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· 防治实践 ·

肉芽肿性唇炎的诊治体会及文献复习

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【摘要】 目的 探讨肉芽肿性唇炎(granulomatosa cheilitis, GC)的病因、诊断以及治疗方法。方法 对1例反复发作1年余的GC患者,不使用任何药物治疗,仅通过可能与疾病相关的牙齿的系统治疗,观察其疗效,并回顾相关文献。结果 患者右下唇唇红处明显肿胀,局部柔软,触之有垫褥感,压之无凹陷性水肿。右下颌皮肤可见大片暗红色皮疹,伴局部脱屑。口内见35、46、47残根,11~24烤瓷桥,15、16、26、36深龋洞,全口大量牙结石,牙龈缘明显充血红肿。组织病理检查示:真皮浅层大量淋巴细胞浸润,局部见肉芽组织,可见大量浆细胞及嗜酸细胞浸润。诊断为:①GC;②35、46、47残根;③15、16、26、36深龋;④牙龈炎。治疗方案为分次拔除35、46、47残根,牙周基础治疗,15、16、26、36充填治疗。除拔牙后常规口服头孢呋辛酯片3天外,未予任何其它药物治疗。治疗5周后下唇肿胀及皮肤皮疹完全消失,随诊观察半年,未见复发。通过文献回顾分析发现,GC可能与免疫、感染、遗传等多种因素有关,而口腔局部感染病灶可能与GC的发病密切相关。结论 去除口腔局部感染病灶对治疗GC有效,口腔局部感染病灶可能与GC的发病有密切关系。在治疗GC时,应注意对口腔情况进行系统检查,在治疗的早期即开始对口腔内可疑病灶进行治疗。

【关键词】 唇炎; 肉芽肿性; 牙源性; 感染病灶; 发病机制; 牙齿系统治疗; 无菌性炎症; 淋巴细胞归巢



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Diagnosis and treatment experience of granulomatous cheilitis: case report and literature review LI Jieting, OUYANG Jin. Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine of Zhongshan, Zhongshan 528400, China
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【Abstract】 Objective To investigate the etiology, diagnosis and treatment of granulomatous cheilitis (GC). **Methods** For a patient with recurrent granulomatous cheilitis for more than 1 year in whom no medical treatment was used, only systemic treatment of the teeth was performed, and its efficacy was observed. We also reviewed the relevant literature. **Results** The vermilion of the right lower lip of the patient was obviously swollen and soft. There was rebound and no pitting edema with palpation. A large dark red rash with local desquamation was observed on the skin over the right mandible. There were residual roots in tooth 35, 46, and 47, a porcelain bridge on 11-24, deep caries in 15, 16, 26, and 36, and many calculi in the whole mouth, and the gingival margin was obviously congested and swollen. Histopathological examination showed many lymphocytes infiltrated the superficial dermis, and granulation tissue, plasma cells and eosinophils infiltrated locally. The diagnosis was as follows: ① GC; ② 35, 46, and 47 residual roots; ③ 15, 16, 26, and 36 deep caries; ④ gingivitis. The treatment included extraction of 35, 46, and 47 residual roots, periodontal basic treatment, and fillings for 15, 16, 26, and 36. No drugs were administered except for 3 days after tooth extraction. After 5 weeks of treatment, the swelling of the lower lip and the skin rash completely disappeared. There was no recurrence in the follow-up observation at six months. Through a literature review and analysis, we found that GC may be related to various factors such as immunity, infection, and genetics. Local oral infections may be closely related to the incidence of GC. **Conclusion** Resolution of local oral infections is effective for the treatment of granulomatous cheilitis, and local

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oral infections may be closely related to the onset of granulomatous cheilitis. In the treatment of granulomatous cheilitis, attention should be paid to the systematic examination of the oral condition, and the treatment of suspected lesions in the oral cavity should begin in the early stages of treatment.

