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| **Name:** |
| Alexis Tomaszewski |
| **Group:** |
| 2B-1 |
| **Pathology Question:** |
| What does Lichen Planus look like clinically? |
| **Report:** |
| Lichen Planus is an autoimmune disorder characterized by inflammation of the skin, hair, nails, or mucous membranes. It most commonly presents in the oral cavity mucosa and appears along the GI tract and in the genital region. Lichen planus found in the oral mucosa can be categorized into two different types. Large, painful ulcers located on the gingiva and tongue are associated with erosive lichen planus. In contrast, linear lace-like small white papules often found on the buccal mucosa are identified as reticulated lichen planus. These papules are typically unsymptomatic. The etiology of lichen planus is unknown, but there is an association with exposure to viruses, vaccines, and drugs. The virus most often seen in patients with lichen planus is Hepatitis C. The Hepatitis B vaccine is another association. Finally, the drug types associated with lichen planus include beta-blockers, ACE inhibitors, thiazide diuretics, antimalarials, golds/metals, & Penicillamine.  |
| **References:** |
| Humphrey, Stephen MD. (2018). Mucosal, Oral, and Cutaneous Disease. Personal Collection of (Dr. Stephen Humphrey), Medical College of Wisconsin.  |