

# *BACTERIAL INFECTION OF ORAL CAVITY*

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the lecture student should be able to describe the

- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of Scarlet fever
- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of Noma
- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of Pyogenic granuloma

# Scarlet fever

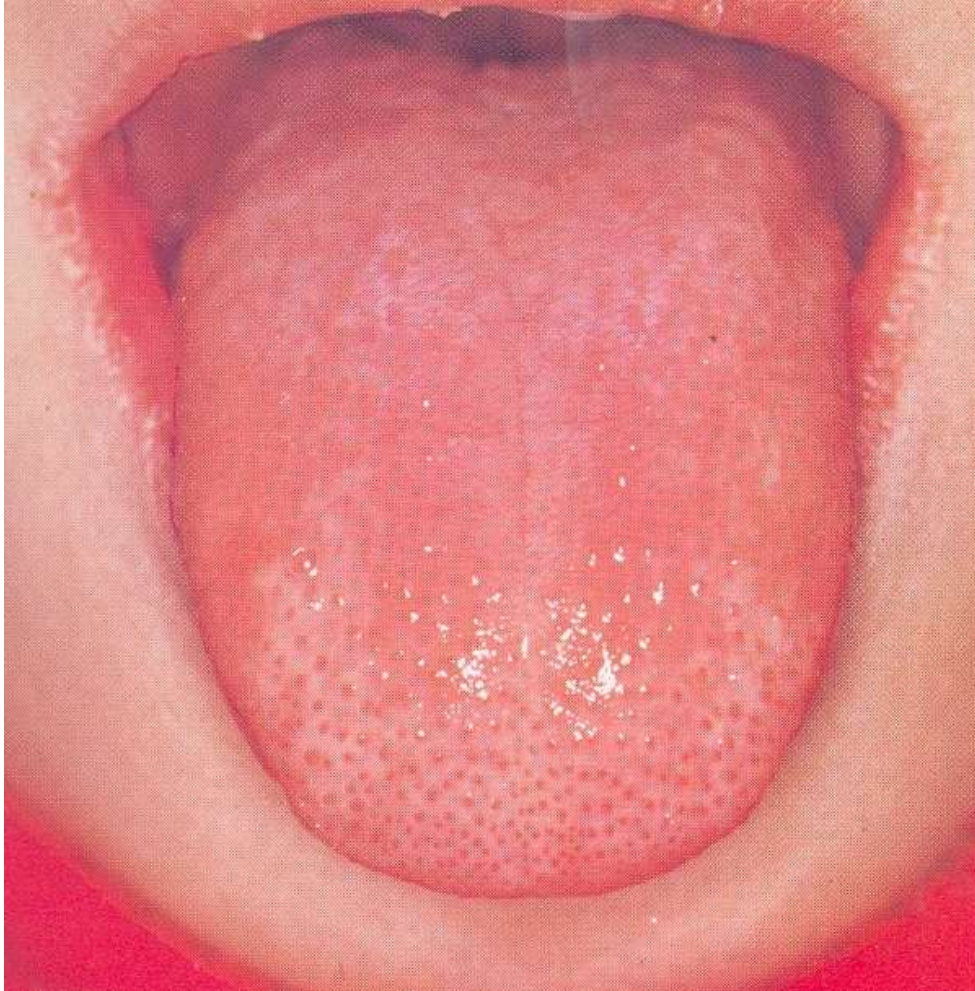
- Occurs predominantly in children during winter months.
- Caused by  $\beta$ -hemolytic streptococci.

## Clinical features

- Incubation period 3-5 days
- Severe pharyngitis, tonsillitis, headache, fever, chills, vomiting
- Enlargement of cervical lymphnodes.

## Clinical features

- 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> day –characteristic, diffuse bright red scarlet skin rash.
- Rash prominent in skin folds, & produced due to toxic injury to the vascular endothelium producing dilation of blood vessels & hyperemia.



