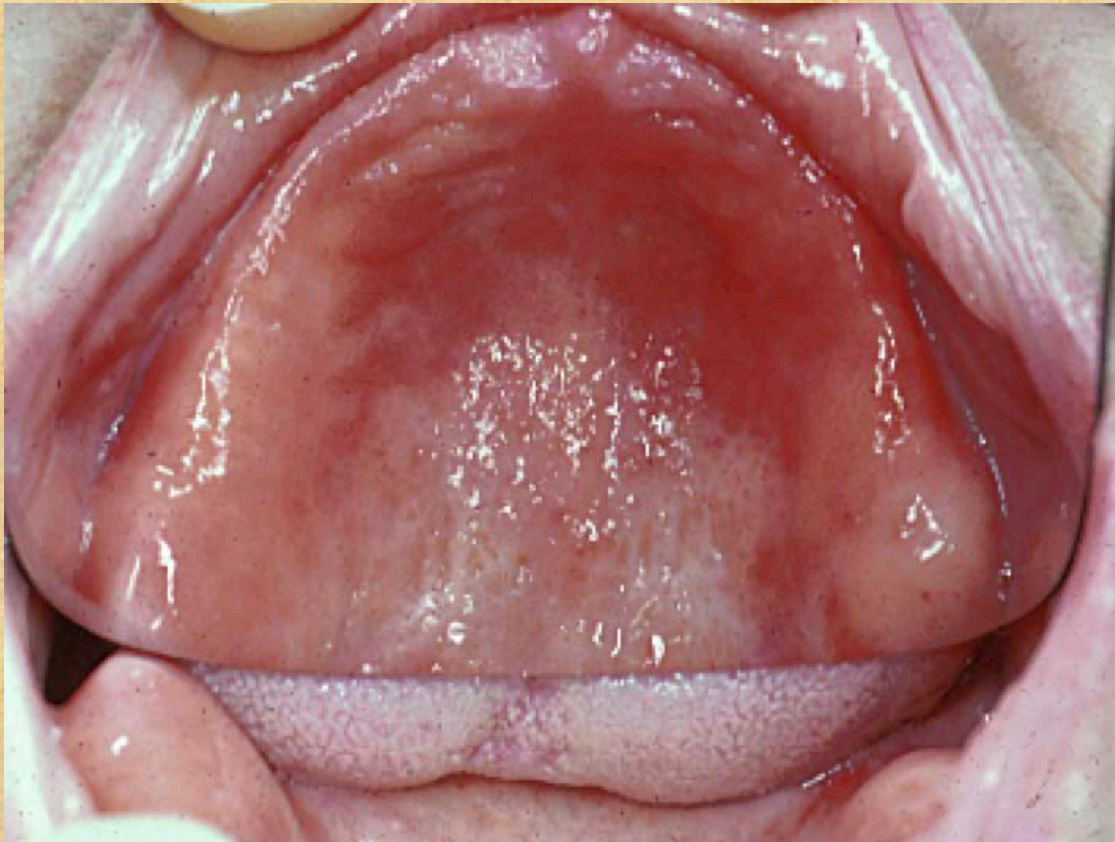
Recurrent herpes



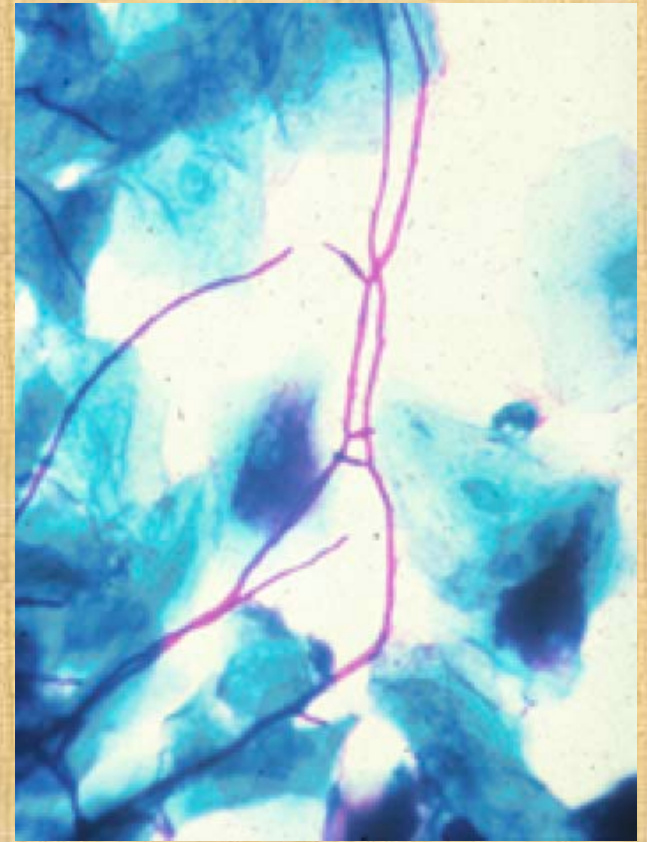
Shingles

Candidiasis

- Denture Sore Mouth



PAS



Gingivitis

- Nonspecific, plaque induced
- ANUG
- Pregnancy associated
- Puberty associated
- Foreign body (restorative abrasives)
- HIV associated
- Leukemic infiltrates

