Introduction

Lichen planus is a chronic inflammatory muco-cutaneous disease with peculiar clinical and histopathological features, but its etiology and pathogenesis to the present moment remain practically obscure. Some hypotheses of its etiology are from immunological, viral considered as a function of findings of inclusion bodies in electron microscopy, genetic predisposition, psychogenic, and neurological alterations. In 1989, Choo et al. [1] reported that with the advent of Hepatitis C, chronic liver diseases of varied etiologies began to be investigated as possible etiologic factors of lichen planus, and this occurred suggests an important relation between lichen planus and the causes of chronic liver disease and should be very well investigated, but a possible etiological role of hepatotropic viruses such as Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), which is an RNA virus, has been attributed. Around 200 million people worldwide are estimated to be infected with this virus. Approximately 3.5 million people in Brazil are considered as one of the major public health problems [2]. After the individual is exposed to the hepatitis C virus, he becomes infected in an incubation period ranging from 1 to 5 months. In the adult subjects in general 30% to 40% with acute HCV infection present mild constitutional symptoms, predominantly fever, malaise, fatigue, nausea, vomiting and mild abdominal pain. Chronic HCV hepatitis is asymptomatic, and any clinical manifestations will appear in more advanced stages of the disease, which determines that it is a hidden, silent disease with very severe negative outcomes. The diagnosis is most often made through blood tests usually ordered for other purposes and individuals at increased risk of contamination are those who received blood transfusion or blood products (parenteral) before 1993, intravenous drug users, and hemophiliacs, Wearers of piercing, tattooing, and individuals presenting other forms of percutaneous exposure. Individuals with multiple partners have the risks of exacerbated contamination. For laboratory diagnosis of hepatitis C, anti-HCV positive patients undergo a qualitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test: of these, 25% are negative, being considered cases cured and the remaining 75% positive are submitted to disease investigation Hepatic transaminase levels and, if elevated, hepatic biopsy is indicated. Cases with moderate and severe hepatopathy should be tested for C virus genotyping to define prognosis and therapeutic orientation. Interferon and ribavirin are mainly used for the treatment of hepatitis C.

Clinical Case Reports

Clinical case 1

Male, Caucasian, 27 years old, male with MSM, HIV and HCV positive diagnosed in 2011, at that time TCD4 = 433 cells / mm³ of blood, and Viral Load (VL) undetectable. The patient sought the Center for Studies and Assistance to Special Patients of the Paulista University for dental treatment. He also reports that he came in search of teeth treatment and a wound (according to

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The dermatological manifestations that are most often associated with hepatitis C are cryoglobulinemia (vascular disease that causes joint pain), porphyria cutanea tarda (appears in areas exposed to the sun of the skin, such as hands and face emerge blisters), livedo reticularis (Vascular disease characterized by purple spots on the skin), leukocytoclastic vasculitis (vasculitis and erythema nodosum), erythema aacral (a relatively frequent skin reaction produced by different drugs, often appearing in patients undergoing cancer chemotherapy) [4]. The manifestations that may be associated with hepatitis C are lichen planus (a disease that affects the mucosa and skin and has a chronic inflammatory nature), as well as Sjögren’s syndrome (an autoimmune disease that reduces the production of tears and saliva). It is also noted pruritus (itching), urticaria (rash, skin becomes red), polyarteritis nodosa (inflammation of the arteries). HCV infection only began to be considered a possible etiologic agent of lichen planus when HCV serologies became available in 1990 [5]. Numerous researches has suggested that cutaneous and mucosal lesions may be caused by the direct action of the virus or by an induced immune response, especially when erosive oral lesions are present, but there appears to be wide variation in international scientific data regarding the prevalence of hepatitis C in patients with lichen planus [1,2].

The numbers found in relation to the prevalence of hepatitis C and oral manifestations of lichen planus vary, suggesting that HCV may be involved in the development of dermatosis especially of the oral subtype [6,7]. At the same time, a low prevalence of HCV infection in patients with lichen planus has been found in some studies conducted worldwide and this discrepancy can be justified by the variability of the prevalence of hepatitis C in the world population, which varies from 0, 3% and 1.5%, depending on the country surveyed [8,9]. Brazil is an intercontinental country of immense territorial proportions where difficulties and divergences occur regarding the diagnosis and management of these patients. Research suggests that the higher prevalence of C virus in some regions may interfere with the results of the studies, i.e., studies in countries with a higher prevalence of
HCV will find a significant association between lichen planus and hepatitis C. As already explained, there are studies that demonstrate a significant causal relationship between HCV and lichen planus, and others whose results go against this hypothesis. Several authors have developed epidemiological studies involving different population groups to clarify the existence of such a relational character, some confirm the relation between both and others contradict this relation [6-9].

Conclusions

- The epidemiological profile of oral lesions of lichen planus has been changing in recent years, including young men and men with Hepatitis C virus and HIV co infection.
- There is an increase in oral manifestations of lichen planus in the erosive form and/or in the mixed form, which hitherto pre-dominated the reticular form evidenced clinically by the Wickham Striae.
- Medicinal therapy used as a protocol in the treatment of patients with Hepatitis C (Ribavirin, Pegylated Interferon), characterize as important modifying factors, exacerbating oral manifestations of lichen planus.
- Two important therapeutic measures that do not cause adverse effects are the use of Dexamethasone® Elixir, used to perform mouthwash for 5 minutes 4 times a day, and another important option is the application of low power intensity laser applied Punctual on the affected area, it has been shown effective and recommended in the control mainly of the painful symptomatology when there is.

References