### Oral manifestations-

- Palatal mucosa congested, throat fiery red
- Strawberry tongue
- Raspberry tongue

## Complications-

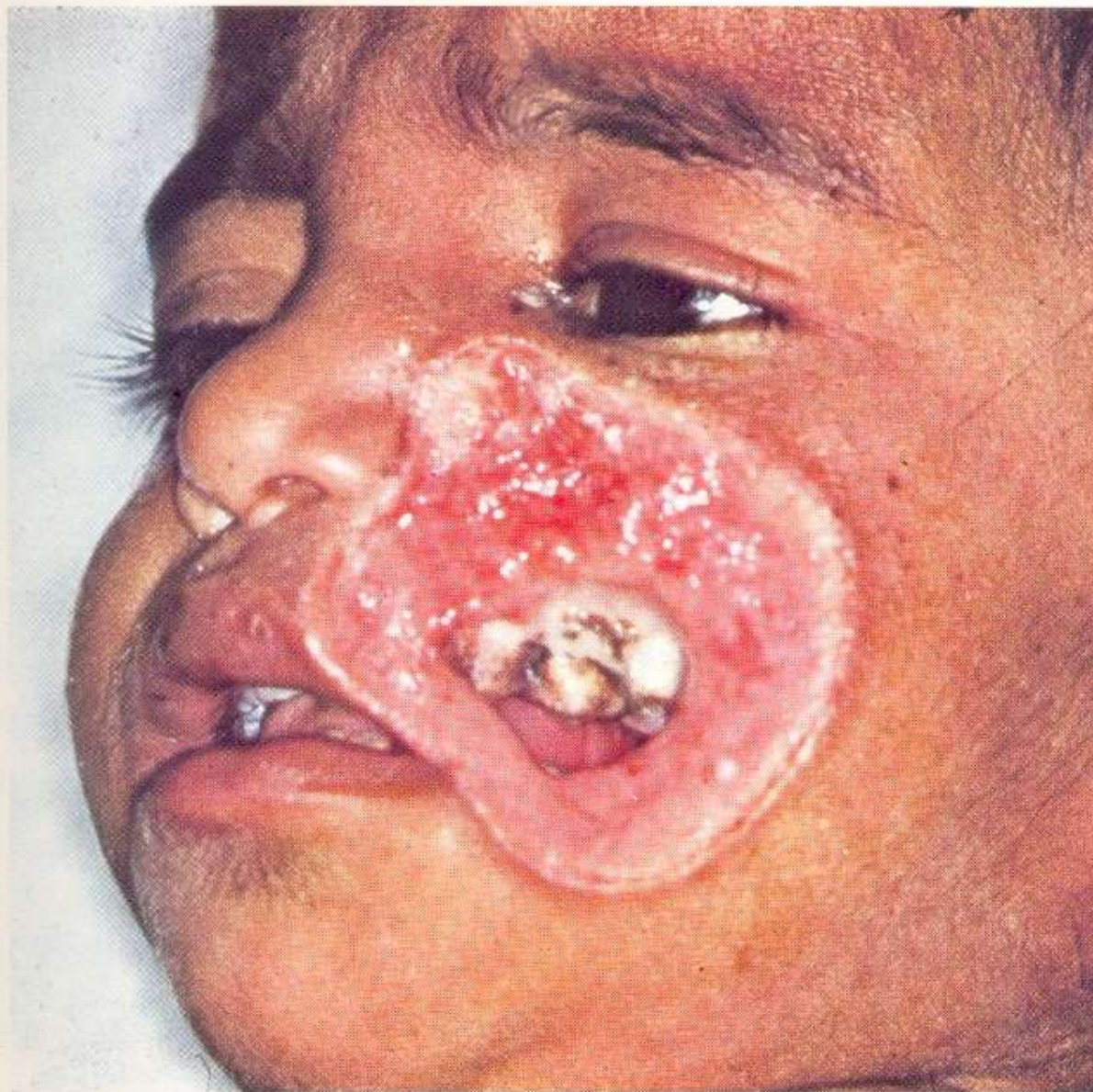
Peritonsillar abscess, rhinitis, sinusitis, otitis media, mastoiditis, pneumonia, rheumatic fever

# **NOMA ( cancrum oris)**

- Rapidly spreading gangrene of oral and facial tissues that usually occurs in debilitated or nutritionally deficient patients.

