Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to establish the clinical and histological features of palate lesions produced by reverse smoking and to determine p53 protein expression in those lesions. Methods: Using a clinical observational study, 18 reversesmokers (RS) were evaluated. As a control group (CG), 17 non-smokers were paired bygender. After obtaining informed consent, clinical history was completed and biopsies of the lesions of the reverse smokers were taken as were samples from healthy mucosa of the controls, during third molar extraction. Samples were processed using H&E stain pression in those lesions. Methods: Using a clinical observational study, 18 reversesmokers (RS) were evaluated. As a control group (CG), 17 non-smokers were paired bygender. After obtaining informed consent, clinical history was completed and biopsies of the lesions of the reverse smokers were taken as were samples from healthy mucosa of the controls, during third molar extraction. Samples were processed using H&E stain spectively; p= 0.117). However, the intensity of expression as well as suprabasal location was higher in the RS (p=0.001 and p=0.0001, respectively). Conclusions: RS were highly associated with nicotine stomatitis. Severe epithelial dysplasia or carcinoma were not found; however, the intense suprabasal expression of p53 suggests an important genedisturbance which could be considered an excellent biomarker for malignant progres

Keywords
reverse smoking, nicotine stomatitis, p53, palatal lesions, potentially malignant disorders.