Bladder cancer is one of the most common cancers worldwide. Oral bladder cancer metastases are unusual and occurred frequently in the jawbones. This study describes case of a 28-years-old male patient presenting with a symtomatic mouth lesion which had developed over a period of 20 days. In medical history the patient reported a bladder cancer treatment in 2009. The clinical exam revealed an extensive nodular lesion in the right lower alveolar ridge, extending to buccal mucosa with erythematous and ulcerative surface. Incisional biopsy was done followed by histopathological analysis to establish the definitive diagnosis. The histopathological aspects revealed an undifferentiated malignant lesion. An immunohistochemical panel (AE1/AE3, CK7, CK20, p63, s-100, HMB-45, desmine, actin, Factor VIII, CD-34, vimentin and CD-31) were realized. The diagnosis of infiltrative high grade bladder carcinoma was established. The patient was referred to head and neck surgeon to oral lesion treatment.

**XERODEMA PIGMENTOSUM: CASE REPORT**

Ribeiro CMB, Ferreira SM, Peixoto FB, Mikami JR, Oliveira CB, Leandro JF, Lima ALO - CEP UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, CEP UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC - ESTOMATOLOGIA, CEP UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC - CIRURGIA BUCO-MAXILAR-FACIAL

Xerodema pigmentosum (XP) is a genodermatosis characterized by photosensitivity and development of squamous cancers in young patients. XP is a genetic condition due to absence of repair in DNA defects resulted from ultraviolet radiation (UVR). People with XP are more sensitive to UVR and have a greater risk to develop head-and-neck-skin cancers compared to normal individuals. XP-patients are diagnosed before 20-years-old and commonly show pre-malignant or malignant skin lesions. Commonly, squamous lesions show fast growing, thus the early detection of XP is useful to reduce morbidity and mortality of XP-patients. The study reports a case of XP affecting a female patient, 5-years-old, dark skin, referred to a Dentistry School presenting a nodule in the lower lip during 3 months with ulcerated surface and multiples actinic keratosis. After incisional biopsy, microscopic analysis revealed an oral squamous cell carcinoma. Patient was referred to surgical treatment and she is under follow-up during one-year.

**EOSINOPHILIC ULCER AFFECTING THE DORSUM OF THE TONGUE**

Fonseca FP, Flore IL, Coletta RD, Almeida OP, Santos-Silva AR - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNOSTICO ORAL

Eosinophilic ulcer of the oral mucosa is a self-limited condition first described in adults by Popoff in 1956. The pathogenic mechanisms implicated in its development remain poorly understood, but local trauma is the most reported etiologic factor. Clinically, the eosinophilic ulcer usually manifests as a rapidly developing solitary ulcer, with elevated borders, arising most...
commonly in the lateral surface of the tongue. Microscopically, a poorly formed granulation tissue with a dense polymorphous inflammatory infiltrate containing abundant eosinophils and extending to the deeper structures is usually observed. The ulcers commonly regress spontaneously in less than a month. The diagnosis of oral eosinophilic ulcer is usually difficult because different processes may share similar clinical and histopathological appearances. Therefore, the objective of this paper is to report a case of eosinophilic ulcer of the dorsum of the tongue affecting a 64 year old male patient that following the incisional biopsy revealed adequate remission.

**LINGUAL MANDIBULAR BONE DEPRESSION IN AN UNCOMMON LOCATION** Pires FR¹, Espíndola CB², Espíndola SHF³, Miranda AMMA², Netto JNS² - ¹STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, ²GENERAL DENTISTRY - PRIVATE PRACTICE, ³ESTÁCIO DE SÁ UNIVERSITY - STOMATOLOGY AND ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, ⁴FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Lingual mandibular bone depression (Stafne’s defect) mostly affects the posterior mandible. Stafne’s defects on the anterior region are rare, frequently posing difficulties on diagnosis. The aim of this study is to report a Stafne’s defect affecting the anterior mandible, discussing its main differential diagnostic considerations. A 43-year-old male was referred for evaluation of a well-defined radiolucent area on the anterior mandible in close association to the roots of the right canine and incisors, discovered during routine dental radiographic evaluation. Pulp tests revealed that all teeth in the area were vital and a cone-beam computed tomography scan showed a lingual depression in the area. Final diagnosis was anterior Stafne’s defect and the patient remains in clinical and radiological follow-up for 22 months without any changes associated to the affected area. In conclusion, Stafne’s defect should be also considered in the differential diagnosis of anterior mandibular radiolucencies.

**UNUSUAL ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF HISTOPLASMOSIS** Motta ACF¹, Komesu MC¹, Guerrini LB¹, Shatetich C², Roselino AMF³ - ¹FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO/USP - MORFOLOGIA, ESTOMATOLOGIA E FISIOLOGIA, ²HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO - SERVIÇO DE PATOLOGIA, ³FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO/USP - CLÍNICA MÉDICA/DIVISÃO DE DERMATOLOGIA

Histoplasmosis is a systemic fungal infection caused by the *Histoplasma capsulatum*. Mucosal manifestations are uncommon, but, when present, they are usually associated with pulmonary or chronic disseminated infection in immunocompromised patient. This case refers to a 29-year-old woman who presented oral lesions, which had appeared 2 years before. She had reported contact with pigeon. On physical examination, a slightly painful ulcerated lesion on the buccal gingiva and hard palate was detected. Blood tests just revealed a mild anemia, whereas serologic tests for HIV, HBV, HCV, paracoccidioidomycosis, leishmaniasis, tuberculosis, and syphilis were all negative. Counter-immunoelectrophoresis test for histoplasmosis was positive (titer 1:2). Chest X-ray was normal. Histopathological analysis indicated a chronic inflammation with granulomas presenting yeast-like organisms. Isolation of *H capsulatum* provided the definitive diagnosis. Patient is on treatment with oral itraconazole (200mg/day) presenting remission of the lesions. This case represents an interesting demonstration that histoplasmosis may cause unusual oral presentation.
OXIDATIVE DNA DAMAGE IN ORAL KERATINOCYTES CAUSED BY CYTOKINES RELEASED FROM FIBROBLASTS BY ARECA NUT EXPOSURE Illeperuma RP¹, Illeperuma RP², Park YJ¹, Son HK¹, Jung DW³, Tilakaratne WM⁴, Kim J¹ - ¹ORAL CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, YONSEI UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, SEOUL, KOREA - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, ²IBM, UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, RAJAGIRIYA, SRI LANKA - MODERN UNIT, ³GWANGJU INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, GWANGJU, KOREA - DEPARTMENT OF LIFE SCIENCE, ⁴FACULTY OF DENTAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA, PERADENIYA, SRI LANKA - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

Objective: Areca nut (AN) consumption is the main etiology of oral submucous fibrosis (OSF). Carcinogenic mechanism in OSF is not clearly understood. We hypothesized that AN-exposed fibroblasts in OSF would secrete cytokines, by which facilitate malignant transformation of epithelium via DNA damage.

Study design: This study aims to find out the cytokines released from AN-stimulated fibroblasts and to elucidate their role in carcinogenesis in OSF. Cytokine secretion pattern was studied. Oxidative DNA damage on oral keratinocytes (OK) was assessed. Tissue sections of OSF patients were also assessed to elucidate cytokine expression and oxidative DNA damage.

Results: GRO-α, IL-6, and IL-8 were secreted by the AN-exposed fibroblasts. These cytokines generated ROS and caused oxidative DNA damage in OK. OSF tissues were in accord with in vitro findings.

Conclusion: This study shows a contributory mechanism responsible for malignant transformation of OSF by which cytokines induced oxidative stress in DNA damage of OK.

ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM STRESS AND RUSSELL BODIES IN PERIODONTAL INFLAMMATION Seo BL¹, Coates D, Seymour GJ, Milne T, Leichter J, Rich AM - ¹UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND - SIR JOHN WALSH RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Objective: A) To identify and quantify Russell body (RB) containing cells and B) to assess the unfolded protein response (UPR) gene expression profile in inflamed periodontal tissues with or without RB.

Study design: Inflamed periodontal tissues, with and without RB, were stained with haematoxylin and eosin (H&E), periodic-acid Schiff and methyl green pyronin stains. qRT²-PCR was used for the gene expression analysis.

Results: H&E staining was the most sensitive stain for the detection of RB. Genes in the IRE1 pathway were up-regulated in RB+ve tissues. Furthermore, molecular chaperones (DNAJC3, SIL1), ER quality control genes (GANC, UGCCGL1) and ER-associated degradation gene (EDEM3), were up-regulated.

Conclusion: We have demonstrated the UPR genes involved in RB presentation. These genes can be used as markers of ER stress in diseases containing RB. Future studies will be directed toward sub-classifying patients according to RB presentation and ER stress markers, and analyzing their correlations with the clinical outcome and prognosis.

EXPRESSION OF TNF-ALPHA AND ITS CORRELATION WITH DIFFERENT GRADES OF ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS Swastika N¹, Gawande M², Chaudhary M³ - ¹SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

Background: Oral submucous fibrosis is one of the most common pre-cancerous conditions in the South Asian Subcontinents. Numerous cytokines have a role to play in this disease, e.g., IL-1B, IL-6, IL-8, TNF-alpha.

TNF-alpha, though an anticancer cytokine, when dysregulated and secreted in the circulation mediates a wide variety of diseases, including cancer.

Objective: To assess TNF-alpha expression in OSMF and correlate its expression with grades of OSMF.

Study design: 30 clinically diagnosed cases of oral submucous fibrosis were categorized clinically in accordance with grading system of Khanna & Andrade(1995). Incisional biopsy was taken. They were then treated with TNF-alpha (Santa Cruz mouse monoclonal antibody antihuman, sc-52250) by IHC.

Result: Significantly higher expression of TNF-alpha are demonstrated in patients with GRADE IV OSMF as compared to lower grades.

Conclusion: This study reveals that presence of TNF-ALPHA could be a contributory piece in the transformation of OSMF into malignancy.

CLEAR CELL ODONTOGENIC CARCINOMA OR CLEAR CELL AMELOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW Alsheedi MA, Al Weteid A², Al Shahrani F³, Al Faleh W⁴ - ¹KING SAUD UNIVERSITY - ORAL MEDICINE AND DIAGNOSTIC SCIENCES, ²KING SAUD MEDICAL CITY, ³SALMAN BIN ABDULAZIZ UNIVERSITY - ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Clear cell odontogenic carcinoma is an uncommon odontogenic neoplasm of epithelial origin. It is an aggressive tumor with metastatic and recurrence potential. Clear cell ameloblastoma is histologically composed of an ameloblastomatous component intermixed with clear cell component. Based on the relatively small number of cases in the literature, it is difficult to separate the two lesions. We report a tumor with ameloblastic and clear cell differentiation in the anterior mandible of a 24 year old Saudi female with history of one recurrence. The clinico-pathological and radiographic features are discussed.

HPV-RELATED ORAL LESIONS IN HIV/AIDS PATIENTS: CLINIC-PATHOLOGICAL AND TYPING PROFILE Flores-Moreno B¹, Gabriela Anaya-Saavedra¹, García-Carrancá A²,², Irigoyen-Camacho E³, Guido-Jiménez M²,³, Michel Guerrero-Tenorio³, Ramírez-Amador V⁴ - ¹UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA - HEALTH CARE, ²UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO - INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES BIOMÉDICAS,
**ORAL SECONDARY SYPHILIS: FIRST OR MOST FLORID CLINICAL SIGN IN SYPHILIS**

Ramirez-Amador V1, Gabriela Anaya-Sauavedra1, Crabtree-Ramírez B2, Esquivel-Pedraza L3, Saeb-Lima M4, Sierra-Madero J2 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 2STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSTICS, 3UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 4SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, HUMAN GENOME RESEARCH CENTER, INSTITUTE OF BIOSCIENCES, 5UNIVERSITY OF ALFENAS - CENTER FOR REHABILITATION OF CRANIOFACIAL ANOMALIES

**Objectives:** To describe clinicopathological and genomic characteristics of human papillomavirus-associated oral lesions (HPV-OL) in HIV/AIDS patients.

**Study design:** Cross-sectional, observational and descriptive study. HIV/AIDS-patients showing HPV-OL (2004-2011) were included. A biopsy was taken for histopathological diagnosis and DNA purification. PCR (PCO4/6H20, MY09/MY11 and GP6+/-GP6+) and direct sequentiation was done. Associations were analyzed by Chi2 or Fisher’s exact two-tailed tests.

**Results:** Fifty-two of 779 patients (6.6%) showed HPV-OL, median age of 40 (Q1-Q3:30-44) years. Sites most affected were hard palate (20/38.5%) was the most common diagnosis, followed by multifocal epithelial hyperplasia (15/28.8%). Thirteen of the 23 (56.5%) samples sequentiated showed HPV-13, 5 (14.7%) samples had multiple HPV-types. High-risk HPV (16,18 and 31) were identified in 6 samples (26%).

**Conclusions:** Considering the benign nature of these lesions, a relatively high frequency of high-risk HPV was found, probably related with altered immune function and/or sexual behavior.

**MC2M AND D2-40 EXPRESSION IN TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND THEIR RELATION WITH LYMPH NODE METASTASIS**

Motahary P1, Esmaeili V, Rahro Taban S1 - 1TEHRAN UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES - ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the expression of MCM2 and D2-40 in tongue squamous cell carcinoma (TSCC) and investigate their relation with lymph node metastasis and patient survival.

**Study design:** Paraffin block samples of 52 patients with TSCC who underwent surgery and radical neck dissection were selected. Nodal status and other clinicopathologic factors were retrieved from their medical records. Immunohistochemical staining for MCM2 and D2-40 was performed in all cases. Lymphatic vessel density (LVD) was determined by D2-40 evaluation. MCM2 labeling index (LI) was also determined by counting of the positive cells.

**Results:** LVD of the group with lymph node metastasis was significantly higher than lymph node negative group (p=0.014) and also showed a significant relation with patients survival. There was not significant relation between MCM2 LI and lymph node metastasis.

**Conclusion:** This study showed that D2-40 could be used as a marker in predicting nodal metastasis in TSCC.
1p22.1, 1q32, 8q24, 9q21, 10q25.3, 18q22 and 20q12 in NSCL/P susceptibility in Brazilians.

**Study design:** A total of 223 NSCL/P patients and 235 healthy controls were genotyped for 9 polymorphic sites by TaqMan 5′-exonuclease allelic discrimination assay, and each sample was also independently typed for 40 biallelic short insertion/deletion markers to characterize the genomic ancestry.

**Results:** After adjustment to ancestry contribution, rs560426, rs1530300 and rs987525 polymorphisms were significantly associated with an increase in the risk of cleft lip and/or palate (CL/P), but not with isolated cleft palate (CP). Haplotype analysis revealed that the presence of the risk alleles (G-A) of 8q24 polymorphisms (rs1530300 and rs987525) attributed a significant susceptibility to NSCL/P.

**Conclusion:** The present study shows the association of polymorphisms located at 1p22.1 and 8q24 with NSCL/P in the ethnically admixed Brazilian population.

**CANDIDAL CARRIAGE AND ITS SUBSPECIES IDENTIFICATION IN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA**

Swastika N1, Gawande M1, Chaudhary M1 - 1SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

**Background:** Leukoplakia is a common tobacco associated premalignant lesion. The changes in the oral mucosa caused by tobacco makes the environment conducive for the growth of Candida which may lead to the malignant changes.

**Objectives:** To evaluate prevalence of candida and its subspecies identification in individuals with oral leukoplakia To compare prevalence of oral candidal species on lesional side with the unaffected side.

**Study design:** Scrape from the lesional site of 30 clinically diagnosed cases of oral leukoplakia was taken using a sterile swab and from the same side, gingival crevicular fluid was collected using absorbent paper strips. Each sample was inoculated on SDA and CHROMagar media. Candida species identification was done using KB006 Candida identification kit.

**Result and conclusion:** The prevalence of oral candidial carriage is higher in individuals with oral leukoplakia as compared to healthy individuals.

**YEAST CARRIAGE AND P53 EXPRESSION IN ORAL SUBMUCOUS FIBROSIS**

Agarwal R2, Chaudhary M1 - 1SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY

**Objectives:** To determine the co-existence of Candida and its subspecies with p53 expression in oral submucous fibrosis.

**Study design:** The study comprised of 20 clinically diagnosed cases of oral submucous fibrosis. For candida colonization buccal mucosa was sampled by sterile swab. Incisional biopsy was carried out for histopathologic diagnosis. IHC staining of the same was carried out. Swab samples were cultivated on SDA and CHROMagar. Candida species identification was done using KB006 Candida kit. IHC staining was carried out using p53 (Dako - Monoclonal Mouse Anti-Human p53).

**Results:** 4(20%) cases in study group yielded Candida. 16(80%) cases were positive for p53 expression.

**Conclusion:** This study indicates that oral submucous fibrosis favors the colonization of Candida. Mucosal alteration due to underlying disease process might lead to Candidal colonization, in the absence of clinically evident mycotic manifestation. We hypothesize that candida colonization along with the expression of p53 is indicative of deeper lesion process.

**THE MICROSCOPIC DIVERSITY OF ORAL KAPOSI SARCOMA**

Carvalho MV1, Bunn BK2, Vargas PA1, van Heerden W2 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL BIOLOGY

**Background:** Kaposi sarcoma is the most common HIV-associated neoplasm with frequent oral mucosal involvement.

**Objective:** This retrospective study aimed to assess the morphological spectrum of oral Kaposi sarcoma (OKS).

**Methods:** One hundred and thirty-five cases diagnosed between 1990 and 2011 were retrieved from the archives of the Oral and Dental Teaching Hospital of the University of Pretoria, South Africa.

**Results:** Following histological review, each case was placed into 1 of 8 categories based on the predominant pattern of growth. These histological divisions included lesions designated as solid, lymphangioma-like, telangiectatic, desmoplastic, lymphangiectatic, pyogenic granuloma-like, ecchymotic and pleomorphic. Furthermore, the presence of co-existent pathology was identified in 25 cases, largely represented by superimposed candidiasis. Concomitant cytomegalovirus and non-necrotizing granulomatous inflammation were also observed.

**Conclusions:** Whilst the prognostic significance of these variants is yet to be determined, the appreciation and recognition of such morphologic diversity remains essential in distinguishing these lesions from possible mimics.

**ANALYSIS OF MICRONRNAS EXPRESSION PROFILE IN SALIVA OF PATIENTS WITH HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**

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**Background:** Squamous cell carcinoma of head and neck (HNSCC) is a disease with high incidence and mortality, and constitutes the sixth most common cancer worldwide. Altered epigenetic profiles in cancer show that molecular mechanisms contribute significantly to the carcinogenesis.

**Objective:** To compare the miRNAs expression profiles in saliva samples from individuals without cancer and patients with HNSCC in order to identify potential prognostic markers for this cancer.

**Study design:** The microRNA expression profile is being determined in 100 salivary rinse samples collected from HNSCC patients and health donors.

**Results:** The expression of 762 miRNAs was evaluated by qRT-PCR, allowing the selection of microRNAs differentially expressed. Preliminary results identified two miRNAs downregulated with sensitivity of 34-80%, and specificity of 90%.

**Conclusion:** The identification of cancer-specific microRNA in salivary rinse is a non-invasive approach useful as marker for early detection of HNSCC.

**PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF EXPRESSION OF ESTROGEN AND PROGESTRON RECEPTOR (ER/PR ) IN
CARCINOMA OF BUCCAL MUCOSA AND TONGUE
Patel M1 - 1SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WARDHA, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

Background: Squamous cell carcinoma affects buccal mucosa and tongue and may or may not be associated with tobacco. The tongue epithelium is derived from endoderm and that of buccal mucosa from ectoderm. Carcinomas derived from endoderm often express ER/PR which in oral malignancies may have prognostic value.

Objective: The study aim to demonstrate expression of estrogen and progesterone receptor in carcinoma of buccal mucosa and tongue. The expression is correlated with origin of epithelium and the survival of epithelium.

Study design: 20 histopathological diagnosed cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma of buccal mucosa and tongue each were subjected to immunohistochemical expression of ER/PR.

Result and conclusion: Quantitative difference in expression of ER/PR in carcinoma of the buccal mucosa and tongue were documented.

MICRORNAS AS DIAGNOSTIC MARKERS FOR LYMPH NODE METASTASIS IN OSCC de Carvalho AC4, Maia DCC1, Carvalho AL2, Scapulatempo-Neto C3, Vettore AL1 - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - LABORATORY FOR MOLECULAR CANCER BIOLOGY, 2BARRETOS CANCER HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY, 3BARRETOS CANCER HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Background: The status of metastatic disease in cervical lymph nodes of OSCC patients is the most important determinant in therapy choice and prognosis. MicroRNAs play a role in many pathways involved in tumor metastasis.

Objectives: To identify microRNAs associated with cervical lymph node metastasis, enabling the development of a more sensitive, specific and rapid diagnosis method, and the delineation of a more appropriate therapy, thus influencing the patient overall survival.

Study design: cT1-cT2-cT3 cN0 OSCC patients were selected. All pNo lymph nodes underwent anti-cytokeratin immunohistochemical evaluation for micrometastasis. MicroRNA expression was evaluated using qRT-PCR.

Results: 35 patients (15 non-metastatic lymph nodes, 15 macrometastasis and 5 micrometastasis) were included. Our preliminary results identified 4 microRNAs able to discriminate positive lymph nodes (p<0.05) with sensitivity of 80-100%, specificity of 100% and accuracy of 86.6-100%.

Conclusion: Our results show a great potential of microRNAs as diagnostic markers of cervical metastasis in OSCC patients.

INVERTED ODONTOMA: AN ABERRANT FORM OF AN ODONTOGENIC TUMOR Rosa EA1, Tiussi M2, Vieira EO3, Lawall MA, Leite AF4, Amorim RFB2 - 1UNB - PÔS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS, 2HOSPITAL DE BASE DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - PROGRAM DE RESIDÊNCIA EM CIRURGIA BUCOMAXILOFACIAL, 3HOSPITAL DE BASE DO DISTRITO FEDERAL - PROGRAME DE RESIDENCIENN CIRUGIA BUCOMAXILÓFACIAL, 4UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA - DEPARTA-

HIGH INCIDENCES OF DNA PLOIDY ABNORMALITIES ASSOCIATED WITH MCM2 IMMUNOEXPRESSION MAY CONTRIBUTE TO PREDICT AREAS PRONE TO MALIGNIZATION IN ORAL PROLIFERATIVE VERRUOUS LEUKOPLAKIA Gouvea AF1, Santos-Silva AR2, Speight PM3, Hunter K1, Carlos R1, Vargas PA2, Lopes MA3 - 1INSTITUTO DO CÂNCER DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO, 2DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, 3ACADEMIC UNIT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY, THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, SCHOOL OF CLINICAL DENTISTRY, UNITED KINGDOM., 4HEAD AND NECK PATHOLOGY SECTION. CENTRO CLINICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA-LLERANDI, GUATEMALA

Objectives: To analyse the DNA ploidy, immunohoexpression of Mcm2, geminin and Ki-67 and clinicopathological data of 21 oral proliferative verrucous leukoplakia cases.

Study design: Clinicopathological data were collected, immunohistochemistry for Ki-67, Mcm2 and geminin and image cytometry for DNA quantification were performed.

Results: Female:male ratio was 6:1, average age was 65.5 years, seventeen patients did not report tobacco and alcohol consumption. Nine patients developed carcinoma. Mcm2 expression showed a progressive increase according to the epithelial changes (p=0.03). Ninety patients demonstrated DNA aneuploidy (95%). The frequency and severity of aneuploidy (p<0.0001), the mean values of the DNA heterogeneity index (p=0.0001) and the 5n-exceeding fractions (p=0.0007) increased according to epithelial abnormalities.

Conclusions: Mcm2 immunoexpression and DNA ploidy analysis could be used to predict areas prone to malignant changes. The association of clinicopathological findings with immunohistochemical and DNA ploidy results supports the distinct and aggressive profile of this entity.

DOCUMENTATION OF HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN MINOR SALIVARY GLAND OF PATIENTS WITH OSMF Patel M1 - 1SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE AND
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, WARDHA, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA - ORAL PATHOLOGY & MICROBIOLOGY

Background: Oral submucous fibrosis is a chronic progressive disease affecting many people in our world. Submucous fibrosis affects all parts of the oral mucosa and occurs in both sexes over a wide age range. The most common initial symptoms of submucous fibrosis are burning sensation of the oral mucosa aggravated by spicy food, followed by either hypersalivation or dryness of the mouth. Hydration of the oral mucosa is a major function of minor salivary gland which are found scattered in the lamina propria of the entire oral mucosa, with concentrations in the lips and soft palate mucosa.

Aim: The aim of this study is to demonstrate the histological changes in the structure of the minor salivary glands in the patient with OSMF.

Material and method: Salivary Gland from 15 diagnosed cases with oral submucous fibrosis were examined. These specimens were subjected to routine Hematoxylin & Eosin, Mucicarmine, PAS, Alcian Blue, Van Gieson and mucicarmine stain. Structural and functional changes in the salivary gland of patient with OSMF were evaluated and these were compared with normal controls.

Result and conclusion: There are definite changes in structure and functional capacity of minor salivary gland in patient with OSMF.

EXPRESSION OF P53 AND KAI1 IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA Agarwal R1, Chaudhar M1 - 1SHARAD PAWAR DENTAL COLLEGE - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Aim: 1. To evaluate the expression of p53 and KAI1 in OSCC and epithelial dysplasia.
2. To formulate a risk assessment index.

Introduction: In the oral cavity the most common lesions recognized as potentially malignant are leukoplakia but it is also apparent that as many as 50% of OSCC arise from apparently normal oral mucosa.

Materials And method: 1. 45 paraffin embedded blocks of each OSCC and epithelial dysplasia and 10 normal buccal mucosa were selected from the archives of Department of Oral Pathology and Microbiology, SPDC, Wardha.
2. The paraffin embedded tissue were cut and mounted on silane coated slide.
3. They were stained through IHC for KAI1 and p53.
4. Labeling index for p53 and KAI1 were calculated
5. Risk assessment index was also calculated = Labeling index of p53/Labeling index of KAI1.

Results: In epithelial dysplasia increased expression of p53 and decreased expression of KAI1 is indicative of potentially malignant nature of lesion and in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma, the combination of both these molecular markers shows increased proliferation of p53 and decrease in KAI1 indicative of its more aggressive nature. Risk assessment index for Oral Squamous cell carcinoma is in the range of 1.38-2.59 and for epithelial dysplasia 0.19-0.79 respectively.

SOLID AMELOBLASTOMA: A RARE CASE OF RECIDIVATION Netto R1, Cortezzi W, Merly F, Fróes R1, Capistrano P1, Seabra R1, Marcello V1 - 1HOSPITAL DOS SERVIDORES DO ESTADO - SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA ORAL E MAXILOFACIAL

The solid/multicystic ameloblastoma is a slowly growing, locally invasive, epithelial odontogenic tumour of the jaws with a high rate of recurrence if not removed adequately, but with virtually no tendency to metastasize. It spreads slowly by infiltration through the medullary spaces and may erode cortical bone. Eventually, it will resorb the cortical plate and may extend into adjacent tissues.

The case we present is about a female patient, 47 years, with a huge solid ameloblastoma of mandible, who underwent an hemimandibulectomy elsewhere. Two years later she came to our service with a large swelling on the temporal region. A biopsy was made and the result was solid ameloblastoma too. We believe that, in the first surgery, tumour was left in the soft tissue, which lead to recidivation. Another resection was made and the patient is now under periodic revision, showing no clinical or radiographic sign of recurrence.

PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE MAXILLA: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW Kang SR1, Kim HS2,3, Kim HJ1,3, Kim J3 - 1COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, 2COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 3COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, YONSEI UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA - ORAL CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is one of the salivary gland tumors that frequently affect the parotid gland, followed by the submandibular and the minor salivary glands. The most common intraoral site for minor salivary gland tumors is the palate, followed by the upper lip and buccal mucosa. Usually, PA is a painless, slowly growing and insidious tumor, which can reach great proportions if not treated surgically. This is mostly true for PA of the major salivary glands. Lesions of the palate are usually found on the posterior lateral aspect of the palate, as a solitary firm mass lateral to the midline. However, PA intraosseous extension to the rest of the maxilla or other sites in the head and neck are very rare. A 75-year-old woman was referred for treatment of a painless swelling of the maxilla which slowly disturbed her facial appearance. CT scan revealed a multilocular low attenuated intraosseous soft tissue mass arising from the anterior maxilla to the posterior palate and up to the nasal floor, nasal septum and maxillary sinuses. Dental root resorption, thinning of both labial and palatal cortical layers and bilateral alar base lengthening were observed as well, making more difficult to assess an accurate early diagnosis and prognosis. Incisional biopsy revealed PA with questionable malignant degeneration probably associated to the 10-year history of untreated tumor. The aim of this report is to present and discuss the management of an interesting case of an intraosseous PA of the maxilla to the light of the published literature and emphasize the need of histopathological analysis, defined and guided treatment, and adequate follow-up.

IN VIVO BEHAVIOR OF NANOSTRUCTURED BIOCERAMICS IN A GUIDED BONE REGENERATION MODEL IN RABBITS Levandowski-Jr N1,2, Weinfeld I3,2, Camargo NHA1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DE SANTA CATARINA (UDESC) - PGCEM, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTO
AMARO (UNISA), ³UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (USP)

Objective: The purpose of the present research was to analyze the in vivo behavior of conventional versus nanostructured biphasic calcium phosphate bioceramics.

Study design: The evaluated biomaterials possessed the same composition: 60% hydroxyapatite (HAp) and 40% b-tricalcium phosphate (b-TCP). An exoskeletal model for guided bone regeneration (GBR) was used. Eight New Zealand rabbits received four hollow titanium cylinders that were fixed to the skull and filled with microstructured particles (MP), nanostructured granules (NG), nanostructured bio cement (NB) and blood clot (BC).

Results: Specimens were obtained after 12 weeks and analyzed by clinical and histological findings, histomorphometry and scanning electron microscopy. The amount of bone tissue formation was significantly higher to nanostructured granules (NG), followed by NB, BC and MP.

Conclusion: Nanostructured biomaterials proved to be biocompatible, did not promote inflammation processes, neither foreign body reactions.

ORAL CYTOPATHOLOGY ASSOCIATED DIRECT IMMUNOFLUORESCENCE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS: AN EFFECTIVE OPTION Cunha KSG¹, Picciani BLS², Silva-Junior A¹, Silva-Junior GO¹, Cantisano MH¹, Oliveira AV² - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PATOLOGIA, ²UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - CIÊNCIAS BÁSICAS, ³UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO - ESTOMATOLOGIA, ⁴UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO - PATOLOGIA

Pemphigus vulgaris (PV) is an autoimmune disease that often begins in the oral mucosa. Hence, a timely diagnosis is necessary in order to give appropriate therapy. The cytopathology is sensitive and rapid to examine and diagnose PV, mainly, when associated with direct immunofluorescence (DIF). The purpose of this study was to evaluate the role of cytopathology associated with DIF in the diagnosis of PV. A 73-year-old man with histopathological diagnosis of PV, presented oral lesions of PV was subjected to collect material for making smears to cytopathological analysis and DIF using anti-IgG. The Pap-stained smears showed findings consistent with PV, as presence of typical acantholytic cells, showing an abundant basophilic cytoplasm, round hypertrrophic nucleus with prominent nucleoli. The smears positive by DIF showed deposition of anti-IgG between acantholytic cells. The use of the cytopathology associated with DIF is an alternative more specific, economical, user-friendly to the diagnostic of oral PV.

A LOW GRADE MYOFIBROBLASTIC SARCOMA OF THE ALVEOLAR RIDGE Barrios BCA¹, Legorreta B¹, Lopez R¹ - ¹UNAM - ORAL PATHOLOGY

The low grade myofibroblastic sarcoma is a heterogeneous neoplasm, with a biological spectrum from a benign to malignant neoplasm. Misdiagnosed as benign lesions can be made. Identifying neoplastic myofibroblasts is important for diagnosis as a myofibroblastic neoplasm. The currently accepted markers for identifying myofibroblasts are muscle-specific actin MSA, smooth muscle actin SMA, desmin, and calponin.

Case presentation: A 74 years old woman with a 1 cm, growth in the right alveolar ridge of the first lower molar, with the same color as the normal oral mucosa, asymptomatic, evolution of one year, radiographic findings saucerization. Gross examination: smooth, firm, brown nodule, 1.5 x 1.5 x 1.0 cm. Microscopic examination: with H&E stain shows, spindle myofibroblastic proliferation, with pushing margins and compression of the surrounding tissue, with mitotic activity, with this outcome was necessary to use immunohistochemistry and the result was: Actin (focal +), Ki 67 10%, H-Caldesmon (−), S-100 (−), this result give the diagnosis of low grade myofibroblastic sarcoma.

Conclusion: This LGMS is a rare tumor in this localization, and to do a good diagnosis it is important to have the immunohistochemistry markers, and do the ultrastructural (EM) study to support the myofibroblastic differentiation and we are doing this.

Differential diagnosis was made with leiomyosarcoma and fibrosarcoma.

The cytogenetic and molecular genetic studies indicate that sarcomas can be divided in two genetic groups. The focal inflammatory infiltration can help to do the differential diagnosis. The LGMS contain more poorly developed myofibroblast and tends to be more uniform in appearance with a higher cellularity.

ODONTOGENIC AND ORAL SOFT TISSUE MYXOMAS: CLINICOPATHOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF 16 CASES FROM ILE-IFE, NIGERIA Adebiyi KE¹, Ndukwe KC², Aredegbesola SB¹ - ¹OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY - ORAL/MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY & ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background/objective: Odontogenic myxomas (OMs) are considered slow-growing tumours with potential for extensive bone destruction. We analyzed the cases histologically diagnosed as OM in our centre and compared these to the data found in the current literature.

Study design: A record-based study of OMs histologically diagnosed at the Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospital Complex, Ile-Ife, Nigeria between 1990 and 2009 was conducted. Data was analyzed using SPSS version 11.

Results: A total of 16 cases were histologically diagnosed, 11(68.8%) in females and 5 (31.2%) in males. Maxilla (7 cases, 43.8%) was the most common site and the mean age at the time of diagnosis was 31.1±18.0 years. Myxomas, exhibiting complete myxomatous tissue (8 cases, 50%) with no appreciable fibrous component were the most common histological type.

Conclusion: OMs exhibited extensive bone destruction and cortical expansion. The recommended treatment of choice is radical surgery or conservative excision depending on tumour size.

MALIGNANT CEOT, A CASE REPORT IN MEXICO Acosta FO¹, JVS², Espinoza AV³, Legorreta B¹, Barrios BCA¹ - ¹UAB - ORAL PATHOLOGY, ²UAB - ORAL SURGERY, ³HOSPITAL GENERAL TIJUANA BC - PATHOLOGY, ⁴UNAM - ORAL PATHOLOGY

The malignant variant of the epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) is a rare variant of malignant odontogenic with, only 20 cases reported in the literature, the first benign variant was described by Jens Jorgen Pindborg in 1955. Represent less than 1% of all odontogenic tumors.

Case report: In 2010, a 37 year old female went to the diagnostic clinic of the School of Dentistry for presenting a painful swelling on the right body of the mandible with a cortical
expansion, no evidence of positive cervical nodes, the swelling have 6-7 months of evolution, and eventually became painful. The patient denied other illness and, besides of the evidence of the tumor, she appeared to be in good health. A panoramic X-ray study showed a well-defined mixed radiolucency with central radiopacity making the premolars roots of that side to diverge and involving the mandibular nerve. An incisional biopsy was performed and clearly the tumor eroded the mandibular cortex and surrounded the mandibular nerve sheath. Microscopically, a solid and strand like epithelial pattern was revealed intermixed with fibrous stroma and concentric mineralization (Liesegang rings). The epithelial component was polygonal in shape, had evidence of atypia - increase in mitotic activity and cellularity, abnormal mitosis, cellular and nuclear pleomorphism and presenting necrosis (comedo-type), in the solid epithelial pattern. Also, a duct-like structures was showing in some areas of the tumor. The whole panel immunohistochemical help us to diagnosis a malignant Calcifying Epithelial Odontogenic Tumor, the patient was send to a cancer center for further studies and proper therapy. After 2 years of the diagnosis the patient is still on radiotherapy sessions to avoid recurrence. The treatment was a resection of the entire mass with tumor free surgical margins and a long-term follow-up is necessary. This is the first malignant CEOT report in the Mexican literature.

**PSEUDEPITHELIOMATOUS HYPERPLASIA IN BRONJ MAY MIMIC SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**

**Bouquot JE**, **Doug Gnepp** - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO - ODONTOLOGIA, 2BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, RHOE ISLAND - PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

**Objective:** To present the first cases of pseudoeptiheliomatous hyperplasia (PEH) of marginal soft tissue from bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ), some initially misdiagnosed as carcinoma.

**Study design:** Cases were identified from 89 BRONJ biopsies in a surgical pathology service.

**Results:** Of 13 subjects: 9 were using IV & 5 were using oral bisphosphonates; 8 were females. Average age at diagnosis: 63 years (range: 54-79). Biopsies from nonerythematous mucosal margins of exposed bone showed: extreme hyperplasia of the alveolar epithelium with no dysplasia, mitotic figures, bizarre nuclei or necrosis. Epithelium partially or completely surrounded bone fragments (n = 6) or was found within or immediately adjacent to bony sequestrae (n = 7). Acute & chronic inflammatory cells were routinely seen and nonviable bone routinely showed resorption lacunae.

**Conclusion:** BRONJ-associated PEH must be ruled out before a carcinoma diagnosis can be applied to a BRONJ lesion.

**CHRONIC FIBROUS OSTEOMYELITIS (CFO) – NEW OR LONG FORGOTTEN JAWBONE DISEASE?**

**Bouquot JE**, **Qari H**, **McMahon R** - 1UFTM / UNIUBE, 2UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, HOUSTON - DIAGNOSTIC & BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES, 3THE ORAL SURGERY GROUP, VALPARAISO, INDIANA, USA

**Objective:** To characterize the “forgotten” disease, chronic fibrous osteomyelitis (CFO).

**Study design:** 459 cases were identified from 12,856 cancellous bone samples from 2 biopsy services. Results: Average subject age was 44 years; 68% were females. All cases presented as poorly or moderately demarcated radiolucencies without cortical expansion; 53% were painful. Microscopically, bone was always viable (43% showed new bone) and all cases showed moderately dense to dense fibrous replacement of marrow with small to moderate numbers of chronic inflammatory cells (neutrophils), occasional mast cells and dilated marrow capillaries. There was minimal marrow necrosis (7%) but 38% showed chronic ischemic marrow disease in addition to inflammatory changes. Comparison was made between CFO and chronic sclerosing osteomyelitis, chronic granulomatous osteomyelitis, Garre’s osteomyelitis and intramembranous fibrous scar.

**Conclusion:** CFO has distinct microscopic features and should be differentiated from other ischemic and inflammatory bone disorders. CFO seems to be frequently misdiagnosed today.

**A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF ORAL CARCINOMA CYCLIC LATUM (CC)**

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**Background/objective:** Carcinoma cyclicum (CC) is a distinct variant of oral squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) and remains a histopathological challenge to pathologists. The purpose of this study was to illustrate the clinicopathological and immunohistochemical factors of CC.

**Study design:** 15 CC were identified and clinicopathological characters were analysed. Immunohistochemical staining of cytokeratins, gene-related protein and cell-cell adhesion molecules was performed, compared to conventional SCC and verrucous carcinoma.

**Results:** The tongue and the mandible were the most frequently affected sites. Histopathologically, the unique, cuniculum architecture and branching crypts were defining features leading to a diagnosis. Cytokeratins 10, 13 showed greater positive expression and gene-related p53, Ki-67 and p63 revealed low immunopositive rates in CC. Laminin 5γ2, E-cadherin, and integrin α6 were revealed strongly in the basal layer of CC.

**Conclusion:** CC was a well-differentiated lesion with low-proliferative activity, and cell-cell adhesion molecules might participate in construction of unique architecture of CC.

**MUTATIONAL STATUS OF FGFR3 IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**

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**Objective:** Mutations in the fibroblast growth factor receptor 3 (FGFR3) genes have been identified in some human cancers but its role in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) has not been clarified completely yet. The aim of this study was to evaluate the FGFR3 mutations in exons 7 and 15 in OSCC.

**Study design:** DNA was extracted and purified from snap frozen tissue biopsy sections of 20 OSCCs. Exons 7 and 15 were amplified by PCR and sequenced in both directions.

**Results:** In three cases silent mutations were identified in
exon 7 (882 T to C) which may be introduced as Single Nucleotide Polymorphism and no mutation was identified in exon 15.

**Conclusion:** It seems that FGFR3 gene mutation in exon 7 and 15 has no significant role in the development and progression of OSCC. Analyzing other exons or considering other advanced gene mutation assessment techniques may clarify the role of this receptor mutation in OSCC pathogenesis.

**HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TUMOR-NEGATIVE LYMPH NODES FROM PATIENTS WITH ORAL CANCER ARE PREDICTORS OF CLINICAL OUTCOMES**

Vered M, Schiby G, Salo T, Bello I, Schnaiderman-Shapiro A, Buchner A, Dayan D

**Background/objective:** To investigate tumor-negative (TN) lymph nodes (LNs) from patients with oral cancer in order to identify potential tumor-related histopathological changes and their association with clinical outcomes.

**Study design:** H&E-stained slides of 766 selected TN-LNs were assessed for the histopathological parameters of capsule thickness, degree of dilatation of the subcapsular and medullary sinuses, and percent of reactive follicles for their potential to predict metastasis, recurrence and survival using a three-step procedure to combine the information of each parameter in one numeric variable and the logistic regression and Cox proportional hazard model.

**Results:** The capsule thickness was a predictor of metastases (P=0.0028) and survival (P=0.0094), capsular sinus and medullary sinus were predictors of metastases (P=0.0246, P=0.0062, respectively) and of survival (P=0.0130, P=0.0105, respectively). The percent of reactive follicles was a predictor for survival (P=0.0041).

**Conclusion:** Routine histopathological parameters of TN-LNs are valuable predictors for survival in patients with oral cancer.

**UNSUSPICIOUS AREAS IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS**

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The actinic cheilitis (AC) comprises a pre-malignant condition that may progress to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), for this reason careful attention should be given to AC analysis and treatment. Two cases of ACs were analysed and histopathological findings of surgical specimens of vermilionectomies were compared with initial biopsy and clinical aspects. In both cases, the histopathological findings of incisional biopsy demonstrated moderate dysplasias; however the vermilionectomies specimens, sectioned every 3 mm, exhibited areas with different grades of severity, including microinvasive SCC, severe and mild dysplasia even far from the biopsied area. These findings showed that cases of ACs may bear severe histopathological changes even in unsuspicous areas of clinical changes; in addition, the result of incisional biopsy could not represent the most important site of malignant changes. Do the histopathological changes always produce clinical expression? Should vermilionectomies be performed in moderate and severe dysplasia? Financial support: Univ Estadual Paulista, Fundunesp (00472/12-DFP).

**IMMUNOREGULATORY CELLS IN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS**

Firth FA1, Friedlander LT1, Parachuru P1, Kardos TB1, Rich AM1, Seymour GJ1 - 1FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to investigate the role of two regulatory T-cell subsets: T regulatory cells (Tregs, FoxP3+) and Th17 cells (IL-17+), in the regulation of oral lichen planus (OLP).

**Study design:** 12 archival cases of non-specific oral mucosal inflammation and 17 OLP cases were processed for immunohistochemistry and double-labeled immunofluorescence with antibodies to FoxP3, IL-17 and CD3. Every second high power field in the superficial connective tissue was photographed and the number of positively stained cells per defined area determined.

**Results:** OLP displayed significantly more FoxP3+ cells (OLP 79.3 ± ve cells/area, p=6.45x10^-17) and fewer IL-17+ (OLP 1.05; control 3.30 + ve cells/area, p=2.95x10^-4) cells than the controls. Double-labeled IF showed that FoxP3+ cells co-localised with T cells, while IL-17+ cells did not.