Acute Necrotizing Ulcerative Gingivitis



Gingivitis



Puberty gingivitis



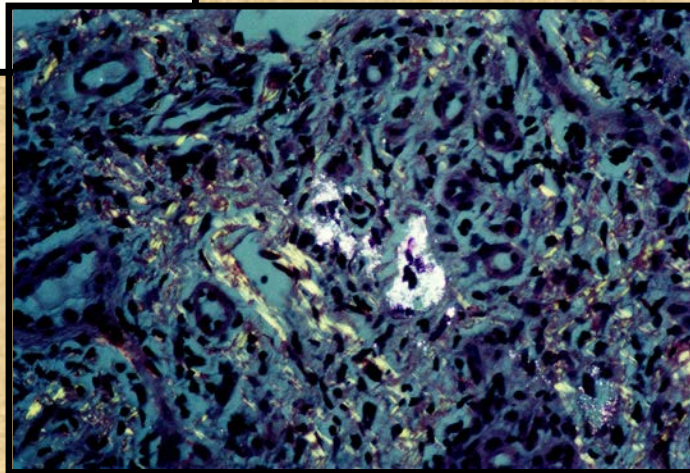
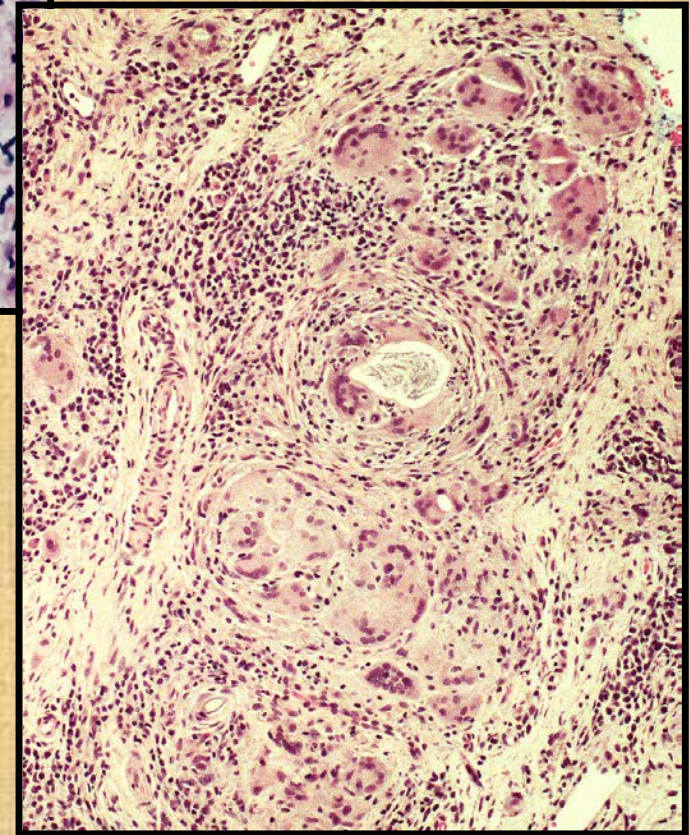
