



Oral Manifestations in Patients with Psoriasis: A Cross-Sectional Study

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Received 2018 September 05; Accepted 2018 September 06.

Abstract

Background: The exact prevalence and distinct clinical and histological criteria of psoriatic lesions in the oral cavity remain unknown. Although some non-specific lesions are more frequent in psoriatic patients in comparison with healthy people, the incidence and clinical variation of psoriasis are heterogeneous in the literature.

Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the incidence of oral lesions in Iranian patients with psoriasis.

Methods: Patients with plaque-type psoriasis were participated in a cross-sectional study. Physicians performed full-body skin examination and assessed extra-cutaneous involvement including oral cavity, nails and articular system.

Results: One hundred patients with psoriasis (41 males and 59 females) with the mean age of 43.79 ± 12.52 years were participated in the study. Mucosal changes clinically suggestive of oral psoriasis were detected in none of the cases. We observed nonspecific oral lesions in 48% of the patients including fissured tongue (35%), angular cheilitis (13%), actinic cheilitis (11%), geographic tongue (6%), fibroma (3%) and denture stomatitis (2%). The statistical analyses showed that presentation of oral lesions increases with concomitant cardiovascular disorders or diabetes mellitus, but no relationship between oral lesions and other demographic and clinical data was noted.

Conclusions: Although the incidence of true oral psoriasis is rare, non-specific oral lesions may be frequently found in patients with psoriasis. Since both true psoriatic oral lesions and non-specific changes are mostly asymptomatic, routine examination of the oral cavity is necessary in all patients with the diagnosis of psoriasis.

Keywords: Psoriasis, Oral Lesions, Oral Manifestations, Oral Cavity

1. Background

Psoriasis is a common dermatologic disease that is estimated to affect approximately 2% of the population (1). Cutaneous manifestations of psoriasis are well defined as well as prevalence and clinical subtypes of some extra-cutaneous manifestations including psoriatic nails and psoriatic arthritis (2, 3).

For many years, it was assumed that psoriasis does not involve the oral cavity, until 1903, that Oppenheim for the first time described oral psoriasis based on biopsy of a buccal mucosal lesion in a patient with cutaneous psoriasis (4). Since then, several reports have described oral involvement with varied clinical features including generalized, plaque-type, striate, patchy or papular erythematous or white lesions in patients with cutaneous psoriasis (5-9). Biopsy from most of these lesions demonstrated a psoriasiform pattern that was in concordance with the diagnosis of oral psoriasis.

However, knowledge about oral psoriasis is generally

limited and based on case reports because of the low incidence of psoriatic lesions in the oral cavity. Bruce et al. explained that the asymptomatic nature of these lesions is the reason for the lower prevalence of oral lesions in psoriasis compared to other papulosquamous diseases (10). Furthermore, normal epithelial turnover is 28 days, but in psoriatic cutaneous plaques it decreases to 3 to 7 days, which is close to the normal regenerative time of the oral epithelium, thus, this phenomenon may be the cause of the lower prevalence of apparent changes in the oral mucosa of patients with psoriasis (11). On the other hand, few recent surveys have reported controversy over the existence of oral psoriasis as a distinct entity (12) and considered oral findings as psoriasiform mucositis rather than oral psoriasis (13).

Consequently, the exact prevalence and distinct clinical and histological criteria of oral manifestations in psoriasis remain unknown (14). Despite the low prevalence of true oral psoriasis, some nonspecific lesions seem to be

more frequent in psoriatic patients in comparison with healthy population, but the incidence and clinical findings are heterogeneous in the literature (15-18).

2. Objectives

This study sought to evaluate the incidence of oral lesions in Iranian patients with psoriasis.

3. Methods

3.1. Participants

Samples were collected from individuals referred to outpatient clinics and hospitalized wards of dermatology in Razi Hospital, Tehran, Iran, from January 2015 to April 2016. Patients affected with plaque-type psoriasis aged between 20 and 80 years were enrolled in this cross-sectional study through convenience sampling method. The diagnosis of psoriasis was made mainly based on clinical data, although it was approved by pathologic assay in some cases. Patients suffering from any concurrent systemic or dermatologic diseases that affect the oral cavity such as lichen planus, lupus erythematosus, pemphigoid and pemphigus were excluded.

3.2. Instruments

Patients filled out a checklist for demographic and clinical data including history of diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular diseases. The skin was examined and involvement of body surface was reported in six groups, namely < 10%, 10% - 29%, 30% - 49%, 50% - 69%, 70% - 89% and 90% - 100%. Physician performed complete physical examination for each patient in order to evaluate extra-cutaneous involvement including oral cavity, nails and articular system. Diagnosis of oral findings was based on clinical features.

3.3. Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed by using SPSS, version 22. Frequency means and standard deviations were reported. Independent t-test was used to compare mean scores between discontinuous variables, and Pearson's correlation coefficient was run to evaluate the correlation between continuous variables. P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

3.4. Ethical Considerations

Each patient filled out a written informed consent form, and the Ethics Committee of Tehran University of Medical Sciences approved this study.

Table 1. The Frequency of Associated Conditions in Psoriasis Patients

Concomitant Conditions	Frequency (%)
Oral involvement	
Yes	48
No	52
Nail involvement	
Yes	39
No	61
Articular involvement	
Yes	28
No	72
Smoking	
Yes	19
No	81
Positive medical history^a	
Yes	22
No	78

^a Cardiovascular disease or diabetes mellitus.