**Conclusion:** The profile of Tregs and Th17 cells differs in OLP compared with non-specific inflammation, supporting the concept of their involvement in the regulation of OLP.

**HEAVY METAL TOXICANTS IN ARECA NUT-CONTAINING PRODUCTS**

Cox SC1, Dyer J, Lau S1, Minard L1, Arora M1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

**Objectives:** This study sought to determine the concentration of heavy metal toxicins in areca nut products used in regions with a high incidence of oral cancer. Areca nut products are associated with oral mucosal disorders including leukoplakia, oral submucous fibrosis and oral squamous cell carcinoma. Although the alkaloids within the nut are known to be responsible for many of these effects, heavy metals including arsenic, cadmium and chromium, have been shown to be carcinogenic.

**Study design:** Fifteen areca nut products were sourced in Sydney, Australia. The concentration of metals was determined using inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry.

**Results:** Arsenic, cadmium and mercury levels were 4 – 82 times above the maximum standards set by Food Standards Australia and New Zealand with copper, lead and zinc levels at the maximum set by these same standards.

**Conclusion:** Significant concentration and possibly harmful levels of the heavy metals present in areca nut products.

**COMPARISON OF PROTEOMIC PROFILES IN VX2 INDUCED RABBITS AND DMBA INDUCED HAMSTER OSCC LM Lin1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 - 1KAOSHIUNG MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 2LI-MIN LIN - DEPARTMENTS OF ORAL PATHOLOGY ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING CENTER, 3YAN-HSIUNG WANG - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 4YU-WEN CHEN - DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE, 5SHIH-HSIEN CHEN - DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY, 6CHING-YI CHEN - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 7WEN-CHEN WANG - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 8YUK-KWAN CHEN - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

**Background/objective:** The purpose of study is to use proteomic analysis in VX2 induced rabbit and DMBA induced hamster OSCC to observe the difference between early and late
stage of tumors, ultimately to identify novel-invasive serum biomarkers of OSCC.

**Study design:** Ten adult white New Zealand male rabbits received Vx2 inoculation whilst twelve adult Syrian golden male hamsters were painted with DMBA. Venous blood was drawn from each animal. All serum samples were collected and stored for –80°C before 2D gel electrophoresis analysis. Protein spots were visualized by silver staining and identified by liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry.

**Results and conclusion:** Nineteen protein-spots of sera samples showed significant change during the development of VX2-induced rabbit OSCC. Transthyretin, paraoxonase 1, paraoxonase 1B, alpha-2-glycoprotein 1 and alpha 1B-glycoprotein-like, were identified. Transthyretin and paraoxonase 1 strongly decreased after tumor inoculation.

Fifteen protein spots were visualized in DMBA induced OSCC. C-reactive protein, complement factor B, complement C3, immunoglobulin kappa-chain, liver carboxylesterase, and haptoglobin were identified. The protein level of C-reactive protein and haptoglobin decreased at 4 weeks and increased at 9 and 13 weeks. Other proteins decreased with time.

The relationship between these biomarkers and OSCC development requires further testing in cancer patients.

**ONCOGENIC PATHWAYS AND ORAL CARCINOGENESIS**

The progression towards malignancy includes sequential pathological alterations ranging from hyperplasia through dysplasia to invasive carcinoma and is determined by the accumulation of a series of genetic and epigenetic events.

Thus, oral carcinogenesis must be seen as a molecular and histological multistage process featuring genetic interaction and phenotypic markers for each stage, which involves enhanced function of several oncosenes and/or the deactivation of tumour suppressor genes, resulting in the loss of cell cycle checkpoints.

Hence, there are several signal transduction pathways frequently altered in cancer, which generate changes in cell survival, cell proliferation, morphology, angiogenesis, longevity and other properties known to characterize cancer cells.

The underlying pathways governing the progression of oral premalignant lesions and of the molecular changes which antedate the occurrence of invasive malignancy are reviewed and so is the potential use of biomarkers for risk assessment purposes.
Poster 1

USEFULNESS OF TELEDIAGNOSIS IN STOMATOLOGY


Background/objective: Few reports show the expression of Msx2 and Ctip2/Bcl11b in odontogenic tumors. The aim of this study was to identify the expression of Ctip2 and Msx2 in ameloblastoma variants.

Study design: Immunohistochemical analysis of Msx2 and Ctip2 were performed in 36 ameloblastomas (both multicystic and unicystic), with confirmed histological diagnoses, selected from the Oral Pathology clinic of the João de Barros Barreto University Hospital. Fisher’s exact test was used to compare the expression of Ctip2 and Msx2 in ameloblastomas. P ≤ 0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results: The results showed that all the specimens of ameloblastoma had strong positivity for Msx2 protein in the peripheral collumellar cells of the tumoral islands, while absent staining was observed in all the specimens for Ctip2 protein.

Conclusions: The staining pattern found in the ameloblastoma specimens for the proteins tested suggests that Msx2 takes part of the pathogenesis of this lesion.

ODONTOGENIC GLANDULAR CYST DIAGNOSED IN A HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENT: THE IMPORTANCE OF PRE-RADIOThERAPY DENTAL SCREENING

Gouvea AF, Ribeiro ACP, Rosa GB, Jaguar GC, Santos-Silva AR, de Almeida OP, Brandão TB - 1.DENTAL ONCOLOGY SERVICE, SÃO PAULO CANCER INSTITUTE, ICESP, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL., 2 DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

The authors report the case of a 40 years-old heavy smoker and drinker male diagnosed with an oropharynx squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), referred for pre-radiotherapy dental evaluation. A radiolucent lesion involving left ramus and body of the mandible was observed on panoramic radiography, but it was unnoticed in the medical oncologic examination of the computed tomography, which showed a hypodense expansive lesion narrowing the mandibular cortical bone and shifting the mandibular canal inferiorly. The lesion was biopsied and diagnosed as a glandular odontogenic cyst, which may present a local aggressiveness and destructive course. Combined chemoradiotherapy was started for the treatment of the oropharynx SCC, but patient evolved with progressive disease and died eleven months later due to septic shock without treatment of the mandible lesion. Proper dental management in such cases must be done, since there is a risk of later irradiation-related oral complications, especially osteoradionecrosis.

EVALUATION OF STUDENT’S PERCEPTION ABOUT HIV, HTLV AND HBV SEROPositIVES PATIENTS

Gomes TM, Pedreira AA, Santos MCC, Santos MS, Reis SRA, Medrado ARAP

Background/objective: HIV, HTLV and HBV viruses have caused a huge tension among health professionals. This study aims to describe the perception of the students of a Dentistry
School regarding the feelings and apprehensions through the everyday dealings with seropositive patients.

**Study design:** An exploratory, descriptive study was realized using the Oral Theme History to collect and analyze the data. The sample comprised 60 students of the first, sixth and tenth semesters.

**Results:** It was observed that 72.5% of the students reported never attended patients seropositive for such viruses. Although HIV was more feared, 39.55% didn’t know about HTLV infection. 82.58% of the interviewed students considered important to know about HIV, HTLV and HBV seropositive patients before treatment and 47.5% reported knowing the procedures to be performed in case of an accidental exposure.

**Conclusion:** It’s necessary to expand the knowledge about these infections and to make the assistance and care to such patients more human.

**HEAD AND NECK PERIPHERAL NERVE SHEATH TUMORS IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION**

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**Objective:** the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of head and neck peripheral nerve sheath tumors (HN-PNST) and their clinical and epidemiological characteristics.

**Study design:** biopsies files from Center of Diagnosis of Oral Diseases (CDOD) were evaluated in the period between 1959 and 2012. Data about sex, age, site and lesion were collected and submitted to descriptive analysis.

**Results:** from a total of 20,022 biopsies analyzed, 51 (0.3%) were originated from peripheral nerve sheath, being female 58.8% of the patients. The average age was 32.5 years (varying from 2 to 86 years-old). The most prevalent lesion was neurofibroma (64.7%), with three cases being associated with neurofibromatosis, following by neurilemmoma (23.5%). The most prevalent sites were gingiva and tongue. Only one case of malignant tumor was found.

**Conclusion:** head and neck peripheral nerve sheath tumor are rare lesions, and neurofibroma was most prevalent condition.

**References:**


**CLINICAL FEATURES AND DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM: A CASE REPORT**

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**Background/objective:** Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is a disease caused by a change in the thyroid gland, with irreversible consequences if the disease is not early diagnosed and properly treated. The diagnosis is established by newborn exams, which is part of the neonatal screening of all newborns. This study reports a case of CH late diagnosed and the consequences in dental development.

**Case report:** Female patient with 18 years old, light weight and short stature. Delayed in motor and language development, school learning disability and attention deficit were reported. Oral examination revealed retention of deciduous teeth, oligodontia, periodontal disease and caries. Restorative, periodontal and surgical treatments were performed. After this, the patient was referred for orthodontic treatment.

**Discussion:** Early diagnosis as well as treatment and control of the patient’s hormone levels are important to avoid complications in several organ and systems.

**Conclusion:** Late diagnosed CH is associated with changes in dental development.

**SUPPURATIVE OSTEOMYELITIS AS A COMPLICATION OF TOOTH EXTRACTION**

Parisotto ACN1, Menezes MSC2, Câmara J2, Jesus GP1 - 1UFAM - FAO, 2UFAM - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA E MEDICINA LEGAL

The aim of the present study is to describe a case addressing clinical and pathologic features of a patient with osteomyelitis due to extraction of maxillary molar. A 26-year-old, man, was evaluated in the Maxillofacial Surgery Department of the FAO-UFAM. Reported extraction about one year, no area of tissue repair and is associated with pain and drainage of secretions, progressing with the mobility of neighboring teeth. A minor facial deformity was verified, extensive communication oro-antral-nasal, foul smelling and necrotic bone with. Radiographic findings showed poorly defined radiolucent appearance with central radiopacity in the right maxilla, suggestive of degenerative bone lesion. He underwent an incisional biopsy procedure, bone fragments were removed. Histopathological analysis concluded as suppurative osteomyelitis. The treatment was surgical debridement followed by closure of the oro-antral-nasal communication with pedicle flap buccal mucosa and buccal fat. The patient lies with one year of preservation, with satisfactory healing of the area.

**UNCOMMON FUNGAL INFECTION OF THE MIDFACE:**

**CASE REPORT**

Rumayor A1, Carlos R2, Martinez M1, Románach MJ3, Almeida OP1 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNICAMP - ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, 2CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA LLERANDI, GUATEMALA, 3FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFJF), BRAZIL

Fungal infections are a group of diseases that can result in significant morbidity and mortality. In the head and neck area, the most common sinonasal fungal infection is caused by Aspergillus sp., even though other kinds of fungi might be involved. Our aim is to present a case of a 21-year-old female patient exhibiting a destructive lesion involving the midfacial structures. Extra-oral examination revealed reddish ulcerated lesions over the zygomatic area and nasal bridge. Intra-oral examination revealed an oral-nasal communication and a diffuse erythematous area in the midline of the hard palate. Computerized tomography exhibited a destructive process involving the nasal cavity, maxillary sinus...
and palate. The patient underwent an incisional biopsy and the microscopic features showed granulomatous inflammation with multinucleated giant cells containing fungal structures with an uncommon appearance. Periodic acid-Schiff and Grocott stains highlighted numerous large hyphae. A broad list of clinical and microscopic differential diagnosis was considered.

CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA IN A CHILD - CASE REPORT Farías AC1, Beder C1, Paiva K1, Melo Jr. EJM1, Ferreira SMS1, Franco AVM1.1 CENTRO DE ESTUDOS SUPERIORES DE MACEÍÓ - ODONTOLOGIA

The Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) has been classified as a rarely aggressive idiopathic benign intraosseous lesion. It occurs most frequently in young women (aged <30 y) and mandible. In young and child differential diagnosis has to be made with other osteolytic neoplasms of the jaws. This case reports a CGCG in a female child, 7-years-old, presented to the oral medicine clinic for evaluation of a tumor in her mouth. The lesion had been present for six months, painless, on the left inferior alveolar area, with a gradual increase in size. The clinical examination showed a pigmented nodule, painless, hard, not bleeding on the left lower gingival. A CT scan showed multilocular hypodense lesion on the mandibular symphysis, with cortical expansion, well-defined limits, from right canine to left canine tooth. The clinical, laboratory, histopathologic and diagnostic imaging exams determined the diagnosis.

IMPACT OF ORAL HEALTH ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG WOMEN LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS - A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN MACÉIO, NORTHERN BRAZIL Lima ALO1, Albuquerque VWT1, Silva JIBW1, Ferreira SMS1, Peixoto FB, Meeks VF.2 1 CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC, 2 UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

Objective: To analyze the self-reported oral health and oral health-quality of life (OHRQOL) among women living with HIV/AIDS.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted on a random sample using a questionnaire regarding socio-demographics and perception of oral health impact profile (OHIP-14). All data was analyzed using SPSS for Windows, version 17.

Results: 108 women were interviewed; median age, 36 years; the majority living in urban centers (84.3%) with low income (70.4%), and without defined employment (93.5%). 38.9% of the women self-reported their oral health as fair. The OHRQOL was perceived moderately (OHIP-14 total Mean 38.9% of the women self-reported their oral health as fair. The clinical exam showed a gradual increase in size. The lesion had been present for six months, painless, hard, not bleeding on the left lower gingival. A CT scan showed multilocular hypodense lesion on the mandibular symphysis, with cortical expansion, well-defined limits, from right canine to left canine tooth. The clinical, laboratory, histopathologic and diagnostic imaging exams determined the diagnosis.

Conclusion: This study reinforces the need to include measurements of oral health in primary care as the oral health impact profile (OHIP-14) for women living with HIV.

SIALADENOMA PAPILIFERUM: CASE REPORT Omена ALCS4, Carvalho KCS4, Ferreira SMS4, Silva AA2, Vargas PA2, Ribeiro CMB3. 1 CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC, 2 UNICAMP - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA

Sialadenoma papilliferum (SP) is a rare benign neoplasia of salivary glands. Commonly it affects males older than 50 years, occurring in hard palate and oral mucosa. Clinically it is observed as an exophytic papilar surface and asymptomatic lesion. This study reports a case of SP occurred in a female patient MJSS, 81 years-old, ex-smoker, complete denture prosthesis user. Who was referred to dentistry and presenting a nodule located in the hard palate during 60 years, reddish, 2x1x1cm, verrucous surface, irregular format, sessile, bleeding and painful due to prosthesis trauma. Clinical diagnostic hypothesis was pyogenic Granuloma. Excisional biopsy was conducted and microscopic analysis revealed wide zygomatic bone erosion and infiltration of the muscle masseter muscle. Incisional biopsy demonstrated islands of atypical squamous cell. Further immunohistochemical analysis showed positivity for AE1/AE3, p63, EGFR and negativity for Cerb-b2, estrogen and progesterone, this immune profile was similar to the primary breast tumor. Thus, a diagnosis of metastatic breast carcinoma was rendered. Metastatic tumours to the maxillofacial region are rare and usually represent poor prognosis. The patient is being treated with combined chemoradiotherapy with partial control of the zygomatic lesion.

GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH INDUCED BY DRUGS AND IDIOPATHIC GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS: SIMILARITIES ASSOCIATED WITH PCNA AND α-SMA IMMUNOEXPRESSIONS Andrade ALDL1, Leão LV2. 1 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO VALE DO JÉGUINHONHA E MUCURI. 3 UNIVERSIDADE DA PARAÍBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA E ODONTOLOGIA SOCIAL, 4 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL, 3 INSTITUTO DO CÂNCER DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO - ICESSP.
Study design: Gingival samples were obtained from 11 users of nifedipine and phenytoin, 6 of IGF and 4 of normal patients. The specimens were submitted to immunohistochemical and morphological analysis.

Results: It was observed that PCNA epithelial positive cells were slightly more common among IGF patients, but there weren’t statistically significant differences among the groups. Comparing the vessels counts with α-SMA positive cells, there weren’t statistical differences, although the control group presented a discrete higher count. The epithelial thickness analysis revealed that the GOID group presented the higher mean, evidencing statistically significant differences.

Conclusion: We observed similarities between GOID and IGF according to PCNA and α-SMA immunoexpressions. However, the epithelial thickness was higher in GOID group maybe due to reduced apoptotic influence.

ORAL COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Luiz AC1, Coracin FL2,3, Gallottini MHC2 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, 2NOVE DE JULHO UNIVERSITY - ORAL PATHOLOGY AND STOMATOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, 3CLINICAS HOSPITAL, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION UNIT

To identify oral complications in 27 patients treated with HSCT in five consecutive moments, the temporal relationship between HSCT and these complications and the correlation between oral mucositis (OM) and oral health indexes. The evaluation of these indexes was applied at the first moment and 10, 20, 60 and 100 days after HSCT patients were evaluated for oral manifestations. Mouth pain and dysphagia were the most frequent complaint. OM incidence was 82.6%. Ten (37%) patients had GVHD (2 acute and 8 chronic) and 8 of them (80%) had mouth involvement. Increased incidence of oral complications occurred between D+10 and D+20. No correlation between oral health indexes and the incidence of OM was found in this study. Between D+10 and D+20 patients would be benefited by regular visits of the dentist that could treat the symptoms of xerostomia and oral pain with techniques already established in clinical practice.

FASN IMMUNOEXPRESSION AND ANGIOGENESIS IN CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL LESIONS

Mesquita AT1, Falci SGM2, de Andrade BA3, Miranda JL1, León JE2, Almeida OP2, Santos CRR1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DOS VALES DO JEQUITINHONHA E MUCURI - UFFVM, DIMANTINA, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL - DENTISTRY, 2PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - UNICAMP, PIRAÇICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS

Objectives: Evaluate FASN expression and angiogenesis between central and peripheral giant cell lesions (CGCL, PGCL).

Study design: Immunohistochemical for FASN, CD34, CD105 and D2-40 were evaluated in CGCL (n=13) and PGCL (n=14). FASN expression was assessed in mononuclear (MC) and multinucleated (MGC) cells, followed by measurement of microvessel density (MVD) and microvessel area (MVA).

Results: No difference of FASN expression in MC and MGC between lesions. PGCL showed greater MVD-CD34 (p=0.002); no difference in MVD-CD105 and D2-40. MVA in PGCL was greater than CGCL in CD34, CD105 and D2-40 (p < 0.05). There was positive correlation between (MC/FASN+ with MDV-CD105) in PGCL. Furthermore, in CGCL was observed positive correlation between (MC/FASN+ with MVD-CD105), (MC/FASN+ with MVA-CD105 and CD34), (MC/FASN+ with MVA-CD105).

Conclusion: Similar levels of FASN expression and angiogenesis indicate constitutive processes of tissue maintenance in both lesions. However, differences in vascularization between lesions appear to be influenced by MC/FASN+.

ACTINIC CHEILITIS: VIDEOROSCOPY VALUE IN THE SELECTION OF THE BIOPSY AREA

Miranda AMO3, Ferrari TM4, Picciani B4, Santos BM5, Fonse KBFC1, Silva Jr A3, Dias EP6 - 1UFF - PATOLOGIA, 2UFF - PATOLOGIA, 3UFF

Background: Actinic cheilitis is a potentially malignant disorder caused by long exposure to sunlight.

Objective: To demonstrate the value of videoroscopy in the selection of the biopsy area.

Study design: A total of 60 patients were submitted to anamnness, physical exam, videoroscopy, toluidine blue test and biopsy.

Results: Physical exam identified 284 and videoroscopy 681 lesions. Of the 50 biopsies, 31 (62.6%) cases were selected by videoroscopy which also showed other cheilitis types associated or not with actinic cheilitis.

Conclusions: Biopsy is important for an early diagnosis of actinic cheilitis a lesion at risk for the development of squamous cell carcinoma. Considering that the changes in actinic cheilitis are diffuse and not always easy to identify, the videoroscopy contributes more than physical exam by choosing the site of the biopsy. The results of the videoroscopy are better reconciling with the toluidine blue test and the histopathology results than the physical exam.

HYPERPLASIA OF THE MANDIBULAR CONDYLE - A CASE REPORT

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Condylar hyperplasia is a rare disorder characterized by progressive growth of the condyle that results in facial asymmetry, malocclusion and, occasionally, temporomandibular dysfunction, which etiology has not yet been fully clarified. The present case shows a 14-year-old female patient complaining about a progressive facial asymmetry on the left side, asymptomatic, lasting around two years. There was no history of trauma. Intra-oral examination revealed deviation of midline and malocclusion. Panoramic radiography showed elongation of the left axial head of mandibular condyle. Scintigraphy showed hyper uptake at the region of the hyperplastic condyle. The patient underwent high condylectomy, on October/2011. Histological evaluation showed as main aspect mandibular condyle presenting thick layer of hyaline cartilage that projects into the underlying cancellous bone trabecular. The association of histologic, radiographic and scintigraphic findings led to the diagnosis of hyperplasia of the mandibular condyle. Currently, the patient shows satisfactory facial aesthetics.
VEGF RECEPTOR IS ASSOCIATED WITH EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA GRADING Fragoso CAC¹, Oliveira MVM¹, Gomez RS¹, De Paula AM², Guimarães ALS¹ - ¹DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY, - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS, MONTES CLAROS, BRAZIL, ²DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL, SURGERY AND ORAL PATHOLOGY, - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL.

Objectives: The present study aimed to identify whether there are alterations in the levels of VEGFR2 and MMP-9 in epithelial dysplasia grading.

Study design: This retrospective study was performed on archived tissue blocks 48 patients with ED and 20 patients with OSCC and 6 mucocoeles biopsies were used as a control group. Immunohistochemistry of VEGFR2 and MMP9 were performed and compared among groups.

Results: VEGFR2 and MMP9 immunoexpression appeared to correlate with the degree of dysplasia and was observed to increase in lesions with more severe dysplasia as compared to those with lower degrees of dysplasia. Immunoreactivity of MMP-9 was lower in the ED samples compared to the OSCC samples (p = 0.004). We observed no difference in VEGFR2 protein levels between ED and OSCC samples.

Conclusion: Our data indicate that an increase in the levels of both VEGFR2 and MMP-9 is associated with worse ED grading.

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LIP: CLINICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS AND HISTOLOGICAL GRADING OF LESIONS IN A REFERENCE CENTER OF AMAZONAS Castro AS¹, Pereira FRS², Lopes MSP¹, Almeida NS², Camara J³, Santos PJB³, Libório TN² - ¹GOUVERNAMENTAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ²FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ³FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ⁴LEGAL MEDICINE, ⁵ONCOLOGY CENTER CONTROL FOUNDATION OF THE AMAZONAS (PCEFECban)

Objective: This study aimed to evaluate the clinical profile and histological grading of SCC of the lip (LSSC).

Study design: It was a retrospective study of patients over 40 years old treated in a Reference Center of Oncology in Amazonas from 2002 to 2011. Clinical data were collected from medical records and a review of histological sections was performed.

Results: Nineteen patients with LSSC were found, 52.6% of them were female, 68.4% had over 60 years old, 63.1% was represented by a mixed race called “pardo”, 84.2% didn’t report alcohol consumption and just 12.5% reported tobacco use. Well differentiated LSSC was the most common histological grading (52,63%), especially in lower lip (57,8%). Status of Linfonodal involvement and metastasis were not informed in most cases (52,63%).

Conclusion: In the North of Brazil, data of LSSC are scarce, probably due to the lack of studies and also due to the sub notification.

ACTIVIN A INHIBITS APOPTOSIS AND INDUCES ACQUISITION OF EMT PHENOTYPES IN NORMAL KERATINOGENES ONOBUBALino A¹, Rodrigues PC¹, Bastos DC¹, Sammartino F¹, Graner E¹, Coletta RD¹ - ¹PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP) - ORAL DIAGNOSIS

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of activin A, a member of TGFβ superfamily that has been shown to be overexpressed in various cancers, in the modulation of the key events associated with oral tumorigenesis, including proliferation, apoptosis and epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT).

Study design: To assess the effects of activin A, the normal epithelial cell line HaCAT was cultured in medium containing 0-100 ng/ml of recombinant activin A.

Results: Our results demonstrated that activin A promotes a dose-dependent decreased of apoptosis and death cell, with a significant inhibition on cell proliferation only at 100 ng/ml as revealed by cell cycle analysis and BrdU-labeling index. Additionally, activin A treatment stimulated significantly the expression of vimentin and N-cadherin, while reduced E-cadherin and β-catenin expression.

Conclusion: These findings demonstrate that activin A modulates apoptosis and acquisition of EMT phenotypes, contributing to oral tumorigenesis.

ONCOYTIC METAPLASIA IN ORAL MYOEPITHELIC: A CASE REPORT OF A CASE Correia AL¹, Gueiros Lam², Leda JC³, Castro JFL³, Leon J³, Almeida OP³, Perez DEC³ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - PROGRAMA DE PÓS GRADUAÇÃO EM ODONTOLOGIA, ²UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO, ³UNICAMP - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA

The occurrence of oncocytic metaplasia in salivary gland tumors is a relatively common finding. However, depending on the extension, these areas may lead to misdiagnosis. The aim of this report is to describe a case of myoepithelioma with oncocytic metaplasia. A 40-year-old female presented a painless swelling in the hard palate with 4 years of evolution. Intraoral examination revealed a nodular lesion, with firm consistency and covered by normal color oral mucosa. A salivary gland tumor was the main hypothesis of diagnosis. Microscopically, the lesion was composed by epithelioid cells, which were arranged in nests and blocks. Several cells presented a granular, eosinophilic and enlargement cytoplasm, similar to oncocytic cells. The tumor cells were positive for AE1/AE3, cytokeratin 8 and p63. The diagnosis of myoepithelioma with oncocytic metaplasia was established. The patient was submitted to surgical excision of the lesion. Currently, the patient is under periodical follow up.

LIPOSARCOMA OF THE TONGUE: CASE REPORT Torrezani A¹, Lima AN², Esteves CMD², Martins FM², Nunes FD³, Milani B. de A³, Jorge WA³ - ¹UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, ²MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL OF CAMPO LIMPO - MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, ³UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Liposarcoma is a rare mesenchymal malignancy and affects more men, between the 4th and 6th decade of life. A 21-years-old male with a 4 year duration, asymptomatic swelling, on the dorsum of the tongue present himself for diagnosis. The clinical examination showed an approximately 4 cm nodule in diameter with ulcerated surface, erythrosplasia, telangiectasia and a firm consistence. An incisional biopsy was made and the histopathological findings revealed a proliferation of round cells with hy-
perichromat nuclei and some lipoblasts. These cells were mostly organized in sheets and nests permeated by a myxoid background. Immunohistochemistry showed positivity to MDM2/CDK4/CPM/S100/HHF35 and negativity to AE1/AE3/CD34/CD99/SMA/DESMIN. The diagnosis of low grade liposarcoma was made and the patient was referred to a head and neck surgeon. A partial glossectomy was performed, with radiotherapy initiated 30 days after surgery. After three month follow-up, patient presents normal swallowing and speaking.

STAGES OF DELAY IN ORAL CANCER CARE EVALUATED AT A TERTIARY HEALTH CENTRE Kolade BM1, Adisa AO1, Adeyemi BF2, Godoy GP3, Miguel MCC1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background/objective: To examine the stages of delay in presentation and management of oral cancer patients at UCH Ibadan.

Study design: A 20 year retrospective analysis of the delay stages among oral cancer patients that utilized patient’s biodata and clinical data.

Results: 169 oral cancer cases consisting of 127 carcinomas, 25 sarcomas and 17 lymphomas were analyzed. There were significant differences in mean evolution time according to histological type (oral carcinoma = 282.8±414, oral sarcomas = 219.2±247.3 & oral lymphomas 105.5±115 days; p = 0.001) and stage (mean = 137.2±99 & 266.4±355; p = 0.010).

Patients delay accounted for larger part of the total delay (65.9%, 59.1% & 60.1% for carcinomas, sarcomas and lymphomas respectively). According to gender, treatment time was significantly different among the oral carcinoma & oral sarcoma groups.

Conclusion: Patients delay as against professional delay formed the bulk of management delay in our centre.


ORAL FOCAL MUCINOUS CAUSING TOOTH DISPLACEMENT: A CASE REPORT

Oral focal mucinosis is an unusual lesion of unknown etiology, which may result of hyaluronic acid overproduction. A 23-year-old female patient searched for dental service for examination of an asymptomatic slow growing lump in the mandibular gingiva causing displacement of the right first molar. The lesion was sessile, firm and the overlying mucosa was non-ulcerated and without colour alterations. The diagnostic hypothesis was peripheral giant cell lesion. Excisional biopsy and histopathological analysis were performed. In the subepithelial area, circumscribed masses of loose myxomatous tissue were observed surrounded by dense fibrous connective tissue, separating them from the epithelial lining. Within the myxomatosis area an evident proliferation of ovoid, stellate and spindle cells was observed. Alcian Blue-PAS staining was strongly and diffusely positive, which confirmed the abundant mucinous material dispersed throughout the connective tissue compatible with hyaluronic acid. The diagnosis was oral focal mucinosis. The patient is under follow-up without any recurrences.

MITF AND TFE3 EXPRESSION IN SELECTED GIANT CELL LESIONS OF THE JAWS Bunn BK1, Mahomed F1, Altini M2, Meer S3 - 1UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA - DIVISION OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF ORAL HEALTH SCIENCES

Background: Microphthalmia-associated transcription factor (Mitf) and Transcription factor E3 (Tfe3) function synergistically in the terminal differentiation of osteoclasts whilst being crucial for osteoclastic bone resorption.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess Mitf and Tfe3 expression within stromal and multinucleated giant cells (MNGCs) in central giant cell granuloma (CGCG), peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG), cherubism and aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) to enhance our understanding of the biological nature of these cells.

Study design: Mitf and Tfe3 immunoreactivity was quantitatively assessed by means of cell counting in archival tissue sections diagnosed as CGCG (n=10), PGCG (n=10), cherubism (n=5) and ABC (n=5), followed by statistical analysis of the results.

Results: Immunostaining for both factors was consistently greater in the MNGCs of all lesions with fewer adjacent positive stromal cells. Mitf was expressed at higher levels compared to Tfe3 in CGCG, PGCG and cherubism with similar levels of expression noted in ABC.

Conclusions: Mitf and Tfe3 co-expression verifies the osteoclastic nature of the MNGCs. Focal positivity in adjacent round mononuclear stromal cells, supports MNGC formation through stromal cell fusion. Preferential expression of Mitf in CGCG, PGCG and cherubism confirms its principal role in the terminal differentiation of osteoclasts in these lesions. The degree of Mitf and Tfe3 expression does not correlate with osteolytic potential in PGCG.

VEGF EXPRESSION IN ORAL CANCER BY NEUROTTRANSMITTER-INDUCED ACTIVATION OF BETA ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS Vilardi BMR1, Bravo-Calderón DM2, de Oliveira SHP2, Bernabé DG3, Oliveira DT1 - 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY - AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2ARAÇATUBA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - PAULISTA STATE UNIVERSITY, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES - LABORATORY OF PHARMACOLOGY, 3ARAÇATUBA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - PAULISTA STATE UNIVERSITY, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND CLINICAL PROPEDEUTICS - ORAL ONCOLOGY CENTER

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the gene expression of vascular endothelial growth factors in oral squamous carcinoma cell lines through norepinephrine induced activation of beta adrenergic receptors.

Study design: Oral human squamous carcinoma cell lines (SCC-9 and SCC-25) containing beta adrenergic receptors were stimulated with different concentrations of norepinephrine (0.1, 1 and 10 μM) and 1 μM of propranolol, and analyzed after 1, 6 and 24 hours. Gene expression of VEGF-A and VEGF-C were evaluated by real time PCR.

Results: The stimulation of beta adrenergic receptors did not markedly alter vascular endothelial growth factors production by SCC-9 and SCC-25. The gene expression of VEGF-A or
VEGF-C after stimulation with norepinephrine or blocking with propranolol was statistically similar (p>0.005) to control (non stimulated cells).

Conclusion: These results suggest that stimulation of beta adrenergic receptors through of norepinephrine seem not modulate the vascular endothelial growth factors expression in oral squamous carcinomas cell lines.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF FASN AND PROTEINS ASSOCIATED WITH PROLIFERATION AND CELL CYCLE CONTROL IN ORAL NEVI AND MELANOMA Andrade BAB1, León JE, Carlos R2, Delgado-Azañero W3, Mosqueda-Taylor A4, Almeida OP1  - 1ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP), PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL, 2PATHOLOGY SECTION, CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA LLERANDI, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA, 3ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MEDICINE DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY PERUANA CAYETANO HEREDIA, PERU, 4DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CARE, UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA, XOCHIMILCO, MÉXICO

Background/objective: Oral melanoma is a rare lesion and little is known about its etiological factors and molecular mechanisms involved. Evaluation of cell cycle regulators and proliferation markers has gained special interest in the effort to predict biological behavior and to differentiate among benign and malignant tumors. The objective of this study was to determine by immunohistochemistry the expression of FASN, p16, p21, cyclin D1, Mcm-2, Ki-67 and geminin in oral nevi and melanoma.

Study design: Expression of these proteins was evaluated in 38 intramucosal nevi and 13 primary oral melanomas.

Results: FASN, p21, cyclin D1, Mcm-2, Ki-67 and geminin were negative or rarely expressed in intramucosal nevi, in contrast to oral melanomas, which showed high levels of these proteins.

Conclusion: The results indicate that these proteins may be involved in the development of oral melanoma, and eventually may be useful to differentiate among benign and malignant oral melanocytic lesions.

EVALUATION OF STRESS AND DENTAL ANXIETY RELATED TO THIRD MOLAR SURGERY Marcos BDN1, Kanegane K1, Tornelli HR1, Tornelli MJ1, Penha SS2  - 1FOUSP - CLÍNICA INTEGRADA

Objective: Dental procedures stimulate anxiety and stress. Dental anxiety can be assessed by Modified Dental Anxiety Scale (MDAS), and salivary cortisol level alterations. The aim of this study was evaluate cortisol levels in third molar surgery.

Study design: Twenty-eight patients filled MDAS, prior traumatic event (PTE) and demographic questions. Saliva was collected 1 week before, 5 minutes before and 1 week after the procedure. Patients also rated postoperative pain intensity.

Results: Three patients were dentally anxious and four related PTE, there was no difference between this group and non-anxious group in relation to gender (χ², p=0.38) and pain intensity (t, p=0.74). Cortisol was not different relating to gender on the three moments (KW, p=0.65). Cortisol was lower on second day. Variation of cortisol was higher between anxious/ PTE patients than non-anxious, which had similar values on the three moments (KW, p=0.30).

Conclusion: Salivary cortisol assessment seems promising for estimate dental anxiety.

CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND STUDY OF POLYMORPHISMS OF T-HELPER-1 AND 2 (TH1 / 2) RESPONSES IN IMMUNE-MEDIATED DISEASES WITH ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: ORAL LICHEN PLANUS AND AMALGAM-ASSOCIATE ORAL LICHENOID REACTION Ribeiro CMBo, Jorge J2, Leão JC3, Lima ALO4 - 1CESMAC - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP - ESTOMATOPOATOLOGIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 4CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC

Background: Oral lichenoid lesions (OLL), such as oral lichen planus (OLP) and amalgam-associate-oral-lichenoid-reaction (AAOLR) are inflammatory-immunologically-mediated diseases. Objectives: The study aimed to determine hyposalivation, analyze histological features of OLL slides and OLL Th1/2-responses.

Study design: This study was conducted with 39 OLL-volunteers, 39 healthy-volunteers and 100 DNA-samples obtained from healthy-patients. Slides of OLL were analysed and quantification of inflammatory cells was conducted. Saliva samples were collected to determine hyposalivation. DNA samples were used to estimate frequency of single-nucleotide-polymorphism (SNP) in Th1/Th2-genes by means of PCR-RFLP.

Results: Hyposalivation was common in patients with OLL. Deep perivascular inflammatory infiltrate and lymphoid follicles were common in AAOLR. B-Lymphocytes count was higher in AAOLR. SNP of IL4-590T/TNF-α-308A/IL10-592C were frequent in patients with OLL.

Conclusions: Patients with OLL have hyposalivation. OLL are associated with high rates of chronic inflammatory cell and high gene expression of cytokines related to Th1/2 response.

NON-INVASIVE TREATMENT IN INFANTILE HEMANGIOMA OF LARGE PROPORTION Gomes CBP1, Andrade RE2, Mansur M3, Correa MB2, Farias KM3, Lopes MA1 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2PIRACICABA ONCOLOGY CENTER - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY, 3BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL DIAGNOSIS

Infantile Hemangiomas (IH) are the most common benign vascular tumor in infancy, characterized by a phase of rapid growth and expansion. These lesions have predilection in head and neck region. IH of the lips are of special concern because the consequences that treatment can cause such as scar, contour deformity and disfigurement. We report a case of 6-month-old girl with bleeding purplish swelling on the upper lip that was causing difficulty for oral intake. It was revealed that the lesion was present since her birth and had been gradually increasing for the last 1 month. The treatment of choice was sclerotherapy with ethanolamine oleate (Ethamolin®) in a hospital under general anesthesia. The lesion showed successful resolution after several sections and the patient remains in clinical follow-up. This kind
of treatment may be considered as an option for treatment, particularly in cases where surgery can cause undesirable consequences.

PERIPHERAL CLEAR CELL VARIANT OF CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR IN A HIV POSITIVE PATIENT

Estevés CMD, Miguita L, Caramez RHF, Martins MT - 1UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) is a rare, benign neoplasm, accounting for approximately 1% of all odontogenic tumors. Clinically, intraosseous CEOT usually presents slow growing, often causing expansion of the jaw and displacement and resorption of associated teeth. CEOT has an intraosseous and extraosseous localization. One of variants of CEOT related in literature includes peripheral CEOT with clear cells, which was first described in 1967, with only 8 cases reported in English-language literature since then. It is characterized microscopically by polyhedral epithelial cells alternating with large epithelial cells with a clear, foamy cytoplasm; distinct cell borders; moderate variation in nuclear size; some vacuolated nuclei and no extreme hyperchromatism or bizarre nuclei. We report a case of peripheral CEOT with clear cells occurring in a HIV positive patient. Immunohistochemical reactions showed positivity for cytokeratin pan, CK7 and CK14, and the amyloid-like material presented positivity to a Congo red under polarized light.

CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN UNSUSPECTED ORAL LESIONS OF SYPHILIS
Siqueira CS, Saturno JL, Sousa SCOM, Silveira FRX

Background: Early diagnosis of syphilis is essential. However, as oral lesions may be present in different clinical forms they can be misdiagnosed.

Objectives: The aim of the present study was to show the various clinical forms of a series of posteriorly confirmed as oral syphilis, which clinical impression was other than syphilis.

Study design: A retrospective analysis of 13 samples was made.

Results and conclusion: The study revealed a predominance of male and Caucasian subjects and one month was the most prevalent time perceived. The average age was 42.53 years and the predominant anatomical site was the labial mucosa. The most common critical injury was the presence of an ulcer. Clinically the cases had been provisionally diagnosed by the clinicians as hystoplasmosis, viral infection, lymphoma, pemphigus or pemphigoid, erosive lichen planus, SCC, oral leukoplakia and sarcoma. The study shows the contribution that stomatologists and pathologists can give in diagnosing syphilis.

LIP CANCER PRECEDED BY PERSISTED ACTINIC LESION IN RENAL TRANSPLANT PATIENT: CASE REPORT
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Lip cancer incidence in kidney transplanted patients used to be 65 higher than general population because immunosuppression. Immunomodulators use and immune deregulation intensify carcinogenic factors action and contribute to worse clinical course and aggressive biologic behavior in lip carcinoma, with metastases and recurrence. This case presents evolution of actinic cheilitis to lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in a male, 58 years old patient after 9 years from kidney transplantation. Patient made two incisional biopsies with actinic cheilitis diagnosis before the final biopsy of SCC. Oncologic surgery was performed and patient has no disease or metastases in a six months follow up. Continuous follow up allowed to yearly diagnosis and treatment with good prognosis for patient.

EWING’S SARCOMA: CASE REPORT MANDIBLE MIMICKING AMELOBLASTOMA
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Ewing’s sarcoma is a malignant round-cell tumour belonging to the group II neuroectodermal tumor that usually occurs in long bones, ribs and pelvis. It is rare in head and neck. A male patient, 14 years, Caucasian, complained of paresthesia and swelling in the right mandibular body with evolution of two and a half months, came to the outpatient clinic of the School of Dentistry FOSJC-UNESP. The panoramic radiograph showed multilocular radiolucent lesion and the differential diagnosis was ameloblastoma. Incisinal biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination showed malignant mesenchymal neoplasm composed by monotonous small round cells. Immunohistochemical studies showed positive staining for CD99, vimentin and pancytokerin. Examination through scintigraphy showed increased uptake at pelvis. The patient underwent chemotherapy and is being prepared for surgery. The present case shows the importance of rapid diagnosis and knowledge of the characteristics of Ewing’s sarcoma for better prognosis of each case.

EXPRESSION OF MAST CELLS, S-100 PROTEIN, EMA AND CD34 IN ORAL NEUROFIBROMAS AND A CLINICOPATHOLOGIC REVIEW OF 127 CASES REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE
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Objective: To evaluate the expression of different markers in oral neurofibromas (ONs) and review epidemiologic data reported in the literature.

Study design: Clinicopathological, immunohistochemical (markers S-100, EMA, CD34) and histochemical (modified Ziehl-Neelsen method) studies were performed in 8 cases of ON. Additionally, the literature was searched for studies on case series of ON.

Results: ONs represent 0.2% of the oral lesions within this case series diagnosed in the past 16 years, and the buccal mucosa tended to be the most commonly affected site (71.4%). Seven (87.5%) and 8 (100.0%) cases were positive for S-100 and CD34, respectively, and none exhibited positive EMA staining. The intensity and extent of staining was variable within samples. Mast cells were identified in 7 cases (87.5%).

Conclusion: ONs are rare lesions that usually affect oral soft tissues as solitary tumors. The identification of S-100- and CD34-positive tumor cells in addition to mast cells proved to be of great value as a diagnostic tool.
PREVALENCE OF ORAL CANDIDIASIS IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS Leite CA1,2, Galera MF1, Silva OG1, Fernandes V1, Lima PRTL1, Briezinski JP1, Dias EP1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE CUIABA, UNIC - CUIABA/MT, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, UFF - NITERÓI/RJ, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MATO GROSSO, UFM

Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease and these patients have an increased risk for infection due to the treatment with immunosuppressors.

Aim: Determine the prevalence of oral candidiasis in patients with systemic SLE using oral cytopathology.

Study design: Prospective observational study with 43 patients. Clinic examination was realized, scraps from the lesions and on lateral borders of the tongue were obtained, fixed and stained by Papanicolaou and PAS technique.

Results: Oral candidiasis (OC) were found in 54% of the evaluations. Sites affected: lateral borders of the tongue (70%), palate (20%), other sites (10%). (26%) were associated with prosthesis. All cases of OC in lateral border of tongue, patients had no lesions clinically detected.

Conclusion: OC is a frequent diagnosis (54%) in patients with SLE. Cytopathology was an effective method in the diagnosis of infections, especially oral candidiasis, in patients with or without clinically detectable lesions.

FREQUENCY OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ORAL EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA: IREPO, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, 1990-2009 Adorno D1, Martínez C1, Hernández M1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - PATOLOGY

Objective: To determine the frequency of hyperkeratosis, mild, moderate and severe oral epithelial dysplasia, in situ carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the oral mucosa from Chilean population.

Study design: This is a descriptive study from Chilean population between 1990 and 2009. A total of 399 cases were selected according to their histopathological diagnosis, this is hyperkeratosis, oral epithelial dysplasia, in situ carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Data was analyzed with the software Sysat 13.

