

Brief Report on Cheilitis

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Brief Report

Cheilitis is an inflammation of the skin around the lips that causes wounds, swelling, and ulceration that spreads from the corners or edges to the lips. Cheilitis is a medical disorder in which the lips become inflamed. Cheilitis can be acute or chronic, depending on when it starts and how it progresses. Acute sun exposure is the most common cause of cheilitis. Allergy tests may help to pinpoint the allergens that cause cheilitis.

Lip cracking is a symptom of chapped lips (also known as cheilitis simplex or common cheilitis). Inflammation of the lower lip is common. When the lips are strained, there may be blistering or the creation of huge, painful fissures. Cheilitis simplex can lead to crusting and bleeding if left untreated. Constant licking of the lips, contrary to popular belief, produces drying and irritation, and the mucosa finally splits or fractures. In cold, dry weather, the lips have a greater tendency to dry out. Saliva contains digestive enzymes that can irritate the lips, and the evaporation of saliva water dehydrates them. Sucking and chewing on the lower lip is a common practice among children, resulting in cheilitis and a well-defined perioral erythema.

Topical medicines are frequently effective in treating acne. Lanolin of medical grade (USP) speeds up the healing of the lips. Exfoliative cheilitis is commonly described as the counterpart of chapped lips; nevertheless, the term "cheilitis simplex" is sometimes used interchangeably with cheilitis in general.

Angular cheilitis (also known as cheilosis) is a condition in which the

angles of the mouth become inflamed. Malnutrition, deficiencies (iron, B vitamins, folate), contact allergy, infection (*Candida albicans*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, or -hemolytic streptococci), edentulism (frequently with overclosure of the mouth and concomitant denture-related stomatitis), and others are all probable causes. Eczematous cheilitis, sometimes known as "lip dermatitis," is a collection of illnesses with a variety of causes. The majority of chronic cheilitis cases are caused by eczematous responses.

It is separated into endogenous (due to an inherent trait of the individual) and exogenous (due to a characteristic of the individual) (where it is caused by an external agent). Atopic cheilitis (atopic dermatitis) is the most common cause of endogenous eczematous cheilitis, while irritating contact cheilitis (e.g., produced by a lip-licking habit) and allergic contact cheilitis are the most common causes of exogenous eczematous cheilitis.

Lip cosmetics, such as lipsticks and lip balms, are the most common causes of allergic contact cheilitis, followed by toothpastes. In certain circumstances, cheilitis can develop without the person even using lipstick, making a lipstick allergy difficult to diagnose. Instead, a modest amount of exposure, such as kissing someone who is wearing lipstick, is sufficient to induce the illness. Cheilitis is a symptom of an allergy to Peruvian balsam. Allergic reactions to metal, wood, or other components can induce cheilitis in musicians, particularly those who play woodwind and brass instruments, such as "clarinetist's cheilitis" or "flutist's cheilitis." A brown-black darkening of the lips is one kind of allergic cheilitis known as "pigmented contact cheilitis."

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