



Various Classifications of Verrucous Papillary Lesions of Oral Mucosa

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Papillary lesions are those that tunefactive with a cauliflower surface. Some are pedunculated and some are sessile. Some are single, others are multiple or diffusely involve broad area of oral mucosa [1]. Papillary lesions of the oral mucosa are characterized by focal, multifocal or diffuse exophytic growth with cauliflower or verrucous surface irregularity [2].

Various Classifications are:

1. Based on the type of the lesion [1]

a. Reactive/Infectious Lesions

- Squamous Papilloma
- Papillary hyperplasia
- Condyloma Latum
- Condyloma Acuminatum
- Focal Papillary Hyperplasia.

b. Neoplasms

- Keratoacanthoma
- Verrucous Carcinoma.

c. Idiopathic Lesions

- Pyostomatitis Vegetans
- Verruciform Xanthoma.

2. Based on the number and appearance of lesion (Ever-sole and Papanicolaou, 1983)

a. Focal Papillary and Verrucous Lesions of the Oral Mucosa

- Squamous Papilloma
- Verruca Vulgaris
- Molluscum Contagiosum
- Verruciform Xanthoma

- Sialadenoma Papilliferum
- Keratoacanthoma
- Condyloma Acuminatum
- Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Warty Dyskeratoma.

b. Multifocal papillary and verrucous lesions of the oral mucosa

- Papillary Hyperplasia
- Florid Papillomatosis
- Nevis Unis Lateris
- Verrucous Carcinoma
- Papillary Exophytic Squamous Cell Carcinoma
- Multiple Condylomata
- Focal Epithelial Hyperplasia
- Focal Dermal Hypoplasia Syndrome
- Multiple Hamartoma Syndrome
- Pyostomatitis Vegetans
- Acanthosis Nigricans
- Verruciform Leukoplakia
- Keratosis Follicularis.

3. Based on the involvement of HPV as an etiological factor [2]

- Human papilloma viruses and Head and Neck Lesions: Genotype -Disease
- HPV 2, 4 -Verruca vulgaris
- HPV 6, 11- Condyloma Acuminatum, squamous papilloma
- HPV 13, 32 -Focal epithelial hyperplasia

- HPV 16 -Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia subtypes
- HPV 6, 11, 16 -Verrucous carcinoma
- HPV 16, 18 -Squamous cell carcinoma
- Papillary Oral Lesions without Known Viral Association
- Papillary hyperplasia (Papillomatosis)
- Verruciform Xanthoma
- Cowden syndrome
- Nevus unius lateris
- Acanthosis Nigricans.

4. Based on their malignant potential [3]

a. Benign

- Viral papillomas
- Squamous papilloma; Verruca vulgaris; Condyloma acuminatum
- Focal epithelial hyperplasia (Heck's disease)
- Fibro-epithelial polyps
- Verruciform xanthoma
- Papillary hyperplasia
- Pyostomatitis vegetans
- Sialadenoma papilliferum
- Acanthosis nigricans
- Darier's disease.

b. Potentially malignant

- Verrucous hyperplasia
- Papillary dysplasia
- Proliferative (verrucous) leukoplakia.

c. Malignant

- Verrucous carcinoma
- Papillary carcinoma
- Non-invasive (synonymous with papillary dysplasia)
- Invasive (essentially a conventional squamous cell carcinoma requiring treatment as such)
- Carcinoma cuniculatum (essentially a conventional, well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma requiring treatment as such).

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