

Epulides

Epulides are circumscribed, tumor-like growths on the gingiva. They are mostly reparative chronic proliferative inflammations, gingivitis, which can be limited. They are less often of non-inflammatory origin.

Distribution

Epulis gigantocellularis

- arises from a proliferative reparative process after damage to the gingiva;
- the cause can be tartar, extraction, prosthesis, chronic inflammation;
- occurs in the landscape of premolars;
- the surface is smooth, reddish brown or blue translucent.



Epulis fissurata

Epulis granulomatosa

- it is a local hyperplasia of non-specific granulation tissue on the gingiva;
- the cause is irritation of the gingiva;
- it is a gray-red mass on the gingiva with a granular surface or exulsed with a pseudomembrane.

Granuloma pyogenicum

- it is a chronic proliferative granulomatous inflammation;
- it arises from a small trauma that allows infection to enter and the tissue begins to react by forming highly vascularized connective tissue;
- color is red to yellow;
- the formation is painless, soft, sessile or pedunculated.

Epulis fibromatosa

- it is a fibromatous formation adhering to the free gingiva;
- usually arises from the transformation of granulomatous epulida and its scarring;
- the surface is often exulsed;
- dystrophic calcification often occurs in the center of the formation.

Epulis fissurata

- it is one of the most common chronic inflammatory proliferative reactions of the oral cavity to an ill-fitting prosthesis;
- it is not a true epulis, because it is usually located in the fornix of the upper or lower vestibule;
- it is chronic productive circumscribed stomatitis;
- the tissue may be ulcerated.

Links

References

- LIŠKA, Karel. *Orofacial pathology*. 1. edition. 1983.