【Key words】 cheilitis; granulomatous; odontogenic; infected lesion; pathogenesis; systemic treatment of the teeth; aseptic inflammation; lymphocyte homing

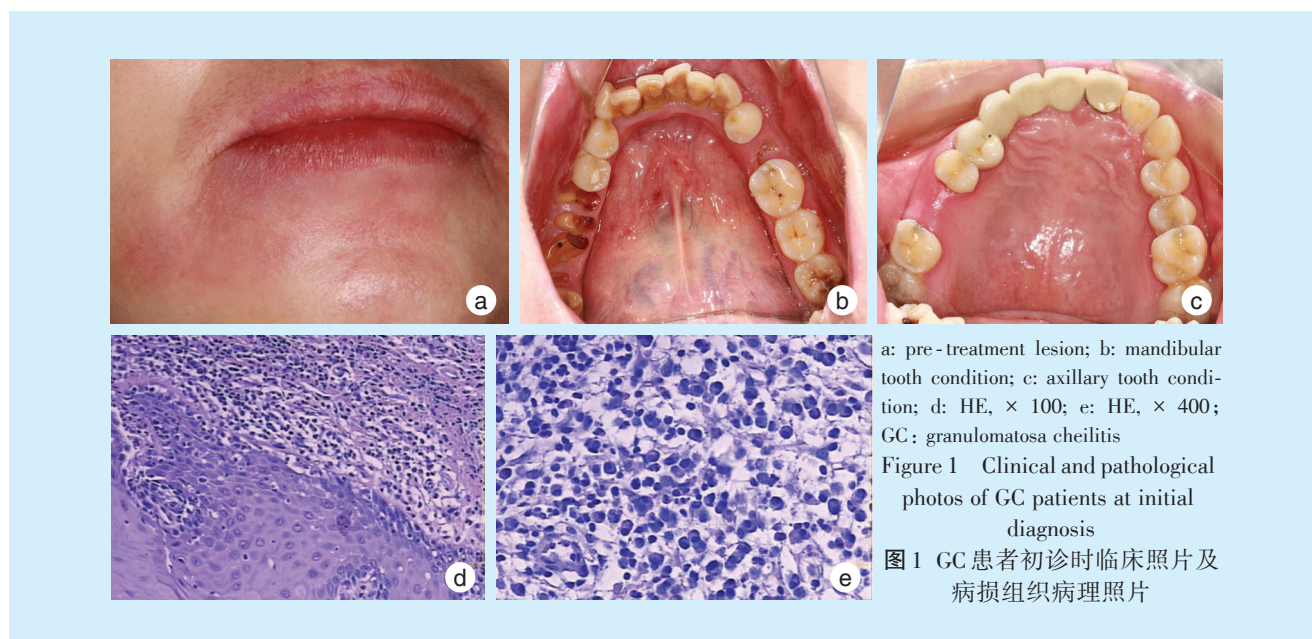
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肉芽肿性唇炎 (granulomatosa cheilitis, GC) 是一种以唇部反复肥厚肿胀为主要特征的少见疾病,其发病机制尚不明确,一般认为可能与遗传因素、感染因素、过敏因素、血管舒缩失调等有关^[1-2]。目前被认为是复发性口面部肿胀、复发性面瘫、裂舌三联征的梅-罗综合征的单症状型 (monosymptomatic form of Melkersson-Rosenthal syndrome),或口面部肉芽肿病的亚型 (subtype of orofacial granulomatosis)。该病治疗目前尚无特殊方法,一般以药物治疗为主,但经药物治疗后仍易复发。近年,有研究表明GC可能与牙齿局部感染病灶有密切关系。本文报道1例GC患者,未进行药物治疗,仅通过可能与病灶相关牙齿的系统治疗治愈,随诊观察半年,未见复发。

