WHITE PLAQUE LESIONS IN HIV-PATIENTS

Abstract
Primary localized amyloidosis (PLA) is a chronic limited condition, widely described in skin. In oral mucosa, there is a lack of description of lichenoid/macular oral PLA. It has been suggested that inflammation, prolonged HAART use, and aging, may contribute to an overall increase in amyloidal deposition, in HIV-infected patients. We report two unusual cases of oral PLA in HIV-positive men diagnosed and treated in the Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine Clinic of an HIV-referral center in Mexico City. The first patient (19-yr-old) presented a white reticular lesion that met with brownie hyperpigmented areas on the dorsum of the tongue. The second patient (50-yr-old) showed an asymptomatic grayish-white patch, with irregular edges, located on the right side of the hard palate. Differential diagnoses included lichenoid reaction and chronic hyperplastic candidosis. Biopsies revealed histological features consistent with a diagnosis of amyloidosis, confirmed with Congo red and crystal violet special stains. An intense orange stain was seen after Congo red, and apple green birefringence was seen under polarized light. No signs of skin disorders or any systemic involvement were seen in both patients. The described cases illustrate the importance of considering PLA in the differential diagnosis of white lesions of the oral mucosa, and in addition, it emphasizes the importance of considering PLA as a benign condition, without systemic involvement or potential for malignant transformation.

Dr. Ramírez-Amador Velia¹, Dr. Anaya-Saavedra Gabriela¹, Dr. Casillas-Rodríguez Jesús²

¹ Oral Pathology and Medicine Postgraduate Programme,
Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Xochimilco,
²Clínica Especializada Condesa. Mexico City.

Email: veliaram1@gmail.com