Results: Most of the cases turned out to be squamous cell carcinoma (44.1%), which is first recognized clinically as cancer (78.41%), followed by hyperkeratosis (36.8%) and mild epithelial dysplasia (10.5%), which are clinically diagnosed as leukoplakia.

Conclusions: Oral cancer is diagnosed mainly when their classical characteristics are already present, therefore early diagnosis should improve.

CHLOROQUINE-INDUCED ORAL PIGMENTATION MISDIAGNOSED AS MELANOMA Pereira DL1, Duarte NT1, Verrone JR1, Lopes RN1, Jaguar GC1, Alves FA1, 2 - 1HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - STOMATOLOGY, 2FOUSP - STOMATOLOGY

Chloroquine is an antimalarial drug considered a disease-modifying, which has also been used for decades in the treatment of lupus erythematosus and rheumatoid arthritis. It is indicated when anti-inflammatory non-steroids appears ineffective in the treatment of symptoms of rheumatic diseases.

A 70 year-old-man was referred to suspicion of melanoma. His medical history revealed rheumatoid arthritis treated by chloroquine for 10 years. On physical examination was observed pigmented macules in the arm and leg. Intra-oral exam showed pigmented macules-irregularly shaped in the hard palate surface. The diagnosis of chloroquine-induced oral pigmentation was performed according to medical history and clinical features. The chosen treatment was conservative and the patient was instructed to follow sporadically in our department. These drugs may have reversible side effects which can solve with the discontinuity of the drug. Therefore, the knowledge of this clinical manifestation is important to the differential diagnosis of melanoma.

EXPRESSION IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY OF PROTEIN GLUT-1 AND HIF-1α IN VASCULAR LESIONS OF ORAL MUCOSA Oliveira DHP1, Silveira EJD1, Medeiros AMC1, Andrade ALDL1, Vasconcelos RC1, Oliveira PT2, Queiroz LMG1, 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÔS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - ODONTOLOGIA

Background: The correct histological diagnosis of vascular lesions in the oral mucosa is critical.

Objectives: Investigate the accuracy immunohistochemical expression of GLUT-1 to reclassify vascular lesions. In addition, evaluated the immunohistochemical expression of HIF-1α.

Study design: Analyzed 30 cases with histological diagnosis of hemangioma (HEM) and 30 cases of oral pyogenic granuloma (PG).

Results: Of the 30 lesions initially classified as HEM, only 7 showed immuno-positivity for GLUT-1, remaining with the initial diagnosis. The remaining 23 were reclassified as vascular malformation (VM) (13 cases) and PG (10 cases). All cases with an initial diagnosis of PG were negative for GLUT-1. Concerning to the immunexpression of HIF-1α, the Mann-Whitney test revealed a statistically significant difference between the cases of GP and MV (p<0.05).

Conclusion: So, this study showed that a histological diagnosis alone is not always sufficient for the correct diagnosis and that HIF-1α participates in the pathogenesis of vascular lesions.

EXTRANODAL NATURAL KILLER (NK)/T-CELL LYMPHOMA, NASAL TYPE: CASE REPORT Guimarães DM1, Fonseca FP2, Pavanello KC3, Brazaol Silva MT, Pontes FSC1, Pontes HAR1, 1UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO, 2UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARA

Extranodal natural killer (NK)/T-cell lymphoma (ENKTL), nasal type is recognized as a unique clinicopathologic sub type of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL), is a rare disease occurring in adults, with a male predominance. With prevalence in Asians, Mexicans, Central and South Americans of American Indian descent. It is universally associated with EBV, and genetic factors play a role in susceptibility to the disease. ENKTL is generally considered to be a very aggressive lymphoma. This work reports a case of 42 years old female, with chef complain gingival bleeding being diagnosed initially as aggressive periodontitis. The incisional biopsy revealed a variable lymphoid infiltrate with subtle-to-extensive necrosis, the neoplastic cells showed cytologic spectrum predominantly medium-sized cells. The immunohistochemical analysis was positive for LCA, CD3 granzyme B, CD43, CD45RO, Ki-67 and CD34, leading to...
gingival candidiasis in periodontal disease: a histopathological study Perminio DJDG, Miranda AMO, Ferrari TM, Andrade RN, Werneck JT, Goldenberg DC, Dias EP.

Background: Up to 50% of adult patients harbor Candida spp in their mouth, occasionally at the dental biofilm.

Objective: to evaluate the prevalence of gingival candidiasis in patients with chronic periodontitis.

Material and methods: gingival biopsy was performed in 60 patients with chronic periodontitis and periodontal pockets deeper than 5 mm (30 from subgingival manual scaling and 30 from open-field surgery). The specimens were fixed in 10% formalin, embedded in paraffin and the slides stained with hematoxylin-eosin and periodic acid-Schiff. The diagnostic criterion was the identification of hyphae of Candida spp.

Results: candidiasis was diagnosed in 17 (28.34%) cases, of which eight (13.34%) were detected in material from manual subgingival scaling and 9 (15%) from open-field surgery.

Conclusion: Their participation in the pathogenesis of periodontitis is controversial and the findings of this study in patients with chronic periodontitis indicate the need for further research by Candida spp as a periodontopathogen.

Desmoid tumor of the mouth – case report

Rivero ERC, Meurer MI, Rau LH, Ribas Filho JO, Santos LRM, Di Giunta G.

Desmoid tumors are uncommon neoplasms with a musculoaponeurotic origin. These tumors usually appear as well-differentiated locally aggressive neoplasms with infiltrative behavior and a tendency for recurrence. We describe a case of desmoid tumor in a 4-year-old male, presenting a painless submandibular swelling with an 8-month evolution. Intra-oral examination revealed a well-circumscribed swelling on the left submandibular region. Computed tomography images showed bone-erosion with a periosteal reaction. Histological analysis revealed a desmoid tumor. The treatment employed involved complete surgical removal of the tumor with marginal mandibulectomy. The gross examination showed a well-circumscribed mass measuring 8.0x6.5x3.0cm. Microscopic examination revealed connective tissue proliferation mainly comprised of spindle cells and collagen fibers arranged in a storiform-fascicular pattern with rare mitotic figures. These findings confirmed the diagnosis of a desmoid tumor. The patient was completely asymptomatic eight months after surgery.

Association of paclitaxel, cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil and radiation for oral cavity carcinoma cell lines

Elias ST, Amorim DA, Borges GA, Pinto Jr DS, Matos Neto JN, Abrel WC, Guerra T.

The purpose was to evaluate the cytotoxic effect of a new chemotherapy regime in combination with radiotherapy in oral carcinoma cell lines.

Study design: A dose-response curve compared the cytotoxicity of Cisplatin and a chemotherapy regime of Paclitaxel, Cisplatin and 5-Fluorouracil (PCF) in SCC-25 and SCC-9 cell lines, from tongue carcinoma, and in normal keratinocytes (HaCat). To test the concurrent use of PCF and radiotherapy, cells were treated with the drugs at concentration of 50μg/mL, and then irradiated at a dose rate of 2.0Gy/min. After 24/48h, cell death was assessed by MTT assay.

Results: The PCF regime, at 50μg/mL, caused 42% and 36% of cell death in SCC-9 and SCC-25 cells respectively. The radiation induced a supra-additive effect when combined with chemotherapy regimes in all cell lines.

Conclusion: Our results showed that the new chemotherapy regime, associated with radiation, might be a promising option to treat oral cancer.

Evaluation of CD8+ and natural killer cells defense in oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma

Matos FR, Santos EM, Costa ALL, Pinto LP, Galvão HC, Lucena HF, Freitas RA.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) represents approximately 90% of all oral malignancies and in some cases can be preceded by lesions considered epithelial precursor lesions (EPL). The objective of this study is to present the prevalence of EPL and OSCC at the Stomatology Service, in the last five years. A total of 1048 oral lesions were found and evaluated. The EPL represented 39% of the oral biopsies, while the OSCC 61%. Leukoplakia was the most prevalent clinical aspect among the EPL and ulcers with areas leukoerythroplastic clinically corresponded to 81% of malignant lesions. The white patients in their sixties were the most affected and the tongue was the most common anatomic localization. The patients with EPL and with OSCC were smokers in its majority. Early diagnosis of these lesions and intervention at an early stage constitute keys to reduce mortality, morbidity and expenses with oral cancer treatment.

Background/objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate the population of CD8+ and natural killer (NK) cells in samples of oral cavity (OCSCC) and oropharyngeal OSCC squamous cell carcinoma.

Study design: Fifty-four of SCC (42 OCSCC and 12 OSCC) were immunohistochemically treated by CD8 and CD57 monoclonal antibodies. It was evaluated the relationship of CD8+ and NK cells with tumor size, lymph node metastasis (LNM), clinical staging (CS), overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS).

Results: Only CD8 was higher expressed in OSCC and OSCC T1 and T2 than T3 and T4, as well as in tumours without LNM and with CS II or III (P < 0.05). There is no association with OS and DFS of both biomarkers.
Conclusion: These findings suggest that the differential CD8+ cells infiltration in OCSCC and OSCC might reflect a distinctive tumor microenvironment with a favorable local cytotoxic immune response against neoplastic cells.

ORTHODONTIC-SURGICAL CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT IN PATIENT WITH DENTIGEROUS CYST
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A 14-year-old teenager was referred to the Stomatology Clinic of the Unifal-MG, presenting an asymptomatic, radiolucent and unilocular lesion, associated to the crown of tooth 37, which was not erupted. An incisional biopsy was performed, and the histological examination showed a thin fibrous cystic wall lined of 2-3 layer thick nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium with islands of the odontogenic epithelium. The connective tissue showed a slight inflammatory cell infiltrate. The diagnostic was Dentigerous Cyst. Extraction of the 36 and 46 teeth was accomplished, along with cystic decompensation and placement of an acrylic drain, remaining for 70 days. One month after the removal of the drain, a significant reduction of the lesion and eruption of the 38 tooth were observed. An orthodontic traction of the 37 and 47 teeth was performed using a button and orthodontic wire activated by bending the bow. (Financial support: FAPEMIG)

PRIMARY ORAL MUCOSAL MELANOMA (POMM): REPORT OF A CLINICAL CASE AND 17 CASES OF AN ORAL PATHOLOGY SERVICE (IREPO, CHILE)
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Introduction: The POMM is a rare malignancy (from 1% to 2% of all melanomas) with an aggressive biological behavior.

Cases report: 42-year-old male Is referred for evaluation of painless gingival lesion. On examination a large pigmented lesion seen on buccal gingiva extending from tooth 1.6 to 2.6 extending to the hard palate bilaterally. Incisional biopsy is performed delivering a diagnosis of oral mucosal melanoma.

In the study period (1976-2010) there were 17 cases of primary oral mucosal melanoma among 33,381 oral biopsies, corresponding to 0.05%. 9 cases were male and 8 cases were female. The most anatomical affected site were the palatal mucosa in 9 cases (52.9%), followed by the gum with 4 cases (23.5%).

Conclusion: The POMM are extremely rare malignant lesions. In this study, the primary oral melanomas mainly affected patients in the seventh decade of life, being the most affected anatomic site the palatal mucosa.

ERYTHEMA MIGRANS IN A PATIENT WITH DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY: CASE REPORT
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Dilated cardiomyopathy is a progressive primary myocardial disease, with unknown origin, characterized by contractility decrease of the left or both ventricles. Erythema migrans is a condition that affects mostly the tongue, normally diagnosed in routine exams. It rarely spreads to different areas besides the tongue but when it does, the preferred areas are the oral and labial mucosa. This report attempts to describe the following case of a white patient, 14 years old, female, complaining about burning tongue during ingestion of citrus foods. In extraoral exam it has not been detected any cutaneous lesion and in intraoral exam were detected erythematous areas surrounded by white border, lightly elevated at dorze and vent of the tongue, soft palate and bilateral jugal mucosa, allowing erythema migrans diagnoses. The patient was instructed about her condition and the case is under attendance.

LICHEN SCLEROSUS ET ATROPHICUS IN MAXILLARY ALVEOLAR MUCOSA: AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL APPROACH
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Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus (LSA) is a mucocutaneous disease with uncommon oral involvement. A 47-year-old man sought a dentist with complaint of white lesion in the mouth. Intraoral examination revealed asymptomatic white plaque with reddish areas. They were located on the maxillary alveolar mucosa extending to labial mucosa. No history of trauma neither medication usage were reported. Microscopic examination revealed mucosal with atrophic epithelium exhibiting hydropic degeneration of basal cells and cleft-like spaces. The connective tissue showed homogenization of the collagen, only a few nuclei and areas with lymphedema displacing the chronic inflammatory infiltrate. Immunostaining for tenascin and absence of fibronectin suggested a reorganization of extracellular matrix. Immunostaining for elastin indicated loss of elastic fibers. Marked mast cell expression suggested a role in the collagen synthesis. Low Ki-67 and p53 index were also observed. This study reports oral LSA as the initial manifestation of the disease, highlighting its immunohistochemical features.

EFFECTS OF FASN INHIBITION ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST MELANOMA
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Background/objectives: Melanomas show increased fatty acid synthase (FASN) expression. It’s inhibition with orlistat reduces metastases, cell proliferation and promotes apoptosis in experimental melanomas and B16-F10 respectively. Here, we evaluated whether orlistat affects the immune response against melanoma cells.

Study design: Leukocytes from tumors and metastases, plastic nitric oxide (NO), as well Cramp and MMP-9 were evaluated in orlistat-treated mice.

Results: Orlistat treatment reduced macrophages and CD4+ T cells, but increased CD25+CD4+ T cells in primary tumors. Metastases had CD4+ T cells only decreased. No differences in the neutrophil population were observed. High plasmatic NO and expression of MMP9 in neutrophils mRNA were observed in treated mice.

Conclusion: FASN inhibition may change immune response against melanoma.
ACCURACY OF THE MICRONUCLEUS TEST IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF MALIGNANT LESIONS OF THE ORAL CAVITY

**Background/aim:** The use of biomarkers of chromosomal damage (CD) to screen high-risk individuals for oral cancer is imperative. Oral cancer is a serious global healthcare problem due to its rising incidence and common late-stage presentation. This study aimed at assessing the sensitivity and specificity of micronucleus test frequency for detecting malignant or potentially malignant oral cavity lesions. We carried out a cross-sectional study with 48 participants presenting oral cavity lesion, who were indicated to undergo surgery biopsy. Eleven patients (22.9%) presented malignant or potentially malignant oral cavity lesions. The MN’s frequencies higher than 0.0005 had a sensitivity of 63.6% and a specificity of 43.2% in samples of perilesional area. The predictive positive (PPV) and negative (PNV) values were 25% and 80% respectively.

**Results:** A total of 146 patients were submitted to biopsy of oral cavity lesion in the Stomatology Clinic from HCPA between February and December of 2010. The majority of the 146 patients submitted to biopsy had a previous diagnosis of oral cancer and had followed a treatment. Only 50 out of 146 patients met the inclusion criteria. All patients were submitted to biopsy as we aimed at verifying the sensitivity and specificity of the micronucleus test for detection of malign or potentially malignant oral cavity lesions.

**Conclusion:** These results may be due to some study’s limitations. Despite of them, we believe that the methodological issues raised in our study indicate some relevant directions for future research.

GREEN TEETH ASSOCIATED WITH PROLONGED HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA: CASE REPORT

**Case report:** A 16-year-old black male, with a painless nodule under the left nostril. Clinical examination revealed a bony-hard 5 cm swelling in left maxilla recovered by intact mucosa. Radiographically, there was a well-defined unilocular radiolucency around an unerupted permanent tooth, with radiopaque foci. Excisional biopsy was carried out with the diagnostic hypotheses of TOA. Histologically it was seen a cystic cavity lined by cuboidal epithelia with localized thickenings and projections to the lumen. In these areas epithelial cells were arranged in nests, strands and rosettes in a vascularized stroma. Within the cellular masses there were duct-like structures lined by a single row of cuboidal or columnar cells. The final diagnosis was Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor. Tumor was removed and the patient is being followed.

ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CYSTIC LESION WITH LARGE EXTENSION

**Case report:** Patient RAS, 25, female, came to dental care from lymphoma, with a significant reduction in viral load. The incidence of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma is 100-200 times than in the general population. The non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma is an AIDS-defining illness. In 3-5% of cases is the initial manifestation. Although these lymphomas are often of B cells in these patients, the reports about the oral manifestations are few. The Objective this work is reporting a case of non-Hodgkin B cell lymphoma of the oral cavity in patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

**Case report:** Patient RAS, 25, female, came to dental care by presenting nodular, granulomatous, in the anterior maxilla affecting the upper incisors, without other systemic manifestations. The lesion was resected. Histological diagnosis and immunohistochemical study confirmed the secondary form of lymphoma, because the serological investigation revealed positive serology for HIV. At the time the CD4 cell count was 52mm3 and viral load of 2853. Being started chemotherapy associated with HAART. Five months after therapy, the patient was in remission from lymphoma, with a significant reduction in viral load. The CD4 count was 247 cells/mmm3 and viral load of 59mm3. Final Thoughts This case reveals that the early recognition and diag-
The importance of psychological intervention in patients with eosinophilic ulcer

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Eosinophilic ulcer of the oral mucosa is characterized by an ulcer with raised and hardened edges, rare, which has a benign course and uncertain pathogenesis. The aim of this work is to present a case of eosinophilic ulcer, emphasizing clinical features. A 33-year-old man attended the Oral Oncology Center complaining of "sore mouth" that had periods of exacerbation and remission. Oroscopy showed two ulcers, one in the right buccal mucosa region and the other one in the left side of the soft palate, measuring 2 cm and 4 cm in diameter respectively, covered with necrotic tissue and painful to the touch. Biopsy was performed, and the patient was treated with Decadron in mouthwash form and sent for psychological evaluation. The diagnosis was eosinophilic ulcer. The patient is anxious and has family relationship problems. Therefore, he does not attend regularly in both scheduled appointments, dental and psychological.

Exacerbation of central giant cell lesion after biopsy

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Patient referred to the Oral Oncology Center - UNESP for evaluation and management of a lesion in the lower jaw. He reported the appearance of this lesion for about six months and involved teeth were getting mobility. Oral exam presented submucosal nodular lesion at region of free and inserted gingival was observed in oroscopy, bulging gingivalabial inferior region, involving the premolars affecting until lower right premolars of the opposite side. Biopsy was performed and the histopathological exam was compatible with central giant cell lesion. Blood were normal for parathyroid function. An interesting fact occurred 15 days after the biopsy, the lesion has exacerbated by increasing in size compared to the examination before the biopsy. The new physical exam showed a protuberant lower lip and the lesion was repelled and externalizing it. The patient was treated as soon as immediately after the pre-operative exams got ready and currently is being monitored.


Lipid droplets in salivary carcinomas: an immunohistochemical study

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Background/objective: To verify the quantity of cytoplasmic lipid droplets (CLDs) in salivary carcinomas due to its association with tumor aggressiveness.

Study design: in 68 salivary carcinomas (17 adenoid-cystic, 12 epithelial-myoepithelial, 11 mucoepidermoid, 10 acinic cell, 6 polymorphic low-grade and 5 salivary duct) the CLDs were stained for adipophilin. The quantity of CLDs in tumor cells was classified as absent (0%-5%), focal (5%-50%) and diffuse (>50%).

Results and conclusion: 11.7% of the carcinomas presented CLDs in more than 50% of tumor cells as follows: myoepithelial (57%), acinic cell (30%) and epithelial-myoepithelial (8.3%). In 53% of the tumors, CLDs were not detected. In acinic cell carcinomas, the increased number of CLDs was associated with vacuolated appearance of the tumor cells. In salivary carcinomas, CLDs are not a common event and its occurrence is not necessarily associated with high grade carcinomas. In acinic cell carcinomas, the upregulated lipogenesis reflects in the tumor morphology.

Nodular leukoplakia and squamous cell carcinoma

Carcinoma Lima HG 1, Pogin O 2, Del Neri NB 2, Lara VS 1, Santos PSS 1 - 1Bauru School of Dentistry, University of Sào Paulo - Department of Stomatology, Area of Pathology, 2Bauru School of Dentistry, University of Sào Paulo - Department of Stomatology

A 66-year-old man reported that a white lesion on inferior lip was previously biopsied, receiving microscopic diagnosis of chronic stomatitis with lichenoid pattern. Our examination revealed a single, non-removable lesion of many white noduli separated by red areas, involving inferior lip, oral commissure and buccal mucosa. Another incisional biopsy was taken on buccal mucosa and microscopic analysis revealed hyperparakeratotic epithelium with surface papillary and mild cytological changes confined to lower third. There were islands of epithelial cells, suggestive of microinvasion or pseudopseudothelomatous hyperplasia. Associated with clinical aspects and history, the final diagnosis was nodular leukoplakia, with malignant transformation. This case highlights the importance of selecting the area for biopsy and the interaction between professionals for final diagnosis; moreover it reports a possible nodular leukoplakia, which progressed to a malignant transformation.

Nd:Yag laser treatment of oral hemangiomas: a descriptive study

Henrique IHM 1, Andrade SC 1, Carvalho AAT 1, Fonseca DDD 1, Faria ABS 1, Gueiros LM 1, Leão JC 1 - 1UFPE - Programa de Pós Graduação em Odontologia

The aim of the present study was to describe the treatment of oral hemangiomas using Nd:Yag laser. Ten patients (ranging from 36 to 77 years of age, 2 male and 8 females) diagnosed with...
oral hemangiomas were treated with a single session of Nd:YAG laser (4W, 20s, 100j/cm²) followed by unfocused laser biostimulation (1.25W, 50s, 93.75j/cm²). Moderate pain was reported until 48 hours following treatment, and after 7 days all patients presented with an asymptomatic necrotic area. Partial healing was noted after 15 days, and complete resolution of the lesions after 3 to 4 weeks. None of the patients reported the need for taking analgesics following the procedures, despite lesion size or location. In conclusion, a single-session Nd:YAG laser treatment is an effective therapeutic option for the management of oral hemangiomas, associated with clinical resolution and few adverse side effects.

HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF GUIDED BONE REGENERATION WITH THE USE OF A POLYPROPYLENE MEMBRANE Weinfeld I¹, Lucca L¹ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTO AMARO - ODONTOLOGIA

Background: A challenge in bone lesions is the cavity left after their removal.
Objective: The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the use of a non-reabsorbable polypropylene membrane, commercially known as Bone Heal®, as a barrier utilized in these situations.
Study design: Calvarial defects were prepared in 16 New Zealand female rabbits, covered (test group) or not (control group) with polypropylene membrane, in order to evaluate bone repair. After 21 and 42 days histological specimens were obtained and studied (HE – Mallory).
Results: Both groups showed the same pattern of inflammatory response, yet the test group presented lower invasion of fibrous connective tissue and faster osteogenesis.
Conclusion: Thus the polypropylene membrane appeared as a biocompatible material able to promote guided bone regeneration.

OROFACIAL FEATURES OF HYPOHIDROTIC ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA Flores IL¹, Aquino SN¹, Paranáiba LMK², Swerts MSO³, Coletta RD¹, Martelli DRB, Júnior HM³ - ¹PIRACICABA DENTISTRY SCHOOL - FOP/UNICAMP - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT, ²ALFENAS DENTISTRY SCHOOL - UNIFENAS - CENTER FOR REHABILITATION OF CELIOFACIAL ANOMALIES, ³MONTES CLAROS DENTISTRY SCHOOL - UNIMONTES - CLINICAL STOMATOLOGY

Background: Ectodermal dysplasia is a rare group of inherited disorders characterized by aplasia or dysplasia of tissues of ectodermal origin, such as hair, nails, teeth and skin. Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (HED) is perhaps the most known dysplasia, characterized by an abnormal development of sweat glands, teeth and hair. The most prevalent form is X-linked HED which is associated with mutations in the EDA gene.
Objective: The aim of this study is describe a family with XLHED with emphasis on differences in orofacial features between members.
Study design: Careful clinical examination was realized and five males affected presented classic phenotype of XLHED, as dental abnormalities, hypohydrosis, and craniofacial dysmorphologies.
Results: Dental agenesis of the lateral maxillary incisors was principally feature in nine female heterozygous carriers.
Conclusion: The diagnosis of the female carriers provided genetic counseling to affected families and adequate treatment as well following of these patients.

INTRAORAL PRIMARY MELANOMA: CASE REPORT Almeida JD¹, Kaminagakura E², Rodrigues LM², Acay R³, Rosa LEB², Carvalho VR², Prado RF² - ¹FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOCIÊNCIAS E DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL, ²FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS -UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOCIÊNCIAS E DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL, ³FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS -UNESP - PROGRAMA DE PÓS GRADUAÇÃO EM BIOPATOLOGIA BUCAL, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS-UNESP

A 55-year-old, Asian woman was referred from an acquaintance of her and saw the lesion informally. Patient reported that 2 months earlier, she started feeling pain in hard palate. She sought a dentist for root canal treatment in her maxillary left first molar with no resolution of the pain. She also reported abnormal local bleeding after flossing the area. Intraoral examination revealed a 5-centimeter-wide asymmetric black macula, with irregular borders and areas of proliferation of red color, located at hard palate and gingiva in left maxilla. Patient underwent incisional biopsy and histopathological examination of the specimen revealed melanocytic malignant neoplasia, featured by atypical epithelioid melanocytes showing nuclear alterations and melanin granules, and arranged in nests both within the epithelium, and in depth within the connective tissue. The diagnosis was then conclusive for malignant melanoma. The patient was immediately referred to a high-complexity hospital for proper management of the lesion.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF KI-67 AND MCM-2 IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS OF THE TONGUE BETWEEN YOUNG AND OLDER PATIENTS Pereira JS¹, Barroso KMA¹, Nonaka CFW¹, Pinto LP¹, Souza LB² - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PATOLOGIA ORAL

Objectives: to evaluate the immunoexpression of Ki-67 and Mcm-2 in squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue between young and older patients and to correlate it with prognostic indicators.
Study design: Sample was composed of 20 cases under 40 years and 20 over 50 years. Clinical staging and histological grade of malignancy were obtained. Cell proliferation was evaluated through labeling indices (LI).
Results: Most young patients were stages III/IV (n=12-66.6%) and most older patients were stages I/II (n=11-68.8%) (p<.05). Mean Ki-67 LI in young and older patients was 43.8% and 42.5%, respectively (p=.05). Mean Mcm-2 LI was higher in older (65.9%) than in young patients (55.9%) (p>.05). We found no significant association between this immunoeexpression and prognostic indicators.
Conclusions: No differences in cell proliferation were observed between age groups, even though young patients presented more aggressive lesions. Ki-67 LI and Mcm-2 LI were not associated with prognostic indicators.

EXPRESSION OF C-JUN AND P-C-JUN IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT LESIONS INSmokers AND
ASSessment of Knowledge and Conduct for Prevention of Infectious Endocarditis Dentists Manaus between Academic and the FAO / UFAM Domingues JEG1,2,3,4,5, 1UFAM - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2LUCIANA CORRÊA - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 3MARIA DE FÁTIMA KLINGBEIL - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 4GUSTAVO RABELO - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 5SUZANA C. ORSINI MACHADO DE SOUSA - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Objectives: To evaluate the knowledge and practices for the prevention of infective endocarditis (IE) among dental professionals and graduates of the city of Manaus.

Study design: It was formed two groups: Fifty dentists in the city of Manaus and fifty-eight students from the Faculty of Dentistry (UFAM) answered a questionnaire about the definition of infectious endocarditis, risks related to patients' conditions, risk dental procedures and protocols used in drug prophylaxis.

Results: Risk procedures for IE tooth extraction recognized: scaling, root planing and reimplantation of avulsed teeth. The drug protocol was statistically significant (p = 0.0169) of the students. 42% of dentists and 71.93% of students correctly indicated the dosage, with significant difference between groups (p = 1.431) and (p = 1.425) respectively, possibly due to the number of cases studied.

Conclusion: We could conclude that these proteins may play a role in malignant transformation of patients with OL.
elder Caucasian men, with low social-economic situation diagnosed in advanced stages.  

**Objective:** Investigate whether socio-demographic factors (SDF) influence survival of OSCC patients.  

**Study design:** Prognostic study of 480 records of OSCC patients surgically treated at National Cancer Institute from 1999 to 2003. Survival was analyzed by the Kaplan-Meyer (KM) method and Cox proportional hazard model was used to verify independence.  

**Results:** KM revealed that marital status (MS) and Body Mass Index (BMI) are good prognosticators. Multivariate analysis revealed on MS (p = 0.01) that those who were married had a higher survival probability than single (Relative Risk (RR): 0.74, p = 0.18), and divorced patients (RR: 0.61, p = 0.07), however widows showed a lower probability (RR:1.35, p = 0.28). In addition, in BMI (p<0.001) patients, those with a lower BMI were less prone to survival than ideal BMI (RR:2.89, p< 0.001) and higher BMI groups (RR: 1.24, p = 0.25).  

**Conclusion:** SDF should be considered when developing the treatment plan for OSCC patients.

PREVALENCE OF DENTURE STOMATITIS IN USERS OF REMOVABLE DENTURE ASSISTED OF DENTISTRY OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS Pereira JV, Falcão LS, Vieira JMR, Parente RCP, Rebelo MAB - 1UFAM - FAO, 2UFAM - ICE  

**Objective:** Evaluate the prevalence of Denture Stomatitis (DS) in users of denture assisted at Federal University of Amazonas (UFAM).  

**Study design:** Application of a questionnaire about oral hygiene, the exam of the mucous and the prosthesis.  

**Results:** Sixty-four patients were included, 75% of the female sex, in the range of 30 to 50 years old (67.2%) and 56.9% of all carriers of upper denture presented DS, of these, 46.5% used their dentures for a period from 1 to 5 years and 90.9% use them during the night. Among the patients, non carriers of DS, 40% presented degree of good hygiene. While among the carriers of DS 18.2% and 45.4% presented good and poor hygiene degree, respectively, with no significant statistic association (p>0.05).  

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of DS in the patients assisted in UFAM was elevated, even so it didn’t present significant relation with the degree of hygiene of the dentures.  


**Background:** Syphilis seems to be resurging mainly in young. However, the sildenafil use by elderly can become them more susceptible to infectious diseases.  

**Objective:** To present a case of oral syphilis in an old patient.  

**Case report:** An 83-year-old man was referred due to burning mouth. His medical history revealed papular lesions on chest and penis glans diagnosed and treated as scabies 2 months ago. The intra-oral examination showed erosive and patches lesions on bilateral lip commissure, palate and border of the tongue. Initially, herpes infections were suspected. However, serological test and cytology were negative. Then, syphilis was hypothesized. Non-treponemic (VDRL) and treponemic tests (FTA-ABS) were reagents and secondary syphilis was confirmed. Treatment consisted of penicillin G benzathine 2.4 million IU/IM for 4 weeks. Both oral and skin lesions had complete remission.  

**Conclusion:** The present case illustrates that syphilis should be suspected in old patients with oral atypical lesions.

COMPARISON OF PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY AND BONE DENSITOMETRY IN THE SCREENING OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN DOWN SYNDROME Kitamura KT, Kitamura DH, Vilela MCN, Arita ES, Raitz R, Gallottini MHC, Rezende NPM - 1FOUSP - DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA BUCAL E CENTRO DE ATENDIMENTO À PACIENTES ESPECIAIS, 2FESO - MEDICINA, 3FOUSP - DISCIPLINA DE RADIOLOGIA  

**Objective:** Compare panoramic radiography (PR) with dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) to identify osteoporosis (OP) at Down syndrome (DS).  

**Study design:** We evaluated 22 patients with DS-CAPE/FOUSP, aged from 25 years, whose parents agreed and signed the Informed Consent (CEP-FOUSP 79/2009). We collected data from medical history, performed PR, and DEXA of radius and ulna. We measured the width and evaluated the shape of the mandibular cortical at PR and compared with the result of DEXA.  

**Results:** We analyzed 13 males and 9 females, mean age was 32.7. The mean mandibular cortical width was 3.79 mm. 4 patients had mandibular cortical shape of C1, 10/C2 and 8/C3. The DEXA showed an average T-score of: 2.55 (13/osteopenia and 9/osteoporosis).  

**Conclusion:** The screening of OP in DS patients should be based on clinical evaluation and radiographic, since the changes of the bone structure of these patients difficult to compare with values previously established.

THE IMPORTANCE OF A CAREFUL RADIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF STAFNE’S BONE DEFECT: REPORT OF THREE CASES Moriel Tavares KM, Diaz TCI, Elblink D, Bahia TPS, Maelci RM, Ramos MEB, Israel MS - 1UEJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UEJ - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNOSTICO ORAL E CIRURGIA  

The Stafne’s bone defect shows a well-circumscribed radiolucent image with an esclerotic margin, asymptomatic, located below the mandibular canal, in the retromolar region. The aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of a careful radiographic analysis, associated to patient’s history and physical examination, for the correctly diagnosis of this lesion. Three cases of the Stafne’s bone defect were found in routine panoramic radiographies of white male patients, between 36 and 46 years old. The objective to report this case was to emphasized the importance of careful radiographic analysis for an accurate diagnosis of this lesion, and the exclusion of other possible lesions that could suggest wrong diagnosis and to avoid unnecessary invasive procedures.

PLASMACYTOMA IN MANDIBLE Tomita GA, Cesare G, Piñera K - 1CIRURGIA E TRAUMATOLOGIA BUCOMAXILFOEAL DO HOSPITAL REGIONAL SUL - CIRURGIÃO VISITANTE NO CENTER CORRECTIVE JAW SURGERY,
SANTA BARBARA, CA- USA. 2LABORATÓRIO DIAGNÓSTICA - SP - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

S. F. S., female, 29 years old, from São Paulo, Brazil, went to the Department of Maxillofacial Surgery in Hospital Luz, Vila Mariana district, in January 2012, with signs of swelling in the region of right hemifacial 15 months ago. The patient had no painful symptoms and the area of the lesion was without secretion. In the intraoral examination it was observed the 47 tooth destroyed by decay and bulging buccally. When radiography was taken, the panoramic one, we observed expansive lesion, multi-loculated in the angle, ramus and condyle of the mandible. In the CT scan we noted a large cortical bone erosion. This training material was filled by soft tissue attenuation. Incisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia and sedation. The result of histopathological examination with immunohistochemical procedures, was Plasmacytoma, a malignancy of plasma cells. All the events are documented in the form of clinical photographs, imaging and pathology exams. The result of the immunohistochemistry is presented descriptively.

THE EFFICACY OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY IN AC-TINIC CHEILITIS: CASES REPORT Fontes KBFC1,2, Cunha KSG2, Teixeira MKS1, Issa MCA3, Miranda AMO4, Dias EP2, Karachi C4 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - FORMAÇÃO ESPECÍFICA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - DERMATOLOGIA, 4UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) consists of generation of reactive oxygen species through interactions of photosensitizer, light and oxygen used to treat several conditions. We report three patients with clinically severe actinic cheilitis (AC) and epithelial dysplasia (ED) who were submitted to one session of PDT. The lower lip was treated with 160 mg of 5-aminolevulinic acid methyl ester (MAL, PDT-pharma) and then covered with an occlusive dressing. After 3 hours, the conversion of MAL was confirmed and the irradiation was performed in three distinct areas for 11 minutes using LED red light source (630nm, 40 J/cm and 75mW) (Lince, MMoptics). All patients showed a significant clinical improvement of AC. Histopathological examination demonstrated that the graduation of ED reduced after PDT. In one patient, moderate ED reduced for mild ED and in two patients with mild ED there was no ED after PDT. PDT seems to be an effective treatment for AC.

KI-67 OR PCNA TO EVALUATE THE PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF AMELOBLASTOMAS? Tjioe KC1, Damante JH2, Soares CT3, Oliveira DT4 - 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY / UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY - AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY / UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, 3LAURO DE SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Objectives: The Ki-67 and proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) are widely used as proliferation markers. However there are few studies comparing its expressions in ameloblastomas. Thus our aim was to verify if Ki-67 and PCNA can be used to evaluate the proliferative ability of this tumor.

Study design: Thirty-two (15 follicular, 9 plexiform and 8 unicystic) ameloblastomas were immunohistochemically analyzed with anti-human Ki-67 and PCNA antibodies. The PCNA and Ki-67 labeling index were determined by percentage of positive peripheral odontogenic cells. The association between the immunoreaction of both antibodies was verified by Spearman’s correlation test.

Results: The mean labeling index was higher in plexiform ameloblastomas (Ki-67= 3.49%; PCNA=69.57%) followed by unicystic (Ki-67= 2.81%; PCNA=58.95%), and follicular (Ki-67= 1.54%; PCNA=52.96%) types. There was statistically significant correlation between PCNA and Ki-67 immunostaining (p=0.031, r=0.38)

Conclusion: These results suggest that Ki-67 and PCNA are adequate to assess the proliferative activity in ameloblastomas.

EVALUATION OF CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF LOW-LEVEL LASER, VITAMIN E (ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL) AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROTOCOL IN THE MANAGEMENT OF RADIATION INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS Fernandes KS1, Queiroz PM2, Freitas EM2, Pires MBO2, Bonan PRF3, Ito FA1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE LONDRINA, 2UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA

Background/objective: Oral mucositis is the most important acute side effect due to radiotherapy treatment on head and neck. The aim of this study was to assess the clinical effectiveness of low-level laser therapy, vitamin E and pharmacological protocol as forms of treatment for radiation-induced oral mucositis on grades 2 and 3 through a randomized clinical trial performed with 41 patients.

Study design: Oral mucositis was evaluated according to the WHO criteria and dry mouth, salivary flow changes, taste, smell, muscle movement and pain was performed by visual analogue scale.

Results: There was no significant decline regarding the mucositis grade (P=0.34), however, patients submitted to treatment with low-level laser had greater reduction in the severity of mucositis when compared to other groups.

Conclusion: Laser therapy and pharmacological protocol, aided significantly in reducing pain intensity; nevertheless laser therapy, proved to be more effective throughout treatment period, with higher pain reduction.

CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF ORAL PERIPHERAL NERVE SHEATH TUMORS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF S-100 AND CD57 ANTIGENS IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF LESIONS Mañiz LB1, Rodrigues TS2, Borges FC4, Andrade TV4, Freitas Filho SA1, Franco T4, Cardoso SV5 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - LABORATÓRIO DE PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE BIOMEDICINA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLÓGIA

Background/objective: To review a series of oral peripheral nerve sheath tumors (PNST) and to compare them according to immunohistochemical reactivity for nerve-related antigens.

Study design: PNST diagnosed from 1978 to 2010 in a single institution were identified and reviewed according to re-
cent criteria. Demographic and clinical data were retrieved. Immunohistochemistry was performed to detect S-100 and CD57 antigens.

Results: There were 29 PNST: 6 traumatic neuromas (TN), 7 neurofibromas (NF), 7 Schwannomas (SW), 5 granular cell tumors (GCT) and 4 palisaded encapsulated neuromas (PEN). There was no sex predominance, most patients were young adults, the tongue was the most affected anatomical site, and the tumors were usually asymptomatic. All tumors showed diffuse reactivity for S-100. Reactive nerve fibers permeated NF, GCT and PEN, in different pattern, and were absent within SW cases.

Conclusions: Schwann cells do not reach complete differentiation in PNST. Nerve fibers arrangement is useful to differentiate PNST.

METASTASES TO THE MAXILARY SINUS FROM COLON ADENOCARCINOMA Ramos LMA1, Sabino-Bezerra JR2, Esteves SCB3, Vargas PA4, Almeida OP, Lopes MA5 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS/ORAL SEMIOLOGY, 2PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS/ORAL SEMIOLOGY, 3ONCOLOGY CENTER, HFC - RADIO-THERAPY, 4PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS/ORAL PATHOLOGY

A 32-year-old woman presented to the radiotherapy department for palliative treatment of a maxillary tumor. Extraoral exam showed a swelling corresponding to maxillary and lateral nose region. Intraorally there was a painful enlargement on the hard palate. The medical history revealed that the patient had a primary colon adenocarcinoma two years ago. Histological features of the slides obtained from maxillary biopsy showed adenocarcinoma infiltrating bone. Immunohistochemistry panel was positive for CDX2 and AE1/AE1 cytokeratin, confirming the hypothesis of metastatic colon adenocarcinoma. Image exams were performed and showed other lesion in T1 vertebra. After three months of the palliative treatment the patient died because of disseminated disease. Metastases to the maxillary sinus from colon adenocarcinoma is uncommon and the patient generally has a poor prognosis.

PARAFUNCTIONAL HABIT LESION: A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE Nicolielo LFP1, Pagin O2, Bravo-Calderón DM2, Oliveira DT2, Santos PSS1 - 1FACULDADE DE OD-ONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP - PATOLOGIA

A 26-year old man, complaining about rough, dry and peeling sensation in the lower lip mucosa for two months, was using topical corticosteroid by himself. Oral examination revealed slight edematous lower lip with normal mucosa. Parafunctional habits were not found. As toothpaste allergy was suggested, neutral toothpaste was prescribed and corticosteroid withdrawal. Within six weeks of presentation, the mucosa displayed a wrinkled aspect of two centimeters long. Histological analysis after biopsy revealed oral mucosa with focus of intraepithelial leukocytes and chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the subjacent connective tissue. Two-week follow-up no alteration was observed. However, one discovered that patient frequently rubbed his tongue against his lower lip. Habit termination, avoiding hot drinks, spicy food and applying of artificial saliva were recommended. One month later lesion was slightly increased and the guideline was kept. Then, total healing was observed and parafunctional habit diagnosis was given.

RECONSTRUCTION OF BILATERAL MAXILLA WITH MICROVASCULAR FIBULA FLAP: VARIABLE IX Sassi LM1,2,3, Peduzzi PAG4, Guebur Mi5, Silva AB6, Dissenha JL7, Roth AK8, Ramos GA9, Oliveira BV10 - 1CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA BUCO-MAXILO-FACIAL, 2HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER DE CURITIBA, 3CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA BUCO-MAXILO-FACIAL DO HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER, 4HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 5HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 6HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 7Hospital ERASTO GAERTNER - CHEFE DO SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA CABEÇA E PESCOÇO

The experience of each surgical team counts a lot in such situations.

Objective: Rebuilding case submitted to bilateral maxillectomy because squamous cell carcinoma.

Method: Patient underwent maxillectomy with immediate reconstruction Microvascular fibula flap, two osteotomies were performed resulting in three bone segments to remake the alveolar region of left anterior and right maxillary alveolar ridge, which were fixed together with titanium miniplates and fixed segments the zygomatic bone with a titanium miniplate and screws and one on each side. Is required at the ends of the segments on each side with a fixing screw in a 90° angle with the segment that has remade the trailing edge of the maxilla.

Results: The flap, and close the wound, provides a basis for oral rehabilitation by dental implants. After one year underwent dental implants and overdenture later.

Conclusion: The patient had satisfactory evolution, aesthetics, function and phonation were recovered.

**Introduction:** The group of fibro-osseous lesions from the maxillofacial region is very heterogeneous. The term Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma has been used in the literature to describe two histopathological variations of conventional Ossifying Fibroma. These variations are Trabecular Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma and Psammomatoid Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma.

**Objective:** Report a case study of Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma.

**Case report:** A four-year-old boy patient presented a persistent edema in the left hemiface and an absence of cutaneous alteration or fluctuations. The extensive lesion in the body and left mandibular angle were detected in a panoramic radiograph of the maxillars. An incisional biopsy was performed was diagnosed as Fibrous Dysplasia. The patient was then submitted to surgery for curetage of the lesion. The surgical piece was sent to second histopathologic examination. Diagnostic of this lesion occurs after the correlation of clinical, imaging and histopathological findings.

**Conclusion:** Psammomatoid Juvenile Ossifying Fibroma was confirmed.


**Objective:** Information on the prevalence of the oral mucosal condition in Brazilian Indians is lacking. The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of oral mucosal diseases and variations from normality in Indians Kiriiri from the Bahia region of Brazil.

**Study design:** The sample consisted of 226 individuals (19-77 years old). Calibrated examiners performed the oral examinations following the World Health Organization criteria (1997).