## Clinical features-

- Begins as small ulcer of gingival mucosa which rapidly spreads to involve the surrounding tissues of jaws, lips and cheeks by gangrenous necrosis.



Cancrum oris

- Initial site is usually one of stagnation around a fixed bridge or crown.
- Overlying skin becomes inflamed, edematous and necrotic
- A line of demarcation develops between healthy and dead tissue and large masses of tissue slough out leaving jaw exposed.
- Occasionally tongue may be involved.

# Pyogenic granuloma

## Clinical features-

- Frequently found on gingiva, lips, tongue , buccal mucosa and other areas.
- Elevated, pedunculated, or sessile mass with smooth, lobulated or warty surface.
- surface is commonly ulcerated, showing tendency for hemorrhage.
- Deep red or reddish purple depending on the Vascularity
- Soft in consistency.

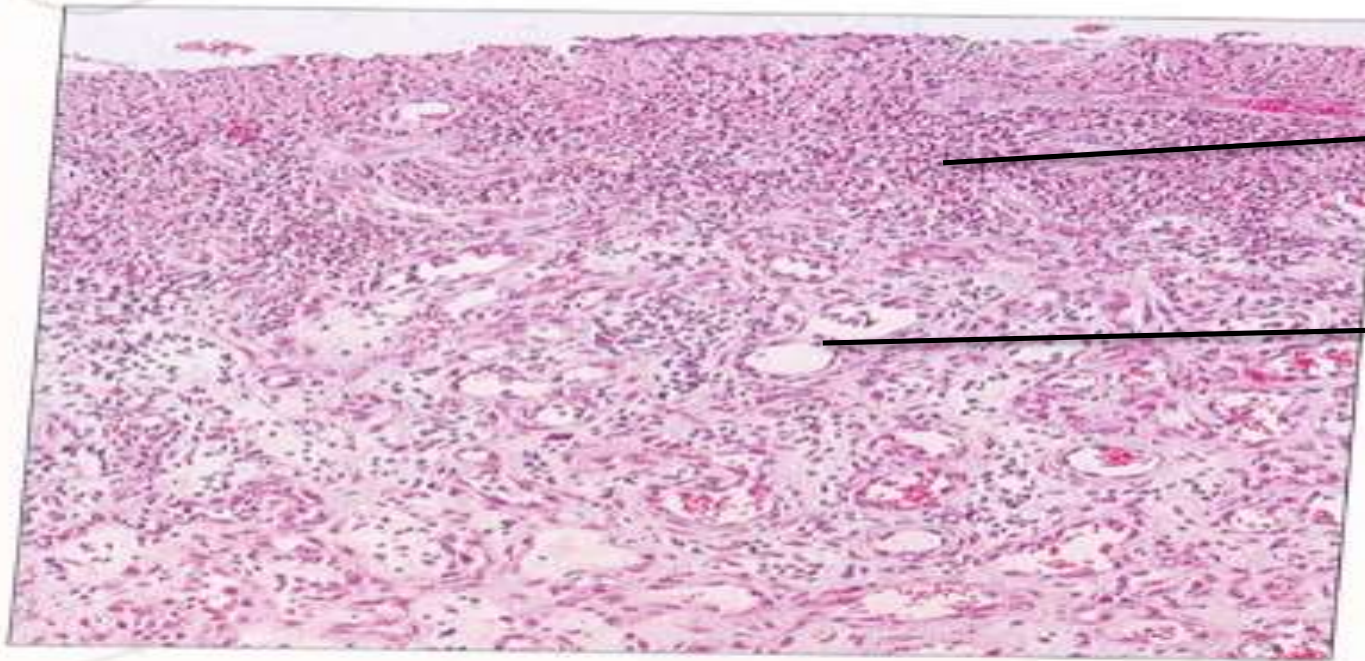


**Pyogenic Granuloma**  
(Granuloma pyogenicum)

Figure 5-13. Pyogenic granuloma occurring in women during the later months of pregnancy-P- 461

