

Examination and important pathological changes of the lips and oral cavity

Inspection of the oral cavity must be performed as a cancer screening.

Lips

We assess:

- color,
- swellings,
- splits,
- ulcers,
- blisters.

For example

- Muave – in cyanosis;
- pale – anemia;
- stomatitis angularis – cracked lips in the corners – in Ariboflavinosis, acute Dental caries|;
- herpes labialis.

Oral Cavity

Bad breath:

- foetor hepaticus – liver failure,
- acetone – diabetes mellitus,
- ammonia – uremia.

Gingiva

We assess firstly by aspection. During the examination we can find signs that could be warning flags of a serious general disease.

Necrosis:

- leukemia,
- marrow attenuation,
- agranulocytosis.

Color stripes:

- in case of heavy metal poisoning.

Gingival bleeding:

- gingivitis,
- parodontitis,
- disorders of clotting and coagulation,
- deficiency of vitamin C (scurvy).

Hyperplastic gingiva:

- antiepileptics,
- pregnancy.

Teeth

Firstly we assess the overall condition of teeth. Color of teeth is important for the diagnosis of diseases.

'Overall condition:

- dentition complete/incomplete,
- own/teeth prosthesis.

Color ♦	Cause ♦
black	metal poisoning
black-brown	tobacco

yellow-grey	tetracycline
purple	hypermanganese solution
greenish	erythroblastosis fetalis

Tongue

The tongue protrudes in middle line physiologically. Jazyk fyziologicky plazí ve střední čáře. We have to focus mainly on size, position, color, papillae, mobility, impressions and ulcers.

Coating – is always presented – food residues, bacteria, endothelium.

Color ↕	Causes ↕
white	hydrated
brown	dehydrated
dark	antibiotics
strawberry	Scarlet fever
red-varnished	liver cirrhosis
red-atrophic	Hunter glossitis

Paralysis:

- peripheral - glossoplegia,
- central – always on one side – on stem, radical

Other pathologies, e.g.:

- bitten – epilepsy,
- **Hunter glossitis** – during anemia of deficiency Vitamin B₁₂,
- **macroglossia** – acromegaly,
- **xerostomia** – dry mouth,
- **tongue ulcers**:
 - tumors,
 - syphilis,
 - tuberculosis.

Mucosa of Oral Cavity

- **Candidiasis** – Candida albicans – white tufts which are well wiped from the mucosa at the beginning, later they combine to form of a gray coatings which adhere to the mucosa
- **Graphite spots** – Addison´s disease

Tonsils

Tonsils are trophic or hypertrophic. There might be coating or stones, sometimes there is visible redness. It is important to assess whether the tonsils are symmetrical.

Pharynx

The pharynx is physiologically smooth and wet, during inflammation the nodules are formed and it si congested.

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Odkazy

Použitá literatura

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Kategorie:Vnitřní lékařství Kategorie:Interní propedeutika