



Cervicofacial actinomycosis. Presentation of a clinical case

Rodriguez P Maria Elizabeth

San Simon Mayor University School of Odontology, Bolivia

Abstract

Actinomycosis is a chronic disease localized or hematogenous, produced by *Actinomyces israelii*, which is often part of the normal flora of the gums, tonsils and teeth. Various traumatic events such as tooth extraction can facilitate microorganism invade these tissues. Most often affects adult men and can take several forms: cervicofacial, thoracic, abdominal and pelvic. The cervicofacial actinomycosis is the most common variety, it's presented as a nodular lesion, like an abscess on the skin surface, and it can be confused with neoplasms or granulomatous diseases. The diagnosis is obtained by the findings of microbiology and histopathology. The treatment of choice is penicillin. Sufamethoxazole in allergic patients is therapeutic alternative, the duration of the treatment is weeks to months, or to remission of clinical manifestations. Drainage and surgical resection may be beneficial in some patients. A male patient, aged 22, who presented with pain and increased volume of the left sub-mandibular region, his disease began two months ago, after a molar extraction. Physical examination revealed a nodular lesion in the left sub-mandibular region, painful, erythematous, three centimeters in size. A biopsy was performed and the histopathological report was actinomycosis. It began treatment with sulfamethoxazole 800 mg every 12 hours for four months because the patient is allergic to penicillin. The clinical outcome was good, currently the fibrosis is observed in the affected area.

Biography

Rodriguez P Maria Elizabeth has completed his PhD from San Simon Mayor University and Postdoctoral studies in Dermatology and Dermatopathology at the Dermatology Center "Ladislao de la Pascua" Autonomous University of Mexico, DF. She is Professor of General Pathology.