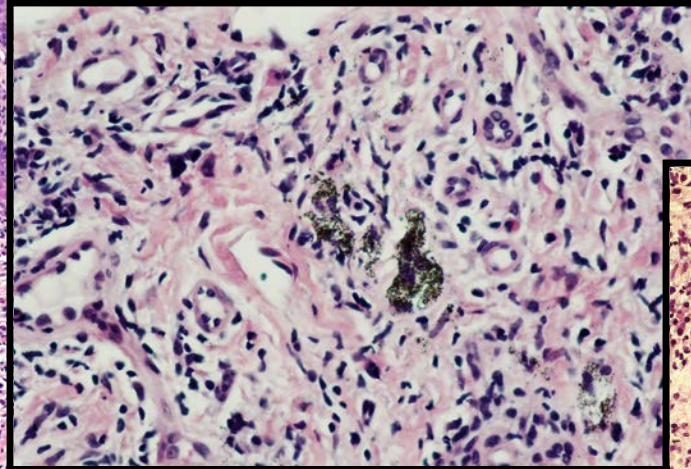
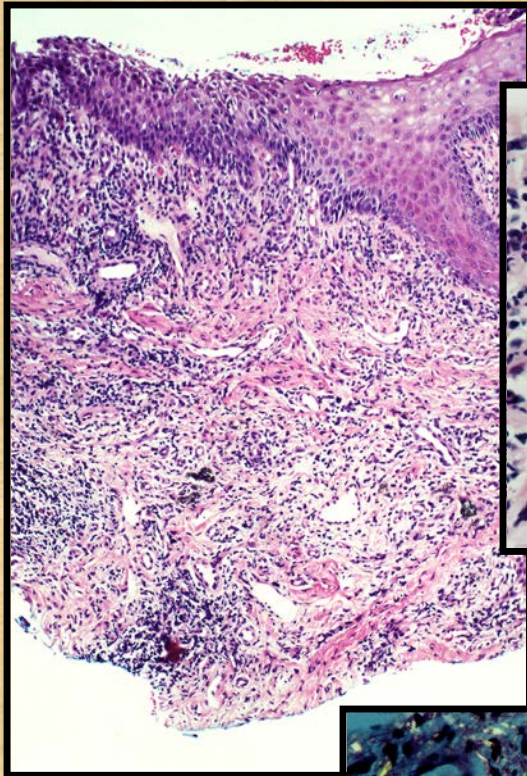
Erythematous enlargement in leukemia

Foreign Body Gingivitis

- Abrasives (finishing stones, discs)