Table 2. The Frequency of Oral Findings in Psoriasis Patients

Oral Lesions	Frequency (%)
Fissured tongue	35
Angular cheilitis	13
Actinic cheilitis	11
Geographic tongue	6
Fibroma	3
Denture stomatitis	2

4. Results

One hundred patients with psoriasis (41 males and 59 females) with the mean age of 43.79 ± 12.52 years were participated in the study. The mean age of disease onset and its mean duration were 31.24 ± 13.45 and 12.55 ± 9.58 years, respectively. Table 1 shows demographic and clinical data of the patients.

All the patients had plaque-type psoriasis and involvement of body surface area included: Less than 10% (11%), 10% - 29% (8%), 30% - 49% (7%), 50% - 69% (12%), 70% - 89% (19%), and 90% - 100% (43%). The medical history and/or physical examination of nail involvement and psoriatic arthritis were positive in 39% and 28% of the patients, respectively; overall, 48% of the patients had oral lesions. Table 2 shows the frequency of oral lesions.

The statistical analyses showed no relationship between presence of oral lesions in patients with plaque-type

psoriasis and demographic data and clinical indexes including extension of cutaneous lesions, nail involvement and psoriatic arthritis. Incidence of oral lesions was significantly higher in patients with concomitant cardiovascular diseases or diabetes mellitus ($P = 0.038$).

5. Discussion

The present study indicated the incidence of oral finding in 48% of 100 patients with psoriasis. The frequency of oral lesions in our participants was reasonable and corresponded with previous reports, which observed oral lesions in 34% - 67.5% of patients with psoriasis (6, 16-18).

Despite the high prevalence of nonspecific oral lesions in our samples, none of our cases had mucosal changes that were clinically suggestive of oral psoriasis. However, reports of true psoriatic oral lesions are rare, which may be due to undetectable and transient nature of mucosal psoriatic lesions (10). There are few case reports of pathologically-approved psoriatic oral lesions in the literature (7-9). Hietanen et al. reported oral lesions, mostly erythematous areas, in 20 out of 200 cases, and histopathologic survey showed typical psoriatic tissue pattern only in 4 of 20 patients concomitant with oral psoriasis (6).

We detected nonspecific lesions including fissured tongue (35%), angular cheilitis (13%), actinic cheilitis (11%), geographic tongue (6%), fibroma (3%) and denture stomatitis (2%) in our samples.

The most common lesion detected in our samples was fissured tongue (35%), although primitive studies reported lower prevalence of this lesion (6, 19). However, recent controlled studies considered fissured tongue as one of the most prevalent oral lesions in psoriasis patients. Similarly, Daneshpazhooh et al. found fissured tongue as the most frequent (33%) oral lesion among 200 psoriatic patients (18). Since then several studies have reported the same results, for instance, Hernandez-Perez et al. reported a statistically significant increase in fissured tongue among psoriatic patients (47.5%) compared to controls (20.4%) (16). Costa et al. observed fissured tongue as the most prevalent lesion (34.3%) in a sample of 166 psoriasis patients, they showed the prevalence of fissured tongue increase significantly by age, but we did not detect any relationship between oral findings and demographic data (17).

Geographic tongue is a chronic and inflammatory disorder with unknown etiology detected in 1% - 2% of the general population (20, 21). Similarity in histological pattern and genetic basis (22) of geographic tongue and psoriasis is assumed, which may suggest these two entities may be the same. We detected geographic tongue in 6% of the patients compatible with previous studies, which reported a prevalence of 5% - 19% (7, 15-19, 23).

Similar to our results, Morris et al. detected no relationship between disease extension and presentation of geographic tongue (7), but Daneshpazhooh et al. observed an increase in the frequency of geographic tongue with increasing psoriasis area severity index score (18).

The next prevalent oral lesions detected in our samples were angular cheilitis (13%) and actinic cheilitis (11%). Lip psoriasis may mimic clinical features of chronic eczema, actinic dermatitis, chronic candidiasis or leukoplakia, which can lead to delayed diagnosis (24). It may be the reason for the high prevalence of lip dermatoses that we observed in this study. In doubtful instances, biopsy may be helpful in accurate diagnosis and management.

Costa et al. reported the frequency of fibroma and denture stomatitis as 2.4% and 7.8% in patients with psoriasis, respectively (17). We observed fibroma and denture stomatitis in 3% and 2% of the patients, respectively. Furthermore, oral lesions in psoriasis increased with concomitant cardiovascular diseases or diabetes mellitus in this study. Similarly, investigations showed that denture stomatitis and irritated fibroma are more frequent in patients with diabetes mellitus (25).

The limitation of the study was the small sample size that impacted the interpretation of our findings. Detection of true rare oral psoriasis lesions and assessment of their relationship with disease severity needs larger sample sizes involving a control group and evaluation a standard severity score. Biopsy from oral lesions can provide further information regarding oral involvement in patients with psoriasis.

5.1. Conclusions

Although the incidence of true oral psoriasis is rare, nonspecific oral lesions may be frequently found in patients with psoriasis. Since true psoriatic oral lesions and nonspecific changes are mostly asymptomatic, routine examination of the oral cavity seems necessary in all patients with the diagnosis of psoriasis.

Footnotes

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Funding/Support: This work was supported by Tehran University of Medical Sciences.

Ethical Considerations: Each patient filled written informed consent and The Ethical Committee in Tehran University of Medical sciences approved this study.

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