شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها

علي هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصل

HOSSAM MAGHRABY

A PROSPECTIVE STUDY FOR THE PREVALENCE OF GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE IN AN EGYPTIAN POPULATION SAMPLE

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Master Degree
In
Oral Medicine and Periodontology

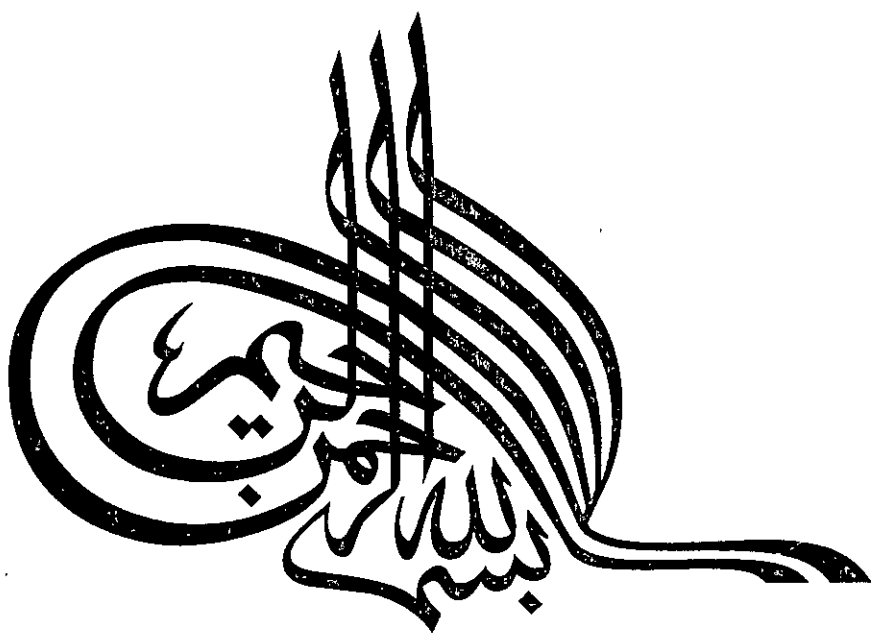
By

Weam Ahmad Maher Rashwan

B.D.S

Oral Medicine and Periodontology Department
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Cairo University

2003


بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Supervisors

Prof.Dr.Samy Sadek

Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology
Faulty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Cairo University

Prof.Dr. Fatheya Zahran

Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology
Faulty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Cairo University

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First, and for most, I feel always indebted to God, the most kind and most merciful.

Second, I would like to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude to Prof. Dr. Fatheya Zahran Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for her generous supervision, sincere advice and great help.

My great thanks also go to Prof. Dr. Samy Sadek, Professor of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for the selection of the topic of this thesis, his generous supervision, continuous encouragement and never fading support.

I would also like to thank Prof. Dr. Nagwa A. Osman, Professor and Acting Head of Oral Medicine and Periodontology, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for her continuous guidance and meticulous follow up for the scientific work activities in the department.

I am also deeply grateful to my colleagues at the out patient clinic, Department of Pedodontics, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for their great help.

My sincere thanks also go to my colleagues at the Department of Dermatology and at the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Cairo University, for their valuable medical advice, tolerance and cooperation.

I would also like to extend my gratitude to all staff members of the out patient clinic of the Malnutrition Department, Abu-El-Reesh Pediatric Hospital, Cairo University and all staff members of the out patient clinic of the Dentistry Department at the Diabetes Institute for their sincere medical advice, cooperation and great help.

Last, but not least, I would like to express my gratitude to all staff members of Oral Medicine and Periodontology Department, Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University, for their generous cooperation and encouragement through out this study.

List of contents

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Geographic tongue (benign migratory glossitis) is a condition that is well recognized but often overlooked in the community ***(Marks and Czarny, 1984).***

It is a common benign inflammatory condition that usually affects the dorsal and lateral borders of the tongue. The condition is characterized by the evanescent loss of the filiform papillae and an associated inflammatory edema. This leads to the clinical appearance of red, atrophic patches surrounded by white raised borders in typical cases. Atypical cases vary from a localized atrophy of papillae, giving a small red patch, to a single raised white area. Although the red patches rapidly grow and coalesce, the filiform papillae rapidly grow returning the area to its normal appearance. The ever changing pattern of papillae loss and regrowth accounts for the name "migratory". Also, this changing pattern is so rapid that daily differences can be noted in the map like pattern of the lesion ***(Marks and Czarny 1984; Neville and Brad, 1991).***

Although geographic tongue usually affects the dorsal and the lateral surfaces of the tongue, involvement of the ventral tongue surface and other oral mucosal sites is also seen but much less frequently. These lesions, however, have the same migratory pattern as the tongue lesions, presenting as atrophic, erythematous patches, usually with a raised, circinate white border ***(Neville and Brad, 1991)***.

The prevalence of geographic tongue in most studies is in the range of 1-3% of the general population. Various age groups can be affected with no apparent racial predilection. However, the condition appears to be more common in females, with reported female to male ratio of 5:3, and 2:1 ***(Banoczy et al., 1975; Kleinman et al., 1991; Neville and Brad, 1991).***

Etiology of geographic tongue is still unknown, although a family history or association with stress or atopy may be seen. Some consider the condition to be a congenital anomaly; others believe it to represent an acute inflammatory reaction. Attempts have been made to demonstrate an association between geographic tongue and the different systemic diseases and/or psychological conditions. These conditions include psoriasis, Reiter's syndrome, gastrointestinal disturbances, nutritional deficiencies, hormonal imbalance and psychological upsets. Genetic influences are also believed to play a role in the pathogenesis of the condition ***(Redman et al., 1966,1972;Wethers et al., 1974; Banoczy et al., 1975;Marks and Czarny 1984;Van der Wal et al., 1988; Neville and Brad, 1991;Sigal and Mock, 1992;Ferneli et al., 1993).***

Since epidemiologic literature concerning oral mucosal lesions is sparse, and no Egyptian national data concerning any of the tongue lesions has been reported, it was found useful to analyze data on one of the most common tongue lesions, which is geographic tongue

REVIEW OF LITERTURE