**Results:** in this population only 52 (23%) individuals had oral lesion, including 15 types such as 12 alveolar abscess (23%), 10 traumatic ulcers (19.23%), 6 melanocytic nevi (11.53%) and 6 fibrosis (11.53%). It was identified seven variations from normality, evidencing a high occurrence of melanin pigmentation, 10 traumatic ulcers (19.23%), 6 melanocytic nevi (11.53%) and 6 fibrosis (11.53%). It was identified seven variations from normality, evidencing a high occurrence of melanin pigmentation, which was present in 129 cases (88.35%), followed by fissured tongue in 17 cases (11.64%).

**Conclusions:** The prevalence of oral mucosal lesions was 23% and variations of normal was 64.60%. Then, this investigation was performed according to WHO Standards.

**Key words:** Mouth Mucosa, Mouth disease, Prevalence, Indigenous Population.

**ORAL HISTOPLASMOSIS IN A PATIENT WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS** Fernandes LG, Siqueira CS, Sugaya NN, Souza SCOM, Nunes FD, Alves FA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS E CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, 3UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 4UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Histoplasmosis is a fungal infection (Histoplasma capsulatum) that usually affects immunosuppressed patients. Lungs are the primary infection site and intra-oral lesions are rare. A 32-year-old woman presented with a 2-month-old tongue lesion. A yellowish, very painful shallow ulceration on tongue ventilar surface, right side, 2.5cm, irregular margins, could be observed. The patient has been treated of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) for the past 10 years with prednisone and leflunomide. A differential diagnosis of SLE manifestation, infectious disease and carcinoma was suggested. Patient was referred to her rheumatologist to rule out SLE oral lesion. Fifteen days after initial exam, picture remained unchanged and patient was submitted to a biopsy procedure. Standard histopathological examination along with PAS and Grocott stains concluded diagnosis of histoplasmosis. Treatment has been conducted with itraconazole (400mg/day) showing a satisfactory outcome. This case report suggests considering this opportunistic fungal infection in the diagnosis of patients undergoing immunosuppressive treatment.

**ORAL HEALTH STATUS AND TREATMENT NEEDS OF CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS IN LIST OF LIVER TRANSPLANTATION AND VIRAL HEPATITIS CARRIERS** Lima L1,2,4,5,6, Teixeira A3, Nascimento MC1, Souza SCOM3, Nunes FD3, Alves FA4, Lins L1,2,3,4,5 - 1PAULO LISBOA BITTENCOURT - UNIT OF GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY, PORTUGUESE HOSPITAL, 2MARIA ISABEL SCHINNONI - SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, 3RAYMUNDO PARANA - SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, 4JORGE BASTOS - SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA, 5ANTÔNIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA

Infections are frequent causes of morbidity and mortality after liver transplantation (LT) and a major cause of decompensation in patients undergoing to LT. Cirrhotic patients with poor oral health status may have an increased susceptibility to systemic infections in the pre and/or post-operative LT period.

**Objective:** To compare the oral health status of LT patients with chronic viral hepatitis carriers.

**Methods:** Sixty-six patients (18 waiting for LT and 48 non-cirrhotic hepatitis patients: 16 Hepatitis C Virus carriers, 17 Hepatitis B Virus carriers and 15 non-HCV and non-HBV hepatitis) were evaluated at the Stomatologic Service from Federal University of Bahia from 2010 to 2011. Oral health status evaluation was performed according to WHO Standards.

**Results:** LT group had more periodontal diseases (p=0.02) and a slightly higher DMFT mean (19.11).

**Conclusion:** LT patients have poorer oral health compared to patients with less severe hepatitis.

**DENTAL AND SYSTEMIC PHENOTYPES IN WAARDENBURG SYNDROME** Paraiba LMR, Nasser LS, Gomes A, Cardoso AF, Neto PES, Frota AC, Martelli-Junior H - 1UNIMONTES - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS, UNIMONTES - HEALTH SCIENCE PROGRAMME, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS, UNIMONTES - DENTAL SCHOOL, 4STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS, UNIMONTES - FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The study describes the pattern of inheritance and the clinical features of a family with Waardenburg syndrome (WS), and details the oral manifestations. To characterize the family, 29 familial members were evaluated, including dermatologic, ophthalmologic, otorynolaringologic, and orofacial examination.
The family pedigree with 29 members was constructed including the 4 last generations and revealed an autosomal dominant mode of transmission. We identified 16 family members affected by WS, with all of them showed strands white hair, skin, iris hypopigmentation, and dystopia canthorum. Two patients had hearing loss. Dental alterations were identified in 3 members, including dental agenesis, conoid teeth and toothodontism. WS was transmitted by an autosomal dominant pattern with variable expressivity, and equilibrated gender distribution. Genetic counseling in this syndrome affected families is important, because a high percentage of descendants can have some kind of deafness, mental retardation, dental anomalies and musculoskeletal alterations.

A RARE CASE OF ORAL MYOFIBROMA Sant’Ana LN, Sant’Ana Filho M, Martins MD, Heitz C, Scolari N., Machado HH, Berthold R

Myofibroma is a rare benign soft tissue neoplasm composed by myofibroblast. It has preference for the head and neck area, most common in mandible, lips, cheeks and tongue. An 14-years old male patient was referred complaining a painless swelling on the left side of the mouth floor for a few months. The clinical diagnosis of benign neoplasim was performed. An incisional biopsy was done and the histopathological analysis revealed a tumor composed of spindle-shaped cells arranged in a biphasic pattern with large elongated cells with tapering ends and interlacing fascicular arrangement of myofibroblast closely resembling smooth muscle tumor. Areas with hemangiopericytoma-like pattern of blood vessel were observed. An Immunohistochemical analysis was realized and positivity to vimentin, HHF-35 and smooth muscle actin were observed. Desmin and S-100 protein were negative. The myofibroma was confirmed and the lesion was totally excised. The two years follow-up showed no recurrence of the lesion.

IMMUNOPHENOTYPIC CHARACTERIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF DENDRITIC CELLS IN ODONTOGENIC CYSTIC LESIONS Almeida LY, Feio PQ, Pinha RA, Almeida OP, Léon JE - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP) - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO (USP) - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, STOMATOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background: Previous studies analyzed dendritic cells (DCs) in odontogenic cystic lesions (OCLs) only through the immunexpression of either S100 or CD1a.

Objectives: Our study aimed to investigate the expression and distribution patterns of immature DC (imDC) and mature DC (mDC) immunomarkers in radicular cysts (RCs), dentigerous cysts (DtCs) and keratocystic odontogenic tumors (KCOTs).

Study design: Forty-nine OCLs (RCs, n=20; DtCs, n=15; and KCOTs, n=14) were assessed using the following markers: S100; CD1a and CD207 for imDCs; and CD83 for mDCs.

Results: Almost all cases were S100, CD1a and CD207 positive, while only 63% were CD83 positive. RCs presented greater number of immunostained cells, followed by DtCs and KCOTs. Significant correlation was found between the thickness epithelium with CD1a+ and S100+ cells, and between inflammation grade with CD83+ cells in RCs.

Conclusion: DC populations in OCLs can be phenotypically heterogeneous, and it could represent distinct lineages and/or functional stages.

ANALYSIS OF ACTINIC CHEILITIS BY MICRO SPECTROSCOPY FT-IR AND PCA Carvalho LF, Martinho H, Almeida J - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF ABC, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS - UNESP

Actinic cheilitis (AC) is a potentially precancerous lesion caused by chronic exposure to UV radiation. The FT-IR spectroscopy provides molecular information through optical properties by the vibration of its molecules. This technique has been used in biological studies for characterization of neoplastic tissues. There are few studies involving potentially cancerous processes. This study aimed to evaluate molecular changes on AC through micro FT-IR spectroscopy and principal components analysis (PCA). 14 samples of AC and 14 samples of normal mucosa (NM), resulting in 5 spectra per sample, totaling 140 spectra were analyzed (70 from each group). The results demonstrated by PCA showed that the first ten principal components (PCs) should be used in the analysis. The largest variations observed by loading graph plot related to the vibrational modes of collagen, nucleic acids, lipids and confined water. It was concluded that the micro FT-IR spectroscopy provides important molecular features of AC.


The calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT), also known as Pindborg tumor, is an extremely rare, locally invasive, benign neoplasm, accounting for approximately 1% of all odontogenic tumors. Peripheral CEOTs commonly resemble oral reactive lesions and are histologically similar to their intraosseous counterparts. We report an uncommon case of intraosseous and bilateral peripheral synchronous manifestation of CEOT. A 27-year-old male presented with bilateral soft, painless, swelling localized in canine areas of the maxillary gingiva and other hard tissue enlargement in the mandible that radiographically, showed a mixed radiolucent radiopaque mass. The biopsy samples from all involved sites revealed similar histopathologic features consistent with CEOT. The masses were surgically excised and there is no clinical or radiographic evidence of recurrence 12 months after excision. The multifocal presentation is an unusual phenomenon for CEOT and has never been reported for intraosseous and peripheral synchronous lesions.

USE OF BUCCAL FAT PAD IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BISPHOSPHONATES RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS: CASE REPORT Duarte LFS, Carrela LH, Reis HB, Mello MMP, Marques MAC, Tucci R, Dib LL - 1UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA - PÓS GRADU-
A salivary gland tumor composed by cells with striated duct phenotype: a striated duct adenoma?

We report a case of a salivary gland neoplasm which the morphological and immunohistochemical profile seemed to suggest differentiation towards striated ducts, or so-called 'striated duct adenoma'. The lesion has involved the buccal mucosa next to lower lip of a 70-year-old black patient. It was painful and measured about 2 cm in diameter, with smooth and purple surface. Histologically, it was seen a well-circumscribed tumor comprising cuboidal to columnar eosinophilic cells with bland nuclei forming ductal structures similar to the striated duct. This component was admixed with a variable number of cystic ductal spaces, with minimal intravascular struma. A large cystic space containing extravasated red blood cells was also observed. The ducts were positive for cytokeratin-7 and S-100, appearing unilayered, as observed by negative SMA and Calponin stain.

The central giant cell granuloma is a benign osteolytic condition of the jaw. It is more prevalent in children and young adults and twice more frequent in the mandible than the maxilla. Radiographic images of central giant cell granuloma appear as radiolucent unilocular or multilocular images. A swelling was observed in the area of lower incisors and canines of a 9-year-old boy. A radiolucent unilocular image in the mandibular bone involving lower incisors teeth was noted. The histopathology showed a Central Giant Cell Granuloma, so that the treatment was performed with subcutaneous injections of calcitonin without success. Then we treated the lesion with triamcinolone acetonide. Monthly follow-ups demonstrated good lesion reduction and the absence of any clinical symptoms during the first 2 years. After 6 years of the first clinical exam the patient presented a full lesion repair, but the follow up will be continued.

Carcinoma

Occult metastasis in oral squamous cell carcinoma Silami M1, Diblasi EV2, Camisasca DR2, Fonseca EC2, Pádua D, Lourenço SQCl - 1ATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (INCA), BRAZIL, 2FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY (UFF), BRAZIL.

Objective: The aim of this study was to reassess the presence of neoplastic cells in cervical lymph nodes using hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and immunohistochemistry (IHC) stains.

Study design: Semi-seriated HE-stained sections and immunohistochemical reaction using pan-cytokeratin (AE1/AE3) were performed in cervical lymph nodes of 29 patients diagnosed with tongue and floor of mouth squamous cell carcinoma without metastasis at the National Cancer Institute in 2001.

Results: Five (17.2%) patients had occult metastatic disease in cervical lymph nodes. Three were macrometastases visualized through HE/IHC, and two were micrometastases visualized by IHC. All patients had initial clinical/pathological stage tumors, four in the tongue and one in the floor of mouth. Four patients did not receive adjuvant radiotherapy, two of them presented regional recurrence and three died.

Conclusion: This study shows the high incidence of occult metastasis in oral cancer and the influence of this in therapeutic planning and prognosis of these patients.
Abstract: Secondary syphilis may involving different organs (including the oral cavity), and mimicking several diseases, thereby making diagnosis a challenge for clinicians. A 20-year-old man was referred to the School of Dentistry of the Alfenas Federal University with a two-month history of painful tongue ulcer. Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) test was positive and the result was 1/32. Previous unsuccessful treatment included topical antiseptics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Clinical examination showed painful ulcerated lesions, partially covered with white patches on the tongue and erythematous plaques on the palate. In the mandibular anterior teeth gingival necrosis associated with large amounts of biofilm. Clinical features suggested an episode of secondary syphilis. The patient was treated with three doses of penicillin G (2 400 000 IU) once a week. Forty days after treatment the oral lesions had disappeared completely. Dental practitioners should consider secondary syphilis in the differential diagnosis of oral lesions.

Key words: Diagnosis, oral, syphilis

CHARACTERISTICS AND BEHAVIOUR OF LEUKOPLAKIA: AN ANALYSIS OF FOLLOW-UP DATA IN A 10-YEAR CASE-SERIES Kamel MS1, Broadbent J2, Rich AM3 -1FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND - BACHELOR OF DENTAL SURGERY (BDS) STUDENT (FINAL YEAR), 2FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND - SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW, DEPARTMENT OF ORAL SCIENCES, 3FACULTY OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF OTAGO, DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSTIC AND SURGICAL SCIENCES

Objectives: To define the characteristics and behavior of leukoplakia in NZ.

Study design: Lesions diagnosed clinically as leukoplakia and histologically as epithelial keratoses (with or without dysplasia) through the Otago University Oral Pathology Diagnostic Service were reviewed for 1997-2006. Descriptive statistics were conducted and dysplastic lesions were modeled using linear regression.

Results: 565 (5.4%) accessions fulfilled the inclusion criterion, equating to 1.2% prevalence in NZ. 53% were male and average age was 54 years. Gingiva/sulcular mucosa was affected most (19%). Dysplasia was statistically more likely to occur in floor-of-mouth and lateral-tongue lesions, and in patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) history (p < 0.01). Progression to dysplasia was observed in 4/107 (4%) of initially non-dysplastic lesions. Malignant transformation occurred in 5/169 (3%) of lesions (3 mildly- and 2 moderately-dysplastic). None of the severely-dysplastic lesions progressed to OSCC.

Conclusion: The absence of dysplasia in the initial biopsy does not preclude later progression.

ORAL VERRUCIFORM XANTHOMA: CLINICOPATHOLOGIC AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF 18 CASES Romaiñach MJ1, Piña AR2, León JE3, Pires FR4, Benevenuto de Andrade BA2, Carlos R2, de Almeida OP2 -1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFRJ), BRAZIL - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP), PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO,
The patient was directed to a hematologist. A complete blood count was requested, which showed 5,000 platelets. Three hypotheses were considered: leukemia, dengue hemorrhagic fever, and idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura. A physical examination revealed spontaneous bleeding on the patient's skin, particularly on the arms and abdomen. The oroscopy showed spontaneous bleeding on the buccal mucosa.

The patient was referred to an oral medicine service at a public health service where medical records are maintained. First treatment option is antifungal agents, however, in the case of oral histoplasmosis the patient was being treated with antifungal agents.

The authors present a series of four cases of oral histoplasmosis attended at the Oral Medicine Service (OMS) of a public health service. The sample consisted of 3 men and one woman, mean age 57.25 years (48-70). The main complaints were painful ulcerations, decreased intake of oral nutrition, burning mouth, malaise, and dysphagia. The cases presented were chosen because they represent the characteristics of oral histoplasmosis in children.
weakness and weight loss. Emphysema, acute pneumonia, gastrointestinal disease and at least, one year of delay was observed. Two patients lived on a farm or worked in contact with bird excreta. Oral examinations revealed painful ulcers with yellowish pseudomembranes (labial mucosa, hard palate, alveolar ridge, tongue and floor of the mouth). Serological tests (immunodiffusion, complement fixation), culture and cito/histopathology staining revealed various results and the diagnosis was based on association of findings. HIV-infection was detected in 2 cases. The patients were treated with a long-term anti-fungal drug (azoles). Our experience demonstrated the importance of persistence when the clinical judgment and laboratories findings did not converged.

ROLE OF MAST CELL SUBTYPES AND MYOFIBRO-BLAST IN DENTURE-RELATED HYPERPLASIA

Kiuchi M1, Haga M2, Yamaura T3, Okudera M4, Ishigami T4, Komiyama K5 - 1NIHON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, TOKYO, JAPAN - DEPARTMENTS OF PARTIAL DENTURE PROTHODONTICS, 2NIHON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, TOKYO, JAPAN - DEPARTMENTS OF ORAL MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, 3NIHON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, TOKYO, JAPAN - DEPARTMENTS OF PATHOLOGY

Background: Denture-related fibrous hyperplasia is a reactive inflammatory lesion of oral mucosal tissues due to stimulation with ill-fitting dentures. However, precise mechanism of fibrosis in this lesion is not fully understood. Purpose of the study is to clarify the presence of mast cell subtypes and myofibroblasts in relation to fibrotic disease formation.

Methods: Appearance of mast cells and myofibroblasts were examined in 33 cases of the DRFH and 10 controls by toluidine blue stain, immunostain and fluorescence immunostain. The TUNEL assay performed to detect the apoptotic cells of myofibroblast.

Results: Number of mast cells was significantly increased in the lesion. Tryptase+/H11001 cells more frequently found than chymase+/H11001 cells in both peripheral and central parts of the lesion. Myofibroblast found in 43% of the lesions, were mostly undergone apoptosis.

Conclusion: The results revealed the presence of tryptase+ mast cells and myofibroblast could contribute to collagen synthesis and fibrosis of the lesion.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORAL MEDICINE IN TWO BRAZILIANS CITIES, RIO DE JANEIRO (RJ) AND NHAMUNDÁ (AM)

Povoa RCS 1, Pinto LF2, Gusmão TA2, Santos CSF2, Maciel RM1, Ramos MEB3, Israel MS3 - 1UERJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2FACULDADES SÃO JOSÉ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 3UERJ - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL E CIRURGIA

Objectives: to evaluate the knowledge about Oral Medicine in two Brazilians cities, Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Nhamundá (AM) and to verify what specialty the population looks for in cases of oral lesions and the frequency of visits to dentist.

Study design: a thousand interviews were made.

Results: concerning the knowledge about Oral Medicine, 96.5% of the population didn’t know it and 3.5% related the specialty to the mouth. About the professional they look for, 60% seek for a dentist, 30% for doctor and 10% answered other things, like another health professional or even home treatment. In respect of the frequency of the visits, 25% of the people interviewed informed that goes to the dentist in a period less than six months, 25% semiannually, 25% annually and 25% when is necessary and/or almost doesn’t go or doesn’t go.

Conclusion: more educative actions about Oral Medicine are necessary.

ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF THE PALATE: A CASE REPORT

Abrahim NMM 1, Martins V 2, Libório TN1, Oliveira LC1, Medeiros JM1, Câmara J 1 - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - PATHOLOGY AND LEGAL MEDICINE, 2CLINICAL SURGERY, 3ONCOLOGY CENTER CONTROL FOUNDATION OF THE AMAZONAS (FCECON) - HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

A 47-year-old female was referred to a clinical surgery with a 2-year history of a pain swelling in the palate. Intraoral clinical examination revealed a sessile nodule, firm at palpation, extending to the left posterolateral region of the hard palate, extending to soft palate with the same color of the normal mucosa. Panoramic radiograph showed no involvement of the osseous portion. An incisional biopsy was performed with the hypothesis of a pleomorphic adenoma. Microscopic examination of hematoxylin and eosin-prepared slides revealed a malignant neoplasm of salivary gland, formed by the proliferation of multiple hiperchromatic cells islands, showing cribriform aspect and opening itself in microcystic spaces. The lesion spreads out widely without defined limits, compatible with the diagnostic of adenoid cystic carcinoma. The patient was referred to an oncologist in a reference center and was submitted to an exeresis surgery. Currently the patient showed no recurrence after 7 months and is under prosthetic rehabilitation.
PERIPHERAL COMPOUND ODONTOMA ERUPTING IN THE GINGIVA

**Garcia NG**, Santos MRG, Oliveira DT, Hanemann JAC, Pereira AAC - 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY; 2ALFENAS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, ALFENAS, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF CLINIC AND SURGERY, AREA STOMATOLOGY

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of precancerous lesions in the oral mucosa of chronic alcoholics.

**Study design:** The subjects answered a questionnaire with socio-economic information and researched on the subject, such as duration, amount and type of alcoholic beverage consumed. They were examined to assess the presence of precancerous lesions. The data collected were tabulated and submitted to analysis, whichever is the Student t test and Mann-Whitney test.

**Results:** The results showed that the male was the most prevalent, with a mean age of 52.3 ± 9.9 years. The mean duration of exposure to ethanol was 23.9 ± 8.7 years and about 13 (65%) subjects consumed alcohol daily. All subjects had some type of oral lesion, but only 3 (15%) were diagnosed with suggestive precancerous lesions.

**Conclusion:** The appearance of precancerous lesions was higher when exposed to tobacco to alcohol.

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HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PERIAPI- CULAR GRANULOMAS SHOWING FOAMY MACROPHAGES

Feio PSQ, Almeida LY, Piña AR, Acevedo RS, de Almeida OP, Carlos R, León JE - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 3CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA LLERANDI - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 4DENTAL SCHOOL OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, ORAL PATHOLOGY

**Objective:** To determine the frequency of foamy macrophages mimicked Mikulicz cells in periapical granulomas (PG).

**Study design:** A review of 386 PGs was performed in our institution.

**Results:** Forty-four (11.4%) PGs, showing patchy to confluent aggregates of pale foamy macrophages, were selected. Of them, 13 PGs (3.3%) showed areas containing mixed inflammatory infiltrate and foamy perivascular infiltrate. Exocytosis and granulomatous inflammation can be found as well.

**Conclusion:** Immunohistochemistry using anti-T. pallidum specific antibodies showed to be useful in diagnosing syphilis when there was no clinical suspicion and histopathologic aspects raised this thought.

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PREVALENCE OF PRECANCEROUS LESIONS IN THE ORAL MUCOSA OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS: PILOT STUDY

Michiles I O1, Pereira JV2, Domingues JEG2, Figueiredo M L1, Lima PRE1, Conde NCO2 - 1UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, 2CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA LLERANDI - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 3CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CUELLO/HOSPITAL HERRERA LLERANDI - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 4DENTAL SCHOOL OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, ORAL PATHOLOGY

**Objective:** The prevalence of precancerous lesions in the oral mucosa of chronic alcoholics.

**Study design:** The subjects answered a questionnaire with socio-economic information and researched on the subject, such as duration, amount and type of alcoholic beverage consumed. They were examined to assess the presence of precancerous lesions. The data collected were tabulated and submitted to analysis, whichever is the Student t test and Mann-Whitney test.

**Results:** The results showed that the male was the most prevalent, with a mean age of 52.3 ± 9.9 years. The mean duration of exposure to ethanol was 23.9 ± 8.7 years and about 13 (65%) subjects consumed alcohol daily. All subjects had some type of oral lesion, but only 3 (15%) were diagnosed with suggestive precancerous lesions.

**Conclusion:** The appearance of precancerous lesions was higher when exposed to tobacco to alcohol.
MANDIBLE Tobouti PL1, Santos APC2, Pavanello KC1, Rodenbeck CM2, Sedassari BTT1, Lemos-Junior CA2, Daumas F1. 1UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is an autosomal dominant, multisystem disorder affecting approximately 1 in 3500 people, caused by a spectrum of mutations affecting the NF1 gene. Central giant cell lesion affects fewer than 7% of all benign tumor of the jaws and can develop in patients with neurofibromatosis. It is benign but sometimes aggressive osteolytic proliferation existing of fibrous tissue with hemorrhage and hemosiderin deposits, presence of osteoclast-like giant cells and reactive bone formation is present. A 39 years old, female, NF1 patient, revealed, in both maxilla and mandible, a sessile nodule of 5 cm in length, it also demonstrated to be painful and bleeding to the touch. In the panoramic radiography, an intra-osseous mass could be notice. The serum levels of calcium and phosphate, alkaline phosphatase and parathormone were within the normal range. The diagnostic of the both lesion was consistent with Central giant cell lesion.

SURGICAL TREATMENT WITH PRECEDING SCLERO-THERAPY OF RECURRENT ORAL PYOGENIC GRANULOMA ASSOCIATED WITH PORT WINE STAIN Rozza RE1, Andrade RM2, Miranda AM, Cunha KSG, Dias EP, Goldenberg DC, Coutinho ACA3. 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA BUCOMAXILO FACIAL

Pyogenic granulomas (PG) are inflammatory lesions which frequently occur in the oral cavity and can be rarely associated with arteriovenous haemangiomas. This study proposes an alternative treatment for the surgical removal of an oral PG ipsilateral to a facial port-wine stain (FPVS), suggesting the pathogenesis of this phenomenon may be associated with an increased angiogenic activity. A 26-year-old black woman presented with a gingival nodule localized between upper left canine and premolar with a 3-month history. This lesion recurred for 5 times. Sclerotherapy with ethanalamine oleate was performed weekly in 4 sessions with noticeable ischemia and slight reduction of the lesion. Surgical resection was performed to achieve optimal results. Histopathological diagnosis was PG. Treatment was successful and patient continues to be followed up without recurrence for four months. Sclerotherapy of the lesion facilitated the surgical procedure without incurring in specimen damage for the histopathological diagnosis.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY (2010-2011) OF ORAL EPITHELIAL PRECURSOR LESIONS AND MALIGNANT NEOPLASIAS FO-UERJ/HUPE Povoa RCS1, Antero SAF1, Costa RC2, Rittu F2, Maciel RM3, Ramos MEB4, Israel MS - 1UERJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UERJ - HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO PEDRO ERNESTO, 3UERJ - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL E CIRURGIA

Objectives: to investigate the occurrence of these lesions in the Oral Medicine clinic of the University of dentistry of UERJ and surgery clinic of the Hospital Pedro Ernesto/UERJ.

Study design: during the period of 2010 and 2011 the occurrence of oral epithelial precursor lesions and malignant neoplasias was investigated.

Results and conclusion: thirteen patients has presented epithelial precursor lesions, 9 cases of leukoplakia, 2 of actinic cheilitis, 1 of erythroleukoplakia and 1 of proliferative verrucous leukoplakia. These lesions were more frequent in women, between 50 and 81 years, average of 62.5 years, being mostly smoker. Regarding malignant tumors, 33 cases were observed, 25 (76%) of squamous cell carcinoma, 2 (6%) of verrucous carcinoma, 2 (6%) of lymphoma, 1 (3%) of melanoma and 3 (9%) other lesions. These lesions were more frequent in men, between 29 and 97 years, average of 78.2 years, mostly smoker and/or alcoholic.

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE USEFULNESS OF WIDE-FIELD OPTICAL IMAGING SYSTEM ON OBJECTIVE DETECTION OF ACTINIC CHEILITIS Takahama Júnior A1, Cosci A2, Kurachi C3, Faustino ISP4, Camisasca DR5, Fontes KBFC1, Azevedo RS6. 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, NOVA FRIBURGO/RJ, BRASIL - ESTOMATOLOGIA E PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, SÃO CARLOS/SP, BRASIL - INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA DE SÃO CARLOS, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, NOVA FRIBURGO/RJ, BRASIL - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA

Background: Tissue autofluorescence approach is becoming an attractive non-invasive diagnostic tool to identify morphological and biochemical changes related to malignant progression.

Objectives: This study described the use and the capabilities of wide-field optical imaging system on actinic cheilitis (AC) diagnosis.

Study design: A preliminary algorithm, based on KMean clustering and average on local entropy, was developed for image classification for the lips from 51 patients with clinical and microscopic diagnosis of AC and 42 volunteers. Microscopic diagnosis of AC included at least mild epithelial dysplasia.

Results: In general, fluorescence visualization in AC was heterogeneous and included high and low fluorescence regions whereas in volunteers were homogeneous along the full lip. In addition, classification algorithm was able to separate diseased and healthy lips according to the number of spots and heterogeneity (entropy).

Conclusions: This wide-field optical imaging system provided an 83.7% specificity, an 81.0% sensitivity and an 86.3% predictive true positive for objective AC detection.

THYROGLOSSAL DUCT CYST: CASE REPORT Pinheiro LMA1, Cavalcante RB2, Teixeira RC3, Osterne RLV4, Araujo PM4, Nogueira RLM5. 1UFC, 2UNIFOR - SURGERY, 3UNIFOR - STOMATOLOGY, 4UNIFOR - UERJ, 5UFC - SURGERY

A 07 years old male complained of painless swelling in the face and difficult swallowing and phonation. On inspection there was an extraoral swelling in the sublingual and submandibular region to the left. Intraoral examination revealed elevation and retropositioning of the tongue. The lesion was soft and mobile, measuring 10cm on palpation. CT scan was requested, seeking to clarify the limits and content of the lesion, which also ruled out the involvement of adjacent bony structures and showed that it was a well-defined lesion. Surgery for excision of the lesion was performed by intraoral access, without resection of the body of the hyoid bone. The piece was entirely removed, while maintain-
ing the integrity of the dish, but with the emptying of cystic content. Microscopic examination was compatible with thyro-glossal duct cyst. The patient is being followed for two years without complaints or signs of recurrence.

SIMULTANEOUS OCCURRENCE OF DENTAL ANOMALIES IN PATIENT NOT SYNDROMIC Cabas RP1,2,4,5,6, Franco AVM - 1CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC, 2AUEREA VALÉRIA DE MELO FRANCO - FRANCO AVM, 3CAMILA BEDER RIBEIRO - RIBEIRO CB, 4AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA - LIMA ALO, 5FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO - PEIXOTO FB, 6SÔNIA FERREIRA - FERREIRA S

It is important that every dentist knows observe the teeth and their surrounding healthy oral structures, so that when they encounter abnormal clinical and radiographic findings can accurately obtain the diagnosis, treatment plan, build and make the proper follow-up. The human species has a constant number of teeth in the arches, both in permanent and in deciduous, deciduous elements 20 or 32 permanent elements. When there are disturbances in dental development can occur dental anomalies, one being the number of anomalies:agenesis occurs when the body of a missing tooth and supernumerary when it exceeds the normal number of teeth. These changes may occur alone or associated with syndromes diagnosis and early treatment are crucial to minimize the aesthetic and functional problems of adjacent teeth. The aim of this study report a clinical case diagnosed and treated for dental anomalies concurrent and den-tigerous cyst.

IMMUNOPHENOTYPIC CHARACTERIZATION OF T CELLS IN ORAL CHRONIC GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE PATIENTS Resende RG1, Correia-Silva JF2, Souza FTA1, Vieira ELM2, Dutra WO1, Almeida HC1, Gomez RS1 - 1UFMG - DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA, PATOLOGIA E CIRURGIA ODONTOLÓGICAS, 2UFMG - BIOQUÍMICA E IMUNOLOGIA - ICB, 3UFMG - MORFOLOGIA - ICB, 4UFMG - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA RESTAURADORA

Objectives: To analyze the T cells immunophenotypic profile in oral chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD).

Study design: CD4+ and CD8+ T cells from peripheral blood expressing co-stimulatory molecules and cytokines were evaluated in patients with oral cGVHD, in different culture conditions and using flow cytometry.

Results: CD4+ lymphocytes in cGVHD patients on stimulated conditions presented increased expression of CD69, TNF-α and IL-10. Decreased expression of CTLA-4 and FoxP3 in CD4+ SEB stimulated lymphocytes. Decreased IL-17 expression was found in stimulated CD4+ lymphocytes from cGVHD patients. Increased IFN-γ expression was observed in stimulated CD4+ and CD8+ lymphocytes from patients. Higher levels of FoxP3 expression in CD4+ T cells were seen in cGVHD patients after stimulus. The same were found for TNF-α for anti-CD3 anti-CD28 and CD69 in SEB conditions.

Conclusions: Our findings show altered expression of cytokines and regulatory molecules associated with a pro-inflammatory immune response in patients with oral cGVHD.

AMELOBLASTIC FIBRO-ODONTOMA: CASE REPORT Bastos DB1, Cavalcante RB1, Maia RN2, Santos ES1,2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE FORTALEZA, 2HOSPITAL GERAL DE FORTALEZA

The ameloblastic fibro-odontoma (AFO) is an uncommon benign odontogenic tumor with epithelial and mesenchymal components. It occurs more often in the posterior region of the mandible as a painless swelling and radiographs show a well-defined radiolucent area containing various amounts of radiopaque material of irregular size and form. The treatment modality in most cases involves conservative surgery with enucleation. We report a voluminous AFO in a 03-year-old boy with a right mandibular and facial swelling. The panoramic radiograph and CT scan revealed a multilocular radiolucent lesion (10 cm) with an impacted tooth that involved the ramus area and the angle of the right mandible. Histological examination reveals connective tissue resembling the dental papilla, with epithelial strands or islands, as well as denticles and amorphous masses of enamel and dentin. Enucleation and curettage was performed with a good outcome. There was no recurrence at six months.

BONE RECONSTRUCTION FOR TREATMENT OF EXTENSIVE AMELOBLASTOMA IN A YOUNG PATIENT Stramandinoli-Zanicotti RT1, Schussel JL2, Dissenha JL2, Pedruzzi PAG1, Silva AD1, Oliveira BV1, Sassi LM1 - 1FACULTADE DE MEDICINA DA USP - DOUTORADO EM ONCOLOGIA, 2HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA BUCOMAXILÓ-FACIAL, 3HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - SERVIÇO DE ONCOLOGIA EM CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 4HOSPITAL ERASTO GAERTNER - SERVIÇO DE CIRURGIA PLÁSTICA

The purpose of this study is relate a case of a 19 year-old male who was referred to our department with an asymptomatic facial deformity, with 3 years of evolution. Extra-oral examination revealed uniform hard expansion on the right side of the mandible with facial asymmetry. The intra-oral mucosa was intact, with deletion of the bottom of the mandibular vestibule. The panoramic radiographic showed a radiolucent multilocular lesion, extending from the right condyle to the first molar, shifting the second and the third molar to the base of the mandible. Histological examination after biopsy revealed the presence of ameloblastomas cells compatible with follicular ameloblastoma. The patient underwent surgery for hemimandibulectomy, with a fibular autogenous graft and microsurgery. The final histological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of ameloblastoma. The 3-year-postoperative showed intact mucosa and skin, favorable facial aesthetics, with bone graft integration without signs of local recurrence.

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BISPHOSPHONATE RELATED OSTEO NECROSIS OF THE JAWS Lopes RN1, Rocha AC1, Kato GF2, Prado JD1, Jaguar GC1, Alves FA1,2 - 1HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - STOMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT, 2UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Background/objective: The treatment of bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ) has not been elucidated and some cases shown unsatisfactory results. Treatments described vary from conservative to radical surgery. However, few studies showed the success of surgical treatment. The objective of this study was to evaluate the response of surgical treatment in patients with BRONJ.
Study design: We analyzed retrospectively 33 patients with 46 areas of BRONJ treated by surgery, between 2004 and 2010.

Results: Complete healing rate was 87% and partial improvement (symptom control and reduction of area of exposed bone) was 7%, resulting in 94% of clinical benefit. Among the remaining regions, 4% showed no significant changes and 2% worsened compared to preoperative aspect, these cases were located in the posterior mandible region.

Conclusions: Our data demonstrate that surgical treatment of BRONJ is effective with high rate of complete healing; however, the posterior mandible region presents worst response.

CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF GREEN TEETH FROM PATIENTS WITH NEONATAL HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA
Silva RN, Alves FA, Antunes ANG, Giannini M, Goes MF, Lopes MA, Santos-Silva AR - 1STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS/PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT/SEMIOLOGY, 2CANCER HOSPITAL A.C. CAMARGO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS/PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY DEPARTMENT

Objectives/study design: To describe clinicopathological features of 08 patients who developed green teeth due to chronic liver diseases of the childhood and to further characterize morphological aspects of enamel, dentin and pulp chamber of 13 teeth obtained from such patients by using polarized light microscopy (PLM) and by periapical radiograph.

Results: Patients age ranged from 7 to 11 years old, 50% were male. Biliary duct atresia, biliary duct hypoplasia and familial cholestasis were the main cause of hyperbilirubinemia. Variable intensity of green discoloration was macroscopically detected, predominantly affecting the root cervical thirds (92.3%) and dental crown (61.5%). Radiographically, 61.5% of the specimens presented enlarged pulp chamber, PLM depicted green incremental lines affecting the dentin of 66.6% specimens but no evidence of morphological changes could be seen in enamel or dentin.

Conclusion: Apparently, the deposition bilirubin was not able to impair the structural features of enamel and dentin.

SPONTANEOUS REGRETION OF CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA Vieira RR, Gonçalves MV, Soares GR, Bernabei DG, Crivelini MM, Miyahara GI, Bisoli ER - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA - UNESP - CENTRO DE ONCOLOGIA BUCAL, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA - UNESP - PATOLOGIA E PROPEDÊUTICA CLÍNICA

Central giant cell granuloma is an uncommon bone pathology, characterized by non-neoplastic proliferative process. A 12-year-old boy was directed to treatment of a radiolucent lesion in the jaw with diagnosis of fibrous dysplasia. In the oroscopy, a line of scarring fibrosis located in the mucosa of the vestibular fornix in the mandibular anterior region was noted. A radiolucent and well-defined lesion in the region of periapex of mandibular anterior teeth was observed in the panoramic radiographic exam. An incisional biopsy was performed to confirm the diagnosis. The histopathological analysis suggested a central giant cell granuloma. Blood biochemical exam showed normal levels of calcium and phosphorus. Alkaline phosphatase level showed altered. The initially proposed treatment was excision of the lesion with cryotherapy, however, in a recent preoperative exam it was observed a reduction of the lesion, therefore we are following the lesion behavior through clinical and radiographic examinations.

ANALYSIS OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS MARKERS AND DISEASE ACTIVITY IN PATIENTS WITH SJÖGREN’S SYNDROME SECONDARY TO RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS
Andrade SC, Carvalho CN, Oliveira HF, Duarte ALBP, Carvalho AAT, Leão JC, Gueiros IAM - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - PÔS-GRADUAÇÃO, 2UFPE - PROGRAMA DE PÔS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ODONTOLOGIA, 3HC-UFPE - SERVIÇO DE REUMATOLOGIA

The aim of the present study was to evaluate the clinical significance of rheumatoid arthritis (RA) markers in patients diagnosed with secondary Sjögrens syndrome (sSS) to RA. The study comprised one hundred and eighteen patients divided into three groups: rheumatoid arthritis (n=46), RA with sSS (n=20) and healthy controls (n=52). Clinical and serological characteristics, as well as microscopic features were compared. Anti-CCP and RF were similarly distributed among RA and sSS patients (p=0.181 and p=0.235, respectively). Disease activity according to DAS28 was not different between the groups (p=0.134). Interestingly, sSS patients showed higher frequency of xerostomia (p<0.001), xerofactalmia (p<0.001), lower values of sialometry (p<0.001) and Schirmer test (p<0.001) when compared to RA patients. Labial salivary gland biopsy showed similar results between both groups (p=0.173). Anti-CCP and RF are not capable of distinguishing RA and sSS. Significantly, after isolating sSS patients, RA patients have sialometry and Schirmer test results similar to healthy controls.

THE STATUS OF ORAL HEALTH IN ORAL CANCER
Von Zeidler SLV, Soares MS, Melo EA, Oliveira ZFL, Podestá JRV, Gouvêa SA - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO GOIÁS - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 4CRANIOFACIAL RADIOLOGIA, 5HOSPITAL SANTA RITA DE CÁSSIA - AFEEC - CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 6UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS FISIOLÓGICAS

Background/objective: Effect of oral health on oral and oropharyngeal (OOC) cancer has been suggested. The aim of this study was to evaluate the oral health of individuals with OOC.

Study design: A descriptive analysis of the epidemiological profile of the population with OOC was realized using the indicators: DMFT (average number of decayed, missing and filled teeth), CPI (Community Periodontal Index), PIP (Index of Insection Loss Periodontal), denture wearing experience and treatment necessity. Data were analyzed by the SPSS software using the x² test (p < 0.05).

Results: Were analysed 150 individuals, being 72.6% males and 48.6% Caucasian. The DMFT index showed an average of 24.8 among men and 28.9 among women and the tooth loss was the highest component. Presence of bleeding, calculus and probing depth greater than 4mm were observed in the most sextants analyzed.

Conclusion: The poor oral health status could be associated with oral cancer development.
FIBROSIS AFTER SURGICALLY ASSISTED RAPID MAXILLARY EXPANSION MIMICKING AN INCISIVE CANAL CYST: CASE REPORT

Kaba SCP1, Horikawa FK2, Seo J1, Ruiz MM3, Lemos-Junior CA3, Martins MT4, Shinohara EH5

A 20 years old male patient was referred for evaluation of a radiolucent lesion in the maxilla that was visualized in a post op radiography of a surgically assisted rapid maxillary expansion (SARME) done one year previously. He denied any health problems and pain or symptoms in the region. The physical examination was within normal parameters, with oral mucosa and teeth in excellent conditions. Computed Tomography of the maxilla showed a 4mm diameter radiolucent area adjacent to the apical portion of the central incisors. Based on the data obtained a presumptive diagnosis of incisive canal cyst was made. During surgical exploration the content of the incisive canal was removed and sent to histological examination. The final diagnosis was of fibrosis. The patient is under yearly follow up without signs of recurrence.

METASTASIS TO THE ORAL CAVITY: A CASE REPORT

Bologna SB1, Teshima THN2, Lasene NAS2, Rocha AC3, Nico MMS, Lourenço SV4, 1 MEDICAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY, 2 MEDICAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 3 DENTAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Oral cavity is not a common route for metastatic dissemination; accounting for approximately 1% of all oral malignant neoplasms. The diagnosis of metastatic lesions to the oral cavity is usually challenging to clinicians and pathologists, due to their complexity and rarity. We present a report of 1 case of metastatic neoplasms to the oral cavity, which were detected previously of the diagnosis of the primary tumor. A male, 80 years-old presented an infiltrative mass in the left jaw for one year, with an acute bleeding of the lesion with no other local or systemic symptoms associated. Histopathology and immunohistochemical profile of the biopsied oral lesion were consistent with hepatocellular carcinoma. Three months later, a hepatocellular carcinoma was confirmed as a primary tumor; iliac metastasis was also detected. Misdiagnosis of a metastatic lesion as a benign reactive lesion may delay diagnosis and treatment.

KBG SYNDROME: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Aquino SN1, Barros LM2, Machado RA2, Martelli DRB3, Szwerts MS2, Martelli-Júnior H4, 1: STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2: UNIVERSITY OF ALFENAS - CENTER FOR REHABILITATION OF CRANIOFACIAL ANOMALIES, 3: STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS - STOMATOLOGY CLINIC, 4: STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS - UNIVERSITY OF ALFENAS - STOMATOLOGY CLINIC; CENTER FOR REHABILITATION OF CRANIOFACIAL ANOMALIES

KBG syndrome (MIM #148550) is a rare syndrome characterized by macrodontia of the upper central incisors, distinctive craniofacial findings, skeletal anomalies and neurological delay. A 3-year old boy was referred for evaluation and dental treatment. The medical history revealed that patient was born at preterm and he has dysgenesis of the corpus callosum with neuromotor delay and seizures. The karyotype was normal as well as others routine tests. The patient has brachycephaly, broad/round face, low-set ear, low hairline, and mild synophrys. Moreover, we noted polydactyly of the hands and cryptorchidism. Radiographs revealed the presence of thoracic lumbar scoliosis. Intraoral examination showed macrodont maxillary central incisors, with cleft in both incisors. These clinical features are compatible with KBG syndrome. The diagnosis of KBG syndrome is exclusively based on clinical findings, as no genetic test is currently available. In the present case, the dental findings were critical to diagnosis of KBG syndrome.

