OM-004 Oral lichen planus lesion mimicking linear gingival erythema: a case report

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Background. Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disease that affects the mucous membrane of the oral cavity. It is a T-cell mediated autoimmune disease in which the cytotoxic CD8+ T cells trigger apoptosis of the basal cells of the oral epithelium. Linear Gingival Erythema (LGE) is a progressive disease described in HIV-positive patients and is considered to be an early stage of necrotizing periodontitis. Purpose. This is a case report of Oral Lichen Planus, intended to help clinicians to recognize and treat the oral lesions. Case. A 49-year-old female was referred to Oral Medicine Department from Periodontology Department with the diagnose of ANUG and suspected for Linear Gingival Erythema. After clinical examination, the patients was diagnosed with Oral Lichen Planus. The patient was treated with sistemic and topical corticosteroid. After 9 weeks of treatment the patient was fully recovered. Discussion. OLP is seen clinically as reticular, papular, plaque-like, erosive, atrophic or bullous types. Intraorally, the buccal mucosa, tongue and the gingiva are commonly involved although other sites may be rarely affected. Erosive or atrophic types that usually affect the gingiva usually show concomitant reticular form. LGE is limited to the soft tissue of periodontium and characteristically appears as an erythematous linear band that extends approximately 2 – 3mm from the free gingival margin. Conclusion. Early recognition of oral lesions is important to distinguish the lesions with other diseases and choosing the proper treatment for the diseases.

Keywords: Oral Lichen Planus, Linear Gingival Erythema, HIV, Corticosteroid

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