

Epidermoid Carcinoma of the Lip on Reccurent Herpes

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Abstract

It was a 40-year-old patient with a history of recurrent herpes labialis, who has had persistent labial herpes for 4 months. The dermatological examination showed an infiltrated erythematous plaque measuring 2 cm in diameter, ulcerated in the center, a slightly budding background, with meliceric crusts, located in the mucous side of the lower lip, on the dermoscopy was noted a hairpin vascularization and glomerular surrounded by a whitish halo with keratin in the center. Histopathology of the tumor revealed infiltrating squamous cell carcinoma. The locoregional extension assessment was negative. The treatment consisted of surgery.



Figure 1: Clinical aspect: infiltrated erythematous plaque, ulcerated in the center, with meliceric crusts.

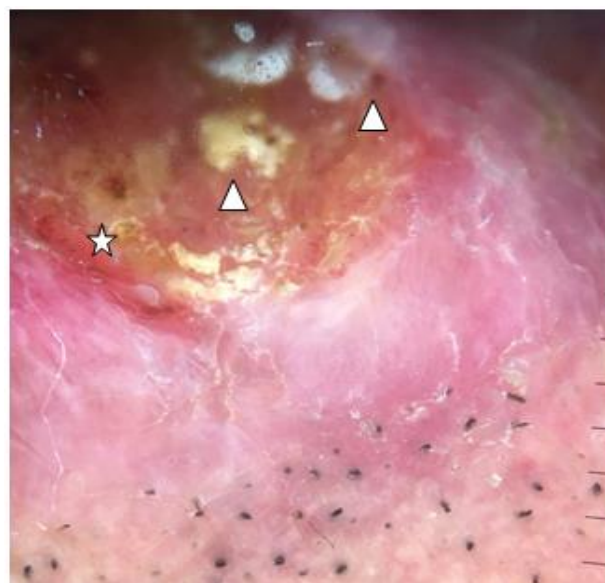


Figure 2: Dermoscopy: ulceration with keratin in the center (white arrowheads) and hairpin vascularization and glomerular surrounded by a whitish halo (white stars).

Key message

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common malignant tumor of the lips. Especially in men, it occurs most often on precancerous lesions. Although epidemiological data is not available on a national level for the epidermoid carcinoma of the lip, it appears that it is a relatively rare pathology but with significant morbidity, thus a good management of precursor lesions, especially the herpes labialis, allows us to avoid degeneration. We report a case of epidermoid carcinoma of the lower lip on recurrent herpes confirmed by histology.

References

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