

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF NORMAL LABIAL MUCOSA AND REDUNDANT TISSUE IN DOUBLE LIP,

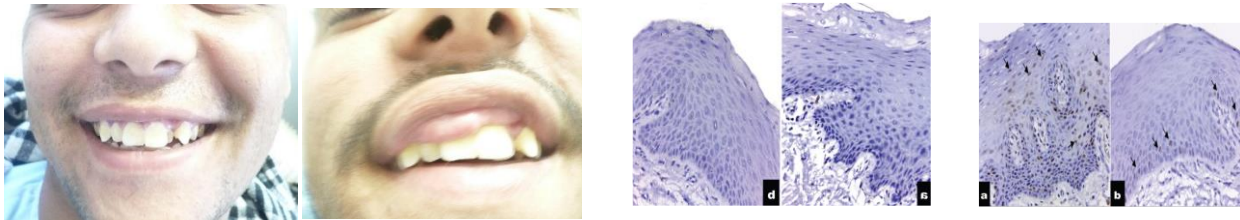
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ABSTRACT Introduction: double lip is one of lip abnormalities that may be congenital or acquired. It consists of a fold of excess tissue on the mucosal side of the lip. It causes functional and aesthetic problems to affected patients Aim of the work : The present study was performed to compare clinically and histopathologically between redundant tissue in double lip and normal labial mucosa.

Subjects and methods: Seventeen patients with congenital non syndromic double lip were selected. Redundant tissues were removed surgically together with part of adjacent normal mucosa as part of the surgical manipulation. Hematoxylin and eosin staining was done to compare both tissues microscopically. Expression of ki-67 and p53 was evaluated in both tissue by immunohistochemistry

Results: Clinically, redundant tissue appeared as thick extra fold with normal mucosal color and soft consistency analogous to normal labial mucosa. This redundant tissue was removed surgically without any complications. Histopathologically, normal labial mucosa revealed non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium and delicate underlying connective tissue. Excess tissue exhibited parakeratosis, acanthosis, elongation of rete pegs. The underlying connective tissue was fibrotic with inflammatory cell infiltration. In normal labial mucosa, ki-67 was detected only in parabasal layer of epithelium whereas it was localized in parabasal and superficial layers of epithelium in redundant tissue. No expression of p53 was detected in both normal and excess tissue. For both ki-67 and p53, the difference in expression between normal and redundant tissue was significant

Conclusion : Redundant tissue is a benign hyperplastic tissue that require surgical removal. So surgical excision here is the treatment of choice when excess tissue causes functional and aesthetic problems. Moreover, the high proliferation of redundant tissue may necessitate the surgical excision of this tissue.



Pre and postoperative double lip surgery

light micrograph of the excised tissues. (a) Showing no detectable epithelial expression of p53 in redundant tissue. (b) Showing no detectable epithelial expression of p53 in normal labial mucosa. (immunohistochemical technique original magnification,

Light micrograph of the excised tissues. (a) Showing nuclear Ki-67 expression in the parabasal and superficial layers (arrows) in redundant tissue. (b) Showing sporadic nuclear expression in parabasal layer of epithelium (arrows) in normal labial mucosa.

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