GORLIN-GOLTZ SYNDROME IN TWINS - A CASE REPORT

Borges AR1, Marchionni AMT1, Medrado AP1, Veiga PC1, Reis SRA1, 1 ESCOLA BAHIANA DE MEDICINA E SAÚDE PÚBLICA - MESTRADO EM ESTOMATOLOGIA

Gorlin-Goltz syndrome or nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome is a rare hereditary autosomal-dominant disorder characterized by multiple basal cell carcinomas in young patients, keratocystic odontogenic tumours, calcification of the falk cerebri and skeletal malformations. This syndrome is associated to PTCH1 mutation (patched homolog 1 in Drosophila), a tumor suppressor gene. We report a case of adolescents, twins with Gorlin- Goltz syndrome without affected first degree relatives. In both patients, there is a presence of multiple keratocystic odontogenic tumours, histologically confirmed. None of them have basal cell carcinomas, but both show skeletal anomalies. Marsupialization was performed for all lesions in patients and keeps on monitoring for 1 year and then be removed. It is intended to report these cases with emphasis on the results of histological and genetic mapping of the family.

COMPARATIVE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF SUBSTANCE P, NK-1R AND Ki-67 IN AMELOBLASTOMAS AND MALIGNANT ODONTOGENIC TUMORS

Lourenço SQC1, Otero D1, Sousa TS2, Faria PAS2, Bravo RAM3, Ruiz-Ávila I3, González-Moles MA4, 1 UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PATOLOGIA, 2 INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CÂNCER, 3 UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA, 4 UNIVERSITY OF GRANADA - CLINICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF GRANADA

Objectives: Compare proliferative activity according to Ki-67 immunostain in ameloblastomas and malignant odontogenic tumors. Ki-67 immunohistochemical profile of the biopsied oral lesion were consistent with hepatocellular carcinoma. Three months later, a hepatocellular carcinoma was confirmed as a primary tumor; iliac metastasis was also detected. Misdiagnosis of a metastatic lesion as a benign reactive lesion may delay diagnosis and treatment.

Study design: Immunohistochemistry was used to evaluate protein expression in 32 ameloblastomas and 12 malignant odontogenic tumors. Immunohistochemistry was performed with anti-Sp, anti-NK-1R and anti-ki-67 antibodies and clinicopathological data of patients with odontogenic tumors were evaluated.
Results: We found significant association between a higher Ki-67 expression and malignant odontogenic tumors. Expression of SP and NK-1R was intense in nucleus and had correlated with higher expression of Ki-67 in malignant tumors. In cytoplasm, the expression of both proteins was similar between two groups of tumors.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that lower expression of Ki-67 in ameloblastomas indicates its slow growth. While higher proliferative activity and NK-1R complex overexpression in malignant odontogenic tumors could be responsible to induce cell proliferation.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF RANK, RANKL, OPG, VEGF AND VWF IN DENTIGEROUS AND RADICULAR CYSTs Ferreira SJ1, Moraes M1, Matos FR1, Galvão HC1, Freitas RA1, Souza LB1, Costa ALL1 - 1UFRN - ODONTOLOGIA

Background/objectives: The aim of this study was to compare immunohistochemical expression of nuclear factor kappaB (RANK), RANK ligand (RANKL), and osteoprotegerin (OPG), vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) and angiogenic index in radicular (RC) and dentigerous cysts (DC).

Study design: These proteins were evaluated in 20 RC and DC by immunohistochemistry. Angiogenic index was determined by microvessel count (MVC) using anti-ven Willebrand factor antibody.

Results: RANK and RANKL was higher in DC than RC in fibrous capsule. RC showed higher expression of VEGF in the epithelium and capsule. DC exhibited higher MVC (P < .05).

Conclusion: Ours results suggest that RANK and RANKL play an important role in bone resorption in DC and the hemorrhagic areas in the capsule of DC could be explained by increased vessel’s number. The higher VEGF expression in RC might be related to nature of these lesions, where the inflammatory process contributes significantly to these findings.

PREVALENCE OF ORAL LESIONS ASSOCIATED WITH SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS ATTENDING A SEXUAL HEALTH CENTRE IN CHILE Niklander S1, Martinez R1, Exgue A1 - 1UNIVERSIDAD ANDRÉS BELLO, CHILE - ORAL PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Objectives: Oral lesions associated to sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are not normally investigated in patients consulting a Sexual Health Centre (SHC). This study was set up to investigate the prevalence of oral STIs in patients consulting a SHC.

Study design: 105 patients had their oral cavity examined after their normal medical assessment by a STIs medical specialist. Variables such oral sex practice, were associated with the presence of oral lesion. The study was ethically approved.

Results: 18% of the patients examined showed one or more oral lesions associated with a STI. The most frequent infection was Candida Albicans followed by lesions associated to Epstein Barr and Human Papilloma Virus. The practice of oral sex was not directly associated with oral lesions.

Conclusion: This initial study showed the relevance of oral lesions in STI patients and the need to include oral examination as a routine assessment in Sexual Health Centres.

ECTRODACTYLY-ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA-CLEFTING SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH AN EXUBERANT ORAL WHITE SPONGE NEVUS: A CLINICAL-PATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TWO CASES Teshima TH1, Bologna SB2, Lascane NAS1, Melo JN2, Nico MMS2, Lourenço SV2 - 1DENTAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2MEDICAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DERMATOLOGY, 3DENTAL SCHOOL - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - GENERAL PATHOLOGY

The ectrodactyly-ectodermal dysplasia-clefting (EEC) syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant characterized by the triad of ectrodactyly, ectodermal dysplasia, and facial clefting which can be related to lacrimal and urogenital tracts anomalies and conductive hearing loss. Mutations in the DNA-binding domain of the p63 gene have been considered as the molecular basis for EEC. We report two cases of EEC syndrome that exhibited ectrodactyly and intraoral white plaques with papillomatous aspect from the buccal and labial mucosa to the lip vermilion as similar clinical findings. Besides syndactyly, macroglossia, macroodontia, sparse hair, xerophthalmia and cleft palate were also observed. The histopathology of the incisional biopsies from both patients showed hyperparakeratosis, exuberant acanthosis, hydropic degeneration, perinuclear eosinophilic condensations in keratinocytes and normal underlying connective tissue, diagnosing them as white sponge nevus. These lesions have also been linked to a genetic alteration and, although not defined yet, are apparently associated to this syndrome.

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TEMPORORAMDIBULAR DISORDER: A CASE REPORT Nunes TB, Matteo RC Di, Luca CEP, Costa JES, Campana ACR, Witzel AL

Temporomandibular Disorder (TMD) refers to several diseases that involve the masticatory muscles and temporomandibular joint. Female patient, 44 years, came to the Center of Oral Diagnosis, School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo (CDO-FOUSP) complaining of severe pain in the face and crooked bite. During the interview the patient reported that two years ago she got headbutted and noticed swelling of his right cheek. Since then she underwent several dentists, but the therapeutic proposals as multiple extractions and orthognathic surgery scared her. Clinical examination and palpation of muscle and joint and examination of magnetic resonance imaging of the TMJ revealed bilateral displaced disc without reduction, myalgia and arthralgia. The patient was treated with occlusal stabilization appliance, the mandible was repositioned and the pain disappeared. Correct diagnosis and treatment of TMD are essential to avoid iatrogenic complications and restore quality of life for patients.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF AN ATYPICAL MALIGNANT ODONTODONTIC TUMOR Silva TS1, Camisasca DR2, Otero D2, Fonseca EC2, Faria PAS2, Dias FL1, Lourenço SQC1 - 1NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE (INCA), BRAZIL, 2FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY (UFF), BRAZIL

The present case shows an unusual malignant odontogenic tumor. A 56-year-old Caucasian male reported a painful swelling in the right side of his face, which was present for 5 years. He also presented Gardner’s Syndrome. A radiolucent image with ill-defined borders was observed to invade maxillary sinus, nasal
cavity and palate. Microscopic analysis showed a solid tumor composed by nests, sheets or islands of odontogenic epithelium with ameloblastic differentiation demonstrating increased cellularity and mitotic activity. The stroma was scant with some giant cells. The lesion recurred twice and the second recurrence involved the base of skull. After one year the patient had died. Cytokeratins, proliferation and resorption activity were assessed through immunohistochemistry. Substance P, NK-1R, p53, p63, Ki-67, CK14, CK18, RANK and RANKL were positive. The CK-7 and vimentin were negative. These markers can be useful in classification and behavior of atypical malignant odontogenic tumors.

**MULTIPLE LEUKOPLAKIAS AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS IN PATIENT NOT EXPOSED TO TOBACCO: A CASE REPORT** Nobrega TG1, Dillenburg CS1, Martins MAT2, Martins MD2, Rados PV1, Sant’Ana Filho M1, Munerato MC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in mouth affects mainly men and tobacco is the principal etiologic factor. The genetic condition is also identified as an etiologic factor, but few cases it is the main factor. A 54 years-old female patient, non-smoker with family history of esophageal cancer showed white plaque asymptomatic oral lesions. The clinical diagnosis was leukoplakia and after incisional biopsy the histopathological diagnosis was hyperplasia with chronic inflammation. Over 5 year the patient was evaluated periodically and lesion showed progression to floor of the mouth and tongue belly. Right side lesion started present pain symptoms and new biopsy was performed showing transformation to SCC. New white lesions appeared and some became SCC. In skin, patient developed in this period two basal cell carcinoma. We discuss the importance of clinical monitoring of these patients that even without extrinsic risk factor to oral cancer may have genetic predisposition to cancer development.

**METALLOTHIONEIN IS ASSOCIATED TO METASTATIC BEHAVIOR IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA** Campos ACR1, Carvalho TA1, Muniz LB2, Rodrigues TS1, Resende JVS1, Cardoso SV1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA/ PATOLOGIA E DIAGNÔSTICO BUCAL

**Objective:** The aim of this work was to better understand the role of metallothionein (MT) in the development of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

**Study design:** Normal, hyperplastic, dysplastic, neoplastic and metastatic epithelium of the oral mucosa were submitted to immunohistochemistry (streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase technique) to detect MT expression. Reactivity was evaluated according to subcellular compartmentalization, intensity and frequency for each group. Results were compared with chi-square test.

**Results and conclusion:** Reactivity for MT was observed in different subcellular compartments in OSCC. MT intensity was stronger in metastatic squamous cell carcinoma compared to non-metastasizing carcinomas. Intensity of staining was consistently strong in all groups. Transition between invasive carcinoma and non-invasive adjacent epithelium was characterized by negative or mildly intense reactivity. Metastasizing primary tumors presented significantly more positive cells than non-metastasizing ones. The results evidence association between MT expression and metastatic behavior in OSCC.

**Financial support:** FAPEMIG

**BONE NECROSIS RESULTING FROM THE USE OF ZOMETA IN PATIENTS WITH BONE METASTASIS OF PROSTATE CANCER** Machado T1, Momeso GAC1, Ferreira LL1, Demathé A, Freitas SEN1, Miyahara G2, Biasoli ER2 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA-UNESP, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA-UNESP - CENTRO DE ONCOLOGIA BUCAL - UNESP

Patient referred to the Oral Oncology Center- UNESP by oncologist for diagnosis of exposed bone in the right retro-molar region. At the medical history the patient was diagnosed with bone metastasis from primary prostate carcinoma and was under antineoplastic chemotherapy. Made use of Zometra for about a year to improve conditions of bone. The oroscopy presented an area of exposed bone at the right retro-molar region, measuring approximately 3.0 × 2.0 cm, surrounded by mucosa with a bluish red coloration and with two ulcers adjacent exposure on the alveolar ridge measuring 0.1 × 0.1 cm. He was being medicated with gengilone and onicon, but without getting a satisfactory response. Was requested to performing complementary tests for diagnostic purposes and staging. The clinical aspect did not present conclusive evidence for the diagnosis of bone metastasis, being considered a definitive diagnosis of bisphosphonate osteonecrosis. Patient was submitted to hyperbaric oxygen therapy.


**IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF HYPOXIA MARKERS IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELLS CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE** Silva-Filho TJ1, Vasconcelos MG1, Vasconcelos RG1, Silveira EJD1, Queiroz LGM1 - 1UFRN

**Background:** The tumor hypoxia modulates a series of genetic changes related to adaptive development and metastasis of various human cancers.

**Objective:** analyze immunexpression of HIF-1α, GLUT-1 and CA-IX in 57 cases of tongue squamous cell carcinoma.

**Study design:** from each case 3 microns thickness sections were cut and mounted on glass salinized microscope slides and were subjected to immunoperoxidase methods using antibodies: CA-IX, anti-HIF-1alpha and anti-GLUT-1.

**Results:** It was observed that the intensity of expression of HIF-1α correlated with clinical staging (p=0.011) and histological grading (p=0.002). The immunexpression GLUT-1 showed correlation with the clinical stage (p=0.002) and histological grading (p=0.000). The immunoreactivity of CA-IX exhibited correlation with histological grading (p=0.005).

**Conclusion:** it can be concluded that there is a broad participation of these markers of hypoxia in oral carcinogenesis.

**INTERCALATED DUCT LESIONS OF SALIVARY GLAND:**
CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION Montalli VAM³, Costa AF, Martinez EF², Altemani A¹ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS - ANATOMIA PATOLÓGICA, ²INSTITUTO E CENTRO DE PESQUISAS SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC - PATOLOGIA

Background/objective: We aimed to characterize the clinicopathologic features of intercalated duct lesions (IDLs) of salivary glands.

Study design: Seven patients with IDLs are presented. Non-encapsulated ductal proliferations were classified as hyperplastic IDL (HIDL) and those completely encapsulated as adenoma.

Results: The patients ranged in age from 19 to 88 years. All IDLs were parotid lesions ranging from 1 to 9mm. In six cases (3 HIDLs and 3 adenomas), the IDLs were unifocal lesions. In only one case, the lesion (adenoma) was symptomatic leading to surgical resection. In the remaining 6 cases, the parotid gland had been removed for other reasons and basal cell adenoma (BCA) was the main disease in two of them.

Conclusion: Owing possibly to its small size, IDLs are usually asymptomatic lesions. The association between IDLs and BCAs reinforces the hypothesis that IDLs could be precursor lesions of BCA. FAPESP grants: 2011/10366-7 and 11/51112-8.

DYPLASIA AND MICROINVASIVE CARCINOMA IN A BRAZILIAN ORAL MEDICINE SERVICE Valente VB¹,²,³,⁴,⁵ - ¹ARARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY, ²ELAINE MARIA SGAVOLI MASSUCATO - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ³MIRIAN APARECIDA ONOFRE - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ⁴CLEVERTON ROBERTO DE ANDRADE - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ⁵CLAUDIA MARIA NAVARRO - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Objective: Clinicopathological evaluation of patients with dysplasia (D) and microinvasive oral carcinoma (MC).

Study design: Retrospective study with files of patients with D and MC attended at the Oral Medicine Service, Araraquara School of Dentistry (2009 to 2011).

Results: Of 19 cases, 4 were MCs and 15 Ds, being the patients predominantly men (13), white (19) with an average age of 55 years. The main anatomical sites were: lips (7), alveolar ridge (5) and buccal mucosa (4). It was observed exposure to tobacco (9), alcohol (6) and solar radiation (7). Six patients had a familiar history for cancer (breast, prostate, skin and mouth). The main systemic diseases were hypertension (4), depression (3) and diabetes (2). Leukoplakias (8), Actinic Cheilitis (4) and solar radiation (7). Six patients had a familiar history for cancer (breast, prostate, skin and mouth). The main systemic diseases were hypertension (4), depression (3) and diabetes (2). Leukoplakias (8), Actinic Cheilitis (4) and Lichen Planus (3) were the most frequent clinical diagnosis.

Conclusion: It is emphasized, thus, the importance of early diagnoses of cancer avoiding mutilating treatments and poor quality of life.

KOLSKÜTTER SYNDROME – REPORT OF A NEW CASE González-Arriagada WA¹, Carlos-Bregni R², Contreras E², Vargas PA¹ - ¹FOP-UNICAMP - ES TOMATOPATOLOGIA, ²CENTRO CLÍNICO DE CABEZA Y CU ELLA - CIUDAD DE GUATEMALA, GUATEMALA

Introduction: Kolschütter Syndrome is a rare disorder clinic-ically characterized by amelogenesis imperfecta, epilepsy and progressive mental deterioration. The aim of this article is to describe an additional clinical case of this syndrome.

Case report: A 9-year-old boy was referred for evaluation of teeth pigmentation. With 8 years of age he presented generalized tonic-clonic seizures, treated with valproic acid. The boy also manifested mental deterioration and hyperactivity. On physical examination he showed a symmetrical face with reduction in size of the lower third, slightly palpebral fissures, low ear and hair implantation, coarse hair and hypertrichosis. The intraoral examination displayed crowding teeth with generalized enamel defects, suggesting the clinical diagnosis of amelogenesis imperfecta with a yellow-brownish coloration, a high incidence of caries.

Conclusions: It is important that dentists be able to recognize this syndrome for better management of the patients.

AUTOFLUORESCENCE PATTERNS OF ORAL LESIONS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS Barcelos JS¹, Pereira LB², Pereira LF², Costa AF, Martinez EF², Vargas PA¹, Lopes MA¹ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, ²PÓLO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE NOVA FRIBURGO, ³UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA DE SÃO CARLOS

Background: The autofluorescence is a non-invasive diagnostic tool that has been used to facilitate the detection of premalignant or malignant changes of the oral mucosa. Different patterns of fluorescence can be related to differences in biochemical composition of the tissue and malignant changes usually show loss of fluorescence.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to determine the patterns of autofluorescence of various types of oral lesions.

Study design: For this, all lesions indicated for surgical biopsy are visualized and photographed using a wild field device which emits blue light of 400 to 460 nm to excite green fluorescence in the oral tissues. The images were classified according to the retention or emission of green fluorescence.

Results: Preliminary results indicate that most of lesions showed loss of fluorescence compared to normal tissue.

Conclusion: We can conclude that the loss of fluorescence is not specific for malignant changes.

AMELOBLASTIC FIBRODENTINOMA: A RARE CASE IN MAXILLA Gomes TG¹, Silva R², Mendes N², Spyrides KS², Resende RFB², Oliveira SP¹, Alves ATNN² - ¹UNIVERSIDADE GAMA FILHO - ODONTOLOGIA GRADUAÇÃO, ²UNIVERSIDADE GAMA FILHO - ODONTOLOGIA, ³OCEX - ESTOMATOLOGIA

Ameloblastic fibrodentinoma (AFD) is a rare benign odontogenic tumor, is composed of proliferating odontogenic epithelium in a cellular ectomesenchymal resembling dental papilla with dentin or dentin-like formation. The present case report a 9-year-old male reported in dental school of Universidade Gama Filho. On extraoral examination we notice a painless swelling in right maxilla. Intraoral examination, an expansive swelling in buccal vestibule was notice and teeth 26 were missing. The Orthopantomograph revealed a radiolucency ill-defined and displaced of unerupted permanent teeth. CT revealed an expansive lesion in maxilla with dimunite calcifications. Incisional biopsy was performed and submit for histopathological analysis. The epithelial
component of the tumor consists of anastomosing epithelial strands and nest, resembles ameloblastoma. The stromal component is an immature cell-rich myxoid tissue. Juxtaepithelial hyalinization was evident and amount of dentin or dentin-like matrix also was seen. The proposed treatment consisted of enucleation and curettage.

A HIGH HIF-1α EXPRESSION GENOTYPES INCREASE RISK OF ORAL CANCER Sousa AA1, Fraga CAC2, Alves LR1, Bandeira GA1, Paula AMB1, Guimarães ALS - 1UNIMONTES - DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY, 2UNIMONTES - DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

Background: A single nucleotide polymorphism of C1772T and G1790A of HIF-1α was reported to modulate susceptibility to cancer.

Objective: We investigated the role of these polymorphic variants in relation to the risk of oral cancer.

Study design: Polymerase chain reaction-restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) analysis was used to determine the HIF-1α polymorphisms in 42 patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), 48 with oral leukoplakia (OL), as well as in 88 healthy control subjects.

Results: TT and AA genotypes increased the risk of cancer. CT and GA genotypes were associated with OL risk, but not with epithelial dysplasia grading. We did not observe any difference in allelic frequencies between HNSCC and tumor size, lymph node metastasis and survival.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the presence of T and A alleles might indicate a higher risk of leukoplakia progressing to cancer.

CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA: REPORT OF TWO CLINICAL CASES Delgado AM1, Brandão AAH1, Alves MGO1, Marsi G1, Almeida JD1, Anbinder AL1, Cavalcante ASR1 - 1UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO E BIOCIÊNCIAS

Central giant cell granuloma (CGCG) is a benign proliferation of fibroblasts and multinucleated giant cells. It is usually seen in young adults. Mandible, anterior to the first molar, where the teeth have had deciduous predecessors, is the usual site. Clinical, histopathological and imaging features of two well documented cases are presented. Case 1 - A Caucasian boy, 10 years-old, came with his mother complaining of swelling on the right side of mandible, asymptomatic, with about three years of evolution. Panoramic radiograph showed multilocular radiolucency deepened toward to the mandible. Case 2 - A young Caucasian woman, 24 years-old, attended the service, reporting that after the extraction of teeth 35 and 37, she noticed a swelling in the region, with pain and bleeding exophytic growth. Radiographic and tomographic images of a radiolucent region, deepened toward to the mandible base. Histopathological diagnosis was CGCG. Exams excluded hyperparathyroidism in both cases. Surgery was the chosen treatment.

HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS (HPV) FREQUENCY IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (OSCC) IN AMAZON POPULATION Jesus AS1, Abreu MC1, Silva BTC1, Pontes HAR1, Coracin FL2, Mello WA3, Silvestre RVD2 - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PARÁ - JOÃO DE BARROS BARRETO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, 2UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY (ORAL PATHOLOGY), 3EVANDRO CHAGAS INSTITUTE - PAPILLOMAVIRUS LABORATORY

Background/objective: The oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the leading malignancy in the head and neck, with smoking as the major etiologic risk factor. The role of Human papillomavirus (HPV) in the etiology of this lesion is controversial, with some studies finding an important association. The purpose of this study was to investigate HPV DNA types in this disease.

Study design: The presence of HPV was investigated by polymerase chain reaction in 74 specimens of OSCC paraffin-embedded from a group of individuals diagnosed in amazon population.

Results: From 74 tissue samples of OSCC, only one (1.35%) was HPV 16 positive. The sample was from a lesion in the oropharynx of a young female patient (<45 years) with no smoking habit.

Conclusions: The results obtained in our specific population suggest that the HPV takes no part in the carcinogenesis of the OSCC. Future investigations will be needed to confirm our results.

ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PROLIFERATION AND INVASION UNDER LOW-LEVEL LASER IRRADIATION: IN VITRO STUDY Henriquez ACG1, Pereira JS2, Ginani F1, Oliveira RM2, Barboza CAG1, Rocha Hao2, Freitas RA1 - 1UFPR - ODONTOLOGIA, 2UFPR - BIOMEDICINA

Objective: To evaluate the effect of low-level laser (LLL) on oral squamous cell carcinoma cell line (SCC25) proliferation and invasion.

Study design: Cultured cells were irradiated with an InGaAlP diode laser, 660nm, 30mW using two energy densities (0.5J/cm2 and 1.0J/cm2). Cell proliferation was assessed through Trypan Blue staining method and cyclin D1 expression by immunofluorescence at 0, 24, 48, and 72 hours after irradiation. An invasion assay was performed for 72 hours and the invasive cells were counted under light microscopy.

Results: Proliferation curve demonstrated that SCC25 irradiated with 1.0J/cm2 had the highest proliferative rate when compared to the control group (P<0.05) and the group irradiated with 0.5J/cm2 (P<0.05) at the studied intervals. In addition, this same group expressed higher levels of cyclin D1 and significantly higher potential for invasion (P<0.001).

Conclusion: Our results indicate that LLL has an important stimulatory effect on proliferation and invasion of OSCC cells.

MULTIPLE MYELOMA WITH EXTENSIVE MANDIBLE AND MAXILLARY INVOLVEMENT - A CASE REPORT Miranda AMMA, Pires FR, Almeida OP, Araújo AC, Baptista RL, Lucena SB, Queiroz C

Multiple myeloma is a malignant neoplastic proliferation of immunoglobulin-producing plasma cells, which can rarely present extensive gnathic involvement. A 58-year-old female, complaining of a painless “swelling beneath the prosthesis” lasting one month was referred for oral evaluation. Medical history revealed arterial hypertension and type II diabetes. Oral examination revealed bilateral swelling in both sides of the maxilla and mandible. Panoramic radiograph showed irregular hypodense areas in a “moth eaten” pattern diffusely, bilaterally in both
maxillary bones. CT scans showed hypodense areas also in the skull. After medical evaluation the patient was submitted to an incisional biopsy under local anesthesia in hospital. Histological examination showed a monotonous proliferation of pleomorphic plasma cells. Immunohistochemical analysis showed expression of CD138, CD56, MUM-1 and VS38c, and monoclonality for kappa chains. Final diagnosis was multiple myeloma. After medical systemic evaluation, the patient was classified as stage IIIA. She died 5 months after beginning of therapy.

INVESTIGATION OF LOSS OF HETEROZYGOSITY IN TUMOUR SUPPRESSOR GENES IN PALISADED ENCAPSULATED NEUROMA Rodrigues LN, Galvão CF, Duarte AP, Gomes CC, Gomez RS. 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS/ BRAZIL - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA E PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS/ BRAZIL - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA

Background: The palisaded encapsulated neuroma is a benign reactive lesion with unknown etiology.

Aim: The aim of this study was evaluate LOH in microsatellite regions close to tumour suppressor genes in palisaded encapsulated neuroma.

Study design: Three samples were selected from the files. Normal and tumor areas were microdissected and DNA extracted. Nine markers located in the chromosomes 3p, 9p, 11p, 11q, 17p were selected. PCR reactions were carried out for normal and tumour areas and after capillary electrophoresis LOH was evaluated.

Results: LOH was observed in just one sample at AFM238WF2 marker.

Conclusion: The low frequency of LOH found in these samples suggest that LOH at these selected tumour suppressor genes areas are probably not a frequent event in the development of this benign proliferative lesion. Support Fapemig and Progrado-UFMG.

ULTRASTRUCTURAL FEATURES OF CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC (PINDBOURG) TUMOR García AS, Bravo-Calderón DM, Gonçales ES, Damante JH, Soares CT, Arana-Chavez VE, Oliveira DT. 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY - AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY - AREA OF SURGERY, 3LAURO DE SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES, 4SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DENTAL MATERIALS

Pindborg tumor is an epithelial odontogenic neoplasm, characterized by the presence of eosinophilic epithelial cells and amyloid material that become calcified. Ultrastructural analysis of a Pindborg tumor with exuberant granular cells is reported. A 23-year-old man presented a progressive enlargement in the anterior mandible region over a period of seven years. Radiographs revealed a radiolucent multilocular lesion causing root displacement of the 31 and 41 teeth. Light microscopy revealed sheets of polyhedral epithelial cells with abundant granular, eosinophilic cytoplasm, intercellular bridges, and uncommon pleomorphism. Amorphous material with Congo red positivity was also observed. Transmission electron microscopy showed that the neoplastic epithelial cells had few organelles and numerous secretory granules with amyloid material, also presented in the extracellular matrix, between the collagen fibrils. In conclusion, the ultrastructural analysis confirmed the productive and secretory nature of the tumor epithelial cells, characterized by the exuberant presence of cytoplasmic secretory granules.

ANALYSIS OF MYOEPIHELIAL CELL MARKERS IN SALIVARY GLAND TUMOURS Almorabet H, Torres-Rendon A, Marques YM, Speight PM. 1UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD - UNIT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

Objectives: To determine which antibodies are reliable markers of myoepithelial cells (MECs) in salivary tumours.

Study design: We studied expression of S100, CK14, P63, SMA, calponin and CD109 in 7 pleomorphic adenomas (PA), 12 polymorphous low grade adenocarcinomas (PLGA), 6 myoepitheliomas (M), 3 myoepithelial carcinomas (MC) and 31 adenoid cystic carcinomas (ACC). Percent positive cells were scored: 0=Negative; 1=1-25%; 2=25-50%; 3=50-75%; 4=75-100%.

Results: S100 and CK14 were expressed (score 4) in all tumours except MC (2-3), but also stained ducts and acini. CD109 and Calponin were only positive in PA (1). P63 was positive in PA (4), ACC (3) and MC (2). SMA stained MEC in all tumours: PLGA (1), PA, M, MC (2), ACC (4).

Conclusions: S100 and CK14 are expressed but not specific. SMA was a reliable marker and could distinguish PLGA from ACC (Mann Whitney, p<0.05). P63 was good for distinguishing PA from PLGA and ACC (p<0.05).

CLEAR CYTOPLASMIC VACUOLATION CHANGE IN A LOWER LIP MUCOCOELE Rumayor A, Almeida LY, Feto PSQ, de Andrade BAB, Soares UN, Almeida OP, León JE. 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNICAMP - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO, UNAERP, 3DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, USP - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Oral mucocele is a common reactive lesion of the oral mucosa. The typical microscopic appearance includes mucus extravasation surrounded by a wall of granulation tissue. Interestingly, unusual variants have been reported such as superficial mucoceles, mucoceles with amyloidosis-like change, and mucoceles with synovial metaplasia-like change. However, oral mucocele with a predominantly macrophage proliferation showing clear vacuolated cytoplasm has not been reported.

We herein report a 74-year-old man who presented an asymptomatic translucent swelling on the lower labial mucosa, diagnosed as mucocele showing extensive clear cytoplasmic vacuolation change.

This unusual presentation, besides expand the microscopic spectrum of the oral mucoceles, can potentially lead to diagnostic difficulties, particularly with either primary or metastatic clear cell tumors of epithelial origin. In these cases, relevant clinical information, histochemistry, and especially immunohistochemistry, are helpful for arriving at an accurate diagnosis.

SALIVA - A POSSIBLE METHOD FOR DIAGNOSIS OF

ORAL ABSTRACTS

Volume 114, Number 4
Abstracts e75
THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS FOR ORAL LEUKOPLAKIAS

Messetti ACP1, Humberto MAC, Rodrigues PC1, Jorge R2, Messetti LM1, Bagordakis E1 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2CAMPINAS ASSOCIATION OF DENTAL SURGEONS - STOMATOLOGY, 3SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY

Background: Leukoplakia is a white lesion in the oral cavity with malignant potential. Its etiology is often related to smoking and alcoholism. Although the diagnosis is based on clinical aspects, histopathological features of the lesions are important to treatment plan. Choosing the best treatment for leukoplakias is difficult and it can be influenced by many factors, such as location and extension of the lesion, degree of epithelial dysplasia and systemic condition of the patient, among others.

Aim: Compare different therapies for the treatment of oral leukoplakia.

Study design: We performed a review of literature (PubMed, 2009-2011).

Results: Treatment options are surgery with a cold blade, laser therapy, cryosurgery, electrocautery, photodynamic therapy, chemical cauterization or administration of vitamin A. Follow-up is extremely necessary, especially when smoking and drinking are not quit.

Conclusion: Surgical treatment has been shown to be most effective, although patients are not free of recurrence or second lesions.

ARE THERE LEVELS OF FASTING BLOOD GLUCOSE AND GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN PREDICTIVE TO ORAL COMPLICATIONS AFTER INVASIVE DENTAL

PROCEDURES?

Bataglion CAN1, Komesu MC1, Foss-Freitas MC2, Motta ACF2 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO/USP - MORFOLÓGIA, ESTOMATOLOGIA E FISIOLOGIA, 2FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO/USP - CLÍNICA MÉDICA/DIVISÃO DE ENDOCRINOLOGIA E METABOLISMO

Objective: This study evaluated the frequency of complications after invasive dental treatment in type 2 diabetic patients based on glycemic control, in order to suggest levels of fasting blood glucose (FBG) and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) considered safe to avoid these complications.

Study design: Type 2 diabetic patients and non-diabetic were divided in 3 groups: group I – 13 type 2 diabetic patients with adequate glycemic control (FBG ≤140mg/dl e HbA1c ≤7%); group II – 15 type 2 diabetic with inadequate glycemic control (FBG > 140mg/dl and HbA1c > 7%); and group III – 18 non-diabetics (FBG < 100mg/dl). Glycemic control was evaluated previously to dental procedure in all patients, and after 7 days, the frequency of outcomes was analyzed.

Results: Four patients (4/46; 8.6%) presented oral complication, and it was not associated with the glycemic control. There was association between the outcomes and dental extractions (P = 0.02).

Conclusion: Although oral complication has been associated to dental extraction, it was not related to glycemic control of diabetes.

SYNCHRONOUS OSSIFYING FIBROMAS OF MAXILLA AND MANDIBLE

Anbinder AL1, Rocha AC2, Alves MGO1, Prado RF1, Carvalho LFCS1, Pinto Júnior DS1, Almeida JD1 - 1UNIV ESTADUAL PAULISTA -UNESP - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS/DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCE AND ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO -USP - HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS/MEDICAL SCHOOL, 3UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO -USP - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, SÃO PAULO/ DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY

Occurrence of multiple synchronous Ossifying Fibromas (OF) is rare in the jaws and to the best of our knowledge, only 12 cases have been previously reported. A 28 year-old woman was referred to our outpatient clinic because of a mandible lesion identified in a routine radiograph. Intraoral examination revealed a swelling in the left lower first molar region. The panoramic radiograph showed a radiolucency involving the first and second molars roots with internal opacities mimicking snowflakes. A unilocular radiolucency was also seen between left upper premolars, causing the displacement of teeth roots. Based on the hypothesis of ameloblastic fibro-odontoma or calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor, an incisional biopsy of the mandible lesion was performed. Fibro-osseous lesion compatible to OF was the microscopic diagnosis, confirmed after enucleation of both lesions. During the surgery, lesions showed delimitation and separation from the surrounding bone. Patient has been monitored for one year, with no recurrence.

IMUNOEXPRESSION OF IL-17, TGF-β1 AND FOXP3 IN CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS

Andrade ALDL1, Gordón-Núñez MA, Nonaka CFW2, Freitas RA1, Oliveira DHPP4, Galvão HC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO
GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, "UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA"

Background/objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the immunoexpressions of IL-17, TGF-β1 and FoxP3 in periapical lesions correlating them with the type of lesion, intensity of the inflammatory infiltrate and thickness of the cystic epithelial lining.

Study design: 20 cases of periapical granulomas (PGs), 20 radicular cysts (RCs) and 10 residual radicular cysts (RRCs) were evaluated immunohistochemically and morphologically.

Results: Statistically significant differences were showed between TGF-β1 and FoxP3 immunoexpressions concerning the type of lesion (p=0.002, p<0.001, respectively), as well as between the analysis of lymphocytes FoxP3-positive with the intensity of inflammatory infiltrate (p=0.003) and epithelial thickness (p=0.009). It was observed in PGs, strong positive correlation between FoxP3 and TGF-β1 immunoexpressions (p<0.001), as well as moderate positive correlation between IL-17 and TGF-β1 (r=0.503; p=0.024).

Conclusion: Th17 and Tregs cells seem to interact at the site of injury, suggesting the involvement of pro-inflammatory and immunoregulatory cytokines in the pathogenesis of periapical lesions.

MALIGNANT BONE TUMOR SIMULATING CYSTIC LESION – CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS Casaroto AR1, Sampedri MB2, Soares CT3, da Silva Santos PS4, Yaeli RYF5, Rubira-Bullen IRF6, Lara VS7. 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA (LABORATÓRIO DE PATOLOGIA BUCAL), 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, 3NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ORAL PATHOLOGY, 4UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - PATHOLOGY

A 16-year-old female presented mobility of the tooth 36. Radiographic imaging revealed osteolytic area and lingual cortical bone destruction. An empty cavity was surgically observed with a suggestive diagnosis of Simple Bone Cyst. After thirty days, the patient presented an intraoral swelling with infection signs and symptoms. The cavity was surgically curetted with signs of Simple Bone Cyst. The microscopic analysis showed tumor islands and strands constituted of small round cells with well-defined hyperchromatic nuclei and poorly defined vacuolated cytoplasm characterizing primitive undifferentiated tumor cells. Areas of coagulative necrosis and areas suggestive of tumor perivascular and intratumoral invasion were observed. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated diffuse and strong positivity for vimentin, S-100, neuron specific enolase (NSE) and CD99. The histopathological and immunohistochemical features were consistent with Ewing Sarcoma. The patient was submitted to a surgical resection and chemotherapy. There is no sign of recurrent tumor at one year postoperatively.

IMMUNOABELLING OF B-CATENIN IN SOLID AMELOBLASTOMAS, UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMAS AND DENTIGEROUS CYSTS Ortega A1, Reyes MR2, Canales CG1, Gallardo AN1, Rojas GA1, Escobor EL1 - UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - PATHOLOGY

Odontogenic tumours are generally benign lesions with unclear aetiology or pathogenesis. In this group of tumours, ameloblastomas present a controversial B-catenin expression.

Objective: To study the expression of B-catenin protein in solid ameloblastomas, unicystic ameloblastomas and dentigerous cysts.

Study design: Immunolabeling of B-catenin in 8 biopsies of solid ameloblastomas, 8 unicystic ameloblastomas and 12 dentigerous cysts was done. Colon adenocarcinoma was used as positive control. Mann-Whitney test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: The median count of positive B-catenin cells was 221.5, 151.9 and 169.8 for 500 counted epithelial cells for solid and unicystic ameloblastoma, and dentigerous cysts respectively. This difference was not statistically significant.

Conclusion: ameloblastomas and dentigerous cysts presented a similar expression of B-catenin. Project FIO-UChile 09-11.

GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE WITH ORAL MANIFESTATION: REPORT OF TWO CASES Rados ARV1, Dillenburg CS2, Martins MAT3, Martins MD2, Carrard VC2, Rados PV2, Munerato MC1. 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA/HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA

Graft versus host disease (GVHD) is a common complication in bone marrow transplant (BMT) patients. It represents the outcome of donor’s T-lymphocytes reacting against recipient’s antigens. Case 1: A 28 year-old; male diagnosed with chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) was submitted to BMT. After 30 days, patient exhibit white striae associated to erosive areas on oral mucosa. Biopsy was performed confirming diagnosis of GVHD. Treatment consisted of corticosteroids. Patient died after 7 months. Case 2: A 40 years-old, female was diagnosed with non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) and submitted to allogeneic BMT and after two months first signs of GVHD started on skin. In oral mucosa was observed ulcerative erythematous lesion with white striae on the dorsum of tongue. Histopathology revealed low grade dysplasia. GVHD was treated. Oral lesions in GVHD must be differentiated from other conditions (infectious or autoimmune) occurring in the oral mucosa.

EXPRESSION OF SPLUNC 2A PROTEIN IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING ALLOGENEIC HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION: PRELIMINARY RESULTS Silva AA1, Ortega RM, Carvalho MA, Coletta RD, Correa MEP2, Bingle L3, Vargas PA - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF PIRACICABA, CAMPINAS UNIVERSITY - FOP/UNICAMP - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, 2CAMPINAS UNIVERSITY - ORAL MEDICINE AMBULATORY, BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION UNIT, 3SCHOOL OF CLINICAL DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background/objective: The aim of this study was to analyze the expression of SPLUNC2A, the major PLUNC protein family member secreted into saliva, in patients undergoing allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation.

Study design: Sixteen patients were selected for this study. Whole saliva samples were collected at 3 different time points.
The samples were analyzed by western blotting and densitometry. Clinical data was collected from medical records.

**Results:** SPLUNC2A was expressed in all patients and at all time points; however, there were differences in the patterns of expression. A significant reduction in SPLUNC2A level was noted in those patients who had developed oral mucositis.

**Conclusion:** In this preliminary study SPLUNC2A was detected in all patient samples but a common side-effect of this treatment, oral mucositis, resulted in differential expression levels. Further studies and additional samples will further verify our results and allow a better understanding of the role of SPLUNC2A in maintaining oral health.

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**EXTENSIVE CUTANEOUS ENVOLVIMENT IN AN ATYPICAL PRESENTATION OF BEHÇET’S DISEASE**

Barkokebas A1, Coelho J1, Silva IHM1, Fonseca D1, Guerros LA1, Carvalho AT1, Leão JC1, 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA E ODONTOLOGIA PREVENTIVA

Behcet’s disease is a chronic, multisystem inflammatory disorder, characterized by relapsing oral and genital ulceration, ocular inflammation, erythema nodosum and folliculitis-like lesions of the skin, arthritis, and central nervous system involvement. It is believed that both genetic and environmental factors contribute to the development of the disease. The aim of the present report was to detail the unusual features of a 38 year old male patient with a chief complaint of extensive erythematopapular cutaneous lesions, oral ulcers and eyelash lesions clinically diagnosed a later confirmed with Behçet’s disease. Poor management of the condition was obtained with the use prednisone, colchicine, and further etanercept was initiated. After 14 months, partial remission was noted, and despite of persistent oral ulcers the patients reports no symptoms. He is currently being followed up with a partial but significant improvement in the clinical signs and symptoms.

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**SIALOBLASTOMA: REPORT OF A CASE WITH LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP**

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Sialoblastoma is a very rare malignant salivary gland tumor that occurs congenitally or during the early infancy. This report describes the clinical and histopathological findings, the treatment and follow-up of a case of sialoblastoma. An 11-month-old girl was referred to diagnosis of a swelling in the right parotid area, with approximately 6 months of evolution. Extraoral examination revealed a painless, deep polinodular tumor, which was covered by non-adherent skin, with some protrusive areas and purplish color changes, measuring 6.0 cm of extension. Its surface was irregular, presented elastic consistency and appeared fixed to the deep planes. A lymphoma or malignant mesenchymal tumor were the main hypothesis of diagnosis. An incisional biopsy was performed, with histopathological diagnosis of sialoblastoma. The patient was submitted to radiotherapy (1,600cGy) and received 9 cycles of chemotherapy with adriamycin, vincristin, 5-FU and enduxan. There are no signs of tumor recurrence after 30 years of treatment.

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**CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR AFFECTING MAXILLA AND MANDIBLE: REPORT OF A CASE**

Vasconcelos AC1, Martins MD2, Carrard VC2, Sant’Ana Filho M3, Oliveira MG3, Hildebrand LC3, Martins MAT3, 1UFPRGS - PATOLOGIA, 2UFPRGS - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

**Objectives:** Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) is an extremely rare benign odontogenic lesion. It accounts to around 1% of all the odontogenic tumors and 96% of cases occurs as intraosseus primarily in the mandible.

**Study design:** A 33 years-old female patient was evaluated and an asymptomatic swelling, no tender was noticed in the vestibular gingiva of right mandible. The radiographic examination revealed a radiolucent lesion with a central radiopaque area. Furthermore, another mixed lesion was observed in the premolar region at right maxilla. The clinical diagnosis for both lesions was ameloblastic fibrodentoma and central ossifying fibroma.

**Results:** Excisional biopsies were performed in both lesions. The histopathological examination revealed sheets of polyhedral epithelial cells. In addition, some epithelial cells presented clear cytoplasm, associated to hyaline material and areas of calcification.

**Conclusion:** no evidence of recurrence was observed after one year of follow-up.

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**CLINICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA:**

CASE REPORT Franco AVM, Cabus RP, Peixoto F, Ferreira S, Ribeiro CB, Teixeira R, Murta G

Juvenile ossifying fibroma is a benign lesion, recurrent, affecting in its majority the maxillary bones. Clinically it is presented as an increased volume and facial asymmetry, also proptosis, nasal obstruction and occasional local pain. Histologically it presents two variants the trabecular, characterized by fibrous stroma densely cellularized and psammomatomoid structures with calcified mass islands. Radiographically presents radiolucent areas alternating radiopaque areas. There are no clinical or radiological differences between the two variants. The case report is a male patient, 14 years, with a juvenile ossifying fibroma variant psammomatomoid; involving the left maxilla. This paper aims to describe the clinical, radiographic and histopathologic features of an ossifying fibroma juvenile house.

