




Pigmented Oral Lesions: A Multicenter Study

Kittipong Dhanuthai¹ Natchaya Theungtin² Natnicha Theungtin² Pantira Thep-akrapong²
Sompid Kintarak³ Poramaporn Klanrit⁴ Nutchapon Chamusri⁵ Kraisorn Sappayatosok⁶

¹ Department of Oral Pathology, Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

² Faculty of Dentistry, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand

³ Department of Oral Diagnostic Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, Prince of Songkla University, Songkhla, Thailand

⁴ Department of Oral Biomedical Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen, Thailand

⁵ Department of Oral Biology and Oral Diagnostic Sciences, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Address for correspondence Kraisorn Sappayatosok, DDS, PhD, Department of Oral Diagnostic Sciences, College of Dental Medicine, Rangsit University, Pathumtani 12000, Thailand (e-mail: kraisorn.s@rsu.ac.th).

⁶ Department of Oral Diagnostic Sciences, College of Dental Medicine, Rangsit University, Pathumtani, Thailand

Eur J Dent

Abstract

Objectives The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and clinical features of pigmented oral lesions from Thailand.

Materials and Methods Biopsy records of the Department of Oral Pathology, Chulalongkorn University, Department of Oral Diagnosis, KhonKaen University, Department of Oral Biology and Oral Diagnostic Sciences, Chiangmai University, Department of Stomatology, Prince of Songkla University, and Rangsit University were reviewed for oral pigmented lesions diagnosed during 1999 to 2019. Demographic data were culled from the biopsy records. Ages of the patients were subdivided into 10-year intervals. Locations of the lesions were classified as gingiva, labial/buccal mucosa, palate, floor of the mouth, tongue, as well as the combination of sites. Data were analyzed by descriptive statistics using SPSS version 20.0.

Results Of the 47,175 accessioned cases, 241 cases (0.51%) were diagnosed in the category of pigmented oral lesions. The age of the patients ranged from 1 month to 88 years with the mean \pm standard deviation = 38.74 ± 20.96 years. Regarding gender, 172 patients (71.37%) with pigmented lesions were females, while 69 patients (28.63%) were males. The female-to-male ratio was 2.49:1. The majority of the pigmented lesions were encountered at the gingiva (29.88%) followed by labial/buccal mucosa (26.97%), palate (14.94%), lip (10.79%), alveolar mucosa (9.54%), and others (7.88%), respectively. The three most common pigmented oral lesions in the present study were nevus (39.83%), followed by melanotic macule (28.63%) and amalgam tattoo (17.43%), respectively.

Conclusions The most common pigmented oral lesion in the present study is nevus. Demographic data of the patients in the present study are in accordance with previous

Keywords

- ▶ clinical features
- ▶ pigmented lesions
- ▶ prevalence
- ▶ Thailand

DOI <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0041-1735790>.
ISSN 1305-7456.

© 2021. The Author(s).

This is an open access article published by Thieme under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, permitting unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction so long as the original work is properly cited. (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

Thieme Medical and Scientific Publishers Pvt. Ltd., A-12, 2nd Floor, Sector 2, Noida-201301 UP, India