"CORRELATION OF ORAL LICHEN PLANUS AND LIVER DISEASE IN DHARWAD DISTRICT POPULATION"

by

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ABSTRACT

Backgrounds & Objective: Lichen Planus is a common chronic inflammatory disease of the oral mucosa and skin. The etiopathogenesis appear to be complex with interaction between and among genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors. In recent years, several reports have emphasized a possible relationship between lichen planus and chronic liver disease, especially primary biliary cirrhosis and chronic active hepatitis. Serum aminotransferase enzyme levels like alanine aminotransferase (SGPT) and aspartate transaminase (SGOT) are two of the most useful measures of liver cell injury. The aim of the present study is to compare the levels of SGOT and SGPT as an indicator of liver disease using blood samples of oral lichen planus patients and healthy controls and to observe the presence of liver disease in patients with oral lichen planus.

Methods: The sample for the present study comprised a total of 30 cases of oral lichen planus and 30 normal healthy controls residing in Dharwad district population. Biopsy is done in all 30cases of lichen planus patients to confirm histopathologically. Then the blood samples were collected from the corresponding lichen planus patients and also from control groups. These samples were later subjected to biochemical analysis for SGPT and SGOT enzymes.

Results: Our study results showed that there is no significant elevation of SGPT levels in the serum of patients with lichen planus when comparing with normal healthy individuals although there is significant elevation of SGOT ($p \leq 0.001$) levels in the serum of patients with lichen planus when comparing with healthy individuals. Since increased levels of SGOT enzymes in the absence of elevated SGPT levels does not signify any liver

disease, our study showed no significant correlation between lichen planus and presence of liver disease in Dharwad district population. To come to a conclusion we need to do large number of samples to find the correlation between lichen planus with abnormal elevation of aminotransferase levels (liver disease).

Key words: Oral lichen planus, liver disease, SGPT, SGOT