AN IMAGE FOR DIAGNOSIS

HIV positive male with an excrecent oral mass

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

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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 \textit{Klebsiella pneumoniae}
(b) Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity
(c) Plasmablastic lymphoma
(d) \textit{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.