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**HOXA1, HOXB7, KI67 AND α-SMA AS PROGNOSTIC MARKERS IN ORAL AND OROPHARYNX SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**

Venegas BA1,2, González-Arriagada WA1, Colleta RD1, Almeida OP2, Vejar N2, Drogueyt D2, Kemmerling U2, 1UNIVERSIDAD DE TALCA - ESTOMATOLOGÍA, 2HOSPITAL CARLOS VAN BUREN - UNIDAD DE CIRUGÍA MAXILOFACIAL, 3UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 4UNIVERSITY OF VALPAÍRISO - FACULTAD DE ODONTOLOGÍA, 5UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE - FACULTAD DE MEDICINA

**Background:** TNM, differentiation degree and patient’s status are main factors involved in defining treatment for Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC). Survival rates have remained below 50% for decades. Most of diagnosis are concluded
in III or IV stage, which strongly diminishes patients survival opportunities and post treatment patient’s life quality.

Objectives: To determine the expression of Hox A1, Hox B7, p53 and Ki67, as well as a specific isoform α of smooth muscle actin (α-SMA), and its association with OSCC patient’s survival.

Study design: Retrospective analysis of 47 OSCC cases from Carlos van Buren Hospital, Chile.

Results: Preliminary results show a tendency to find association between Ki67 and Hox proteins with survival rates.

Conclusion: Ki67 and Hox proteins can be used as prognostic factors to improve results in OSCC patient’s diagnostic procedures and treatment.

EXPRESSION OF PCNA, P53 AND KI-67 IN DENTINOGENIC GHOST CELL TUMOR AND CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMORS Pulino B1, Esteves CMD1, Siqueira CS2, Sousa SCOM1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Background: Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumour (CCOT) is an uncommon benign odontogenic lesion that was first described in 1962. According to literature, the solid counterpart of CCOT, the dentinogenic ghost cell tumour (DGCT) is more aggressive.

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate the proliferative activity of DGCT comparing it to CCOT.

Methods: Immunohistochemistry was performed using PCNA, p53 and Ki-67 in three cases diagnosed as DGCT and ten as CCOT simple unicystic pattern.

Results: A strong positivity of PCNA in the basal layer of the odontogenic epithelium. Immunostaining to p53 was weak in all cases with a few positive cells. Ki-67 expression was weak and mostly in the basal cells of odontogenic epithelium.

Conclusion: Our findings suggest that even though CCOT and DGCT present different clinical behavior, there were no significant differences in the expression of the markers studied, probably due to their benign nature.

USEFULNESS OF ORAL CYTOPATHOLOGY IN THE TREATMENT WITH LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY (LLLT) FOR CHEMOTHERAPY INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS: REPORT OF CASES Santos BM1, Picciani BLS1, Leite C1, Silva-Júnior A1, Cunha KSG1, Dias EP1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PATOLOGIA

Introduction: Oral mucositis (OM) and viral infections are an important collateral effect of chemotherapy.

Cases report: Two patients were hospitalized due to oral complications of chemotherapy. Oral examination revealed symptomatic ulcers and red patches on the tongue and the inferior labial mucosa. Scraps from the lesions of all patients were obtained using a cytobrush. The final diagnosis was HSV associated with candidiasis. LLLT was initiated for treatment of remaining oral lesions. After the first laser irradiation session, decreases in pain were reported; however, a more significant improvement was seen after four sessions. Oral cytopathology can be used to diagnose HSV infection. The cases reported show the importance of cytopathology in patients with OM due to its capacity to detect secondary infections that may aggravate OM lesions. Moreover, it allows that LLLT is not performed in patients with HSV infection, which would lead to the worsening of the ulcerations.

ORAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS IN HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS - CONDYLOMA ACUMINATUM Vanderlei BMS2, Omena ALCS1, Ferreira SMS1, Peixoto FB1, Franco AVM1, Ribeiro CMB1 - 1CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CES-MAC

It is well documented that human papillomavirus (HPV) infection causes cervical cancer in women. However, HPV infection in men is also an important concern, for the disease burden in men and the risk of transmission to women. A 46 year old male presented to the oral medicine clinic with a nontender, 5x5x5mm exophytic, soft, pink, cauliflower-like nodular lesion on the ventral tongue, of two year duration. The lesion was clinically diagnosed as condyloma acuminatum (CA). Histopathological results from biopsy showed parakeratinized hyperplastic stratified squamous epithelium with blunted keratotic papillary projections. Koilocytes scattered in the spinous layer complemented the microscopic picture confirming the clinical presumptive diagnosis of condyloma acuminatum. The patient was referred for screening for others STDs. Serology tests for syphilis, hepatitis B, and a test for antibody to human immunodeficiency virus were negatives. No other lesions, oral or genital were observed.

PROSPECTIVE EVALUATION OF SALIVA IN ALLOGENEIC-HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION (HSCT) RECIPIENTS Boer CC1, Correa MEP1, da Silva AA1, Feio PSQL, Aranha FPA1, de Souza CA1, Vigorito AC1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - HEMATOLOGY AND BLOOD TRANSFUSION CENTER

Objectives: The allogeneic HSCT can affect the oral cavity leading mucosal and salivary gland damage. The aim was to evaluate salivary condition in allogeneic HSCT patients.

Study design: The salivary condition was evaluated in allogeneic HSCT patients. Oral health by the DMFT, Plaque and Gingival indexes was prospectively monitored. Hyposalivation was clinically determinate and quantified.

Results: Among 33 patients evaluated, the median of DMFT, GI and PI indexes, before and after HSCT were similar, indicating regular dental condition with gingival inflammation and plaque accumulation. Before transplant, salivary flow rate was normal in all 33 patients (0.5mL/min), 6 reported xerostomia and 26 (83.9%) had clinical signs of hyposalivation. At 8-10 days post-HSCT salivary flow rate was normal in 28 patients and one presented hyposalivation, 15 (48.4%) reported xerostomia and 26 (83.9%) had clinical signs of hyposalivation. At 80-100 days, 18 evaluated patients presented normal salivary flow, however 7 had persisted with xerostomia, and 16 (88.8%) had clinical signs of hyposalivation.

Conclusion: Clinical hyposalivation and xerostomia were observed, despite normal flow rate. Oral health status has not changed significantly.

MULTIPLE PAINFUL ORAL ULCERS AS EXCLUSIVE MANIFESTATION OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS Gallo CB1, Rabelo GD2, Siqueira CS, Sugaya NN1, Alves FA1 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT; 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY DEPARTMENT

A 27-year-old Caucasian man was referred to the Stomatology Department complaining about painful oral lesions. Clinical
examination revealed multiple painful ulcers surrounded by erythematous rolled border in tongue, palate, labial and buccal mucosa. The patient also presented submandibular lymphadenopathy. The past medical history was noncontributory and there was none complaint/presence of skin lesions. The hypothesis of syphilis, herpes, HIV and autoimmune disease were considered and serological tests for the infectious hypothesis were requested. The results showed positivity to syphilis (CMIA+ and RPR+ 1/32) and were negative for herpes and HIV. The patient history revealed a period of genital lesion. The patient was referred to the physician and treated with Benzathine penicillin. Oral ulceration may be the exclusive manifestation of secondary syphilis, which must be included in the differential diagnosis of atypical ulcers even with painful symptoms.

**A REACTIVE LYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA MIMICKING A NEOPLASTIC LESION**

Gomes CB1,2, Nogueira AS2, Leon JE2, Almeida OP2,3 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2BAURU DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, 3RIBEIRÃO PRETO DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

A 35-year-old male had a history of treated lymphoma in the left clavicle. Five years after, was observed a swelling in the right amygdala associated with persistent cough and hoarseness. Computed tomography (CT) showed a mass with uptake homogenous’s contrast and imprecise limits in pharynx region. Additionally, FDG PET-CT showed a marked uptake activity in the Waldeyer’s ring region. This exam is an established imaging modality that has been proved to bring beneficial in the management of aggressive neoplasm. Thus, based on clinical history and imaging exams, a metastatic lesion was suspected and an incisional biopsy was performed. However, histopathological diagnosis was a reactive lymphoid hyperplasia, confirmed for immunohistochemical analysis. It is important emphasize that soft tissues masses mimicking malignant lesions may represent reactive process. Additionally, the correlation of clinical medical history, imagenological, histopathological and immunohistochemical exams are essential to achieve the precise diagnosis.

**DIAGNOSIS AND MAPPING OF PAIN IN DENTAL EMERGENCIES**

Domenechchi C1, Domingos MCM, Lanfredi CB1, Sampaio RM1, Tortamano IP1, Buscarello IA1,2 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - ESTATOMATOLOGIA

The aim of this study was to identify, collect and map pain-related urgencies.

**Study design:** In 424 patients who were attended at the Emergency Center complaining of pain, were performed clinical examination, specific questionnaire, VAS scale and facial diagram to identify the areas affected by pain.

**Results:** Only two hundred patients had a confirmed clinical diagnosis of pain. Of these 42% reported no recurrent pain, and 42% had visited the dentist recently. In the anamnesis 61% reported moderate/severe pain, the night being the period of greatest intensity. The irreversible pulpitis was diagnosed in 31% and 28% pulp necrosis. The lower molars (42%) and upper (25%) were the main triggers of pain. The pain was irradiated (68%) to other areas, such as antagonist quadrant and/or hemiface interfering the identification of the affected tooth.

**Conclusion:** The correct diagnosis of pain is complex and requires knowledge, accuracy and appropriate clinical ability.
Objectives: We assessed whether TP53 mutations are relevant to salivary gland neoplasms (SGN) pathogenesis together with its impact on protein expression.

Study design: 18 benign and 18 malignant SGN samples were investigated. Two microsatellite markers at the TP53 genetic locus were selected to assess LOH. PCR of all coding TP53 exons was carried out and all products were direct sequenced.

Results: The frequency of TP53 LOH was low. We found two missense mutations in exon 7 (pleomorphic adenoma and polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma), another in exon 8 (carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma) and a fourth missense in exon 10 (mucoepidermoid carcinoma). In addition, a nonsense mutation was found in exon 8 of an adenoid cystic carcinoma. Several SNPs were detected. While most malignant samples showed p53 immunopositivity, 37% of the benign samples exhibited such positivity.

Conclusion: TP53 mutations are not a frequent event in SGN and p53 immunopositivity might not reflect sequence mutations in SGN. Support FAPEMIG, CNPq and CAPES.

OSTEOCHONDROMA AND ITS RELATION TO THE LIMITATION OF MOUTH OPENING: A CASE REPORT BASED ON A COMPLETE DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATION Massi McM1, Pigatti FM1, Pimenta-Souza D, Pinto Jr DS1 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Osteochondroma is a benign cartilage-tipped protuberance that affects the metaphysis of long bones, however is relatively rare in the facial skeleton. Unilateral enlargements of the mandibular condyle are uncommon and may result in reduced mouth opening and deviation toward the unaffected side. These lesions are radiopaque with distinct borders and easily recognized on computed tomography and on plain radiography. This is a case report of 39 years-old man with mandibular dislocation in the left condyle, crossbite to the contralateral side, changes in condylar morphology and limitation of mouth opening. The histological examination revealed hyaline cartilage and osteochondral transition area, associated to mature bone. Based on clinical examination, histological study, computed tomography and radiographic analysis, the final diagnosis was osteochondroma. Condylectomy, osteotomy of the tumor and fixation of residual condyle were performed. Recognition of osteochondroma clinical appearances and its variants usually allows prospective diagnosis.

EXACERBATED PYOGENIC GRANULOMA IN RENAL TRANSPLANT PATIENTS Dillenburg CS1, Dias LG1, Selbach BJ1, Martins MAT2, Sant’Ana Filho M2, Martins MD2, Munerato MC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - PATOLOGIA

A 48 years-old male patient with medical history of hypertension, renal transplant and ex-smoker was referred to Stomatology Department complaining of oral lesion. The clinical examination revealed a vegetative nodule in the right maxillary gingiva, sessile base, reddish, bleeding and painless on palpation, extending from tooth 13 to 17 which had grade III mobility and fibrous consistency. The diagnostic hypotheses were pyogenic granuloma, peripheral giant cell lesion and drug induced gingival hyperplasia. Panoramic radiographic exam showed large crest alveolar bone resorption on the right maxilla and teeth that are involved by the lesion exhibiting a floatation aspect. An excisional biopsy was done and histopathology revealed a proliferation of blood vessels associated to chronic inflammatory infiltrate compatible to pyogenic granuloma. No evidence of recurrence was observed after one year of follow-up.

LOSS OF HETEROZYGOSITY (LOH) IN TUMOUR SUPPRESSOR GENES IN ORAL MYOFIBROMA Galvão CF1, Gomes CC2, Barbosa NRA1, Duarte AP1, Souza PEA1, Gomes RS1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY-INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, 3PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DE MINAS GERAIS - LABORATORY OF ORAL BIOLOGY-SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Background: Myofibroma is a benign spindle cell neoplasm composed of mainly of myofibroblasts that usually affects children and adults. Few studies have investigated the molecular pathogenesis of oral myofibromas, relying almost exclusively on immunohistochemistry. LOH studies allow the identification of genomic instability in different lesions, which may contribute to the neoplastic growth.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to investigate LOH samples of myofibroma.

Study design: We evaluated the LOH on 3p, 9p, 11p, 11q and 17p chromosomes loci in four samples of myofibroma.

Results and conclusion: All the samples showed LOH in at least one locus. The most frequently genetic loci that exhibited LOH were p53 (17p13, 62%), CHRN1 (17p13, 55%) and D3S1293 (3p24.3). Chromosomal regions 9p22-p21, 11q13.4 and 11p15.5 did not show LOH. Our results suggest that LOH at the 17p and 3p regions might be relevant to oral myofibroma pathogenesis. Supported by CAPES and FAPEMIG.

CARCINOMA EX-PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA: A CASE REPORT Arruda CF1, Assunção Jr INR2, Lemos-Junior CA2, Nunes FD1 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF SÃO PAULO UNIVERSITY - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF SÃO PAULO UNIVERSITY - STOMATOLOGY

Pleomorphic adenoma is the most common benign tumor arising in salivary glands, sometimes it can undergo malignant transformation becoming a carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma.

A female patient, 83 years old, non-white, came to the clinic showing a nodule in the transition between hard and soft palate, 1.5 cm in diameter and referring no pain. An incisional biopsy was performed with a histopathological diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma with foci of atypia. Tumor was excised and the histopathological examination showed a nodule in the transition between hard and soft palate, extending from tooth 13 to 17 which had grade III mobility and fibrous consistency. The diagnostic hypotheses were pyogenic granuloma, peripheral giant cell lesion and drug induced gingival hyperplasia. Panoramic radiographic exam showed large crest alveolar bone resorption on the right maxilla and teeth that are

LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA MIMICKING

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KERATOACANTHOMA  Roberts1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 1FOAR - UNESP - FISIOLOGIA E PATOLOGIA, 2MARIO FRANCISCO REAL GABRIELLI - DIAGNÓSTICO E CIRURGIA, 3ELAINE MARIA SAVIOI MASSUCATO - DIAGNÓSTICO E CIRURGIA, 4MIRIAN APARECIDA ONOFRE - DIAGNÓSTICO E CIRURGIA, 5PAULO FERMINO DA COSTA NETO - GRADUANDO (FOAR), 6VÍTOR AUGUSTO LEITE - RESIDENTE CIRURGIA, 7ERWESON RAPHAEL WATANABE - RESIDENTE CIRURGIA

Squamous cell carcinoma, the most common type of lip cancer (95%), is initially asymptomatic and manifests as leukoplakic or erythroplakic atrophic plaques, crusty indurated or ulcerated lesion. Keratoacanthoma is a rapid growth, followed by slow, spontaneous involution over several months and the mature lesion is usually bud or dome-shaped and it is brownish or slightly reddish. MIDV, a 63 year-old white female was referred to the Department of Diagnosis and Surgery of FOAR-Unesp for treatment of a lesion in the lower lip. She had a long history of exposure to solar radiation. This was a 1.5 cm diameter lesion of rapid growth, being first noticed by the patient 60 days previously. It was exophytic, containing a central keratin-filled crater. The patient also referred spontaneous pain and discomfort. The clinical diagnosis was Keratoacanthoma, but incisional biopsy revealed squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment was surgical resection with safety margins.

Financial support: Univ Estadual Paulista, Fundunesp (00472/12-DFP).

IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF GLUCOSE TRANSPORTERS 1 AND 3 IN LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS Carvalho CHP2,1, Demeda CF1, Aquino ARL1,2, Nonaka CFW4, Souza LB1, Pereira Pinto L1 - 1UFRN - ODONTOLOGIA, 2UFÇG - UACB, 3UERN - ODONTOLOGIA, 4UEPB - ODONTOLOGIA

Objective: This study evaluated, through immunohistochemistry, the expression of glucose transporters (GLUTs) 1 and 3 in the lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (LLSCC).

Study design: The percentages of immunostained were evaluated in 20 cases of LLSCC with regional nodal metastasis and 20 LLSCC without metastasis.

Results: There was a moderate positive correlation between cytoplasmic/membranous and nuclear immunorexpressions of GLUT 1 in invasion front and in the tumor center (p < 0.001). For GLUT 3, was also observed a moderate statistically significant positive correlation between cytoplasmic/membranous expression in tumor invasion front and in tumor center (p < 0.001). The immunoreactivity for GLUT 1 was higher than GLUT 3 in invasion front (p < 0.0001) and tumor center (p < 0.0001).

Conclusions: This study suggests that tumor hypoxia is a remarkable characteristic of the LLSCC and GLUT 1 may be responsible for glucose uptake into the interior of the malignant cells.

APICAL MAXILLARY CYST ASSOCIATED WITH ACTINOMYCES: CASE REPORT Sierra A, Segovia D1, Troncoso P2, Bustos M3, Lobos N1, Valenzuela P1, Lisbon D - 1DR. FELIX BULNES CLINICAL HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY, 2DR. FELIX BULNES CLINICAL HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY, 3DR. FELIX BULNES CLINICAL HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR IREPO

Actinomyces species, a gram-positive anaerobic filamentous bacteria, have been related to persistent periapical lesions presenting tissue destruction, osteolysis and tumor-like shape. Diagnosis should be based mainly on clinical history and the identification of “sulfur granules” during macroscopic examination of the biopsied specimen. We present a 33-years-old female, history of facial trauma during adolescence, who referred to our department with a right maxillary swelling in relation to a persistent oral sinus tract at tooth 1.2 endodontically treated, complaining of effervescence-like sensation inside the maxillary bone and posterior nasal discharge. Images show an apical radioluent circumscribed lesion and cortical involvement of the maxillary sinus floor. Total enucleation of the lesion was performed and then sent to histopathologic study, which reported “apical cyst with presence of actinomyces”. A 4 weeks high-doses antibiotics protocol achieved remission of acute symptoms. Chronic evolution of the disease is currently controlled and treated by a long-term maintenance dose.

FASN INHIBITION AFFECTS THE PROLIFERATION AND MIGRATION OF LYMPHATIC ENDOTHELIAL CELLS IN THREE-DIMENSIONAL CULTURES Bastos DC1, Pauvert J, Malillard C2, Seguin F3, Agostini M1, Nöel A1, Graner E3 - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF PIACICUNA, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP) - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2UNIVERSITY OF LIEGE - GROUPE INTERDISCIPLINAIRE DE GÉNOPROTÉOMIQUE APPLIQUÉ-CANCER (GIGACANCER)

Background: FASN enzyme is essential for lipogenesis in tumor cells. Human malignancies, such as melanoma, exhibit elevated FASN levels. We have previously shown that FASN inhibition with orlistat reduces the number of mediastinal lymph node metastasis following the implantation of B16-F10 mouse melanoma cells in the peritoneal cavity of C57BL/6 mice.

Objective: This work aimed to investigate the effects of FASN inhibitors in lymphangiogenesis in three-dimensional cell cultures.

Study design: For the in vitro assay, HDLEC-hTERT cells were seeded in a methylcellulose solution to form spheroids which were treated with orlistat or cerulenin. For the ex vivo assay, the lymphatic duct of C57BL6 mice was removed and the explants cultivated under hypoxic conditions in the presence of orlistat or cerulenin. Images were acquired and analyzed with the aid of the ImageJ program.

Results: FASN inhibition with cerulenin or orlistat reduced the proliferation and/or migration of lymphatic endothelial cells in ‘lymphatic ring assay’. Lymphatic cell branching in the spheroid in vitro assay with conditioned medium from both cerulenin-and orlistat-treated B16-F10 cells was also reduced when compared to the controls.

Conclusion: These results suggest that FASN inhibitors affect the cell migration and/or proliferation in three-dimensional lymphatic cell cultures.

LARGE SOLITARY FIBROUS TUMOR OF THE ORAL CAVITY – REPORT OF A CASE Oliveira DHIP1, Nonaka CFW2, Germão AR3, Silva JSP4, Assis GM3, Queiroz LMG1

Background: The oral cavity is the second most common site of origin for a FXT (Fibrous Xanthoma Tumor). It comprises 1% of all oral neoplasms and 4% of all soft tissue tumors. It is typically a solitary, slow-growing tumor that is usually asymptomatic and characterized by gradual expansion of the affected site. This case report describes a large solitary fibrous tumor of the oral cavity that was surgically treated.
Solitary fibrous tumor (SFT) is an uncommon spindle-cell neoplasm of uncertain histogenesis which most often occurs in the pleura. SFT is a rare tumor of the head and neck region and, to date, most lesions have been observed in the buccal mucosa, nasal cavity, pharyngeal area, and tongue. This case refers to a 44-year-old man which presented for evaluation of a painless mass located in the left buccal mucosa. The mass measured 4.0 cm in diameter and had been noted by the patient 10 years earlier. Histopathologic analysis revealed a well circumscribed lesion characterized by a patternless pattern of round- to spindle-shaped cells in a collagenous background. Focally prominent staghorn vessels could also be observed. Immunohistochemical analysis disclosed positivity for CD34 (diffuse) and Bcl-2 (focal). There was no immunoreactivity to o-smooth muscle actin, desmin, or S-100 protein. The definitive diagnosis was SFT. The patient continues to be under careful follow-up.

ORAL CANCER SCREENING: A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE

Cavalcanti D1, Oliveira R2, Alves JC3, Alves ME3 - 1CENTRO DE ESPECIALIDADES ODONTOLÓGICAS DE SUZANO - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2SECRETARIA DA SAÚDE DE SUZANO - SAÚDE BUCAL, 3SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL DE SAÚDE DE SUZANO - COORDENAÇÃO DE SAÚDE BUCAL

Background/objective: Suzano is a city in the State of São Paulo, with a population of 304,414 inhabitants. In this city, the Screening for the Prevention and Early Detection of Oral cancer have been held since the year 2005, as part of the Annual Campaign Against Influenza in the Elderly. The main objective of these campaigns is to identify patients with oral cancer, and the diagnosis and preservation of potentially malignant disorders of the oral mucosa.

Study design: Were presented details of these screenings in the period of 2005 to 2011 and comparing them on the index examined and confirmed cases observed in the State of São Paulo.

Results: In Suzano, 9247 patients were evaluated in 2010 (6 confirmed cases of oral cancer, 76 cases of potentially malignant disorders) and 9310 patients in 2011 (70 cases of potentially malignant disorders).

Conclusion: We conclude that the oral cancer screenings are important for prevention and early detection of oral cancer.

BETA-2 ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR EXPRESSION IN SURGICAL MARGINS OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

Bravo-Calderón DM1, Lautan GA1, Nonogaki S2, Carvalho AL2, Kowalski LP4, Marana AN3, Oliveira DT1 - 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2ADOLFO LUTZ INSTITUTE, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - PATHOLOGY DIVISION, 3FUNDACAO PIO XII-CANCER HOSPITAL OF BARRETOS, BARRETOS, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF CANCER HOSPITAL OF BARRETOS, BARRETOS, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY, 4CANCER HOSPITAL OF BARRETOS, BARRETOS, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, 5SÃO PAULO STATE UNIVERSITY (UNESP), BAURU, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING, SCHOOL OF SCIENCES

Objectives: Evaluate the expression of the β2-adrenergic receptor (β2-AR) in surgical margins of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

Study design: The immunohistochemical expression of β2-AR in the surgical margins and in the invasive tumor front of 62 OSCC was statically analyzed relative to the clinicopathologic variables using the Chi-square test.

Results: β2-AR expression was observed in all surgical margins. A comparative analysis revealed that in 29% of the invasive tumor front there was a decrease of the β2-AR expression when compared to the surgical margin. The strong β2-AR expression in the surgical margins was significantly associated with simultaneous consumption of alcohol and tobacco (p=0.046) and T stage (p=0.03).

Conclusions: These results suggest that the β2-AR is constitutively expressed in oral epithelium and that its expression can be decreased in OSCC, reinforcing the warranty of further studies to elucidate the functions of this protein by malignant cells in oral cancer.


PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS IN WOMEN: A CASE REPORT

Capella DL1, Tenuti JGB1, Pensin LA1, Durigon A.S.1, Bortoluzzi MC1 - 1UNOESC

Paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM) is the most important systemic mycosis in Brazil. The mortality rate is the eighth most common cause of death among infectious diseases1,2. Epidemiological studies indicate that PCM is about 11 to 30 times more common in adult males despite equal frequencies of exposure to this fungus by both genders3. Studies suggest that female hormones inhibit the transition of Paracoccidioides brasiliensis of mycelia or conidia to yeasts, thus making females less susceptible4,5. This report describes a rare case of PCM in a non-menopause female patient, 32 years old, with the blood tests within normal limits and HIV negative. Clinical examination revealed multiple ulcerative lesions in hard palate and left gingiva that ranged 2 cm in diameter and are present for about 5 months. There are no signs of important systemic damage. The diagnosis was confirmed through incisional biopsy (H&E and PAS). The patient is under treatment with fluconazole.

Bibliography

ROLE OF MISMATCH PROTEINS IN LOWER LIP CARCINOGENESIS Sarmento DJ, Godoy GP, Miguel MCC, Queiroz LMG, Medeiros AMC, Silveira EJ - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, 2UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA

Background/objective: Investigate the immunoeexpression of hMLH1 and hMSH2 proteins in lower lip squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) and actinic cheilitis (AC).

Study design: Sample: SCC – 40 cases; AC – 40 cases. For immunohistochemical analysis the data were evaluated quantitatively. Comparative analysis of biomarker expression were performed "t" student, one-way ANOVA tests.

Results: We observed that for both hMLH1 and hMSH2 protein, the average of positive epithelial cells decreased as the lesion was graded at later stages (p<0.001): ACs without dysplasia or with mild dysplasia - hMLH1 721.23 ± 88.116; hMHS2 = 781.50 ± 156.93; The ACs with moderate or severe dysplasia - hMLH1 = 532.86 ± 197.72; hMHS2 = 611.14 ± 172.48; SSCs of the lower lip - hMLH1 = 255.03 ± 199.47; hMHS2 = 518.38 ± 265.68.

Conclusion: Our data support the hypothesis that changes in immunoeexpression of these proteins is related to the process of carcinogenesis of the lower lip.

EXTENSIVE AND RECURRENT KERATOCYST ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: AN 8-YEAR FOLLOW-UP CASE REPORT Tolentino ES, Zen Filho EV, Ferreira Jr O, Sant’Ana E, Lara VS, Rubira CM, Damante JH - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE

The aim of this work is to report an 8-year follow-up case of an extensive and recurrent keratocyst odontogenic tumor (KOT) extending from the mandibular right second premolar to the coronoid process of a 25 years old man submitted to marsupialization. After six months, CT scan revealed that the radiolucent area in the coronoid process was isolated from the entire lesion and became larger. Complete excision was performed with removal of the coronoid process, second molar and cortical of the ramus until the first molar. After 6 months a new circumscribed radiolucent lesion was removed from first molar region. The 8-years follow-up revealed no sign of recurrence and rehabilitation with dental implants was planned. This report emphasizes the role of the correct management of recurrent lesions, as KOT.

We believe that the marsupialization was too small, leading to the entrapment of part of the KOT in the coronoid region.

PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF ORAL MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS: INVESTIGATION OF NEOPLASTIC POTENTIAL BASED ON CELLULAR PROLIFERATION, APOPTOSIS AND MUCOSECRETORY ACTIVITY Mendonça EF, Batista AC, Morais MO, Ferreira JCB, Elias MRA - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, 4UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE REABILITAÇÃO ORAL

Objective: to study the neoplastic potential of the pleomorphic adenoma (PA) of minor oral salivary glands measured by mucosecretory activity (MUC1), apoptosis (Bcl-2, Bax, p53) and cellular proliferation (Ki-67). Study design: 31 cases of PA and 4 controls (C) from oral minor salivary glands were analyzed by immunohistochemistry to measure percent of marked cells. Non-parametric comparison and correlation tests were used for analysis.

Results: Ki-67 was lower than 2% for both PA and C. Expression in PA were significantly lower (p<0.001) than Control for MUC1 (PA=13.1%; C=82.4%). Bax (PA=22.7%; C=97.9%) and p53 (PA=0.3%; C=79.9%). Association between the cellular markers showed weak positive correlation only between Bcl-2 and Bax (r=0.36; p=0.045). There was no difference in cellular expression with regards to clinical variables (p>0.05).

Conclusion: The neoplastic potential of PA is represented by low cellular proliferation when compared to apoptosis and that mucosecretory cellular activity has low significance in this neoplasm.


Objective: This study aimed to evaluate oral manifestations of patients with suspect of Sjögren’s Syndrome (SS).
STUDY DESIGN: It was a prospective study of patients over 18 years old treated in a Reference Center for Rheumatologic Diseases in Amazonas from August 2011 to March 2012. Patients were analyzed based on the American-European Consensus Group criteria and submitted to Schirmer, salivary flow test and minor salivary gland biopsy.

RESULTS: Most patients (70.4%) had an autoimmune disease, in which 94.7% of them reported oral symptoms, specially dry lips (21.7%), erythematous (20%) and swollen gums (18.3%). The female was prevalent (92.6%) with a mean age of 47.1 years. Most patients (92.6%) reported xerostomia, 51.9% xerophthalmia and 33.3% swallowing difficulty. Autoantibodies were detected in 7.4% of patients, 29.6% had hyposalivation and 37% xerophthalmia. Histopathology of salivary gland (18.5%) showed a focal chronic sialadenitis.

CONCLUSION: Oral manifestations were probably prevalent in secondary SS.

EXTENSIVE TERATOID CYST IN THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH: A CASE REPORT de Araújo Lima EN1, Novaes MM2, Nonaka CFW3, Germano AR4, Pereira Pinto L1, Souza LB1 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2AC CAMARGO BIO SCIENCES AND ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 3CURSO DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE VITÓRIA/ES. - MS RADIOLOGY, RADIOLOGIA CRANIOFACIAL, 4HOSPITAL SANTA RITA DE CÂSSIA - AFECM - MD HEAD AND NECK SURGERY, PROGRAMA DE PREVENÇÃO E DETECÇÃO PRECOCE DO CÂNCER BUCAL, SETOR DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 5UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - PHD PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS FISIOLOGICAS, CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

Background/objective: The incidence of oral and oropharyngeal cancer (OOC) remains high. The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological profile and risk factors of individuals with OOC.

Study design: Epidemiological study of cross-section between 2006-2010, in which 192 individuals were analyzed according to age, gender, ethnicity, symptoms and evolution, habits (tobacco and alcohol), stage and primary site. Data were analyzed by the SPSS software using the chi2 test (p < 0.05).

RESULTS: The analyzed population presented average of 58.6 years-old, being 75% males. Squamous cell carcinoma represented 93.7% of the cases, being 67.8% in the oral cavity. The clinical evaluation showed 73.3% of advanced disease and the diagnosis has taken 9.5 months. Alcoholism and smoking were reported, respectively, in 74.5% and 85.6% of the cases.

CONCLUSIONS: Delay in diagnosis, predominance of advanced disease and significant correlation with the risk factors, smoking and drinking, were noticed.

KERATOCYST OF THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: REPORT OF CASE AND COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH INTRAOSSEOUS KERATOCYSTIC ODONTogenic TUMOR Kaminagura E1, Carvalho R, Almeida JD2, Carvalho Ry3, Soares FA2, Rocha R2, Kowalski LP4 1SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS DENTAL SCHOOL, UNESP - DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCES AND ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2AC CAMARGO HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMIC PATHOLOGY, 3AC CAMARGO HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

OBJECTIVES: to describe a new case of keratocyst of the buccal mucosa and compare its immunohistochemical features to 12 intraosseous Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor (KOT).

Case report and study design: A male complained about an enlargement on the left buccal mucosa was referred to Stomatology Clinic of São José dos Campos Dental School. Clinical examination revealed a solitary submucosal nodule, tender on palpation, posterior to parotid papilla. The ultrasonographic exam showed a hypoechoic, unicocular well delimited lesion. Under clinical diagnosis of epidermoid cyst the excisional biopsy was carried out. Microscopically, it was characterized as a cyst lined by 6 cell layers, with columnar basal cells and corrugated para-keratinized surface. Immunohistochemical reactions for bcl-2, mTOR, K17 and K19 were performed.

RESULTS: All cases were strongly positive for these antibodies.

CONCLUSIONS: The keratocyst of the buccal mucosa is morphologically and shows an immunoprofile similar to intraosseous KOT.

CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ORAL AND OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER Zeidler SV1, Melo EA2, Oliveira ZFL3, Podestá JRV4, Soares AG, Gouveia SA5 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - PHD ORAL PATHOLOGY, DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO, 3AEV, VITÓRIA/ES. - MS RADIOLOGY, RADIOLOGIA CRANIOFACIAL, 4HOSPITAL SANTA RITA DE CÂSSIA - AFECM - MD HEAD AND NECK SURGERY, PROGRAMA DE PREVENÇÃO E DETECÇÃO PRECOCE DO CÂNCER BUCAL, SETOR DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 5UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - PHD PHYSIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS FISIOLOGICAS, CENTRO DE CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

Background/objective: The incidence of oral and oropharyngeal cancer (OOC) remains high. The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological profile and risk factors of individuals with OOC.

Study design: Epidemiological study of cross-section between 2006-2010, in which 192 individuals were analyzed according to age, gender, ethnicity, symptoms and evolution, habits (tobacco and alcohol), stage and primary site. Data were analyzed by the SPSS software using the chi2 test (p < 0.05).

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CONCLUSIONS: Delay in diagnosis, predominance of advanced disease and significant correlation with the risk factors, smoking and drinking, were noticed.
patients were white (61.7%) and dark-skinned (26.3%) people. The lesions were in all cases on the lower lip. The clinical diagnosis was actinic cheilitis (76.5%), leukoplakia (9.3%) and squamous cell carcinoma (6.0%). These findings reflects clinical features of actinic cheilitis and suggests that practitioners were able to recognize this entity.

MCCUNE-ALBRIGHT SYNDROME: CONTRIBUTION OF THE DENTAL EXAM IN ITS DIAGNOSIS FWGC1, Bezerra TP2, Fernandes CP2, Ribeiro TR2, ARPQ1, Alves APNN2, Soares ECS2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ - CAMPUS SOBRAL - ODONTOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ - ODONTOLOGIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ - MEDICINA

Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a rare skeletal disease caused by postzygotic activating mutations of the GNAS1 gene. Dissemination of GNAS1 mutations to other tissues may present as the McCune-Albright syndrome (MAS), a triad of polyostotic FD, cafe - au-lait skin hyperpigmentation and autonomous endocrine dysfunction. The aim of this report was to describe an interesting case of MAS. A 27-year-old female was diagnosed with MAS during a routine dental visit by clinical, radiographic and histological findings. We addressed the importance of a careful dental evaluation in its diagnosis, as well as the management. The importance of dental examinations should be pointed out, among others, as a means of reaching a presumptive diagnosis, whose confirmation is critical to the patient.

ADULT ORAL RHABDOMYOMA PRESENTED AS A SLOW GROWING MASS IN THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH Passador-Santos F1, Souza AA1, Menezes F1, Araujo NS1, Araujo VC1, Soares AB1 - 1SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTRE - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, 2TOCANTINENSE INSTITUTE PRESIDENTE ANTONIO CARLOS - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Rhabdomyomas are rare benign tumors originating from striated muscle and classified as cardiac and extracardiac. In this study we report a case of an adult rhabdomyoma originating in the floor of the mouth. A forty years old woman was referred for diagnosis of a painless lump noticed six months before consultation localized in the floor of the mouth interfering with mastication and swallowing. The lesion was freely movable and covered by normal mucosa. Clinical diagnoses included pleomorphic adenoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma and benign soft tissue tumor. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathologic analyses showed a proliferation of large ovoid or polygonal tumor cells with granular, eosinophilic cytoplasm containing vacuoles located mainly in the periphery of the cytoma. The tumor cells were positive for desmin, S100 and HHF35 by immunohistochemistry. The treatment consisted of complete excision under general anesthesia and the patient remained free of recurrence after two months follow up.

CYTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL CARCINOMAS Mutlu S1, Giller SD, Alatli FC - 1ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY - DEPARTMENT OF ONCOCYTOLGY

Background/objectives: Fine needle aspiration biopsy (FNA) and brushing cytology are simple, non-invasive, highly accurate procedures for the assessment of patients with oral carcinomas. The aim of our study was to examine the clinical and cytopathological features of oral carcinoma cases which were cytopathologically diagnosed by fine needle aspiration and brushing.

Study design: The study included 22 oral carcinoma cases cytopathologically diagnosed between years 2006-2012 in Oncological Cytology Department of Istanbul University, Institute of Oncology. Cases were investigated due to age, gender, localization, clinical diagnosis and cytopathological features.

Results: Microscopic features of the tumor cells were keratinized/non-keratinized cytoplasm, hyperchromatic, enlarged/pyknotic nuclei, necrotic cellular debris and single cells/clumps. 14 cases were diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), 5 cases suspected of SCC, 2 cases metastatic SCC and 1 case undifferentiated carcinoma.

Conclusion: FNA and brushing cytology help to avoid incisional biopsy for oral SCC the diagnosis of when the cytopathological features are well established.

STUDY OF CLINICAL FEATURES IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA Modolo F1, Pilati SFM1, Bianco BC1, Vieira DSC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA

Actinic cheilitis (AC) is a potentially malignant disease that must be diagnosed early to prevent its progression to lip squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC), a malignant disease with a poor prognosis. This study aimed to determine the clinical profile of patients diagnosed with AC and LSCC at the Federal University of Santa Catarina from 1998 to 2009. Clinical information present in patient files and biopsy records of 64 cases of AC and 70 cases of LSCC was evaluated using statistical analysis. Both diseases had affected white men exposed to the sun predominantly. The mean age of AC patients was 50.39 years old with a reported evolution time of 37.5 months and for LSCC patients, 56.1 and 21.66. The AC lesions were plaques of 11.94mm and the LSCC lesions, ulcers measuring 16.85mm. This data largely matched that found in the literature studied.

THREE CASES OF PAINFUL SWELLING OF FOLIATE PAPILLES WITH DIFFERENT FINAL DIAGNOSES Me-della Jr FAC2, Curra M, Martins MAT2, Matins MD2, Carrard VC2, Sant’Ana Filho M2, MUNERATO MC2 - 1UFRGS - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA

Foliate papillae appear as an area of vertical folds and grooves located on the extreme posterior-lateral surface of the tongue. Three patients were evaluated at Stomatology Department complaining soreness and swelling in the tongue in the foliate papillae area. During the clinical examination was noticed a mild inflammatory aspect of these structures. Trauma was ruled out. Therefore, excisional biopsies were done followed by histopathological analysis to establish a definitive diagnosis. We had 03 different diagnosis with different prognosis. The patients are being followed. Oral lesions at this site are very rare however, these three cases revealed the importance of the clinic and histopathological investigation of the alterations observed in foliate papillae because they could represents many lesions with different treatment and behavior.
Hyalinizing clear cell carcinoma is a rare salivary gland malignancy. The peak occurrence is in patients in the 40-70 year age range, with primary location in minor salivary glands of palate. A monomorphous population of polygonal to round cells with clear cytoplasm characterizes clear cell carcinomas.

**Case report:** A 65 year-old Caucasian male complaining of a painless nodule between hard and soft palate covered by intact mucosa and with approximately 1 year of evolution. Histologically, there was an ill-delimited salivary gland malignancy in lamina propria with islands and strands of clear cytoplasm cells with eccentric nuclei and a variety of PAS positive granules with eosinophilic polygonal cells on periphery. Between the nests there was hyaline stroma. The lesion was tangent of the covering epithelia. Immunostaining showed positive cells for cytokeratin 7 and 14. Tumor was removed and healed but patient remained with oronasal communication covered by removable prosthesis.

**Epidemiological profile of lupus intraoral in oral medicine service at Araraquara School of Dentistry**

**Objective:** Evaluate cases intraoral lupus to establish an epidemiological profile.

**Study design:** It consisted of a retrospective study based on clinical files of patients attended at the Oral Medicine Service of the Araraquara Dental School, between 1999 and 2011.

**Results:** The sample was composed by 13 patients with intraoral lupus, being predominantly women (12), white (8) with the mean age of 39 years old. The main intraoral locations were lip with oronasal communication covered by removable prosthesis.

Among the laboratory exams were LE cells (1 was positive) and ANA (4 were positive). The fundamental lesions more prevalent were: ulcer (5), plates (5), patches (4), erythema (3), besides erosion, hyperplasia, nodules, vesicle and striae. The main systemic diseases were depression (5), fibromyalgia (4) and diabetes (1).

**Conclusion:** The intraoral lupus occurs mainly in depressive white women complaining of oral pain accompanied of fibromyalgia.

**Ameloblastic carcinoma in mandible resembling a benign lesion**

Ameloblastic carcinoma is a rare odontogenic tumor that exhibits malignant histological features in primary and secondary tumors. The case of a 36-year-old woman who presented a hard mass in the right inferior jaw, associated with pain and gingival bleeding is reported. The radiography showed an unicocular radiolucent lesion with sclerotic borders and focal radiopacities. The histological examination of biopsy revealed an epithelial proliferation arranged in islets of basaloid cells, some component of clear cells organized in follicles and peripheral columnar cells in palisade. Pleomorphism, hyperchromasie, mitoses and evident nucleioli were also observed. After a diagnosis of a carcinoma of odontogenic origin, the patient underwent a surgical partial resection of the mandible and the microscopic exam of the entire lesion confirmed the diagnosis of ameloblastic carcinoma. The treatment consisted of neck dissection, mandible reconstruction with a titanium plate and postoperative radiotherapy. The histopathological diagnosis of ameloblastic carcinoma remains a challenge.

**A case of lichen planus in a pediatric patient: clinical presentation and management**

Lichen planus is a mucocutaneous disease of unknown etiology that is relatively common in adults but rarely present in childhood. It is believed a cell-mediated immune condition. The female-to-male ratio is approximately 3:1. The aim of this study is to report the rare case of a pediatric patient. An 11 years old melanoderm boy, forwarded to stomatology by his dermatologist with definitive diagnosis of cutaneous lichen planus for evaluation of aggressive ulcers of lower lip and gingival erosive aspects. These lesions are resistant to treatment even with administration of systemic corticosteroids and immunosuppressant drugs. We proposed to include topical corticosteroids, antifungal, antibiotic and analgesic with improvement of the clinical condition in 15 days. The antimicrobials were used due to the secondary infection presence.

**Metastatic renal carcinoma to mandible, a case report**

Metastases to oral cavity are rare, is estimated to comprise only 1% of all malignancies, renal cell carcinoma is one of the malignancies that can have this behavior. Case report: a 56 year’s old woman with a painful tumor in the left mandible; she had taken antibiotics and analgesics without seeing improvement. A sample tissue was taken by incisional biopsy. Microscopic examination showed clear polygonal large cells with round nuclei, hyperplasia, nodules, vesicle and striae. The main systemic diseases were depression (5), fibromyalgia (4) and diabetes (1).

