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Journal of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery, Oral Pathology and Oral Radiology

Journal homepage: www.joooo.org

Case Report

Mulberry lesion: Fibro-epithelial hyperplasia with an unusual clinical presentation

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 10-09-2024

Accepted 19-09-2024

Available online 15-10-2024

Keywords:

Hyperplasia

Excision

Reactive lesions

Irritational lesions

ABSTRACT

Fibro-epithelial hyperplasia comes under the category of reactive lesions which are basically progressive fibrous overgrowths which arise from the gingival connective tissue and periodontal ligament fibres and are presented in the oral cavity due to long standing local irritation which are not neoplastic and/or may cause esthetic and functional problems. Following case is presented describing an unusual type of clinical presentation of a long standing fibro-epithelial hyperplasia in a 55 year old female with a history of 3 years which was excised using a scalpel and was sent for a histopathological analysis.

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1. Introduction

Hyperplasia is defined as an abnormal increase in tissue due to any irritant or trauma which is not neoplastic but cause aesthetic as well as functional problems. Hyperplastic lesions are reactive in nature and can be seen anywhere in the oral cavity as nodular swellings most commonly seen on gingiva which are reactive in nature and can exhibit a plethora of clinical presentations¹ & presents an exuberant tissue response to a non specific irritant. It usually appears in the gingiva between two teeth, but is found also on the lip, tongue, palate and occasionally on the buccal mucosa. Predisposing factors for the occurrence of these type of entities generally include chronic irritation like repeated biting, foreign bodies, calculus and ill fitting dentures.² We are hereby presenting a case of long standing fibro epithelial hyperplasia with its clinical presentation as well as its management.

2. Case Report

A 55 year old female reported to our department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with the chief complaint of a growth inside her mouth since 3 years (Figure 1). Past medical and dental history was non contributory. The growth was smaller in size initially was slowly grew to its present size and was not associated with any pain. On clinical examination, a red, lobulated mulberry shaped sessile exophytic growth approximately 4cms* 3cms in size was present over hard palate region almost crossing the midline medially and extending to the hard palate – soft palate junction posteriorly (Figure 2). On palpation, the growth was found to be firm to soft in consistency, non tender on palpation and bleeding on probing was absent. Mobility was also present with relation to 17. Patient was then advised for routine blood and radiological investigations. Blood investigations revealed no abnormality and all the values were under normal limits and radiologically bone loss was present around 17 region (Figure 3).

Incisional biopsy was done for the patient and the results revealed it to be a fibro epithelial hyperplasia with the histopathological description of a connective tissue with the involvement of various vascular channels as well as

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abundance of chronic inflammatory cells (Figure 4).

Excision was carried out for the lesion after the histopathological analysis under local anesthesia. Local anesthetic with vasoconstrictor was injected in the periphery of lesion to aid in vasoconstriction. The lesion was excised with a peripheral margin of 2mm along with the extraction of 17. Haemostasis was achieved by bipolar electrocautery as well as adrenaline soaked pressure dressings and suturing of the socket of 17 (Figure 5). Excised specimen was also sent for histopathological analysis which confirmed the initial diagnosis (fig6). Healing time was uneventful and patient is currently on regular follow ups to check for any recurrence.



Figure 1: Profile picture of the patient



Figure 2: Preoperative presentation

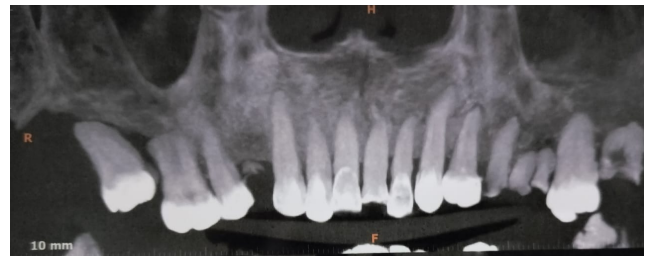


Figure 3: Radiological presentation

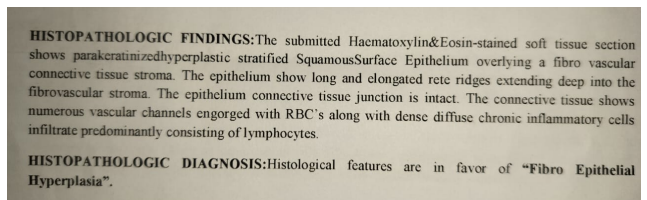


Figure 4: Incisional biopsy diagnosis

3. Discussion

Oral cavity serves as a common stage for the performances of many soft tissue overgrowths and poses a state of confusion for the observer to diagnose through a diverse form of clinical presentations. It is constantly exposed to external and internal stimuli & shows a wide range of diseases, from developmental to reactive to inflammatory to neoplastic.³ Although any growth which is out of the contour of the oral cavity is regarded as an overgrowth but on a bigger scale, there is usually either neoplasia or hyperplasia which is at play.

Reactive hyperplasia comprises of a group of fibrous connective tissue lesions that commonly occur in the oral mucosa as a result of injury or chronic irritation.⁴ Daley et al. proposed that the word "focal fibrous hyperplasia," which suggests a reactive tissue response, be used instead of

"fibroma," which implies a benign neoplastic proliferative fibrous connective tissue, which is wrong. It is the most prevalent oral mucosal mass in adults, accounting for roughly 1.2% of the population.⁵ Chronic trauma can induce inflammation which produce granulation tissue with endothelial cells, chronic inflammatory cells and later fibroblasts which proliferates and manifest as an overgrowth.

Clinically, it is an elevated, pedunculated or sessile mass with a smooth, lobulated, or even warty surface which commonly is ulcerated and tends to bleed spontaneously or upon slight trauma.⁶ Histologically hyperplasia can be presented with or without atypia as described in the classification given by WHO. In above mentioned case, the diagnosis came out to be fibro epithelial hyperplasia which is a reactive lesion and usually manifests itself as



Figure 5: Post excision of the lesion

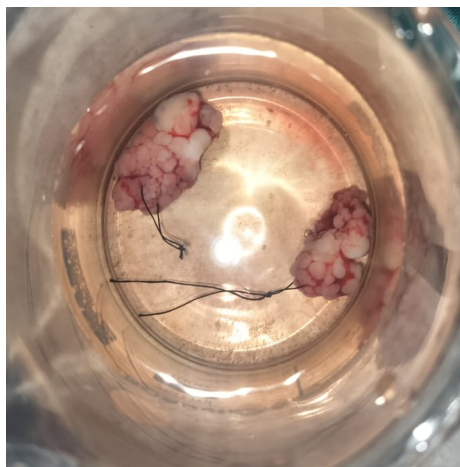


Figure 6: Resected specimen

a pedunculated or a sessile overgrowth in any part of the

oral cavity. Local excision with the removal of irritant is the most favourable course of treatment as it reduces the possibilities of recurrence⁷ although about 16% of the cases show recurrence.⁸ Since the appearance is similar to other reactive lesions as well as neoplastic lesions histopathological and radiological examination is very vital for the correct diagnosis and proper treatment planning.

4. Source of Funding

None.

5. Conflict of Interest

None.

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Cite this article: Mundepi N. Mulberry lesion: Fibro-epithelial hyperplasia with an unusual clinical presentation. *J Oral Med, Oral Surg, Oral Pathol, Oral Radiol* 2024;10(3):214-216.