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Peutz-Jeghers Syndrome: Treatment of the Oral Lentiginosis with the Alexandrite Laser

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Introduction

Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS) is an autosomic dominant disease, also called “periorificial lentiginosis with polyposis.” These pigmentary lesions are located preferentially around the lips, oral mucous membrane, tongue, nose and sometimes also around the eyes and in the frontotemporal areas. They appear as brownish, benign, smooth soft spots caused by increased numbers of melanocytes.

Method

We treated a 59-year-old female patient, presenting brown melanin spots on the lips and on the gums. Two treatments were performed with an Alexandrite laser (Candela GentleLASE Plus®) at 755 nm, 3 ms, 35 J/cm², Dynamic Cooling Device™ (DCD™) 40/30, with an interval of two months between applications.

Results

The aesthetic result was excellent, and there was no recurrence until two years after the last application. Treatment of lentiginosis on mucous is very difficult. The latest types of lasers have changed the prognosis of these lesions. The laser used most frequently in the treatment of pigmented lesions is Q-switched. This patient was treated with a long-pulse Alexandrite laser (Candela GentleLASE Plus®) 3 ms, using a 12 mm spot size at a fluence of 30–35 J/cm².

Discussion

Laser therapy has changed the aesthetic perspectives for the treatment of labial lentiginosis, which are very difficult to treat.

Hyperpigmentation of the oral mucous membrane has significant cosmetic implications and, when very extensive, cannot be removed by conventional therapies.

The laser therapy of oral lentiginosis with the long-pulse Alexandrite laser (3 ms) in two sessions, for the labial lentigo of this patient with SPJ, presented very good results. As this type of laser is used in definitive hair reduction, many professionals who have an Alexandrite laser can in this manner broaden its therapeutic use.





Figure 1—Lip Pretreatment



Lip and Gum Pretreatment



Figure 2—Lip Post-treatment



Lip and Gum Post-treatment

References

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