**Conclusion:** The metastases in oral cavity are rare lesions but must be known in working diagnosis in painful diseases, immunohistochemistry is helpful for diagnosis.
HEALING PROCESS OF AUTOGRAPS AND ALLOGRAFTS IN RABBITS’ ILIAC CREST

Weinfeld I1, Carrilho GB2, 1UNISA, 2INSTITUTO IMPLANTEPERIO

The use of allografts as bone substitutes has increased in implant dentistry despite its lack of scientific evidence. This study compared bone healing dynamics of onlay allografts and autografts. Ten rabbits were submitted to an autograft and an allograft at the iliac crest. Over the following 18 weeks, intravital staining with four different fluorochromes was performed. Then, grafts were prepared for sectioning for further fluorescence microcopy analysis and histometric evaluation. Bone density (BD) and bone to fixation screw contact (BIC) were analyzed. Allografts presented the following results for fluorochrome labeling: 0.24±0.41% (AL), 3.76±0.93% (CB), 3.24±0.89% (CA) and 1.25±1.21% (OT), and allografts: 0.24±0.45% (AL), 3.80±1.12% (CB), 3.21±1.71% (CA) and 1.25±0.75% (OT). BD was 55.90±7.00% and 44.72±6.53% for autografts and allografts, respectively. BIC was 47.04±15.85% for autografts and 44.55±13.71% for autografts. Allografts and autografts showed slower osteogenic activity at the initial healing stages. Although allografts and autografts presented similar BIC and fluorochrome incorporation values, allograft BD was statistically poorer.

IMPACT OF BOLUS USED IN THE TREATMENT OF IRREGULAR FACIAL SURFACE IN RADIATION THERAPY

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Background: Radiation treatment involving irregular facial contours is complex because the isodose lines become skewed. The use of bolus as a tissue-equivalent field compensation is discussed in the literature. This material is made to fit the irregular surface compensating the topology and creating an even area.

Objective: To evaluate the effects of a wax bolus as a compensator material during radiotherapy.

Study design: A 70-year-old man with an extensive irregular facial topography due to a resection of left external ear canal carcinoma infiltrating parotid gland was submitted to computed tomography for radiation treatment planning with and without the use of the bolus.

Results: Dosimetric analysis showed that the irradiation dose in the tumor volume was more precise with the use of this device.

Conclusions: This study showed that the wax bolus is a simple and useful device to treat nonplanar surface and emphasized the importance of multidisciplinary team during radiotherapy.

ORAL FOCAL MUCINOSIS: CASE REPORT

Pereira HSC1, Póvoa RC1, Pires FR2, Bahia TP2, Maciel RM2, Ramos MEB2, Israel MS2, 1UERJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UERJ - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO E CIRURGIA

Oral focal mucinosis, an oral counterpart of cutaneous focal mucinosis, is a rare disease of unknown etiology. Its pathogenesis may be due to overproduction of hyaluronic acid by fibroblast at the expense of collagen production, resulting in focal myxoid degeneration of connective tissue primarily affecting the mucosa overlying bone. It has no distinctive clinical features, since the diagnosis is solely based on histopathological features. The aim of this study is to report a case of oral focal mucinosis and discuss clinicopathological features and different diagnosis of myxomatous lesions of the oral cavity. A 42-year-old woman had a large epulis on gingiva that kept growing for 2 months. The oral examination showed a nodule, with normal color, smooth surface, hard in the consistency, with no symptoms, had a size of 2 centimeters and was located in gingival between the elements 24 and 25. The biopsy allowed the focal mucinosis diagnosis. After 1 year no signs of recurrence were noted.

A HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF APPEARANCE OF MUCOUS CELLS IN THE SALIVARY DUCT EPITHELIUM SURROUNDING MUCOUS CYSTS

Takanashi H1, Utsunomiya T2, Yamamoto H2, 1NIHON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY AT MASTUDO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2NIHON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY AT MASTUDO - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Objective: The purpose of this study was to histopathologically and histochemically investigate the localization of mucous cells in the salivary glands surrounding mucous cysts (26 cases) compare to the normal salivary glands.

Study design: Mucous cysts, definitively diagnosed at our department (26 cases), were observed with hematoxylin-eosin and PAS-alcan blue pH 2.5 stainings and the rates of the mucous cells were calculated.

Results and conclusion: Histopathologically, mucous cells with slightly hematoxylic cytoplasm were observed in the salivary duct epithelium surrounding mucous cysts. The rates of mucous cells, blush stained with alcan blue, pH 2.5 were higher than those of the normal salivary glands. The rates of mucous cells were also peaked at seventh decade women. The results suggested that the appearance of mucous cells, involved sulfo-mucin, might be resulted from a metaplastic change of the duct epithelium associated with local environment of the formation of mucous cysts.

GINGIVAL LOW-GRADE MYOFIBROBLASTIC SARCOMA: CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Low-grade myofibroblastic sarcoma (LGMS) is a neoplasm of atypical myofibroblasts which has only recently become clearly defined. It represents a rare entity with a predilection for the head and neck region. The differential diagnosis of LGMS includes a number of benign and malignant spindle cell neoplasms. Lack of obvious cytological atypia may complicate the diagnostic process.

Case report: A 53 years old woman was evaluated for a painless swelling in her right mandibular gingiva. An excisional biopsy was done and the histological diagnostic was myofibroma. After four months a recurrent nodule appeared, as a result of histological and immunohistochemical re-examination the original tumor was subsequently classified as a LGMS. The patient underwent a segmental ostectomy of the mandibular body for complete excision.

Conclusion: Recognition of LGMS and appropriate man-
Management with close follow-up is essential to prevent late recurrence or metastases.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EXPRESSION LEVELS OF MICRORNAS AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES OF DYSPLASIA IN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA

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Background and objective: The grading of dysplasia in oral leukoplakia (OL) has been made relying on histopathologic findings, but the molecular pattern of each parameter used to grade lesions has not been established. The aim of the present study was to investigate the association of each cytological and architectural alteration with the expression of three potentially cancer-related microRNAs (mir21, mir345 and mir181).

Study design: We evaluated the microRNAs expression by qPCR in sixteen samples of OL and six normal oral mucosa samples.

Results: We found high expression of mir21 and mir181 in OL with high grade of dysplasia, especially in the cases that presented drop-shaped rete ridges and cellular and nuclear pleomorphism. High expression of mir345 was observed in OL with hypercromasia and increased number and size of nucleoli.

Conclusions: Our study shows that some cytological and histologic parameters used to grade dysplasia exhibit a different molecular profile, however the significance of this data needs to be further evaluated.

Financial Support: CNPq, CAPES.

ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE ON ORAL CANCER PATIENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS

Domingues JEG¹,²,³,⁴ - ¹UFAM - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, ²THAMAYRA DA SILVA GEAN (GEAN, TS) - UFAM - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, ³KLEYVER DO NASCIMENTO SOBRINHO (SOBRINHO, KN) - UFAM - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, ⁴JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA (PEREIRA, JV) - UFAM - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA

Objective: Assess knowledge of patients of the school of Dentistry, Federal University of Amazonas on oral cancer.

Study design: Hundred thirty patients answered questionnaires about etiological factors, symptoms associated, preventive measures and which forms of media and information about oral cancer by population.

Results: 73.85% answered that know about the existence of oral cancer and 25.38% were unaware of the disease, 31.54% answered that they perform self-examination of the oral cavity and 66.92% didn’t perform, 82.31% considered tabagism the main factor of oral cancer, 80.77% reported non-healing wounds as the main symptoms associated with oral cancer, 79.23% reported brushing their teeth is the main preventive measure to prevent diseases and 55.38% had been informed about oral cancer.

Conclusion: The study population has a low level of knowledge of oral cancer, being necessary to promote educational activities to promote awareness of the disease in society.
OLFACTORY NEUROBLASTOMA, HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL REPORT OF 2 CASES  
Aguirre-Echebarria P1, Estefano-Rodríguez JJ1, Ruiz-Diaz l1, Silva-Carmona MJ1, Aguirre-Urizar JM2,  
1HOSPITAL DONOSTIA. DONOSTIA. SAN SEBASTIAN - DEPARTAMENTO DE ANATOMIA PATOLÓGICA, 2HOSPITAL DONOSTIA. DONOSTIA. SAN SEBASTIAN - DEPARTAMENTO DE ORL. 3UNIVERSIDAD DEL PAÍS VASCO/EHU. LEIOA - UNIDAD DE PATOLOGÍA ORAL Y MAXILOFACIAL.

Olfactory neuroblastoma (ONB) is an uncommon malignant neuroectodermal nasal tumor that can histologically mimic many tumors, making recognition of this neoplasm important.

Case 1: A 33 year-old man with a long-standing epistaxis, presents a neoplasm in the left nasal cavity. Surgical removal was performed, and was diagnosed as a ONB stage II of Hyam. Immunohistochemistry: (+) chromogranin; neuron-specific enolase; vimentine, S-100.

Case 2: A 65 year-old man with a months-standing epiphora, presents with a neoplasm in the left nasal cavity with extension to the etmoid and maxillary sinus. Partial surgical removal was performed and diagnosed as a ONB stage II of Hyam. Immune profile similar to that of case 1. The tumor has spread to the lacrimal duct, and now is receiving radiotherapy.

Conclusion: In this poster we describe 2 cases of this infrequent neoplasm, and discuss the histological differential diagnosis and the immunohistochemical findings.

MULTIPLE CUTANEOUS METASTASES FROM A HYPO-PHARYNGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA Sabino-Bezerra JR1, Esteves SCB2, Vargas PA3, Coletta RD3, Santos-Silva AL1.  
1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, SEMIOLOGY AND ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2ONCOLOGY CENTER - HFC - RADIOThERAPY AND ONCOLOGY, 3PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, SEMIOLOGY AND ORAL PATHOLOGY.

Metastases to the skin are rare and account for less than 1% of patients with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the head and neck. Although metastases to the skin from the larynx have been reported there are a few reported cases from the hypopharynx. We present a rare case of a heavily smoker and drinker 54-year-old man diagnosed with SCC of left piriform fossa (T2N1M1) who was treated with total laryngectomy associated with left neck dissection and radiotherapy. However, he abandoned the radiotherapy after 14 sessions and reappeared 6 months later with a palpable left ulcerated cervical lymph node and multiple cutaneous nodules affecting his back, face and right upper limb. Biopsy confirmed multiple cutaneous metastases from the undertreated hypopharyngeal SCC and computed tomography scans also revealed metastasis affecting his lungs and liver. Unfortunately, the patient died due to the advanced disease 3 weeks after the diagnosis of cutaneous metastases.

LABIAL FRENECTOMY WITH ND: YAG LASER: A COMPARATIVE STUDY  
Xavier JC3, Medeiros Junior R4, Carvalho C5, Silva IH6, Carvalho A7, Gueiros LA7, Carneiro Leao J5,  
1HOSPITAL ISRAELITA ALBERT EINSTEIN - ORAL AND MAXILLO FASCIAL SURGERY, 2HOSPITAL ISRAELITA ALBERT EINSTEIN - ORAL AND MAXILLO FASCIAL SURGERY, 3HOSPITAL ISRAELITA ALBERT EINSTEIN - ORAL AND MAXILLO FASCIAL SURGERY, 4HOSPITAL ISRAELITA ALBERT EINSTEIN - ORAL AND MAXILLO FASCIAL SURGERY.

Background/aim: Labial frenulum are sagittal fibrous folds or oral mucosa that extend from the lips to the alveolar or gingival mucosa. The aim of the present study was to compare clinical parameters related to labial frenectomies performed by conventional surgery technique with a Nd:YAG laser.

Study design: Forty patients (aged 8 to 51 years of age, 16 males and 24 females) with clinical indication of labial frenectomy were divided into two groups: G1 - conventional surgery (n = 22) and G2 – Nd:YAG laser surgery (n = 18). Frenulum insertion, bleeding, surgical time, suturing, preoperative fear and postoperative discomfort were evaluated.

Results: Papillary or transpapilar insertion was observed in 36 patients (90%). Nd:YAG laser intervention did not require suture and were associated with reduced trans-operative bleeding (p <0.001), resulting in a shortened surgical time (p <0.001). Preoperative fear, postoperative pain and oral function were similar between the groups.

Conclusion: Nd: YAG laser can be considered a better tool when compared with conventional surgery technique for undertaking frenectomies.

COMPLEX ODONTOMA MIMICKING CEMENTOBLASTOMA  
Seo J1, Horikawa FK2, Kabu SCP3, Ruiz MM4, Nunes FD1, Sugaya NN1, Shinohara EH1.  
1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATOLOGY, 2OMF HOSPITAL REGIONAL DE OSASCO - ORAL AND MAXILLO FACIAL SURGERY, 3HOSPITAL ISRAELITA ALBERT EINSTEIN - ORAL AND MAXILLO FACIAL SURGERY, 4HOSPITAL DA AERONÁUTICA - ORAL AND MAXILLO FACIAL SURGERY.

A 48-years-old male patient was referred for evaluation of mandibular radiopaque image. He had panoramic radiograph image showing globular, 20 mm in greatest diameter located in the root of the tooth 48. In the center of the radiopaque mass there was radiolucent image that suggested the mandibular nerve passage. Computed tomography excluded the nerve’s transfixing. With a presumptive diagnosis of cementoblastoma we opted for surgical removal via sagittal mandibular osteotomy. Histopathological examination showed odontogenic neoplasm characterized by mineralized material consisting mostly of cementum, dentin, and permeated into the enamel matrix, compatible with complex odontoma. The differential diagnosis of complex odontoma are fibro-osseous lesions as cementoblastoma, however odontoma usually presents nonhomogeneous radiopacity and histologically is composed of dentin, enamel and cementum. In the revised literature, this would be the second case of complex odontoma mimicking cementoblastoma.
REPLACEMENT OF ANTI-MALARIAL THERAPY AFTER PIGMENTED ORAL LESIONS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PREVENT AN ADVANCE OF EYE INJURIES: A CASE REPORT

Pinto JV1, Rodrigues RB2, Weber A1, Ferrari TM1, Payeras MR1, 1UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, 2CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO FRANCISCANO - UNIFRA

Chloroquine is an anti-malarial, widely used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, whose use may cause pigmentary changes in oral mucosa, ocular and skin. This paper reports the case of a patient, female, 71 years, with rheumatoid arthritis for 12 years, period that she used chloroquine. In addition, the patient had visual deficiency due to the history of toxoplasmosis. The incisional biopsy followed by pathological examination revealed deposition of melanin in the basal layer of epithelial tissue, confirming the case as a pigment by chloroquine. The patient was referred to the rheumatologist, which opted for the replacement of medication, in an attempt to prevent an advance of eye injuries. We highlight the importance of the dentist in diagnosing oral diseases, as well as the realization of a multidisciplinary approach to prevent the development and worsening of clinical situations presented by patients.

ACTINIC PRURIGO OF THE LOWER LIP: A CASE REPORT

Karin KSG1, Miranda AMO1, Ferrari TM1, Wernick JT1, Silva Júnior A1, Lourenço SV2, Dias EP1, 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Actinic prurigo is a disease caused by an abnormal reaction to sunlight. We report a case of actinic prurigo of the lip, also known as follicular cheilitis. A 63 year-old Afro-American female, Indian descent, described lesions on the lower lip, with bleeding complain and ten months of evolution. There were ulceration, yellow crusts and swollen on the lower lip. Cytology, photos, and videoroscopy were performed, which helped in the selection of the biopsy area. Debridement and incisional biopsy were done and the histopathologic exam demonstrated follicular cheilitis. Triamcinolone acetonide cream, lip balm with UV protection and gauze compresses with cold physiological saline solution were prescribed. Complete remission of the lesion was observed after one month of treatment. The patient has been followed up for eight months. The importance of this case is the low prevalence of this condition in the population and the difficulty in establishing the correct histopathologic diagnosis.

PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT

Fernandes KS1, Cavalcanti D2, Martins MT2, 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - USP - ESTOMATOLOGIA - DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2CENTRO DE ESPECIALIDADES ODONTOLÓGICAS DE SUZANO

Peripheral ameloblastoma (PA) is a rare benign odontogenic tumor, derived from odontogenic epithelium. The lesion represents approximately 1.3% to 10% of all cases of ameloblastoma and it is differentiated from the intraosseous counterpart by its extraosseous location and less aggressive behavior. It should be considered in the differential diagnosis of peripheral reactive lesion, including peripheral giant cell lesion, peripheral odontogenic fibroma, peripheral ossifying fibroma, pyogenic granuloma and fibroma. We describe a case of PA in the lingual gingivae. The patient was a 55-year-old female with an asymptomatic sessile nodule, which had grown slowly for 14 months. Upon microscope examination, the lesion displayed a variably sized islands and cords of odontogenic epithelial cells distributed in a fibrous stroma with pattern similar to solid intraosseous ameloblastoma. Treatment of such lesions typically involves complete wide excision and the recurrence has been observed infrequently.

DIRECT EFFECTS OF RADIATION ON THE DENTAL PULP OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS

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Recent clinical data suggest that the normal blood flow and sensitivity of dental pulp are impaired in patients undergoing head and neck radiotherapy. However, little is known about the direct effects of radiation on pulp morphology.

Objectives/study design: A descriptive histological study assessed morphological aspects of the microvasculature and innervation of 30 dental pulps obtained from patients who underwent head and neck radiotherapy and 20 control dental pulps.

Results: There was no evident differences between irradiated and control pulps regarding the morphology of blood vessels; morphology of nerve bundles; presence of odontoblasts; patterns of inflammatory infiltration; amount of calcification or fibrosis.

Conclusion: The histological features of microvasculature and innervation are preserved in the dental pulp of head and neck cancer patients who underwent radiotherapy. Thus, direct effects of radiation on teeth are not able to change the dental pulp morphology.

ORAL MELANOMA: A CASE REPORT

Kignel S, Mistro F1, Piñera K2, 1UNIARARAS, 2LABORATÓRIO DIAGNÓSTICA - SP

Patient O.R.C. presented with complaints of swelling in the gum for 20 days. During the history of present illness patient reports that dentures began to feel “wobbly” about 45 days. The treatment oncium tried in either base and propolis without success. Regarding personal history, denies smoking and drinking and refers angioplasty (STENT) for 3 years. Extra oral examination showed no palpable lymph nodes. The intra oral examination showed the presence of blackened spot on the alveolar region of about 0.8 to 26 cm Ø and continue for distal surface. In the tuber region of about 2.0 cm Ø was ulcerated. The clinical diagnosis was melanoma. Incisional biopsy was performed (removal of part of all stain and ulceration) and the fragment referred to histopathological examination. The result of the pathological examination revealed malignant neoplasm of the nodular type and presence of adjacent intraepithelial component, pleomorphism, hyperchromatism and atypical mitosis. Area of pigment was also present. All the events are documented in the form of photographs.
FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY OF 247 SALIVARY GLAND TUMORS IN AN BRAZILIAN POPULATION: A 10 YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY WITH CYTO-HISTOLOGICAL CORRELATION

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Objective: To assess the efficacy and reproducibility of the Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology (FNAC) for diagnosing salivary glands tumors.

Study design: A retrospective analysis of 247 salivary gland tumors from the Division of Pathology of the Clinics Hospital of São Paulo and from Piracicaba Dental School was performed. The results were submitted to statistical analysis by the Quicksquare test of Pearson and the concordance inter-examining for Kappa.

Results: Cyto-histopathological correlation was carried out in 185 (74.89%) cases. The current results showed 88.9% of sensitivity, 100% of specificity and 94% of diagnostic accuracy. The reproducibility of the inter-observer cytological analysis showed a significant statistical concordance ($\rho<0.0001$).

Conclusions: FNAC is an effective diagnostic tool for salivary gland tumors and shows high sensitivity, specificity and accuracy when performed by experienced pathologists. FNAC also allowed a proper pre-surgical planning and treatment.

A LARGE ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT: REPORT CASE AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

Pravannel KC1, Guimarães DM1, Pontes FSC2, Pontes HAR2 - 1FOUSP - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2UFPA - HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO JOAO DE BARROS BARRETO

The aneurysmal bone cyst (ABC) of the jaws is characterized as a pseudocyst as it has no epithelial lining. ABC is a benign lesion composed of hemorrhagic spaces separated by connective tissue septa containing fibroblasts, bone rational immature and multinucleated giant cells can be observed. This lesion represents approximately 1.5% of non-epithelial and non-odontogenic cysts affecting the jaw. It is most prevalent in young adults, shows no predilection for gender and affects the mandible and maxilla in a 3:1 ratio. The present paper report a uncommon case of large size ABC in a 14 years old girl which was referred to service of oral pathology with chief complaint swelling in right hemiface. In panoramic radiography was observed osteolytic lesion in body and ramous of mandible, in computed tomography was noted cystic lesion extending of angle of mandible to temporal process. After incisal biopsy the microscope evaluation was ABC.

HYBRID LESION WITH CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION AND FIBRO-OSSEOUS COMPONENTS

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Hybrid lesions with central giant cell lesion (CGCL) and fibro-osseous components affecting jaws are rare, with approximately 10 cases reported. A 19-year-old girl had a one-year tumefaction in the left nasolabial region. She reported paresthesia involving the tissue innervated by ipsilateral infra-orbital nerve. Intra-oral examination revealed bony hard buccal swelling from 12-27 tooth. Imaginological exams showed a well-circumscribed radiolucent containing radiopaque foci involving the left alveolar ridge, maxillary sinus, and nasal cavity. Microscopical analysis of the excisional biopsy revealed areas with highly cellular fibrous connective tissue with several blood vessels. Other regions presented loosely arranged myxoid stroma permeated by multinucleated giant cells, and extravasated erythrocytes. Irregularly shaped bony trabeculae were found. The diagnosis was central CGCL associated with benign fibro-osseous lesion. The patient is under follow-up. Due to the rarity of reported cases, little is known about the behavior of this lesion. Thus, close follow-up is recommended.

GINGIVAL CYST OF THE ADULT: REPORT OF A CASE

Rodrigues LM1, Tango EK1, Diniz PA1, Campos GE1, Santos ELS1, Brandão AAH1, Almeida JD1 - 1FOJC - UNESP

Gingival cyst in adults is an uncommon disease found mainly in the canines and premolars, usually in the region of gingiva or alveolar mucosa. A 75-year-old Caucasian woman was seen at the Stomatology out-patient clinic with the history of a lesion in the gingival observed one year ago. Clinical examination revealed a submucosal nodule measuring about 5mm in diameter, consistent to palpation, located in the gingiva. Radiography revealed no abnormalities. Differential diagnose was lateral periodontal cyst. An excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination showed fragments of mucosa lined by stratified squamous epithelium with areas of parakeratinized duplication of the basal layer, exocytosis, spongios and degeneration. Lamina propria consisted of dense fibrous connective tissue with mild inflammatory infiltration, hemorrhagic areas and various blood vessels. Epithelium showed some signs of thickening containing clear cells. Lobules of clear cells were also seen in the underlying connective tissue.

COLLAGEN AND TGFβ IN WOUND HEALING OF IR-RADIATED ORAL MUCOSA

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The aim of this study was evaluate quantitatively the expression of TGF-β in irradiated oral mucosa correlated with collagen production in wound healing. Paraffin blocks (n=20) were used containing rats tongue’s tissue and were divided into four groups (n=5). Animals of groups 3 and 4 received 6000 cGy of radiotherapy and groups 2 and 4 had the tongue with ulcers on the 19th day. The expression of TGF-β was observed by immunohistochemical staining and collagen fibers with picrosirius analyzed by morphometric quantification. The group that underwent radiotherapy and ulceration presented greater production of collagen and TGF-β (21% and 9.44% respectively) compared with the other groups. There were no statistical differences in expression...
of TGF-β and no positive correlation between TGF-β and collagen (p > 0.05) which suggests that the presence of collagen and expression of TGF-β is increased in tissue repair of ulcers undergoing radiotherapy compared to radiotherapy or ulcer alone.

STUDY OF AN EDUCATIONAL VIDEO TO IMPROVE THE UNDERSTANDING OF RADIOThERAPY SIDE EFFECTS ON HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to assess the effect of an educational video to improve the understanding of the collateral effects on head and neck cancer patients submitted to radiotherapy.

Study design: A 6-minutes video about head and neck radiotherapy side effects was produced. A randomized study was performed with two groups, control group (N = 12), which received verbal information, and video group (N = 12), which received verbal information and watched the video. A questionnaire with 14 items was applied in both groups.

Results: Twenty-four patients were included in the study. Eighty-nine percent had less than a high school education. All patients of the video group showed to have knowledge about the radiotherapy side effects, meanwhile only 57% of the control group answered accurately.

Conclusions: The present study showed that an educational video may improve the patient understanding of head and neck radiotherapy side effects despite their education level.

PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE BuccAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT

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The pleomorphic adenoma is the most common salivary gland tumour, accounting for about 60% of all salivary neoplasms. The minor salivary glands are affected in about 10% of the cases, mainly in the hard palate region. We report a case of a pleomorphic adenoma arising in the buccal mucosa. A 45-year-old female patient was referred for evaluation of a painless nodular mass inside the left buccal mucosa observed for about two years. On clinical examination the mass was mobile on palpation and measured about two centimeters in diameter. With the main hypothesis of a benign salivary gland tumor the mass was excised. The histopathological analysis showed an encapsulated proliferation of epithelial and myoepithelial cells with ductal structures formation and a hyaline stroma, determining the diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma. After one year of follow-up, no sign of recurrence was observed.

GENETIC POLYMORPHISMS IN FOLATE METABOLIZING GENES AND HEAD AND NECK CANCER RISK

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Background: Polymorphisms in genes involved in metabolism folate may affect folate status due to their involvement in DNA methylation and synthesis and, therefore, the risk of head and neck cancer (HNSCC).


Study design: A case-control study of 265 HNSCC cases and 466 non-cancer controls, using PCR-RFLP and Real Time-PCR.

Results: We found that age ≥ 49 years (p < 0.001), male gender (p = 0.03), tobacco habit (p = 0.001), MTHFR 1298AC/CC (P = 0.028), MTR 2756AG/GG (P = 0.010) and RFC1 80AG/GG (P = 0.015) variant genotypes were associated with an increased HNSCC risk.

Conclusions: Our data provide evidence that folate metabolism genetic polymorphisms associated with variables as advanced age, male gender and tobacco abuse increase HNSCC development.

BROWN TUMOR IN A PATIENT WITH SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

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Brown tumor is a rare and benign bone lesion, found in primary, secondary and tertiary hyperparathyroidism. The aim of this study is to report a case of brown tumor and discuss about the treatment and clinical and radiographic features. A 24-year-old man, with nephropathy, attended the Oral Oncology Center complaining that "his teeth were moving" and that presence of pain in the jaw for three months. At clinical examination, we observed a tumefaction in the lower right vestibular fornx, between the elements 45 and 48, measuring approximately 3.5 cm, flaccid consistency, purple and painful to palpation. Incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological diagnosis was central giant cell lesion. After the blood test and the definitive diagnosis of brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism, the surgical removal of the lesion was performed in a hospital environment. The patient has been followed for three years.

SINGLE CELL GEL ELECTROPHORESIS ON PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES OF PATIENTS WITH ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA

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Peripheral blood leukocytes of twenty six oral leukoplakia patients were subjected to Single Cell Gel Electrophoresis assay,
probably known as Comet assay, and the single strand breaks of DNA damage were analysed. Statistically significant difference in DNA damage levels were found between healthy controls and in patients with non dysplastic and mild dysplastic epithelium. Statistical analysis of DNA damage levels in patients with moderately and severely dysplastic epithelium could not be done because of insufficient number of cases. However, a step wise increase in DNA damage levels from healthy controls, through patients with non-dysplastic epithelium to varying grades of dysplasia suggest like sensitivity in future, of this technique, in dealing DNA damage in Leukoplakic patients. A systemic host response in premalignancy also suggested. Based on the findings an extensive study is suggested for definite conclusion.

Keywords: Comet assay, leukoplakia, DNA damage

TONGUE AND/OR FLOOR OF MOUTH SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN INITIAL CLINICAL STAGE: SURVIVAL ANALYSIS Buxem LA1, Diblasi EV2, Honorato J1, Camisasca DR1, Lourenço SQC2, Dias FL1. 1INCA - CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 2UFF - PATOLOGIA, 3UFF - ESTOMATOLOGIA

Objective: Analyze overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS) in patients with tongue and/or floor of mouth carcinoma (SCC) in initial clinical stage diagnosed between 1999-2006.

Study design: All patients underwent surgery followed by neck dissection and had free surgical margins. Records from 142 patients were analyzed and submitted to bivariate ($X^2$) and survival (Kaplan-Meier) analysis.

Results: White males, older than 40 years, who drink and smoke were most affected. 50 cases of recurrence were identified. Median OS was 69.5 months. Tongue SCC group showed significantly lower OS than the others (logrank $p$=0.029). Patients with moderately-differentiated tumors had significantly shorter OS than those with well/poorly-differentiated tumors (logrank $p$=0.006). Those who recurred had significantly shorter OS than those with well-differentiated tumors (logrank $p$<0.0001), as well as the ones who underwent adjuvant treatment (logrank $p<0.0001$).

Conclusion: SCC of tongue and floor even in initial stage reveal high rates of recurrence and low OS suggesting more improvement to understand and control this disease.

ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY FOR CORRECTION OF FACIAL DEFORMITY IN A PATIENT WITH ARTHROGYROSIS MULTIPLEX CONGENITA (AMC) Sampieri MBS1, Sant'Ana E1, Yaedúa RYF1, Maria RL2, Maria P2, Madeira MFC1, de Oliveira TFL1. 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA E TRAUMATOLOGIA BUCOMAXILOFACIAL

Arthrogryposis is a physical sign observed in many specific medical conditions. The Greek language translates arthrogryposis as “curved joint”. The term “arthrogryposis multiplex congenita” (AMC) refers to a congenital disorder first described by Otto in 1841 that is characterized by the contracture of multiple joints, dimpling of the skin over the affected areas, cylindrical-shaped extremities, and an increase in the fibrous tissue content of the muscles. In AMC patients with maxillofacial involvement, manifestations may include micrognathia, limited jaw opening, high vaulted and/or cleft palate, and weakness of the muscles of mastication. A 19-year-old female patient diagnosed with AMC, presenting class 2 malocclusion, facial asymmetry, big esqueletical open bite and sleep apnea was referred to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery service of the Federal University of Fortaleza with the complaints of dissatisfaction with facial aspect, difficulty in breathing and in mastication. Orthognathic surgery was performed to improve these conditions.

FREQUENCY OF ORAL LICHEN PLANUS BETWEEN IMMUNOLOGICAL DISORDERS PRESENT IN BUCCAL MUCOSA. IREPO 1980–2010 Fartias M1, Maturana A1, Aitken JP1, Iriarte M1, Adorno D1. 1UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE - PATOLOGY

Objective: To determinate the frequency of oral lichen planus (OLP), and other immunological disorder including: lichenoid reaction, pemphigus, pemphigoid, recurrent oral ulcers (ROU), in buccal mucosa biopsies of Oral Pathology Reference Institute of Universidad de Chile (IREPO).

Study design: 514 cases were selected according to their histopathological diagnosis, from which data was obtained such as age, gender, location and clinic diagnostic. Data was analyzed with the software Stata V10.

Result: Most of the cases turned out to be OLP 42, 4% and ROU 39, 5%. The average age of immunologic injuries is 50 years with a tendency to the female gender.

Conclusion: It could be determined that significant differences exist between the different disorders that were studied, where the most frequent are the OLP and the URO.
Rho GTPases regulate various biological processes, such as tumorigenesis. This study aimed to evaluate the distribution of Rho GTPases in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC). Immunohistochemistry by avidin-biotin-peroxidase was performed for RhoA, Cdc42 and Rac1, also intensity of stain quantified in 81 cases of OSCC (classified according to World Health Organization: well differentiated, moderately differentiated and poorly differentiated). The expression pattern of RhoA varied in direct proportion to tumor differentiation (p < 0.0001), suggesting their involvement in the regulation of differentiation. The less differentiated the lesion and the greater the potential for proliferation related in the regulation of cell proliferation. Cells expressed Rac1 at the migratory front, indicating its involvement in the regulation of cell migration. The expression of RhoA, Cdc42 and Rac1 suggests that Rho GTPases may participate in signal transduction pathways regulating biological processes involved in the pathogenesis of OSCC.

HODGKIN’S LYMPHOMA DIAGNOSED IN A YOUNG PATIENT UNDERGOING ROUTINE DENTAL CARE Sêna-Filho M1, Fonseca FP1, Correa MB2, Mariano FV3, Jorge J4, Vargas PA4, Santos-Silva AR4, 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA / UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATOLOGIA / DOUTORANDO, 2HOSPITAL DOS FORNECEDORES DE CANA DE PIRACICABA - CIRURGIÃO DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 3FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA / UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 4FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA / UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATOLOGIA / PROFESSOR ASSOCIADO

The purpose of this presentation is to report the case of a 17-year-old female patient who was undergoing routine dental care in our Dental School when two fixed and hard on palpation neck swellings, ranging from 3 to 5 cm in diameter, affecting the left cervical region were noticed by an undergraduate student. The patient was referred to our Oral Medicine Clinic where further examination included ultrasonography, which revealed a deep conglomerate of enlarged lymph nodes, and a fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC), which suggested the diagnosis of lymphoma. An incisonal biopsy was performed, confirming the diagnosis of Hodgkin’s Lymphoma (further immunohistochemical studies demonstrated positivity for LCA, CD20, MUM1, CD30 and Ki-67). The patient was referred for medical treatment and is currently alive and free of the disease. The current case highlights the importance of systematic head and neck examinations during routine dental treatment.

CRANIO-FACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PYCNO DysOSTOSIS: CASE REPORT Vilela MCM1, Carvalhaes CLL2, Kitamura KT2, Gallottini MHC2, Rezende NPM2, 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO

Pycnodysostosis was described in 1962 by Maroteaux and Lamy. It is a rare skeletal disease caused by a genetic autosomal recessive inheritance, with no predilection for sex, and related to consanguineous families in 30% of cases. It is characterized by short stature, osteosclerosis with multiple fractures, mandibular hypoplasia, obtuse mandibular angle, delayed closure of cranial sutures, abnormal tooth formation, dysplasia of clavicles and aplasia of terminal phalanges. Case report: Patient RPN, male, 12 years old, with pycnodysostosis, attended the Special Care Dentistry Center complaining of difficulties in chewing. On extraoral physical examination we observed short stature, aplasia of the terminal phalanges, macrocephaly with prominent frontal bossing and brachycephaly. On intra oral examination, we observed: anterior and posterior cross bite and mouth opening limitation. CT imaging with 3D reconstruction showed hypoplasia of the maxilla and mandible with obtuse mandibular angle and crowned tooth. The treatment plan included a rapid maxillary expansion for correction of posterior crossbite and a face mask for the correction of the anterior cross bite.

ASSESSMENT OF RISK FACTORS FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF ORAL LESIONS IN HIV-POSITIVE ADULTS FROM PORTO ALEGRE, BRAZIL Petruzzi MNMR1, Salum FG2, Cherubini K2, Figueiredo MAZ - 1PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL (PUCRS) - POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN DENTISTRY, 2PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL (PUCRS) - ORAL MEDICINE UNIT, SÃO LUCAS HOSPITAL

Objective: To assess the risk factors for oral manifestations in HIV-positive adults.

Study design: A retrospective and descriptive-analytical survey was conducted in 534 medical/dental records. Socio-demographical, clinical and laboratory data were collected from 6 month before and after the onset of oral lesions. Definitive diagnosed pathological were included and classified according to the criteria of ECC on Oral Problems Related to HIV infection. Cross-tabulations, Chi-squared tests and logistic regression models were conveniently applied.

Results: A higher risk for oral candidiasis was associated to the female gender (OR=0.66; CI=0.45-0.96; p=0.031), alcohol use (OR=2.38; CI=1.22-4.67; p=0.011) and CD4+<350 cells/mm³ (OR=3.82; CI=2.16-6.77; p<0.001). Hairy leukoplakia was associated to CD4+<350cells/mm³ (OR=8.48; CI=1.10-65.54; p=0.040), viral load>5000copies/mm³ (OR=8.02; CI=2.04-31.52; p=0.003) and smoking (OR=2.85; CI=1.38-5.88; p=0.005).

Conclusion: Oral lesions strongly associated to HIV tended to occur in patients with low CD4+ counts and detectable viral loads, females, smokers and alcohol users, independently of the use of antiretroviral therapy.

RECURRENT ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF MAXILLARY SINUS Carvalho MV1, Fonseca FP1, Correa MB2, Silva ARS2, Vargas PA1, Almeida OP1, Lopes MA1, - 1PUCRS - ORAL MEDICINE UNIT, SÃO LUCAS HOSPITAL

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is an unusual tumor of maxillary sinus. A 56-year-old woman was referred with 4-month history of a non-ulcerated and painful nodule on the palate impairing fit of the upper complete denture. Computed tomography showed a mass in the maxillary sinus. An incisonal biopsy was performed and histopathological diagnosis was adenocarcinoma. The patient was referred to head and neck surgeon who performed a surgical resection followed by radiotherapy. The
diagnosis of the surgical specimen was solid ACC. The patient remained well for two years when was observed recurrence in the floor of the right orbit. Fine needle cytology was performed and the diagnosis was adenocarcinoma. The patient is in evaluation for other surgical intervention. Maxillary sinus tumor is normally diagnosed in advanced stage and may manifest as palatal swelling. The differentiation among adenocarcinoma NOS, salivary duct carcinoma and solid adenoid cystic carcinoma may be challenging.

MALIGNANT AMELOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT OF A RARE PRESENTATION OF THIS ODONTOGENIC TUMOR Andrade MF1, Servato JP1, Paulo LFB1, Silva AM2, da Silva SJ1, Durighetto Jr. AF3, Loyola AM1 - 1UFU - LABORATÓRIO DE PATOLOGIA ORAL E MAXILO FACIAL DA FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UFU, 2UFU - LABORATÓRIO DE PATOLOGIA GERAL DA FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA UFU, 3UFU - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO DA FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA UFU.

Malignant ameloblastoma is a rare tumor of odontogenic origin with a metastatic focus. The literature shows that most cases of malignant ameloblastoma involve a disease-free period from primary tumor extirpation to the discovery of metastasis.

This well documented report describes the case of a 42-year-old man presenting with bilateral cervical metastasis of ameloblastoma of the jaw. The first diagnosis was done 18 years before the metastatic disease and the patient also presented a recurrence of the primary lesion 8 years after the initial diagnosis. Surgical resections of primary and distant disease are recommended and were performed in this case with success. Chemotherapy and radiation may play a role in palliation when resection of metastatic disease is not feasible, but the prognostic remain uncertain. Our case, although its rarity, showed the importance of a long term preservation of the patients with ameloblastomas.

UNCOMMON PHENOTYPE IN CLEFT LIP AND/OR PALATE-ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA SYNDROME: BRAZILIAN CASE REPORT Melo Filho MR1, Paranaiba LMR1, Aquino SN2, Coletta RD2, Santos LAN3, Martelli-Junior H1 - 1STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS, UNIMONTES, MONTES CLAROS, MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL - HEALTH SCIENCE PROGRAMME, 2SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS, UNIMONTES, MONTES CLAROS, MINAS GERAIS STATE, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

Objective: The study describes the clinical features of a 12-year-old boy affected by Cleft lip and/or palate-ectodermal dysplasia syndrome (CLPED1; #MIM 225.060).

Study design: Were evaluated clinical, dermatologic, orofacial, radiographic and cone beam tomography examination to the case.

Results: Unusual facie, dry and wiry hair, dry and hyperkeratotic skin of the hands, legs, and face, onychodystrophy of the finger and toe nails, hypotrichosis in legs. Oral manifestations were characterized by malocclusion and several dental anomalies such as agenesis teeth, enamel hypoplasia, pulpar calcifications, shortened teeth and enlarged pulp space. A rare microform of bilateral cleft lip was identified. During childhood was noted learning disabilities and difficulty in sweating with occasional elevations in body temperature.

Conclusion: The microform of orofacial clefting is an uncommon CLPED1-associated feature that was recognized in our patient. This case expands the phenotypic spectrum of CLPED1 syndrome and is the first case in Brazil.

MULTIPLE MYELOMA PRESENTING IN YOUNG ADULT PATIENT – A CASE REPORT Lima MHA1, De Farias AC1, Ferreira SMS1, Peixoto FB1, Barbosa APF2, Meeks VI1 - 1CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE ALAGOAS, 3UNIVERSIDADE DE MARYLAND

Multiple Myeloma (MM) is a neoplastic proliferation of malignant plasma cells in the bone marrow producing defective immunoglobulins that release osteoclastic-activating factors resulting in lytic bone lesions and pain. This is a case report of MM presenting in a 29 year old Brazilian male that presented to the oral medicine clinic for evaluation of a “tumor” in his mouth. He also complained of body aches and fever. Extraoral examination was significant for facial asymmetry on left side of the mandible and subepidermal nodule lesions throughout the body. Intraoral examination revealed a red nodular, hemorrhagic exophytic lesion of the left mandible. The Diagnostic (CT scan; bone scintigraphy and X-ray) showed a radiolucent “moth-eaten” image and disseminated lytic bone lesions. He died 40 days after the first visit. The immunohistochemistry from the bone marrow and oral biopsy was diagnostic for plasmacytoma/MM-restricted lambda chain, confirming the clinical presumptive diagnosis.

CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN LOWER LIP Lawall MA1, Sousa GLC2, Letícia ECV1, Souhia AMP4 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, 3HOSPITAL REGIONAL DA ASA NORTE - HRAN - SERVIÇO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, 4FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA - FOA/UNESP - PATOLOGIA E PROPEDÊTICA CLÍNICA

Leishmaniasis is a parasitic disease caused by a protozoon (Leishmania) with diverse clinical forms, considered a public health problem in Brazil. Oral lesions are uncommon and usually involve the palate. A 34-years-old man was admitted to the Dental Clinic of HRAN – Brasilia with complaints of a swelling of three month’s duration, which involved the right side of the lower lip. The swelling was slightly erythematous with ulceration, crusts and scaling. The lesion was asymptomatic and progressively increased in size. There were no changes in general health. A clinical diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma was made and an incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathologic examination showed a chronic inflammatory infiltrate. Several Leishmania spp. amastigotes were observed in the cytoplasm of macrophages, which led us to the diagnosis of leishmaniasis. The patient was treated with N-methylglucamine antimonite, with complete remission in approximately 8 weeks. During follow-up of 8 months, no relapses were observed.

PRIMARY ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA WITH SIGNET RING CELLS Alves MGO1, Marsi G, Rodrigues TW, Tera TM, Sousa SCOM2, Carvalho YR, Almeida
KNOWLEDGE OF TWO BRAZILIANS CITIES (RIO DE JANEIRO, RJ AND NHAMUNDA, AM) ABOUT ORAL SELF-EXAMINATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF THREE COMMON ORAL LESIONS Moriel Tavares KM1, Souza TT1, Pinto LF2, Gusmão TA2, Santos CSF2, Ramos MEB2, Israel MS1. 1UERJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2FACULDADES SÃO JOSÉ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 3UERJ - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL E CIRURGIA

Objectives: To evaluate the knowledge about oral self-examination in two Brazilians cities, Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and Nhamundá (AM) and the recognition of three common oral lesions: minor aphtae, labial herpes and chronic erythematosus lichenoid reaction.

Study design: A thousand interviews were made, 800 in Rio de Janeiro (RJ) and 200 in Nhamundá (AM).

Results: Concerning the knowledge of oral self-examination 56% of the population didn’t know it. About the oral lesions, almost all the people (96%) interviewed has recognized a lesion in the mouth. The patient seek for the outpatient clinic after he has visited eighteen dentists. No professional made a diagnosis. Oral exam showed that there was a mass in the submandibular gland and an ultrasound was requested. Incisional biopsy was obtained, and the histopathology revealed the presence of malignant glandular neoplasm, in which it could be noted a continuity normal excretory duct, hyperplastic tissue, with hyperchromatic nuclei, loss of polarity and cohesion, with irregular epidermoid cells that infiltrate the adjacent connective tissue, interposed to hyperchromatic cells with the appearance of signet ring. The final diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma with signet ring cells. This case illustrates the importance of oral examination, including palpation.

