

## Chronic hyperplastic pulpitis (Pulp polyp)

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### **Introduction:**

It is a unique form of chronic pulpitis that produces hyperplastic granulation tissue of pulp that extrudes from the pulp chamber like a polyp.

### **Clinical features:**

- Deciduous molars and first permanent molars that have large pulp chambers are commonly affected.
- Usually seen in children and young adults.
- Large carious lesions, where the dentinal roof is missing.
- Clinically pinkish red, painless, soft globule of tissue protruding from the pulp chamber.
- Insensitive to manipulation.
- May/ may not bleed.

### **Histopathological features:**

- Granulation tissue ( connective tissue with small capillaries)
- Inflammatory cell infiltrate ( Lymphocytes and plasma cells)\
- Fibroblasts and endothelial cell proliferation is prominent.
- Commonly becomes epithelialized.

## DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

- This epithelialization occurs when the epithelial cells are derived from the desquamated epithelial cells from saliva or from the basal cells of epithelium by trauma.
- Organization with time leads to decreased vascularity and increased fibrosis.
- Increase in Immunoglobulin E, histamine.
- It is sometimes referred to as Type I- hypersensitivity reactions.

### **Treatment:**

Extraction/ pulpectomy

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### **References:**

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- Kanakamedala Anilkumar et al, Management of chronic hyperplastic pulpitis in mandibular molars of middle aged adults- A multidisciplinary approach, J Clin Diagn Res 2016, Jan; 10(1):ZD23-ZD25.