1 临床资料

1.1 病史简介

患者,女,51岁,工人。因“右下唇反复无痛性肿胀伴皮肤皮疹1年余”于本院皮肤科住院,后经科间会诊转诊至口腔科治疗。患者于1年余前无明显诱因开始出现右下唇反复肿胀伴右下颌皮肤红色皮疹,少许瘙痒,无明显疼痛不适。曾多次于多家医院皮肤科就诊,诊断为“血管神经性水肿”,予氯雷他定、西替利嗪、雷公藤多苷等药物治疗,病情反复迁延,症状未见缓解并进行性加重。患者既往体健,无高血压、糖尿病、心脏病等系统性疾病。否认感染及创伤史。否认家族遗传史。



1.2 临床检查

查体见右下唇唇红处明显肿胀,局部柔软,触之有垫褥感,压之无凹陷性水肿。右下颌皮肤可见大片暗红色皮疹,伴局部脱屑。口内见35、46、47残根,松(-),叩痛(-),11~24烤瓷桥,松(-),叩痛(-),15、16、26、36深龋洞,松(-),叩痛(-),

全口大量牙结石,牙龈缘明显充血红肿。无面瘫及裂舌(图1a~1c)。

1.3 辅助检查及诊断

组织病理检查示:真皮浅层大量淋巴细胞浸润,局部见肉芽组织,可见大量浆细胞及嗜酸细胞浸润,符合炎性肉芽组织(图1d、1e)。诊断为:①GC;②

35、46、47残根;③15、16、26、36深龋;④牙龈炎。

1.4 治疗方案

治疗予分次拔除35、46、47残根,牙周基础治疗,15、16、26、36充填治疗。除拔牙后常规口服头孢呋辛酯片3天外,未予其它任何药物治疗。

1.5 治疗效果及随诊情况

治疗中可见进行牙齿治疗后,右下唇肿胀及皮肤皮疹即已开始明显消减,治疗第5周充填治疗完成时,右下唇肿胀及皮疹完全消退(图2)。治疗后继续观察半年,未见复发。



a: after treatment skin situation; b: mandibular tooth condition; c: maxillary tooth condition; GC: granulomatosa cheilitis

Figure 2 Clinical photos of GC patients after 5 weeks of simple oral treatment

图2 GC患者经单纯口腔治疗5周后临床照片

2 讨论

GC的年发病率为0.3~8/100 000^[1],病因尚不明确^[2],可能与链球菌、分歧杆菌、单纯疱疹病毒等细菌或病毒感染有关,对钴、以及桂醛、酒精、谷氨酸钠、香茅油精油等的过敏反应、自主神经系统调节的血管舒缩紊乱,遗传因素等有关。近年有GC与结核杆菌感染有关的报道^[3-4]。李艳杰等^[5]的研究发现,抗厌氧菌治疗对GC有一定效果,厌氧菌感染或厌氧菌的某种特异性抗原介导的T细胞免疫反应可能是引起GC的原因。也有文献报道可能与感染性病灶,如慢性根尖周炎、鼻咽部炎症等有关。GC曾被报道怀疑与多种物质的过敏反应有关,Schlarbaum等^[6]报道,大蒜及亚硫酸盐的过敏可能是导致GC的原因。另外,有研究认为该病与自身免疫相关,有报道提出GC与红斑狼疮伴发有关^[7],Oliveira等^[8]、Arora等^[9]曾报道,GC可能与克罗恩病有关,甚至与溃疡性结肠炎有关^[10],但GC与克罗恩病之间是否相关尚缺乏有力证据证实^[11]。

GC具有口唇弥漫性反复肿胀、不能恢复,扪诊有垫褥感等典型症状,肿胀一般无痛、无瘙痒、压迫后无凹陷性水肿,无明显性别差异^[12]。组织病理学表现多样,一般表现为非干酪性坏死上皮细胞肉芽肿^[13]。非干酪化类上皮细胞肉芽肿多位于固有层和粘膜下,有时可见于腺体及肌层内。慢性炎症性细胞如淋巴细胞、浆细胞等浸润至肌层

