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Detection of *H.pylori* in Oral Lichen Planus and Oral Lichenoid Reaction

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Purpose: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the presence of *H. pylori* in Oral Lichen Planus and Oral Lichenoid Reaction.

Materials and Methods: A total of 41 biopsies diagnosed as Oral Lichen Planus and Oral Lichenoid Reaction and 15 samples as the control group were selected from archives of the Pathology Department of Loghman Hakim Hospital, Tehran, Iran during period from 2002 to 2009. All the paraffin blocks were cut for hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining to confirm the diagnoses and the samples were then prepared for immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS 21, the Chi-squared test and Fisher's Exact test, and Independent-Samples t Test. Statistical significance between the groups was set at $P < 0.05$.

Results: The *H. pylori* positivity was found in 29.7% and 14.8% of OLP, and OLR samples, respectively. Statistically significant difference was not observed compared to normal tissues ($P = 0.661$). The Chi-squared test did not show any significant difference between the frequency of *H. pylori* positivity and the lesion type, gender, and site. Although *H. pylori* positivity was found in 59.2 %, and 50 % of OLP, and OLR samples, respectively, statistically significant difference was not observed compared to normal tissues ($P = 0.838$). In addition, the Chi-squared test did not show any significant difference between the site of the lesion and *H.pylori* positivity. *H.pylori* positivity was mostly found on the buccal mucosa (64.3%), however, *H.pylori* negativity was mostly found on the tongue (60 %) ($p = 0.309$). Additionally, the Chi-squared test did not show any significant difference between the frequency of *H. pylori* positivity, and the gender ($p = 0.517$). Independent-Samples T Test also did not show any significant difference between age and two patient groups statistically ($p = 0.450$).

Conclusions: This study did not reveal a significant difference between the presence of *H. pylori* in OLPs and OLRs. Yet, further studies with larger sample size needs to be done to prove this association.

Key words: Helicobacter pylori; oral lichen planus; oral lichenoid reaction

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