



Revista Clínica Española

www.elsevier.es/rce



AN IMAGE FOR DIAGNOSIS

HIV positive male with an excrescent oral mass



Un varón con infección por VIH presenta una masa excrecente intra-oral

A. González-García^a, F.F. Norman^b, F. Gioia^a, J.L. Patier de la Peña^{a,*}

^a Servicio de Medicina Interna, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

^b Servicio de Enfermedades Infecciosas, Hospital Universitario Ramón y Cajal, Madrid, Spain

Received 6 December 2013; accepted 20 January 2014

Available online 12 March 2014

A 35-year-old male diagnosed with HIV infection 5 years previously and who had never received antiretroviral therapy presented with an oral cavity lesion. The mass in the inferior gum margin (Fig. 1) had been growing progressively for 2 months, bled easily and produced displacement of the lower teeth and halitosis. The patient had been prescribed wide-spectrum antibiotics by his general practitioner with no improvement.

What is the diagnosis?

- (a) Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis caused by *Klebsiella pneumoniae*
- (b) Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity
- (c) Plasmablastic lymphoma
- (d) *Histoplasma capsulatum* infection
- (e) Kaposi's sarcoma



Figure 1

Appendix A. Supplementary data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rce.2014.01.017>.

* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: patier43@hotmail.com,
joseluis.patier@salud.madrid.org (J.L. Patier de la Peña).