

Distribution of biopsied non plaque-induced gingival lesions in a Chilean population according to the classification of periodontal diseases

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Background: Many gingival lesions are not induced by plaque. The aim of this study was to analyze the frequency of biopsied non-plaque-induced gingival lesions (NPIGL) in a Chilean population.

Methods: One thousand twelve cases of biopsied gingival lesions with confirmed anatomopathologic diagnosis were included, from the records of the Oral Pathology Referral Institute (OPRI), Faculty of Dentistry, University of Chile, between years 1990 and 2009. **Results:** The most frequent non plaque-induced gingival lesions categories from biopsied cases included hyperplastic lesions, malignancies and benign neoplasms. The most frequent diagnoses in each category were fibrous hyperplasia (35.47%), squamous cell carcinoma (3.85%) and giant cell fibroma (2.08%), respectively. From all lesions, only 8.3% fitted in the specified categories of the current classification of periodontal diseases. **Conclusions:** The most frequent biopsied NPIGL were hyperplastic lesions and neoplasms. These categories represent relevant lesions to be included in a future periodontal classification system to improve the care needs of the patients, as well as early diagnosis and treatment. © 2018 The Author(s).

Classification of periodontal diseases

Non plaque-induced gingival lesions

adolescent

adult

age

aged
biopsy
child
Chile
classification
female
gingiva
gingiva disease
gingiva hyperplasia
gingiva tumor
human
infant
male
middle aged
newborn
pathology
periodontal disease
preschool child
retrospective study
squamous cell carcinoma
very elderly
young adult
Adolescent
Adult
Age Factors
Aged

Aged, 80 and over

Biopsy

Carcinoma, Squamous Cell

Child

Child, Preschool

Chile

Female

Gingiva

Gingival Diseases

Gingival Hyperplasia

Gingival Neoplasms

Humans

Infant

Infant, Newborn

Male

Middle Aged

Periodontal Diseases

Retrospective Studies

Young Adult