

Causes For Angular Cheilitis

Angular cheilitis condition can last for days to years. Angular cheilitis can be caused by infection, irritation Angular cheilitis (AC) is inflammation of one or both corners of the mouth. Angular cheilitis is a type of cheilitis (inflammation of the lips). The condition can last for days to years. Angular cheilitis is a type of cheilitis (inflammation of the lips). Often the corners are red with skin breakdown and crusting. It can also be itchy or painful 0892a59ed4

While exact epidemiological data are lacking, the syndrome has become scarce due to the improved nutritional status of the at-risk population. The syndrome generally occurs in perimenopausal women. Identification and follow-up of affected individuals are important due to the increased risk of squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus and pharynx. 0892a59ed4 The term is derived from Greek στόμα (stoma) 'mouth' and -ΐτις (-itis) 'inflammation'. 0892a59ed4 Cheilitis is a general term, and there are many recognized types and different causes. According to its onset and course, cheilitis can be either acute or chronic. Most cheilitis is caused by exogenous factors such as

dryness (chapping) and acute sun exposure. Allergic tests may identify allergens that cause cheilitis. 0892a59ed4 When inflammation of the gums and the mouth generally presents itself, sometimes the term gingivostomatitis is used, though this is also sometimes used as a synonym for herpetic gingivostomatitis. 0892a59ed4

Stomatitis In children Stomatitis is inflammation of the mouth and lips. It refers to any inflammatory process affecting the mucous membranes of the mouth and lips, with or without oral ulceration. Inflammation of the corners (angles) of the lips is termed angular stomatitis or angular cheilitis. efficacy for any treatment that has been used 0892a59ed4

Oral candidiasis "Candida-associated angular cheilitis";, or less commonly "monilial perlèche"; are used. Candida organisms alone are responsible for about 20% of cases, Oral candidiasis (Acute pseudomembranous candidiasis), also known as oral thrush, is candidiasis that occurs in the mouth. That is, oral candidiasis is a mycosis (yeast/fungal infection) of Candida species on the mucous membranes of the mouth 0892a59ed4

Lip lickers' dermatitis The rash may extend as far as the tongue can reach and usually does not occur at the corners of the mouth. Irritant contact cheilitis can be separated into different Lip lickers' dermatitis is a type

of skin inflammation around the lips due to damage by saliva from repetitive lip licking and is classified as a subtype of irritant contact cheilitis. The resulting scaling, redness, chapping, and crusting makes a well-defined ring around the lips. It commonly occurs during winter months but some people can have it year-round if lip licking is a chronic habit. subtype of irritant contact cheilitis is caused by an exogenous factor rather than an endogenous one 0892a59ed4

== Symptoms == 0892a59ed4 == Signs and symptoms == 0892a59ed4 Lip lickder's dermatitis differs from perioral dermatitis, which spares the vermilion border. Allergic contact dermatitis presents similar signs and symptoms that can be differentiated from lip lickder's dermatitis with an allergy patch skin test. 0892a59ed4 It is usually painless and persistent. 0892a59ed4 Treatment for angular cheilitis is typically based on the underlying causes along with the use of a barrier cream. Frequently an antifungal and antibacterial cream is also tried. Angular cheilitis is a fairly common problem, with estimates that it affects 0.7% of the population. It occurs most often in people in their... 0892a59ed4 == Signs and symptoms == 0892a59ed4 Affected individuals may experience symptoms such as a dry sensation and cracking of the lips. 0892a59ed4

Cheilitis The inflammation may include the perioral skin (the skin around the mouth), the vermilion border,

or the labial mucosa. The skin and the vermilion border are more commonly involved, as the mucosa is less affected by inflammatory and allergic reactions. The main cause of endogenous eczematous cheilitis is atopic cheilitis (atopic dermatitis), and the main causes of exogenous eczematous cheilitis is irritant Cheilitis, also called and known as chapped lips, is a medical condition characterized by inflammation of the lips

AC almost always affects the lower lip and only rarely the upper lip, probably because the lower lip is more exposed to the sun. In the unusual cases reported where it affects the upper lip, this may be due to upper lip prominence. The commissures (corners of the mouth) are not usually involved. Chapped lips

Glossitis Tongue soreness caused by glossitis is differentiated from burning mouth syndrome, where there is no identifiable change in the appearance of the tongue, and there are no identifiable causes. Vitamin B2 deficiency (ariboflavinosis) can cause glossitis, along with angular cheilitis, cheilosis, peripheral Glossitis can mean soreness of the tongue, or more usually inflammation with depapillation of the dorsal surface of the tongue (loss of the lingual papillae), leaving a smooth and erythematous (reddened) surface, (sometimes specifically termed atrophic glossitis). Glossitis is often caused by

nutritional deficiencies and may be painless or cause discomfort. (thiamine deficiency) can cause glossitis. In a wider sense, glossitis can mean inflammation of the tongue generally. Glossitis usually responds well to treatment if the cause is identified and corrected

The appearance is variable. White lesions indicate hyperkeratosis. Red, erosive or ulcerative lesions indicate atrophy, loss of epithelium and inflammation. Early, acute lesions may be erythematous (red) and edematous (swollen). With months and years of sun exposure, the lesion becomes chronic and may be grey-white in color and appear dry, scaly and wrinkled.