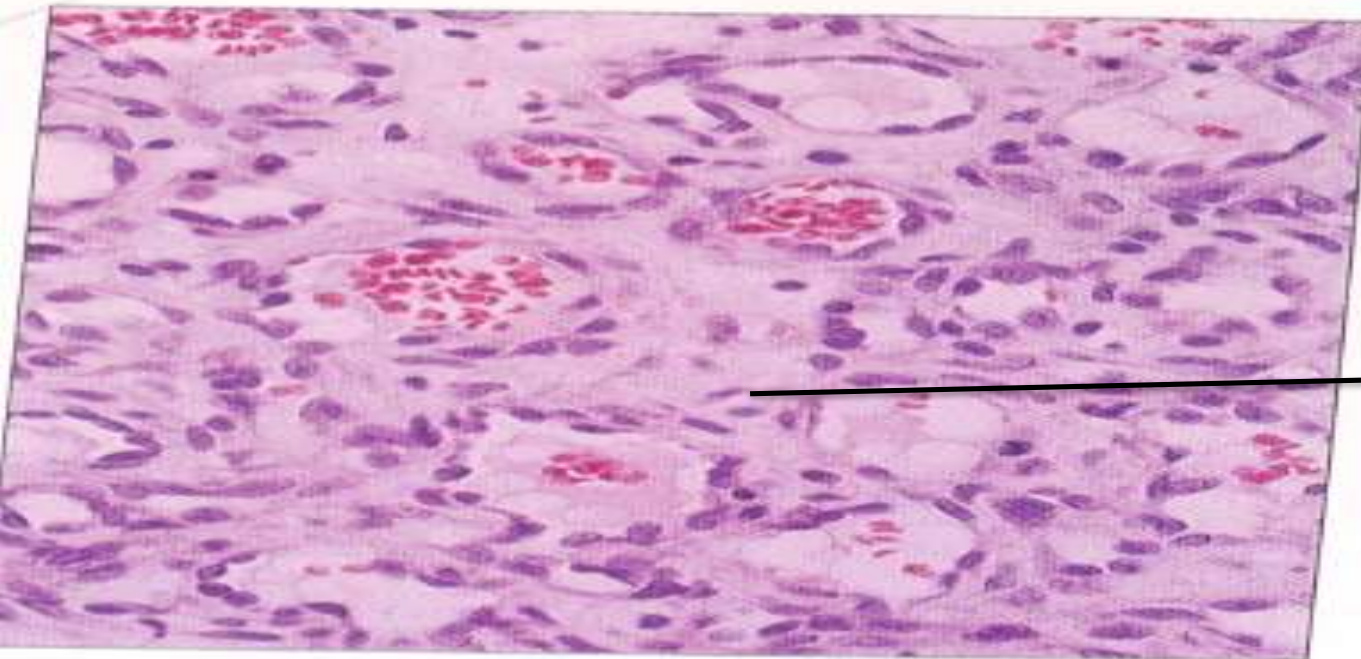
# Histopathologic features-

- Overlying epithelium thin and atrophic, may be hyperplastic
- Large number of endothelium lined spaces, proliferation of fibroblasts and budding endothelial cells.
- Moderate inflammatory cell infiltrate



proliferation of  
inflammatory  
cells

Large number  
of  
endothelium  
lined spaces,



Proliferation  
of fibroblasts

# SUMMARY

- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of scarlet fever
- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of Noma
- etiology, clinical features, histopathological features of Pyogenic granuloma

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Lucas's Pathology Of Tumor's of the Oral Tissues
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**THANK YOU**