

**Traumatic lesion of the tongue:
a diagnostic challenge**

Dental Pearls from the Fellows and Masters


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Jennie A.

- 22 year old Hispanic female
- Lives at home with parents and older sister
- CC presented by mother:
 - “My daughter is rubbing her tongue against her teeth and it is sore and bleeding”
 - Duration: 2-3 weeks



Medical history

- Cerebral palsy (spastic quadriplegia)
- Moderate-severe cognitive impairment
- Intermittent asthma
 - Exacerbated by weather, environmental allergies
 - H/o heavy phlegm (now significantly resolved)
- G-tube placed, used for meds and supplemental feeding
- H/o tonsillectomy



Medical history

- Medications:
 - Singulair
 - Albuterol
 - Advair
 - Depakote
 - Seroquel
- NKDA

Recent dental history

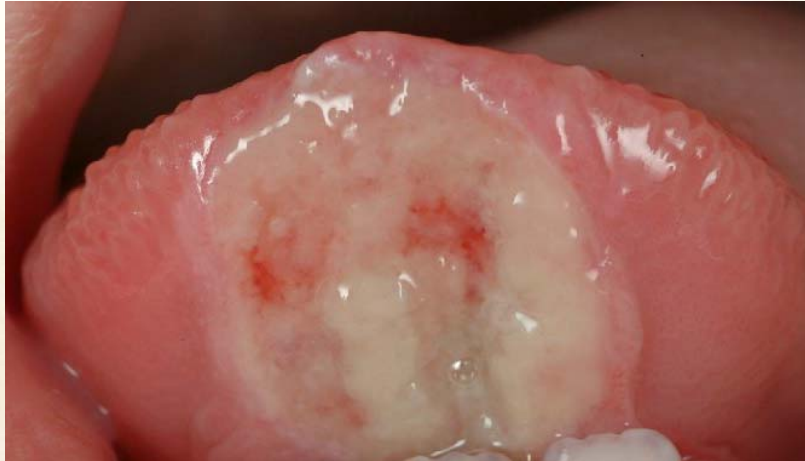
- **2004**: Initial exam (age 13)
- **2007**: O.R. for exam, radiographs, scale/prophy
- **2009**: Referred from ENT for evaluation of traumatic lesion ventral of tongue
 - Odontoplasty (#22-26) with good healing

Recent dental history

- **2009**: O.R for routine tx and extraction of 3rd molars
 - Overnight stay in PICU for respiratory observation
- **2013**: O.R. for exam, radiographs, scale/prophy

Current presentation (2014)

- Mother aware of lesion approx. 3 weeks
 - Anterior ventral of tongue
 - White, ragged; approx. 20 x 15 mm
 - Likely traumatic origin secondary to friction against lower anterior teeth
- Spasticity and head movement makes use of handpiece intraorally potentially dangerous



(internet photo)

Riga-Fede syndrome

- Generally occurs shortly after birth
- Associated with natal or neonatal teeth
- Male predilection
- Associated neurologic disorder in 25% of cases

--Van der Meij *et al*, *Ital J Pediatr*, 2012

What is Seroquel?

- Generic name: Quetiapine
- Atypical antipsychotic indicated for the treatment of:
 - Schizophrenia
 - Bipolar disorder
 - Major depressive disorder (adjunctive therapy)



Quetiapine: adverse effects

- Stroke
- Neuroleptic malignant syndrome (NMS)
- Hyperglycemia
- Increased cholesterol and triglyceride levels
- Increase in weight
- **Movements you cannot control in your face, tongue, or other body parts (tardive dyskinesia)**
- Increased or decreased blood pressure
- Depressed white blood cell count
- Cataracts
- Seizures
- Sleepiness, drowsiness, feeling tired, insomnia, difficulty thinking
- Increased body temperature
- Dysphagia



Approach to care

- No intraoral measures
- Conversation with neurologist
- Discontinuation of quetiapine



Results

- **2 weeks:** noted decrease in tongue movements
- **6 weeks:** significant lesion resolution
- **Recall: 6 months**
 - No tongue lesions present