0892a59ed4 == Presentation == 0892a59ed4 ==

Signs and symptoms == 0892a59ed4 In its widest meaning, stomatitis can have a multitude of different causes and appearances. Common causes include infections, nutritional deficiencies, allergic reactions, radiotherapy, and many others. 0892a59ed4 *Candida albicans* is the most commonly implicated organism in this condition. *C. albicans* is carried in the mouths of about 50% of the world's population as a normal component of the oral microbiota. This candidal carriage state is not considered a disease, but when *Candida* species become pathogenic and invade host tissues, oral candidiasis can occur. This change usually constitutes an opportunistic infection by normally harmless micro-organisms because of local (i.e., mucosal) or systemic factors altering host immunity.

0892a59ed4 It is treated with simple moisturizers, emollients, and sometimes topical steroids, while perioral dermatitis is worsened by topical steroids. It is important to identify the cause of the inflammation, whether it is due to lip licking or a more complex cause, in order to successfully treat and alleviate symptoms. Children are affected more often than adults and sometimes special approaches need to be considered especially if there is a psychological...

0892a59ed4 Signs and symptoms may include:

0892a59ed4 Patients with Plummer–Vinson syndrome often experience a burning sensation in the tongue and oral mucosa, and atrophy of the lingual papillae results in a smooth, shiny, red dorsum of the tongue. Common symptoms include: 0892a59ed4

Plasma cell gingivitis Plasma cell gingivitis is rare, and plasma cell cheilitis is very rare. Most people with plasma cell cheilitis have been elderly Plasma cell gingivitis is a rare condition, appearing as generalized erythema (redness) and edema (swelling) of the attached gingiva, occasionally accompanied by cheilitis (lip swelling) or glossitis (tongue swelling). treat plasma cell cheilitis. On the lips, the condition appears as sharply outlined, infiltrated, dark red plaque with a lacquer-like glazing of the surface of the involved oral area. It is called plasma cell gingivitis where the gingiva (gums) are involved, plasma cell cheilitis, where the lips are involved, and other terms such as plasma cell orifacial mucositis, or plasma cell

gingivostomatitis where several sites in the mouth are involved 0892a59ed4

There is thickening whitish discoloration of the lip at the border of the lip and skin. There is... 0892a59ed4
== Classification == 0892a59ed4

Plummer-Vinson syndrome iron-deficiency anemia, atrophic glossitis (inflammation of the tongue), angular cheilitis or cheilosis (crackings at the corners of the mouth, respectively Plummer-Vinson syndrome (also known as Paterson-Kelly syndrome or Paterson-Brown-Kelly syndrome in the UK) is a rare disease characterized by dysphagia (difficulty swallowing), iron-deficiency anemia, atrophic glossitis (inflammation of the tongue), angular cheilitis or cheilosis (crackings at the corners of the mouth, respectively associated or not with inflammation), and upper esophageal webs (thin membranes in the esophagus that can cause obstruction). Treatment with iron supplementation and mechanical widening of the esophagus generally leads to positive outcomes 0892a59ed4

Orofacial granulomatosis The underlying cause of the condition is not completely understood, and there is disagreement as to how it relates to Crohn disease and sarcoidosis. The swelling is non-pitting Orofacial granulomatosis (OFG) is a condition characterized by persistent enlargement of the soft tissues of the

mouth, lips and the area around the mouth on the face. The enlargement does not cause any pain, but the best treatment and the prognosis are uncertain. The mechanism of the enlargement is granulomatous inflammation. enlargement can cause midline fissuring of the lip ("median cheilitis") or angular cheilitis (sores at the corner of the mouth)
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Actinic cheilitis Essentially, it is a burn and a variant of actinic keratosis Actinic cheilitis (AC) is cheilitis (lip inflammation) caused by long-term sunlight exposure. Actinic cheilitis (AC) is cheilitis (lip inflammation) caused by long-term sunlight exposure. It is a premalignant condition, as it can develop into squamous cell carcinoma (a type of mouth cancer). Essentially, it is a burn and a variant of actinic keratosis which occurs on the lip 0892a59ed4

Angular cheilitis can be caused by infection, irritation, or allergies. Infections include by fungi such as *Candida albicans* and bacteria such as *Staph. aureus*. Irritants include poorly fitting dentures, licking the lips or drooling, mouth breathing resulting in a dry mouth, sun exposure, overclosure of the mouth, smoking, and minor trauma. Allergies may include substances like toothpaste, makeup, and food. Often a number of factors are involved. Other factors may include poor nutrition or poor immune function. Diagnosis may be helped by testing for infections and patch testing for

allergies. 0892a59ed4 == Causes == 0892a59ed4

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