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ORALNI PIOGENI GRANULOM: PRIKAZ SLUČAJA I PREGLED LITERATURE

ORAL PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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Sažetak

Uvod: Piogeni granulom je uobičajena neoplastična izraslina u usnoj duplji, koja je po prirodi hiperplastična. Predložene su različite teorije etiopatogeneze za piogeni granulom. Obično se smatra da nastaje kao odgovor na različite lokalne iritanse, kao što su kamenac, materijal stranog tela itd. Hemoragičan je i često krvavi na dodir. Obično izaziva lokalne smetnje. Eksciziorna biopsija smatra se tretmanom izbora za piogeni granulom, nakon čega sledi uklanjanje lokalnih iritansa, kako bi se izbeglo ponavljanje oboljenja. U ovom članku, prikazan je slučaj oralnog piogenog granuloma na gingivi, koji se proteže do nepca, kod pacijenta starosti 54 godine, uz istovremeni prikaz pregleda literature.

Metode: Posle uzimanja detaljne anamneze i kliničkog pregleda, postavljena je radna dijagnoza piogenog grandoma. Urađena je eksciziorna biopsija i lezija je poslata na patohistološki pregled.

Rezultat: Patohistološkim pregledom lezije potvrđena je klinička dijagnoza piogenog granuloma.

Zaključak: Piogeni granulom nije neoplastične prirode i stoga je potrebno detaljno poznavanje ove lezije, kako bi se identifikovala u ranoj fazi i na odgovarajući način lečila, pre nego što izazove bilo kakvu smetnju u normalnim rutinskim funkcijama.

Ključne reči: piogenost, hiperplazija, granulom, reaktivnost

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Abstract

Uvod: Pyogenic granuloma is a common non neoplastic growth in the oral cavity which is hyperplastic in nature. Various theories of etiopathogenesis have been suggested for pyogenic granuloma. It is commonly thought to be a response to various local irritants like calculus, foreign body material etc. It is hemorrhagic and often bleeds on touch. It usually causes local interference. Excisional biopsy is considered the treatment of choice for pyogenic granuloma followed by removal of the local irritants in order to avoid recurrence. This article presents a case of oral pyogenic granuloma in a 54-year-old patient in the gingiva extending up to the palate with a review of literature.

Materials and methods: A thorough case history and clinical examination was done. A provisional diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma was given. Excisional biopsy was performed and the lesion was sent for histopathological evaluation.

Result: Histopathological examination of the lesion confirmed the clinical diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma.

Conclusion: Pyogenic granuloma is non neoplastic in nature and hence a detailed knowledge of this lesion is required in order to identify it in its early stage and to manage it appropriately before it causes any hindrance in normal routine functions.

Key words: pyogenic, hyperplasia, granuloma, reactive