



EXPLORING THE DIVERSE SPECTRUM OF LIP LESIONS:  
A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF 50 PATIENTS

**Dr. Amina Naaz**

Post Graduate In Dvl, Kims, Narketpally

**Dr. Ch. Vijay Bhasker Reddy**

Prof Of Dvl, Kims , Narketpally

**Dr. P. Navaneetha Reddy**

Assoc. Prof Of Dvl, Kims Narketpally

**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** Lip is a unique type of tissue sharing features of both skin and oral mucosa and act as "barrier" for the mouth and receive an abundance of external irritations and also an area of high aesthetic interest. A wide variety of local and systemic diseases may present as painful exfoliative lips with swelling and erythema. **Aim:** To study various causes and morphology of lip lesions. **Materials And Methods:** Lip lesions were selected from patients irrespective of age group and sex who visited hospital over a period of 1 year and were categorised to know cause, location of lip involved, a detailed family and medical history was taken, and the lesions were grouped under the following categories: Infections, Inflammatory conditions, autoimmune disorders, Drug reactions, premalignant lesions, benign tumours, Geno dermatoses and malignant lesions. Among the lip lesions, the most common were infections, inflammatory conditions, autoimmune, vesiculobullous disorders and few drug reactions were seen in which lower lip was the most affected region followed by both lips, corners of mouth and upper lip.

**KEYWORDS :** Lip dermatoses infections inflammation autoimmune drug reactions genodermatoses

**INTRODUCTION:**

Lip is a unique type of tissue sharing features of both skin and oral mucosa and act as "barrier" for the mouth and receive an abundance of external irritations and also an area of high aesthetic interest

A wide variety of local and systemic diseases may present as painful exfoliative lips with swelling and erythema

**Aim:**

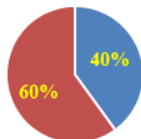
- To study various causes and morphology of lip lesions.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

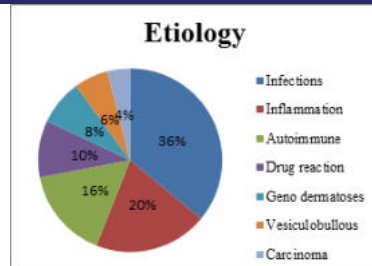
- Lip lesions were selected from patients irrespective of age group and sex who visited hospital over a period of 1 year and were categorized to know cause, site of lip involved
- Detailed family and medical history was taken and the lesions were grouped under the following categories:
  - Infections
  - Inflammatory conditions
  - Autoimmune disorders
  - Drug reactions
  - Premalignant lesions
  - Benign tumors
  - Geno dermatoses and
  - Malignant lesions

**RESULTS:**

- Out of 50 patients included in study 30 were female (60%) and 20 were male (40%) with a male to female ratio 1.5:1
- The most common etiology noted was infections, followed by inflammatory conditions, autoimmune, drug reactions, genodermatoses, vesiculobullous disorders and carcinoma's
- Lower lip was the most affected region followed by both lips, angle of mouth and upper lip.



■ Males ■ Females



**Comparison between present study and patil s et al.**

| Etiology                     | Present study | Patil S et al. |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1) Infections                | 36%           | 32.6%          |
| 2) Inflammatory conditions   | 20%           | 8.1%           |
| 3) Auto immune disorders     | 16%           | ---            |
| 4) Drug reactions            | 10%           | ---            |
| 5) Geno dermatoses           | 8%            | ---            |
| 6) Vesiculobullous disorders | 6%            | ---            |
| 7) Carcinomas                | 4%            | 2.4%           |

**Infections: 1**

**Herpes labialis 1 A**



**Candidiasis 1 B**



**Herpes labialis 1 C**



Herpes labialis 1 D



1 E



Inflammatory disorders: 2  
Cheilitis



Aphthous ulcer 2 B



Autoimmune disorders and benign lesions: 3  
Systemic lupus erythematosus 3 A



pemphigus vulgaris 3 B



Vitiligo 3 C



actinic cheilitis 3 D



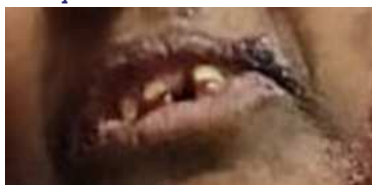
pyogenic granuloma 3 E



Drug reactions and malignancies: 4  
Fixed drug eruption 4 A



steven johnson syndrome 4 B



Genodermatoses 4 C



4 D



xeroderma pigmentosa 4 E



squamous cell carcinoma of lip 4 F



**CONCLUSION**

- Among infections herpes labialis was most common followed by candidiasis
- Among inflammatory conditions cheilitis and aphthous ulcer was noted
- In autoimmune disorders vitiligo and systemic lupus erythematosus was noted
- Among drug reactions fixed drug eruptions were most common followed by stevens-Johnson syndrome

- Few rare cases like xeroderma pigmentosum were seen
- Pemphigus vulgaris and squamous cell carcinoma were also seen
- This study highlights the diversity of lip lesions which act as an indicator for the presence of an underlying systemic disease
- Dermatoses of the lip encompass a diverse range of skin conditions that can affect the delicate skin in and around lips.
- These conditions can vary in severity, symptoms and causes making accurate diagnosis and appropriate management essential.
- While some dermatoses of the lip may be benign and self limiting, others can be indicative of underlying systemic diseases or require specific treatments.
- Timely consultation with dermatologist or health care provider is crucial for proper evaluation, diagnosis and management of lip dermatoses to ensure optimal outcomes

## REFERENCES

1. Hitz Lindenmüller I, Itin PH, Fistarol SK. Dermatology of the lips: Inflammatory diseases. *Quintessence International*. 2014 Nov 1;45(10).
2. Patil S, Maheshwari S. Prevalence of lip lesions in an Indian population. *Journal of Clinical and Experimental Dentistry*. 2014 Oct;6(4):e374.
3. Bansal S, Shaikh S, Desai RS, Ahmad I, Puri P, Prasad P, Shirsat P, Gundre D. Spectrum of lip lesions in a tertiary care hospital: An epidemiological study of 3009 Indian patients. *Indian Dermatology Online Journal*. 2017 Mar;8(2):115.