Pseudoepitheliomatous Hyperplasia of Tongue Treated by Microdebrider Shaver

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ABSTRACT: OBJECTIVES: We report an extremely rare case of pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (PEH) of tongue successfully treated by Microdebrider shaver. BACKGROUND DATA: PEH is a difficult-to-treat, extreme-degree acanthosis characterized by proliferation of the epithelium. PEH shows the same histopathological features as of epidermal hyperplasia. To our knowledge, there have been no clinical trials published about the therapeutic response of Microdebrider shaving as a modality of treatment for PEH. METHOD: We present a case report of successful treatment of rare pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia of tongue using microdebriders shaver in an 18 year old male. RESULTS: This patient was an 18 year old immunocompetent male with a swelling over the dorsum of the tongue since 10-12 years which started increasing in size and was associated with pain while swallowing and foreign body sensation. Biopsy revealed pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia. Curative surgery with microdebrider shaver was successfully performed under general anaesthesia. CONCLUSION: Use of microdebrider shaver is safe and effective method in the treatment of difficult to treat cases of pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia.
suggestive of Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (Fig. 4). To the best of our knowledge, this is the first case of periungula hand warts in 18 of 20 patients (30 of 40 warts) was achieved in a pilot study of PDT with Amino Levulinic Acid after a mean of 4.5 treatments. PDT leads to the release of inflammatory mediators, like interleukin 2, interleukin 1-ß, and tumour necrosis factor-a, suggesting that another mechanism for the clearance of these cells is in the indirect stimulation of local immune responses in the lesion area. Although the PDT parameters that were employed for the viral wart or the epithelial neoplasm were also used for PEH, it responded poorly. This suggests that the lack of effectiveness of PDT could be attributed to the peculiar pathological pattern, not to the neoplastic or inflammatory epithelial proliferation of PEH.

**REFERENCES:**