# Pharyngeal Ulcers

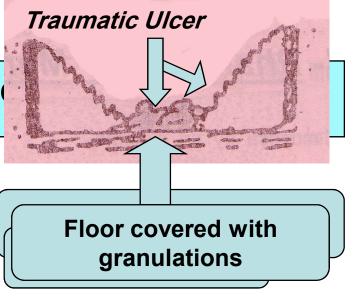
# What is an ulcer?

# **Etiology:**

- Traumatic
- Inflammatory
- Neoplastic

Mucosal laceration Caustic ingestion

Loss of continuity of the



# Traumatic Inflammatory

### **Acute**

**Bacterial** 

**Fungal** 

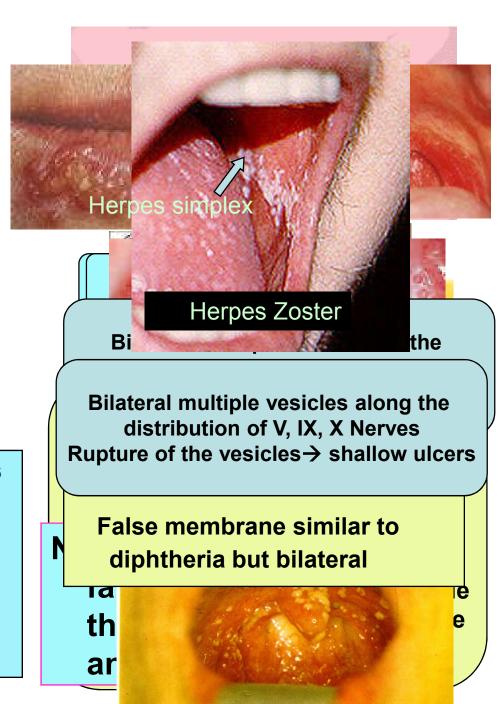
Viral

**Chronic** 

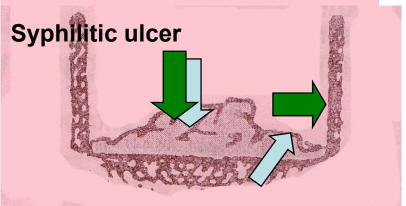
**Systemic diseases** 

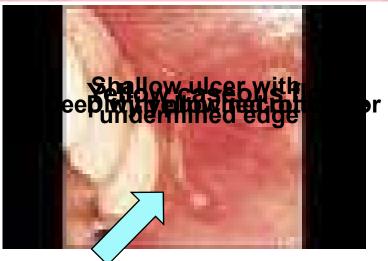
**Neoplastic** 

True membrane covering the ulcers
Diffuse hyperemia of Ph mucosa
Multiple small white patches on the
oral & ph mucosa
Removal of these patches reveals
superficial small ulcerations



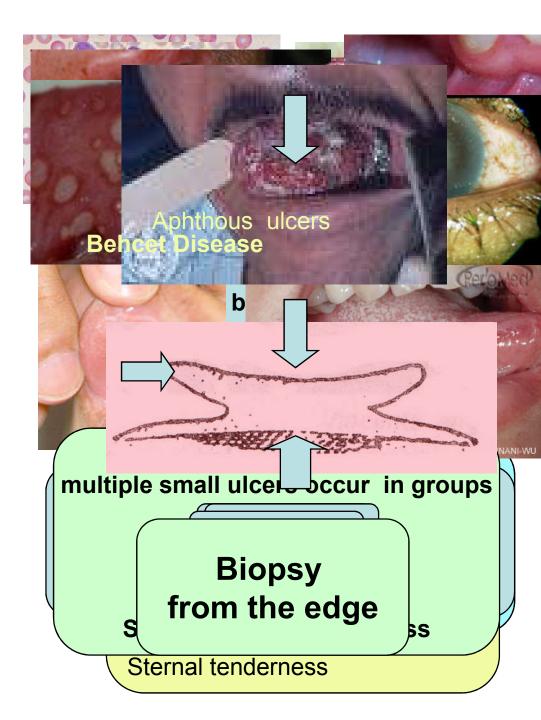
- Traumatic
- Inflammatory
  Acute
- Bacterial
- Fungal
- Viral
  - **Chronic:**
- -Tuberculosis
- -Syphilis
- **Systemic diseases**
- Neoplastic





Snail track ulcer is seen in the secondary Syphilis

- Traumatic
- Inflammatory
  Acute
- Bacterial
- Fungal
- ViralChronicSystemic diseases
- Blood diseases
- Diseases of unknown etiology
- Neoplastic



# Pharyngeal Membranes

What is a pharyngeal Membrane? What is a True Membrane? What is a False Membrane?

Inflammatory reaction - mucoid or nurulent Exudate - cover the pharyn
The under bleeding s

Covering the pharyngeal mucosa by an exudate bleeding s

Certain Inflammatory reaction → Necrosis of surface epithelium → The subepithelial tissue produce FIBRINOGEN → change to fibrin → form the false membrane (with the necrotic epithelium)

The membrane covers the submucosa because the epithelium is destroyed → removal leaves bleeding surface

- 1- Acute tonsillitis
- 2- Moniliasis
- 3-diphtheria
- 4- Vincent Angina
- 5- Infectious Mononucleosis
- **6- Agranulocytosis**
- 7- Acute leukemia



Usually bilateral
Easily removed
Removal does not leave bleeding surface

Multiple hemorrhagic petachiae

You need to do
Blood Picture
Bone Marrow aspirate

superficial small ulcerations

ice

- Reforms rapidly after removal

