

## Current status on oral lichen planus (Olp) therapy

Pacor ML

*University of Verona, Italy*

---

**Copyright:** 2021 Pacor ML. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

---

### Biography:

Pacor ML is currently working at Department of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Section of Internal Medicine, University of Verona, Policlinico G.B. Rossi, Piazzale L.A, Verona, Italy..

### Abstract

Lichen planus is a chronic inflammatory disorder of cutaneous and mucosal tissues that is estimated to affect 0.5–2.2% of the general population. Oral lichen planus (OLP) is considered to be an autoimmune disease of unknown aetiology in which epithelial cells are recognized as foreign due to changes in cell surface antigenicity. In contrast to cutaneous lichen planus, in which the clinical course is often mild and resolves within 2 years, mucosal OLP tends to follow a more chronic course and is often accompanied by acute exacerbations characterized by pain and burning sensations with considerable loss of quality of life. Patients with symptomatic OLP often require intensive therapy to reduce the signs and symptoms of this painful and disabling inflammatory disease. When pain and burning sensations are severe, therapeutic options include high-potency topical corticosteroids; systemic corticosteroids may be indicated in patients whose condition is unresponsive to topical corticosteroids. For such patients, other treatments include immunosuppressive drugs such as cyclosporine, tacrolimus, and retinoids. The aim of this study is to evaluate the alternative therapeutic strategies and their efficacy and tolerability in the treatment of OLP.

**Citation:** Pacor ML, Current status on oral lichen planus (Olp) therapy; Dental Webinar 2021; Feb 22, 2021