Foreign Body Gingivitis



HIV Gingivitis



Benign Migratory Glossitis



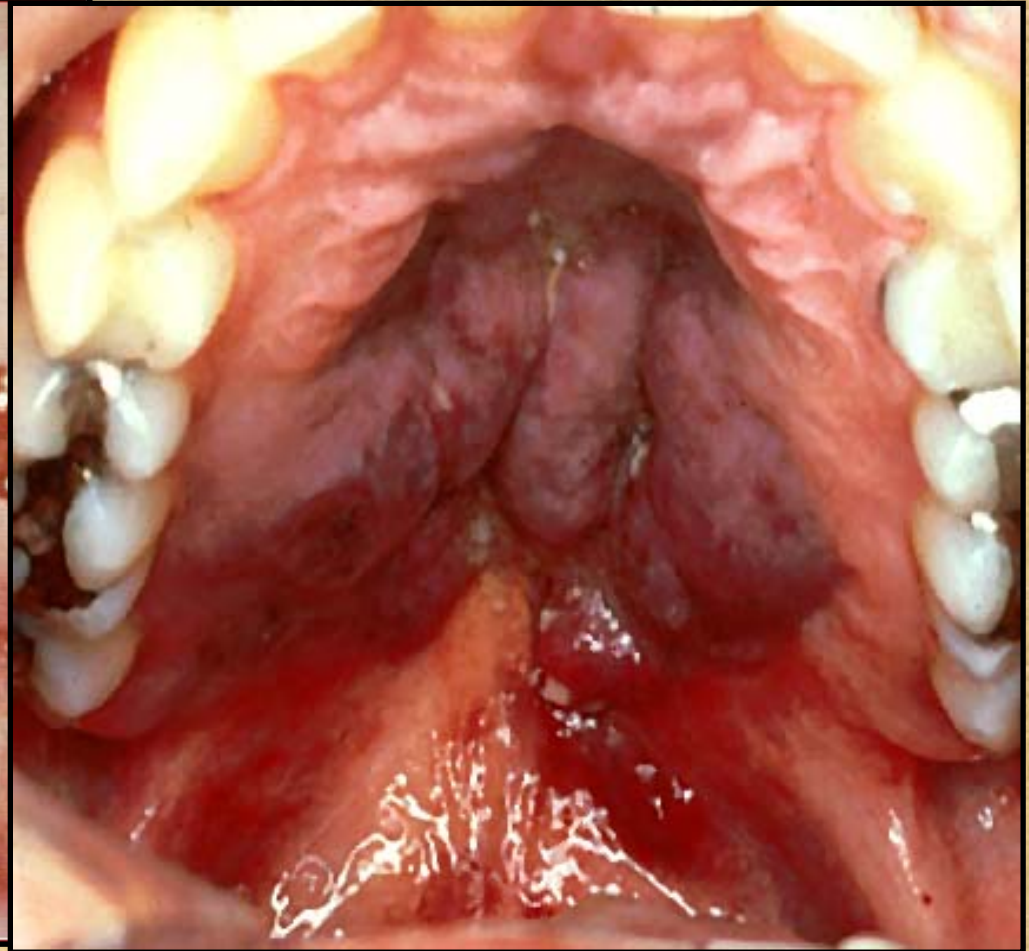
Erythema Migrans



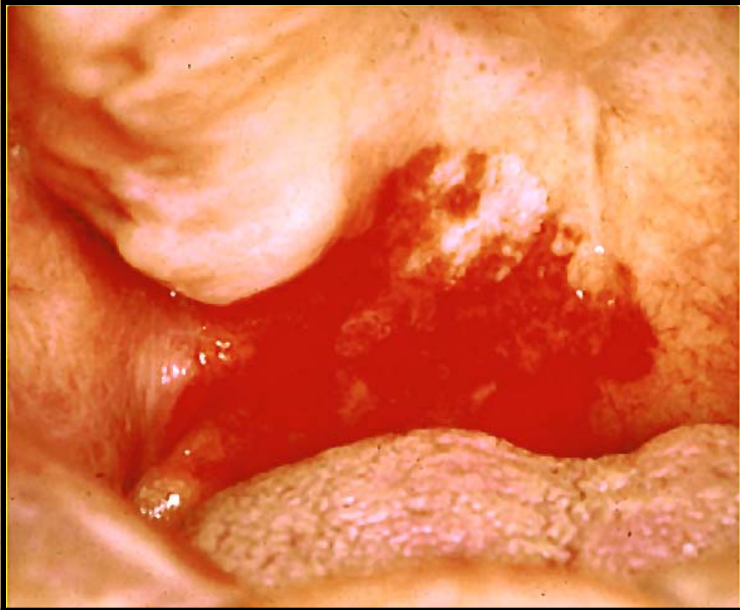
Post Radiation Mucositis



HIV – Kaposi's Sarcoma



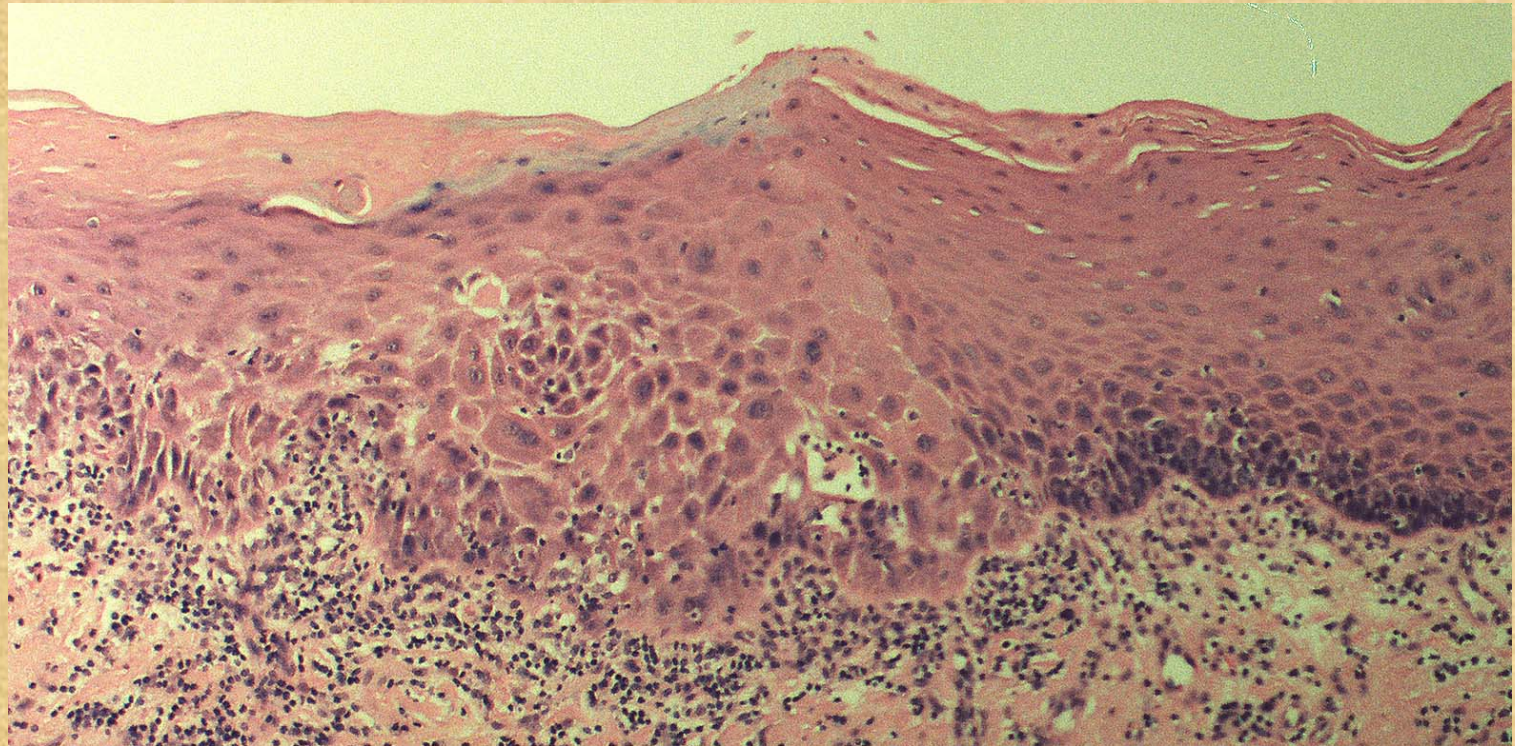
Erythroplakia



- Leukoerythroplakia



Erythroplakia: Dysplasia



Encephalotrigeminal Angiomatosis

- Sturge Weber Syndrome
- Facial, sometimes oral, “port wine stain”
- Angiomas are diffuse and macular, yet may have foci of nodularity
- Tram line calcifications seen on skull films> represent vascular wall calcium deposits
- CNS angiomas
- Epilepsy

Encephalotrigeminal Angiomatosis

- Sturge Weber Syndrome