粘膜腺、血管、淋巴管周围,胶原肿胀,基质水肿,血管扩张增厚。有的标本可无特征性肉芽肿,只有间质和血管改变。结合病史、体征及组织病理学表现可以诊断GC。GC需与多种疾病相鉴别,例如牙源性感染引起的唇部肿胀、唇血管神经性水肿、克罗恩病等,牙源性感染引起的唇部肿胀一般发病急,有明显的病灶牙感染史。GC易与唇血管神经性水肿混淆,唇血管神经性水肿属变态过敏反应,发病迅速,水肿可在十几分钟内形成,有瘙痒感或灼热感,一般可追溯到过敏原,病变可迅速消失,不留痕迹^[14-15],根据病史及体征可与GC鉴别,克罗恩病除口腔表现外,还伴有消化道症状以及关节炎、眼色素层炎、结节性红斑等表现。

GC是一种特发性炎症性疾病,迄今为止尚不存在标准化治疗方法,一般以糖皮质激素、氯法齐明、甲硝唑、米诺环素、抗组胺药等药物治疗为主,但药物治疗后仍易复发。Caralli等^[16]研究表明,唇部进行曲安奈德局部封闭治疗,可治疗GC。曲安奈德注射液为长效糖皮质激素,具有持久的抗炎、抗过敏作用,主要通过抑制巨噬细胞对抗原的吞噬和处理,抑制B细胞转化成浆细胞,干扰体液免疫,稳定溶酶体膜,减少溶酶体内水解酶的释放,抑制白细胞和巨噬细胞移行至血管外,减少炎症反应,增加肥大细胞颗粒的稳定性,减少组织胺释放,从而减轻血管舒张及降低毛细血管通透性,使血管敏感性增加,收缩性加强,减少局部充血及体

液外渗,对纤维母细胞DNA有直接抑制作用,抑制肉芽组织形成。

近年来,口腔局部病灶与GC发病之间的关系越来越受重视。有研究表明,GC患者多伴有明显的牙源性感染病灶。Zhang等^[17]报道了在GC患者患有不同程度的根尖周疾病,完善根管治疗或消除牙源性病灶后,GC可明显消退或治愈。Lugović-Mihic等^[18]研究表明,GC的发病可能与炎症细胞的随机流入有关,或是淋巴细胞的异常归巢的结果。淋巴细胞归巢是以淋巴细胞表面的归巢受体与血管内皮细胞表面的黏附分子的相互作用为基础定向移动的一种迁移活动,在淋巴细胞的成熟、再循环以及向炎症部位渗出过程中均会发生。根尖周病的淋巴细胞归巢部位应在根尖,颌内外动脉间存在吻合,上下牙槽动脉与上下唇动脉间存在交通支,GC可能是淋巴细胞经某交通支时在非归巢部位(唇部)产生的无菌性炎症免疫反应。本例病例中,考虑患者有双侧下颌残根、牙周炎等明显的牙源性感染病灶,且既往治疗时多种药物治疗效果均不理想,故在治疗时,将清除口腔局部感染病灶作为治疗的首选方案。而经牙齿系统治疗5周后,在未予任何药物治疗的情况下,患者下唇肿胀及皮肤皮损完全消失痊愈,观察半年无复发,取得良好的治疗效果。这一结果也与上述的一些研究结果相符,但牙源性感染病灶及GC发病之间的关系及其发病机制,还需进行进一步研究以证实。

综上所述,口腔局部感染病灶可能与GC的发病有密切关系。去除口腔局部感染病灶对治疗GC有效,值得在临床治疗中推广。在治疗GC时,应注意对口腔情况进行系统检查,在治疗的早期即开始对口腔内可疑病灶进行治疗,去除可能的病因,缩短疗程,获得更好的治疗效果,减少复发几率。

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