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Oral paracoccidioidomycosis: Clinical presentation of seven cases occurred in Palmas, Tocantins, Brazil

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Paracoccidioidomycosis is a deep mycosis caused by dimorphic fungi *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, endemic in the male population of the rural zone of Brazil and Central America countries. The disease is progressive and may affect the lungs, skin, mucous membranes, lymph nodes, and internal organs. The presence of oral granulomatous mulberry-like lesions is very common in actively infected patients, and sometimes these lesions are the first sign of the disease. The diagnosis is based on clinical signs and by microscopic analyses of biopsy specimens, sometimes confirmed by culture. The treatment is with azoles (e.g. itraconazole), amphotericin B, or sulfonamides. The prognosis depends on the stage of the disease. The aim of this study is to report seven cases of oral paracoccidioidomycosis that occurred in Palmas, Tocantins, Brazil, and to discuss their clinical and histopathological characteristics. An illustration to describe other complementary trials used for diagnosis, as well as the follow-up of the aforementioned cases, is also made.

Biography

Andre Machado de Senna is a Dentist with 22 years of clinical practice. He has been studying, practicing and researching the use of lasers in health sciences for 17 years. He completed his PhD at The University of Sao Paulo-USP. Currently, he is a Professor at ITPAC School of Dentistry in Palmas, State of Tocantins, Brazil.

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