Does Vitligo Affect the Gingiva?

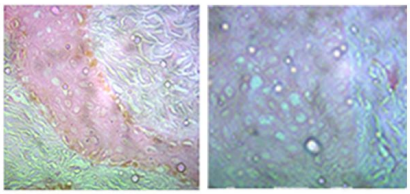
Farah Khaled El-dernawi 1865 2nd year dentistry student
Libyan International Medical University

1 Introduction

- Vitiligo or leukoderma is a skin disease with a world-wide prevalence ranging from 0.5% to 4%
- Characterized by partial or complete loss of pig-ment-producing melanocytes within the epidermis or mucosa
- Clinical lesions are asymptomatic, flat, well-de-marcated macules and patches of pigment loss; their size varies from few to several centimeters, which may or may not be surrounded by macroscopic hy-.perpigmentation
- Most noticeable in darkly pigmented individuals
- Vitiligo has been classified into three types, focal generalized, and segmental [1]

3 Histopathology

- Very mild or no pigmentation in the epithelium
- Epidermal vacuolization
- Loose fibrous connective tissue with no evidence of inflammatory cells
- Melanocytes did not show immunoreactivity for HMB -45 antibody [4]



normal gingival tissue epithelium with vitiligo

Gingival Vitiligo

- The incidence of vitiligo in the gingiva is rare
- It may occur only in the gingiva (Localized), or it-may be an effect of generalized vitiligo
- Vitiligo of the gingiva could result in cosmetic debility-which can in turn affect the mental status of the patient [4]

2 Etiopathogenesis

i. Genetics

,Vitiligo is a typical polygenic multi factorial disorder,involving numerous different susceptibility genes (HLA)(PTPN22)(CTLA4)(TYR) (TGFBR2)(UVRAG)(NLRP1) and (SLEV1) on chromosome 17p13 a linkage signal in systemic lupus erythma-tosus in generalized vitiligo [2]

ii.Oxidative Stress

Vitiligo patients have an intrinsic defects that reduce the capacity of melanocytes to mitigate cellular stress **ROS**

iii.Environment

An exposure of phenolic and catecholic chemicals found in dyes, resins and leather may play a central role in disease onset

iv.Immunity

Tyrosine hydroxylase(TH) antibodies(MCHR1) antibodies, IgM and IgG , anti-thyroglobulin antib-odies and anti-thyroid antibodies.Cytotoxic CD8+ T cells are responsible for the destruction of melanocytes [3]

4 CONCLUSION

Vitiligo is a common pigmentary disorder ,The mel-anocytes which produce melanin pigments become inactive as a result of genetic and environmental fac-tors, oxidative stress, innate and adaptive immunity, Vitiligo can affect the gingiva and other oral mucosa

Reference

- .Your Bibliography: Forschner, T., Buchholtz, S., & Stockfleth, E 2007 Current state of vitiligo therapy ? evidence-based analysis .of the literature
- R Spritz 2011.The genetics of vitiligo
- .Rashighi, M., & Harris, J 2017Vitiligo pathogenesis and emerging treatments
- ,.Ashok, N., Karunakaran, A., Singh, P., Rodrigues, J., Ashok, N .Tarakji, B. et al &2014 Gingival Vitiligo: Report of a case and review of the literature