



Comparison of Serum Folic Acid Level in Oral Lichen Planus Patients and Healthy Subjects

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ABSTRACT

Background and aim: Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic mucocutaneous inflammatory disease. Although the etiology of this disease is unknown, some factors including stress, antioxidant deficiency, and folic acid deficiency have been claimed to have a role in its incidence. The purpose of this study was to assess and compare the serum folic acid level in OLP patients and healthy subjects.

Materials and methods: in this case-control study, 52 OLP patients (36 females and 16 males) were selected as the case group, and 48 healthy individuals (36 females and 12 males) were assigned to the control group. The serum folic acid level was measured in the two groups. Data were analyzed using T-test with the level of significance set at 0.05.

Results: the mean and standard deviation (SD) of serum folic acid level was equal to 8.74±4.11 ng/ml in the case group and 9.12±3.5 ng/ml in the control group with no statistically significant difference (P=0.12).

Conclusion: The results of the present study indicated that the serum folic acid level in OLP patients did not have a significant difference with that in healthy subjects.

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Introduction:

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic mucocutaneous disease with reticular, popular, atrophic/erosive, plaque-like, and bullous subtypes.⁽¹⁾

Burning sensation and pain are common in atrophic/erosive OLP patients and require treatment. Although the etiology of this disease is unknown, during the recent years, the role of the immune system in its incidence has been confirmed.⁽²⁾ Recently, other factors including stress, antioxidant deficiency, and the deficiency of micronutrients such as folic acid have been claimed to have a role in the etiology of OLP.⁽³⁾ Folic acid belongs to the group of B vitamins and is necessary for cell growth and body metabolism. The word "folate" refers to the folic acid found in natural resources.

Folic acid is vital to a healthy nervous system, blood cells, and stem cells. Folic acid protects the body against heart failure, congenital diseases, cancer, and osteomalacia, and is necessary for cell growth and body metabolism.⁽⁴⁾ Moreover, folic acid deficiency causes anemia. The mechanism of action of folic acid is the production of protein in the body and construction of nucleic acids. The complications associated with long-term folic acid deficiency include anemia, redness and swelling of the tongue, diarrhea, psychological disorders such as depression, and reduced growth in children.⁽⁵⁾ Researchers have recently focused on the folic acid deficiency in the blood serum of OLP patients. In one study, a folic acid deficiency was observed in OLP patients,⁽⁶⁾ while in another study, this condition was detected in 0.3% of the patients, which was not significant.⁽⁷⁾ Considering some shortcomings in this respect and the controversial findings of the previous studies, in this research, we assessed the level of folic acid in OLP patients referring to the dental branch of Islamic Azad University of Tehran and compared it to that in healthy subjects.

Materials and Methods:

This case-control study was conducted at the oral medicine department of the dental branch of Islamic Azad University of Tehran. 52 OLP patients (36 females and 16 males) were selected

as the case group, while 48 healthy individuals (36 females and 12 males) were assigned to the control group.

After taking biopsies from the lesions that clinically resembled OLP lesions, the patients without any signs of dysplasia were included in the case group. The exclusion criteria comprised dysplasia in the histological view, pregnancy, immune disorders, lupus erythematosus, hematologic diseases, systemic diseases, lack of consumption of food supplements such as folic acid by the patients during the last three months, and lichenoid reactions associated with medications or adjacent to dental fillings.⁽¹⁾ This study has been approved by the ethics committee of Islamic Azad University of Tehran (IRCT2014080416090N5). The control group comprised 48 healthy individuals (36 females and 12 males) who had referred to the oral medicine department for periodic examinations and did not have any of the exclusion criteria described for the case group. The participants in the case and control groups were matched according to age and gender. The stages of the study were thoroughly explained to the participants, and 5-ml fasting blood samples were collected from both groups after receiving informed consent forms. To assess the serum folic acid level, the samples were transferred to the laboratory of Razi Hospital, Tehran, Iran, for enzyme immunoassay. This method is based on the competition between serum folate and a labeled folate for a binding protein. This competition between serum folate and the ¹²⁵I-labeled folate is for binding to the specific protein receptor; therefore, the level of binding of folic acid to the labeled folate is inversely proportional to its concentration in the sample.⁽⁵⁾ The data were registered in datasheets and were compared between the two groups using T-test at the significance level of $P < 0.05$ in SPSS 18 software (IBM Co., Chicago, IL, USA).

Result:

The mean and standard deviation (SD) of the age was equal to 42.4 ± 3.8 years in the case group and 43.5 ± 2.5 years in the control group with no statistically significant difference ($P=0.4$).

The mean and SD of serum folic acid level was equal to 8.74 ± 4.11 ng/ml in the case group and 9.12 ± 3.5 ng/ml in the control group with no statistically significant difference ($P=0.12$). There were no statistically significant differences between the two groups in respect to the gender ($P=0.9$). Patient information is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Patient information

Groups	Age (year)	Male	Female
Case	42.4 ± 3.8	16	36
Control	43.5 ± 2.5	12	36

Reticular mucosal involvement was detected in 44% of the patients, followed by the erosive subtype (30%), the popular subtype (16%), the plaque-like subtype (8%), and the bullous subtype (2%).

Discussion:

The purpose of the present study was to compare the level of folic acid in OLP patients with that in healthy subjects.

Numerous factors have been considered as the etiology of LP. To date, few studies have been performed on the comparison of serum folic acid in OLP patients and healthy subjects; therefore, the present study is of special value. The results of our study indicated that the serum folic acid level in OLP patients did not significantly differ from that in healthy subjects. This finding is contrary to the results reported by Nosrati et al.⁽⁶⁾ In an overview study, Nosrati showed that folic acid is effective in the treatment of LP.⁽⁸⁾ The probable reason for the difference between the results of our study and those of the previous articles can be attributed to the probable differences in the diet of the participants. It can also be attributed to the method of folic acid measurement; for a pre-

cise measurement, it is recommended to assess the level of folic acid in red blood cells. In the overview study by Nosrati, it has been stated that consumption of folic acid reduces the symptoms of LP; therefore, it may be concluded that vitamins have a therapeutic role rather than an etiologic role.⁽⁸⁾ The results of the present study are similar to those reported by Chiang et al as they stated that folic acid deficiency was observed in 0.3% of the patients and is not a common finding.⁽⁷⁾ Also, folic acid deficiency has been proposed as one of the risk factors of depression and psychological stresses.⁽⁹⁾ Since stress is one of the factors that can cause LP,⁽¹⁰⁾ folic acid deficiency may be associated with this disease. Although the main cause of LP is unclear, it has been understood that T-cell infiltration (CD4 and particularly CD8) at the epithelium-connective tissue interface is the main cause of this disease.⁽¹¹⁾

LP is often associated with immunological reactions that microscopically mimic hypersensitivity reactions. Cell-mediated immune responses degenerate the basal layer of the epithelium. The histopathological characteristic of LP comprises the attraction of the lymphocytes to the epithelium-connective tissue interface.⁽¹²⁾ Considering the immunologic course of this disease, it seems that folic acid alone does not have a role in the incidence of LP but has a therapeutic role according to the study by Nosrati.⁽⁸⁾ Folic acid reduces the symptoms of LP through the regulation of the activity of the immune system.^(13,14)

Conclusion:

The results of the present study indicated that the serum folic acid level in OLP patients did not have a significant difference with that in healthy subjects.

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