Clinical Study and Levels of Anxiety in a Series of Cases of Oral Lichen Planus Barbosa NG1, Medeiros AMC1, Silveira EJD1, Oliveira PT2, Queiroz LMG1, Lima ENA1, Araújo EMA2. 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDO DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

Objective: to associate local factors, systemic diseases and levels of anxiety with clinical characteristics of Oral Lichen Planus (OLP).

Study design: thirty-seven patients with OLP were assessed for the presence of smoking, alcohol consumption, diabetes mellitus, hypertension and hepatitis C virus infection. Anxiety was measured by Spielberger’s Stai-Trait Anxiety Inventory. These variables were associated with clinical form and symptomatology of the lesions (chi-square/Fisher’s-exact test).

Results: the erosive form was most prevalent (57.1%) and symptoms were reported by 45.7% of the patients. Most cases were non-smoker (97.3%) and none was drunker; 10.8% and 16.2% were diabetic and hypertensive, respectively. Only one was HCV-seropositive and 78.4% had moderate levels of anxiety. There was no significant association of variables studied with clinical form or symptomatology of the lesions.

Conclusions: in this study, presence of local and systemic factors, as well as levels of anxiety were not associated with clinical characteristics of OLP.

Unicystic Ameloblastoma with Mural Proliferation Garcia NG1, Rodrigues MT1, Garcia AS1, Bravo-Calderón DM1, Oliveira DT1. 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, RORAIMA, BRAZIL

Abstract: The unicystic ameloblastoma often is diagnosed clinically as dentigerous cyst. We report the case of a 19-year-old girl that during a routine radiographic examination showed a unicocular radiolucent lesion in the right mandibular ramus, and involving the impacted tooth 48. There was no associated pain and was not observed expansion of the cortical bone. The dentist suggested as a possible diagnosis, dentigerous cyst. The lesion was enucleated, and the material was sent for analysis. Microscopically was observed cystic cavity lined by epithelium which the basal cells were columnar, hyperchromatic, and palisaded. Underlying the fibrous capsule was noted proliferation of neoplastic cells with areas of squamous metaplasia. The final diagnosis established was of unicystic ameloblastoma with mural proliferation. Despite the great similarity clinical and radiographic with dentigerous cyst, ameloblastoma unicystic has 10-20% of recurrence. Therefore, histopathological examination is of great importance for definitive diagnosis.

Key words: dentigerous cyst; odontogenic; unicystic ameloblastoma

Evaluation of P53 and P63 Expression and Their Correlation with HPV Virus in Oral Dysplastic Lesions Kargahi N1,2,3,4,5. 1UFES - DEPARTAMENTO DE DENTISTRY, 2DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, RORAIMA, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 3DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, RORAIMA, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY

Abstract

Background and aim: Approximately 94% of all oral malignancy is Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Multiple factors can increase risk of malignancy. According to this, it is mentioned to roles of tumor suppressor genes as P53 and its family such as P63 and HPV virus in facilitating of malignant transforming. P53 protein is one of malignant transforming markers and P63 can play an important role in developing epithelial dysplastic changes. Also HPV may be correlated with early stages of cancer development in oral cavity.

The aim of this study is assessment of P53 and P63 expression and their correlation with presence of HPV in oral dysplastic lesions.

Material and method: In this descriptive-analytic study forty paraffin blocks were collected from oral and maxillofacial pathology department of Shahid Beheshti dental school. They
were included thirty samples with histopathologic reports of dysplastic lesions (mild, moderate, severe) and ten ones with mucocoele diagnosis.

Immunohistochemical staining with Envision method was performed against P53 and P63 markers and Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) method was used for detection of HPV virus. Statistical analysis was done with SPSS software and Kruskal-Wallis, Dunn, Mann-Whitney U and Spearman tests.

**Findings:** In this research the expression of nuclear P53 and P63 staining was predominant in basal/parabasal layers of epithelium. There was a significant difference in P53 staining only between mucocoele and mild dysplasia (P<0.05). A significant difference in P63 staining between mucocoele and all dysplastic lesions (mild, moderate, severe) was also seen. (P<0.05) HPV virus was detected in all groups and there is no significant difference between them.

**Conclusion:** We concluded that there is no statistically significant correlation between P53, P63 expression and presence of HPV virus in oral dysplastic lesions but significant correlation difference between them. (P<0.05)

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**EVALUATION OF FLUORESCENCE SCREENING IN THE DETECTION OF ORAL PRE- AND MALIGNANT LESIONS**

Aksakalli N1, Yalcinkaya S1, Dumlu A, Ozbayrak S2 - 1UNIVERSITY OF ISTANBUL INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY - TUMOUR PATHOLOGY, 2MARMARA UNIVERSITY - ORAL DIAGNOSIS AND RADIOLOGY

**Objectives:** To evaluate the accuracy of a fluorescence screening system (VELscope, LED Dental, British Columbia, Canada) and its ability to diagnose the dysplasia and malignancy comparing to cytological and histopathological examination.

**Study design:** A total of 96 patients (57 males and 48 females, mean age 59.5±12 years) with 115 suspicious oral white, red or mixed patches were investigated with a standard conventional examination and then with VELscope, followed by smear and/or biopsy. The cases of fluorescence retain, increase or loss were photographed.

**Results:** 29 patients had leuko- and erthro-plakia, 26 had oral lichen planus, 22 hyperkeratosis, 10 cancer, 5 actinic cheilitis, 2 pemphigoid, 2 hyperplastic candidiasis. Sensitivity and specificity were 76 % and 70 % respectively.

**Conclusions:** Based on research data, there are a couple of issues which raised regarding the efficacy in identifying individual lesions. The examiner calibration was difficult and the system has not showed the expected diagnostic accuracy.

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**ACANTHOMATHOUS AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT**

Diniz PA1, Lima CF1, Tango EK2, Santos LM3, Acray R4, Machado MC1, Brandão AAH2 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOCIÊNCIAS E DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL

A Caucasian 63-year-old female presented with chief complaint of painful, gradual gingival enlargement at the inferior premolars region after undergoing endodontic treatment. Intraroral examination revealed a sessile, firm, pale-pink nodular lesion, measuring near 2cm. Radiographically, the lesion presented as a multilocular radiolucency area misplacing roots of the correspondent premolars. Computerized tomography scan showed areas of cortical expansion and areas of bone destruction and infiltration to surrounding soft tissues. Incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination revealed cellular nests within the connective tissue stroma. In the center of these nests, cells were arranged sparsely similar to the stellate reticulum of the enamel organ, whereas in the periphery cells were columnar with reverse polarity and aligned. Also, follicles presenting squamous metaplasia and cells presenting vacuolated or clear cytoplasm were observed. The diagnosis was then conclusive for acanthomathous ameloblastoma and the patient was immediately referred to a high-complexity hospital for surgical treatment.

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**NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA OF PALATE: A CASE REPORT**

Silva PVR1, Pereira DL1, Rodrigues GHC4, Silva AP1, Lopes RN2, Prado JD3 - 1HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - STOMATOLOGY

Necrotizing Sialometaplasia (NS) is an inflammatory lesion involving the salivary glands, not very common, which presents self-limiting nature. It affects principally the minor salivary glands of palate (80%) and its etiology is currently attributed to vascular ischemia, which can be caused by trauma. Both clinically and histopathologically, it mimics malignant neoplasms. The aim of this work was to report a case of NS in a 46-year-old man. A driver patient, smoker for 30 years, showed up with an ulcerative lesion on the palate, reporting its appearance two months ago, in the form of lump. Reported also that he been submitted to a drainage attempt. We carried out an incisional biopsy with diagnostic hypotheses of Squamous Cell Carcinoma and NS. The client has progressed well and on postoperative showed a crateriform scar completely epithelialized and persistent. This report strengthens the importance of correct diagnosis for patient’s tranquility.

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**METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE BREAST PRESENTING AS A PERIAPICAL ABSCESS**

Gianmini PJ1, Narayana N2, Casey JH1, Shetty KV, Henriksen BJ2 - 1UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA MEDICAL CENTER COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY - ORAL BIOLOGY, 2PRIVATE PRACTICE IN ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

This is a rare case of a metastatic adenocarcinoma presenting as a periapical abscess in a 58-year-old Caucasian female with no previous history of cancer.

The patient presented with a periapical abscess and bony sequestrum in association with the apex of #31 measuring 1.0 x 1.0 cm. Paresthesia of the right inferior alveolar nerve was reported. The lesion was curetted. Intimate involvement of the lesion with the inferior alveolar nerve was noted at surgery. Radiographically the lesion presented as a well-defined corticated radiolucency at the apex of #31. The clinical differential diagnosis included periapical abscess or periapical granuloma with early osteomyelitis. Histopathologic examination revealed a neoplasm comprised of atypical epithelial cells forming occusal glands and set within a desmoplastic stroma. Immunohistochemical staining was positive for BRST-2, estrogen receptor, and cytokeratin 7; and negative for cytokeratin 20 and TTF-1. The diagnosis rendered was metastatic breast adenocarcinoma based on the immunohistochemical profile.

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**RHINOCEREBRAL MUCORMYCOSIS: CASE REPORT**

Povoa RCS1, Costa RC2, Malheiro D3, Falheiro D2, Alhaya TA3, Israel MS4, D’Albuquerque Medeiros PJ4 - 1UERJ - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UERJ - HOSPITAL...

Objectives: The aim of this study was to present the clinicopathologic features of actinic cheilitis (AC) with the use of autofluorescence imaging systems as diagnostic tools.

Study design: Clinical and microscopic characteristics of 69 cases of AC diagnosed using wide-field optical imaging system and fluorescence spectroscopy were detailed described.

Results: 50.7% were male, 89.9% had 42 years or older and 68.1% had skin color types I, II or III. Cases involved lower lip (100%) and upper (13%) lips. Blurred vermilion border demarcation (97.1%), swelling (78.3%) and red areas (69.6%) were the main clinical features; and epithelial atrophy (42.1%), hyperkeratosi (43.5%), intense vascularization (38.6%) and inflammation (27.6%) the main microscopic changes. One case was diagnosed as squamous cell carcinoma, and as having mild (44.8%), moderate (34.5%) or intense (8.3%) dysplasia.

Conclusions: The use of optical tests clinical assistance in the diagnosis of AC improved accuracy on identification of microscopic characteristics associated with a possible malignant transformation.

ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS WITH ONCO-HEMATOLOGICAL DISEASES TREATED WITH CHEMOTHERAPY IN THE HEMATOLOGY AND HEMOTHERAPY FOUNDATION OF AMAZONAS Santos RTN, Bastos MMB, Ferreira CMB, Camara J, Libório TN - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - HEMATOLOGY AND HEMOTHERAPY FOUNDATION OF AMAZONAS (HEMOAM), 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - PATHOLOGY AND LEGAL MEDICINE

Objective: The purpose of this study was to clinically evaluate oral mucositis (OM) after chemotherapy in patients with onco-hematological diseases treated in the Hematology and Hemotherapy Foundation of Amazonas from August 2011 to March 2012.

Study design: Patients were submitted to intra-oral examination for identification and description of OM according to WHO classification and then related to clinical and treatment data collected from medical records.

Results: Sixty seven patients were examined and 15% of them presented OM, in which 100% had leukemia (80% acute lymphoblastic and 20%, acute myeloid), 40% had grade 4, 30% grade 1 and 30% grade 3 according to WHO classification. There were a variety of chemotherapeutics agents used in the OM presented patients (especially MTX and MADIT), but most of them (80%) were in the induction phase of treatment.

Conclusion: OM seems to be a common consequence especially in leukemia patients using chemotherapy agents.

CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL DIAGNOSED KAPOSI'S SARCOMA WITH NO EXPRESSION OF HUMAN HERPESVIRUS 8 Moura RM, Costa CR, Martins MT - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA

The Kaposi’s sarcoma is a vascular neoplasm that occurs in different population groups, especially in patients with compromised immune system, being the most common cancer in HIV-infected untreated individuals. Clinically, in oral mucosa, presents as macules, plaques or purple nodules. Its etiopathogenesis is not well clear yet, and several studies have been undertaken in an attempt to identify the causative agent of these lesions. Actually, Kaposi’s sarcoma has been associated with herpesvirus (KSHV; also known as human herpesvirus 8 (HHV8)) and considered the infectious cause of this neoplasm Alpha. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that the diagnosis of Kaposi’s sarcoma must always be related to the HHV8 presence. However, the Department of Oral Pathology at the School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo, received two cases of Kaposi’s sarcoma in HIV positive patients diagnosed clinically and histologically, but were negative for HHV8 immunohistochemical analysis. The patients responded successfully to anticancer treatment.

BIFID AND TRIFID CONDYLE: REPORT OF A CASE AND RADIOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS Raitz R, di Matteo AC2, Shimura E, Fenyo-Pereira M2 - 1INSTITUTO SÃO LEOPOLO MANDIC - POS GRADUAÇÃO, 2FOUSSP - ESTOMATOLOGIA

Background/objectives: The bifid condyle is a very rare and uncertain pathology. Our aim is to report a case of a 25 years old patient who suffered trauma 5 years ago.

Study design: The panoramic radiograph, requested for dental treatment, showed bifurcation of the right condyle and trifurcation of the left condyle as well as remodeling of the mandibular fossa. Although there was little limitation of mouth opening and deviation, no pain and popping were observed.

Results: Volumetric tomography showed a larger anterior lobe and a smaller posterior lobe in the right condyle. On the left...
condyle it was found a fork head divided into anterior and posterior lobes and this last one had another inferoposterior lobe.

**Conclusions:** The bone remodeling patterns of the left side suggests that the patient initially presented a fork bilateral condyle of embryological origin and suffered fracture, which caused metaplasia of fibroblasts, bone remodeling and development of a third lobe with large joint remodeling.

**PERIPHERAL CALCIFYING CYST ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A CASE REPORT**

Rosa EA¹, Curado MM, Morais KP², Lawall MA, AMORIM RB¹ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA - PÔS-GRADUAÇÃO EM CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS, ²UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA - RESIDÊNCIA MULTI-PROFISSIONAL EM SAÚDE, ³UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASÍLIA - PATOLOGGIA - FACULDADE DE MEDICINA

The peripheral calcifying cyst odontogenic tumor is a rare benign cystic neoplasm of odontogenic origin. It accounts for less than 25% of the calcifying cyst odontogenic tumor and usually appears as a pink circumscribed elevated mass. A 42-year-old was referred to a privat stomatologist for evaluation of an asymptomatic, pink, smooth surfaced nodule in the vestibular region of teeth 12 and 13 measuring 1.4cm. Computer tomography showed horizontal bone loss and saucerization. A biopsy was performed and the microscopic examination showed an odontogenic cystic lesion lined by ameloblastoma-like epithelium, containing numerous ghost cells. Delicate surgical excision was performed and after 6 months of follow up there was no clinical or radiographic sign of recurrence. This case presents a new peripheral calcifying cyst odontogenic tumor and provides more evidences of non-aggressive behavior of the lesion

**AMELANOTIC MELANOMA OF THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT**

Rosa RR¹, Souza ACP, Freitas Filho S¹, Oliveira MTF, Durighetto Jr. AF, Hiraki KR, Loyola AM - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - ÁREA DE PATOLOGIA ORAL

A 63 years-old male was referred for evaluation of an expansive lesion in the palate. It was painless and the patient was not aware of the evolution time of the lesion. The patient reported previous history of lower limb thrombosis, chronic smoking and intense weight loss in the last month. Clinical inspection revealed a large fibrous mass involving the entire hard palate, lobulated and covered by ulcerated mucosa, with apparent extension to the nasal cavity. CT scan evidenced extension to both maxillary sinuses. After incisional biopsy, histopathological examination informed a malignant neoplasm of unknown histogenesis. It was reactive for melan A and S100 on immunohistochemistry, and the diagnosis was then concluded as amelanotic melanoma. The patient was referred to treatment, but died three weeks after diagnosis.

**Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) is a severe and devastating late complication of radiotherapy in patients with head and neck cancer. Progression of the condition may lead to pathologic fracture, intraoral and/or extraoral fistula formation, and local, spreading or systemic infection. The current article reports an interesting case of ORN in an irradiated patient, which evolved into pathologial fracture of the jaw. The patient was rehabilitated in other service, with the use of reconstruction plates, without adjuvant hyperbaric oxygen therapy, progressing to a fistula formation and bone exposure. The patient was referred to our service, with an extensive bone and plate exposure, with signs of severe ORN. After the adequacy of the oral environment, the patient underwent surgery for necrotic bone and reconstruction plate resection, with a primary closure of the skin and intraoral mucosa. The post-operative clinical and radiographic examinations performed after 12 month showed no signal of ORN recurrence.**

**PEPTIDE EGF REGULATES MIGRATION AND MMPs ACTIVITY OF A HUMAN SALIVARY GLAND ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA CELL LINE**

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**Background/objective:** Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a slow-growing but aggressive neoplasm with a remarkable capacity for recurrence. Growth factors are thought to be involved in formation and progression of cancer, and also up-regulate matrix metalloproteinase (MMPs), such as MMP2 and MMP9. MMPs are downstream targets of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFFR). EGF is a ligand for EGFFR and has been shown to enhance the invasive and metastatic potential of various human cancers. We studied the role played by peptide EGF on migration of cells (CAC2) from human ACC.

**Study design:** Immunofluorescence analyzed expression of MMP2, MMP9, EGF, and EGFFR in CAC2 cells. Migratory activity of EGF-treated CAC2 cells was investigated by monolayer wound assays and in chemotaxis chambers.

**Results:** This cell line expressed, EGF, EGFFR, and showed MMPs activity. CAC2 cells treated with EGF showed increased migration activity.

**Conclusion:** These results suggest that these growth factors may be involved in the tumorigenic process of ACC.

**Key words:** adenoid cystic carcinoma; growth factors; matrix metalloproteinases

**CLINICAL FEATURES AND DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF A LATE DIAGNOSED CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM: A CASE REPORT**

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Congenital hypothyroidism (CH) is a disease caused by a change in the thyroid gland, with irreversible consequences if the disease is not early diagnosed and properly treated. The diagnosis is established by newborn exams, which is part of the neonatal screening of all newborns. This study reports a case of CH late diagnosed and the consequences in dental development. Female patient with 18 years old, light weight and short stature. Delayed in motor and language development, school learning disability and attention deficit were reported. Oral examination revealed
retention of deciduous teeth, oligodontia, periodontal disease and caries. Restorative, periodontal and surgical treatments were performed. After this, the patient was referred for orthodontic treatment. Early diagnosis as well as treatment and control of the patient’s hormone levels are important to avoid complications in several organ and systems. Late diagnosed CH is associated with changes in dental development.

**REACTIVE POST-RADIOThERapy BONE FORMATION IN THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION**

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**Objective:** High-dose radiation therapy affects bone metabolism and therefore post-radiotherapy bone formation is an uncommon finding. This case describes an unusual ossification in the maxillary region identified after head and neck radiotherapy.

**Study design, results:** A 45 year-old female patient was submitted to maxillary surgical resection and orbital exenteration due to squamous cell carcinoma. Radiotherapy post surgery was performed because of compromised surgical margins. After four months of the conclusion of radiotherapy, the patient presented a bone exposition at surgical site. Surprisingly, the oral examination and computed tomography revealed a new formation of the right palatine vault and bone formation filling nasal and orbital cavity. The incisional biopsy discarded residual disease or osteoradionecrosis and showed normal tissue.

**Conclusion:** To the best of the authors’ knowledge, this is the first case of wide bone formation as an early effect of head and neck radiotherapy. The current patient continues being accompanied monthly.

**MOUSE B16-F10 MELANOMA CELLS PROLIFERATION IS DEPENDENT ON FATTY ACID SYNTHASE**

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**Objectives:** The aim of this work was to investigate the effects of GF and whether it contributes to GF pathogenesis.

**Study design:** After treatment with cerulenin or C75, we analyzed cell viability, proliferation rate, apoptosis and the levels of proteins related to G0/G1 phase of cell cycle.

**Results:** Both FASN inhibitors significantly reduced in vitro melanoma cells proliferation in a dose dependent manner, as well as increased the apoptotic rate. Cell cycle arrest was evidenced by a significant increase in G0/G1 phase in comparison with untreated cells. Western blotting analysis of cerulenin or C75-treated cells. Western blotting analysis of cerulenin or C75-treated cells showed a significant accumulation of the tumor suppressor proteins p21^{WAF1/Cip1} and p27^{kip1}, together with decreased amounts of Skp2, essential for the proteasomal degradation of p27^{kip1}.

**Conclusions:** Taken together, these findings demonstrate that B16-F10 melanoma cells proliferation is dependent on FASN. Supported by FAPESP (10/52635-1).

**SIALOLITH IN PAROTID GLAND AND SUBLINGUAL GLAND: CASE REPORT**

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Sialoliths are most common in submandibular gland. Sialoliths in parotid and sublingual glands are uncommon. The aim of this study to report two cases of sialoliths, affecting the parotid and another affecting sublingual gland. Case 1- A 80 year-old Caucasian man had a week painful swelling on mouth floor, blocking the use of the prosthesis. The physical examination showed the presence of painful palpable lymph nodes and a swelling with red surface on mouth floor. The panoramic and occlusal radiographs showed the sialolith, which was surgically removed. Case 2- A 56 year-old black woman had a swelling with no symptoms in parotid gland region that kept growing for 1 year. The oral examination showed a swelling on the parotid papilla, with hard consistency. The panoramic radiograph showed the sialolith, which was surgically removed. After one year no sign of recurrence were noted in both cases.

**IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF A2-INTEGRIN AND HSP47 IN HEREDITARY GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS AND GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS-ASSOCIATED DENTAL ABNORMALITIES**

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The purpose of the study was to investigate the expression of the a2-integrin subunit and heat shock protein 47 (Hsp47). Immunohistochemistry was performed in specimens from two unrelated families with hereditary gingival fibromatosis and from one family with a gingival fibromatoses-associated dental abnormality. Normal gingival (NG) were used for comparison. Immunoreactivity for a2-integrin and Hsp47 was observed in the nucleus of epithelial cells of both the basal and suprabasal layer and a more discreet signal was noted in connective tissue in all samples. Our results confirmed the heterogeneity of gingival fibromatoses (GF), such that similar patterns of expression of the condition may show differences in the expression of proteins such as Hsp47. Although no difference in a2-integrin expression was observed between GF and NG groups, future studies are necessary to determine the exact role of this protein in the various forms of GF and whether it contributes to GF pathogenesis.

**METASTASIS OF HEPATOCELULAR CARCINOMA TO THE ORAL CAVITY: CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

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Metastatic malignant neoplasms to the oral cavity accounts for 1% or more of all malignant oral lesions. These metastases usually arise from a breast, lung, kidney, colon, adrenal gland or prostate primary carcinoma, leaving the liver as a rare primary
Partial Remission of a Mandibular Giant Cell Lesion After Incisional Biopsy

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Objective: Detailed description of a case of a 52-year-old male patient with several multiple metastatic sites (adrenal glands and skeleton) but without lung involvement, who expired few days after evaluation and biopsy of a rapidly growing intraoral mass. Review of the relevant literature will be discussed as well.

Histiocytic Sarcoma of the Alveolar Ridge: Case Report

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A 22 year old female patient was referred for evaluation of a radiolucent lesion localized in the anterior portion of her mandible, discovered during an orthodontic evaluation. Intra oral examination revealed normal appearing mucosa with teeth in excellent conditions. Between the tooth 33 and the 43 a small and painless bone swelling could be noted. Mandibular sensitivity was preserved. On a Panoramic radiography a regular radiolucent lesion, extending from 33 to 43, maintaining the integrity of the mandibular basal cortical was visualized. An incisional biopsy was made with a diagnosis of Central giant cell lesion. Her parathormone dosage was normal. After 3 month it was noted almost 95% regression of the original lesion. The residual lesion was submitted to surgical curettage and the bone defect treated with criospray. The post operatory was uneventful and the patient was under annual control.

Comparative Study of the Expression of Rankl and Opg in Odontogenic Keratocysts of Mandible and Maxilla

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Background: The Odontogenic Keratocyst (OKC) can reach a large size before being diagnosed, a situation that most frequently affects the mandible than the maxilla.

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare the expression of RankL and OPG in QQ located in the mandible and maxilla.

Study design: The expression of RankL and OPG was assessed by immunohistochemistry in 9 cases of mandibular and 8 cases of maxillary OKC.

Results: There was a preponderance in the expression of RankL in 6 cases of mandibular (66.7%) and 5 cases of maxillary (62.5%) OKC, with no difference in the expression of RankL at both locations.

Conclusion: Our research shows that the bone reabsorption associated with OKC growth is due, among other factors, to predominance expression of RankL, regardless of the location of the lesion.

Killian Polyp in the Maxillary Sinus of a Female Teenager

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A 16-year-old white female presented a 1-year history of right nasal obstruction and progressive rhinorrhea which evolved into bilateral nasal obstruction, fatigue, dysphagia, episodes of epistaxis and weight loss of ten kilograms in six months. In oroscopy there was a polypoid mass in the oropharynx, causing anterior bulging of the soft palate. Computed tomography identified heterogeneous lesion occupying the right maxillary sinus and nasopharynx. The patient was referred to the Department of Otolaryngology and underwent endoscopic sinus surgery with complete excision of the lesion without complications. Microscopic examination revealed proliferation of vascular spaces of cavernous appearance, areas with mucoid cell degeneration, and with myxoid appearance, chronic inflammatory infiltrate and regions with pseudo-stratified epithelial cells. The lesion was diagnosed as antral-choanal inflammatory polyph - Killian Polyp.

Histiocytic Sarcoma (HS) is a malignant neoplasm showing morphological and immunophenotypic features of mature histiocytes. Reported herein is a case of HS of the alveolar ridge. A 50-year-old male HIV-positive patient attended the stomatology clinic reporting an increase in volume of gingiva for 5 months. Intra-oral examination revealed a 2.5cm erythematous nodule in the left alveolar ridge. An excisional biopsy was performed. The tumor showed proliferation of cell of varying sizes showing vesicular nuclei and nucleoli evident and some atypical mitosis. Tumor cells were positive for CD45 and CD68, but negative for CD3, CD20, CD31, CD34, CD117, CD163, CK20, CKAE1/AE3, myeloperoxidase, chromogranin A, Von Willebrand factor and S-100 protein. Immunohistochemically, Ki-67 showed high proliferation rate (25-50%), thus confirming HS. The patient is undergoing chemotherapy. It is important to exclude other lymphomas, according to morphological features and immunohistochemical pattern in order to diagnose such a rare malignant neoplasm.
The patient has been followed up monthly, with no signs of recurrence two months after the procedure and also obtained weight gain of five kilograms.

AN 18 MONTHS FOLLOW-UP OF RARE BILATERAL DENTIGEROUS CYSTS IN A NON-SYNDROMIC PATIENT Imada TSN1, Tieghi-Neto V1, Bravo-Calderón DM2, Oliveira DT2, Santos PSS1, Rubira-Bullen IRF4, Gonçalves ES3, 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, 2BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - PATHOLOGY, 3BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - SURGERY

A 42-years-old Caucasian woman was referred for evaluation of two asymptomatic, bilateral cystic lesions in mandible. There were no intraoral signs and no association with syndromes. Radiographically, it showed two well-defined unilocular radiolucent areas surrounded by thin sclerotic border associated to unerupted third mandibular molars. On the right side it has 23.64mm ø and almost reached the inferior border and on the left side it has 16.57mm ø, both third molars were displaced, the right one more severely and apparently involving the distal root of the second molar. Surgical enucleation of both cysts and excision of the associated teeth were the treatment choice. The histopathologic features confirmed dentigerous cyst in both sides. The patient is on 18 months follow-up with favorable osseous formation with no radiographic evidence of recurrence. Only 22 cases were reported on literature about multiple dentigerous cysts not associated with syndromes.

INTRAORAL SURGICAL APPROACH OF LARGE DERMOID CYSTS IN FLOOR OF MOUTH Oliveira TFL1, Madeira MFC1, Cardoso LB1, Consolaro A2, Sant’Ana E3, Ferreira Júnior O3, Rubira-Bullen IRF1 - 1FOB - USP - PATOLOGY, 2FOB - USP - ESTOMATOLOGIA AND RADIOLOGY, 3FOB - USP - DENTISTRY

Dermoid cysts are uncommon, benign congenital tumors of ectodermal origin that can occur in any region of the body. Nearly 7% occur in the head and neck region and 1.6% occur on the floor of the mouth. The etiology includes accidental or surgical events in which the epithelium is traumatically implanted within deeper structures. We hereby report a case of a large dermoid cyst on the floor of the mouth of a 13-year-old boy. He experienced no painful symptoms, he reported the lump growing over two months and noticed changes in his speech. The presumptive diagnosis without trauma history, measuring 4 cm at its greatest diameter and causing changes in speech. The presumptive diagnosis was lipoma. The patient underwent an excisional intraoral biopsy and the histopathological diagnosis was dermoid cyst.

CLEAR CELLS CARCINOMA OF THE KIDNEY WITH ORAL METASTASIS: A CASE REPORT Miniello TG1, Ver- rone JR4, Guullo A1, Lopes RN1, Osório CAT1, Prado JD1 - 1HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - ESTOMATOLOGY

About 30% of all renal cancer patients present metastatic disease; however, oral metastases are rare. Clear Cell Carcinoma (CCC) is the most common subtype and presents the worst prognosis. The objective of this work is to report a case of CCC oral metastasis. A male patient, 47 years old, presenting renal CCC with pulmonary metastasis, undergoing chemotherapy, came to Stomatology Department referring intraoral painless swelling, with progressive growth for about 25 days. At clinical examination it was noted nodular lesion involving buccal gingiva and hard palate in the right maxilla, measuring approximately 3cm. Panoramic x-ray didn’t show bone alterations. It was performed an incisional biopsy and histopathological examination revealed a metastasis of CCC. The patient underwent chemoradiotherapy and lesion completely regressed. No clinical evidence of recurrence was observed after 5 month follow-up. Although oral metastasis of renal CCC is extremely rare, it must be considered in differential diagnosis.

EVALUATION OF INTERLEUKIN-6, INTERLEUKIN-10, TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR-ALPHA AND INTERFERON-GAMMA GENE POLYMORPHISMS IN PATIENTS WITH SECONDARY SJÖGREN SYNDROME TO RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS Souza TR1,2, Duarte ALBP3, Carvalho AAT1, Leão JC4, Gueiros LAMG1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - SERVIÇO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA E ODONTOLÓGIA PREVENTIVA, 2PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ODONTOLOGIA FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICARA-UNICAMP - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOPEDIATRIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO - SERVIÇO DE REUMATOLOGIA DO HOSPITAL DA CLÍNICAS DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO

Objective: The purpose of this study was to investigate the association of IL-6, IL-10, TNFα and IFNγ gene polymorphisms in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and secondary Sjögren syndrome (sSJS).

Study design: A study sample, comprised 138 Brazilian patients, was submitted to clinical evaluation and serological tests; genomic DNA was obtained from oral mucosa cells and submitted to genotyping (RFLP and sequence-specific primers PCR).

Results: Genotypes and allele frequencies of cytokines genes were similar in sSJS and RA, but IL-6 and TNFα polymorphisms differed significantly among rheumatoid arthritis patients and controls (p<0.05). IL-6 G and TNF-a A carriers were significantly associated with RA, but not sSJS. In addition, IL-6 polymorphism was associated with salivary gland lymphocytic infiltration, Schirmer’s Test and anti-CCP, while TNF-a GA genotype was associated with anti-CCP, anti-SSA and C-reactive protein(p<0.05).

Conclusion: In summary, IL-6 -174GC and TNF-a -308GA gene polymorphisms are associated with susceptibility to RA but not to sSJS.

MICROSCOPIC EVALUATION OF THE TOPICAL TREATMENT WITH PHYTOTHERAPIC GELS OF ARNICA MONTANA, PANAX GINSENG AND CHAMOMILLA RECUTITA ON SECOND INTENTION WOUND REPAIR IN RATS Pinheiro TN1, Carneiro MA2, Carneiro PA2, Alves IA2, Tietz RG1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO AMAZONAS - ODONTOLÓGIA, 2PRIVATE PRACTICE PHARMACEUTICAL, 3LABORMÉDIC - QUALITY CONTROL
Objective: To evaluate the influence of phytotherapeutic carbopol gels of Arnica, Ginseng and Camomile, at 10% concentration, on the inflammatory response, due to second intention wounds, in rats.

Study design: Sixty rats were divided into four groups of 15 animals, one control group and one for each phytotherapy. Each group had 5 rats under 7, 14 and 21 days of topical treatment. A 3cm square dorsal transepithelial wound was performed. Topical injury treatment followed every 8 hours during the experiment. Microscopic evaluation aimed type and intensity of inflammation, vascularity and fibrosis. Statistics include Kappa, one way ANOVA and Tukey, p<0.05.

Results: Camomile featured significantly worst results regarding vascularity (T7, T21) and fibrosis (T21). Ginseng showed significant fibrosis at T21. Arnica had significant vascularity at T7.

Conclusions: Arnica has its potential use on small well vascularized wounds such as oral mucosa lesions, and ginseng on chronic wounds.

CONCORDANCE HPV-16 IN THREE MUCOSAL SITES OF WOMEN AFFECTED WITH ORAL AND CERVICO-UTERINE CANCER Esmeralda Rodríguez-Alvarado1, Gabriela Anaya-Saavedra1, García-Carrancá A2,3, Irigoyen-Camacho E1, Guido-Jiménez M1,2, Ramírez-Amador V1,2 - 1UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA METROPOLITANA - HEALTH CARE, 2UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO - INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIONES BIOMÉDICAS, 3INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CANCEROLOGÍA - UNIDAD DE VIRUS Y CÁNCER

Objective: To establish the concordance of HPV-16 in oral, oropharyngeal and cervical-vulvar lesions in women affected with oral and cervico-uterine cancer (CC).

Study design: Cross-sectional, observational and analytical study. Women with OC and CC were included. DNA purification, PCR (PC04/6H2O, MY09/MY11 and GP5+/GP6+) and sequencing were done from 3 cytological-brushings (oral, oropharyngeal and cervical). Associations were analyzed (Chi²/Fisher's exact two-tailed tests) and Cohen’s kappa were calculated.

Results: Forty women (30-CC and 10-OC), median age 51.2 years, were included. HPV-DNA was amplified in at least one of the sites on 11 (36.7%) CC and 6 (60%) OC patients (HPV-16: 96%, HPV-18: 4%). In CC-women, the concordance between cervical and oral/oropharyngeal HPV-16 presence was 42% (OR: 12, 95%(CI:1.05-136.8). In OC patients, the concordance was 57% (RM:16.2, IC 95%-15-20.3).

Conclusions: The high concordance of HPV-16 found in 3 different sites in HPV-associated cancer might suggest the possible sexual transmission of the virus.
LPLUNC2 IS EXPRESSED IN PERITUMORAL MAST CELLS OF MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMAS OF SALIVARY GLANDS González-Arriagada WA1, Santos-Silva AR1, Silva AA1, Vargas PA1, Bingle L1, Speight P1, Lopes MA1 - 1FOP-UNICAMP - ESTOMATOPOLOGIA, 2F - ESTOMATOPOLOGIA, 4UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background: Recently was reported the LPLUNC2 immunohistochemical expression of mast cells in mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC).

Objectives: The aim of this study was to compare the expression of LPLUNC2 and trypsine of mast cells in MEC of salivary glands.

Study design: The immunohistochemical expression of LPLUNC2 and trypsine was evaluated in 30 MECs. The evaluation considered the number and patterns of distribution of the positive cells.

Results: LPLUNC2 showed specific positivity in cells that resemble mast cells in 83.33% of the samples. Subsequently, immunohistochemistry for trypsine was performed, showing positivity in the LPLUNC2-positive cells.

Conclusions: The expression of LPLUNC2 in mast cells is a previously unrecognized event. We suggest that LPLUNC2 can be considered as a new potential marker that aids in the identification of mast cells and that this protein may play a role in the function of these cells in the host tumoral immune response.

HEAD AND NECK VASCULAR LEIOMYOMA IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION Alves AM1, Gomes APN1, Etges A1, Furuse C1, Vasconcelos ACU1, Tarquini SBC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PELOTAS - SEMIOLOGIA E CLÍNICA

Objective: the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of head and neck vascular leiomyoma and their clinical and epidemiological characteristics from Center of Diagnosis Oral Diagnosis – Pelotas/Brazil.

Study design: biopsies files from CDOD were evaluated in the period between 1959 and 2012. Data about sex, age, site and lesion were collected and submitted to descriptive analysis.

Results: from a total of 20,022 biopsies analyzed, 13 (0.1%) were vascular leiomyoma, being male 61.5% of the patients. The average age was 44.2 years (varying from 14 to 73 years-old). In order of prevalence, were found 4 cases in lower lip (30.7%), 2 in buccal mucosa (15.4%), 2 in palate (15.4%), 1 in ear (7.7%), 1 in maxillary sinus (7.7%), and 1 in lower gutter (7.7%).

Conclusion: head and neck vascular leiomyomas are very uncommon lesions, and the most affected site was lower lip.

References:


EXTENSIVE LABIAL NECROSIS AS INITIAL MANIFESTATION OF ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA Oliveira DT1, Garcia AS2, Andrea MLM1, Oliveira DT2 - 1DARCY VARGAS CHILDREN HOSPITAL - PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGY, 2BARRU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY - AREA OF PATHOLOGY

A ten year-old girl sought medical care by lesion in the inferior lip associated to local trauma and cervical lymphadenopathy. After one day, there was increase of the signs including, local edema and cervical/submandibular lymphadenopathy. The patient was submitted to pharmacological treatment with ibuprofen and hexamidine. Two days later the patient was hospitalized presenting labial necrosis, petechiae in the body, pancytopenia, coagulation abnormalities and prostration. She received blood transfusion and evolved with gastric and labial bleeding. Due the persistence of pancytopenia by five days, a myelogram was performed and revealed 90% of the blasts presented lymphoid L3 aspect. Then established the diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). The patient underwent treatment for ALL in accordance to the ALL-BFM-02 protocol with disease remission and total regression of the lip lesion.

KERATOACANTHOMA IN THE LOWER LIP - CASE REPORT Paiva K1, Ferreira SMS1, Farias AC1, Albuquerque ECS1, Vasconcelos MLAA1, Beder CO - 1CENTRO DE ESTUDOS SUPERIORES DE MACEIÓ - ODONTOLOGIA

The keratoacanthoma is a benign tumor of rapid growth that has clinical and pathologic features similar to squamous cell carcinoma. In most cases affects older patients with white skin photosensitivity in areas exposed to the face and upper extremities. This paper reports a case of keratoacanthoma in the lower lip. Patient E.S.S., female, 61 years old, attended the dental specialty center complaining of a “sign in your mouth.” The lesion is approximately one month in duration, is painless, raised borders and rapidly growing. The extra-oral examination showed nodular reddish, firm, painless, bleeding surface, one measuring 1.0 cm x 0.5 cm in the lower lip. The treatment was surgical excision of the entire lesion, which provided definitive histopathological diagnosis beyond the cure of disease.

HRPT2 AND CYCLIN D1 MOLECULAR INVESTIGATION IN FIBROUS DYSPLASIA, OSSIFYING FIBROMA AND OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE JAWS Netto ACM1, Gomes RS2, Silva TF1, Diniz MG2, Campos K1, Carlos R2, Gomes CC3 - 1DEPARTMENT OF ORAL SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL, 3DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

Background: Studies demonstrate genetic alterations of the HRPT2 gene in ossifying fibroma (OF). Inhibition of cyclin D1
was pointed as a mechanism of \textit{HRPT2} to produce antiproliferative effects.

\textbf{Objectives:} The present study raised the hypothesis of whether or not similar alterations would in fact represent one of the underlying alterations of fibrous dysplasia (FD) and osteosarcoma (OS).

\textbf{Study design:} Samples of FD, OF and OS were included in the study. \textit{HRPT2} was investigated at DNA level assessing loss of heterozygosity (LOH), mRNA level (RT-PCR, direct sequencing and qRT-PCR) and at protein level (immunohistochemistry). Cyclin D1 mRNA and protein were investigated.

\textbf{Results:} LOH of \textit{HRPT2} was found in 3 FD, 6 OF, and 2 OS cases. However, mutation was found only in the OF.

\textbf{Conclusion:} \textit{HRPT2} DNA alterations can be detected in OF, FD and OS, however, the mutation or LOH of the \textit{HRPT2} gene does not necessarily impact mRNA or protein expression.

\textbf{Support:} CAPES.

\textbf{ORAL FOREGUT DUPLICATION CYST IN A NEONATE: A RARE PRESENTATION} Rosa AC$^{1,2}$, Hiramatu DM$^2$, Moreaes FR$^{1,2}$, Soares JA$^3$, Passador-Santos F$^4$, de Araújo VC$^1$, Soares AB$^1$. $^1$SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTER, CAMPINAS, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL PATHOLOGY, $^2$FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TOCANTINS, PALMAS, TOCANTINS, BRAZIL - HEALTH SCIENCES, $^3$GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF PALMAS, TOCANTINS, BRAZIL - HEALTH SCIENCES, $^4$DONA REGINA PUBLIC MATERNITY HOSPITAL, PALMAS, TOCANTINS, BRAZIL.

Oral foregut duplication cysts are congenital anomalies that originate from heterotopic rests of foregut-derived epithelium in oral cavity. In this study, we report a rare case of a 1-day-old boy referred for evaluation of feeding difficulty caused by a sublingual cystic lesion noticed at birth, extending superficially from the ventral tongue to the anterior left floor of the mouth, displacing the tongue superiorly. Clinical diagnoses were dermoid cyst, epidermoid cyst, mucous retention cyst and lymphangioma. The treatment of choice consisted of complete excision under general anesthesia. Histopathologic analyses showed a cystic lesion with pseudostratified columnar ciliated epithelium with numerous goblet cells. Immunohistochemistry showed epithelial cells positive to CK7 and TTF1 and negative to CK20, resulting in the final diagnosis of the oral foregut duplication cyst. Three weeks after surgery, the tongue was well-healed with good mobility and breast feed could be established. No recurrence was present in two month follow-up.

\textbf{ORAL LEIOMYOMATOUS HAMARTOMA ASSOCIATED WITH UPPER LIP MIDLINE MALFORMATION: CASE REPORT WITH IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY} Mesquita AT$^1$, Falci SGM$^2$, Românhac MF$^2$, Silveira EM$^1$, Lima NL$^1$, Santos CRR$^1$, Almeida OP$^1$. $^1$UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DOS VALES DO JEQUITINHONHA E MUCURI - UFSJMV, DIAMANTINA, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL - DENTISTRY, $^2$FACuldade DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO - UFRJ, RIO DE JANEIRO, RJ, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, $^3$PIRAÇICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - UNICAMP, PIRACICABA, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS

A newborn, Caucasian, male, presented with an oral lesion that made it difficult to breastfeed. There was no history of congenital anomalies in her family. Extroral examination showed depression on the upper lip suggesting a malformation. Introral examination was observed a exophytic lesion on maxillary anterior alveolar ridge, painless, pedicellate, normal colour, fibrous on palpation, and measuring 2.0 cm in diameter. The clinical diagnosis were hamartoma, congenital epulis, chondroma, and teratoma. The mass was resected under general anesthesia. Histopathologic findings showed proliferating mesenchymal components containing mainly smooth muscle admixed with collagen fibres, nerve fibres, and small vessels. The immunohistochemical staining findings for smooth-muscle actin, desmin, and CD34 were all positive. From these findings, the lesion was diagnosed as a leiomyomatous hamartoma. The patient showed a good postoperative course at 1 month, and no recurrence has been observed after a follow-up of 2 years.

\textbf{HISTOPATHOLOGIC IDENTIFICATION OF CANDIDIASIS IN THE GINGIVA OF PERIODONTALLY HEALTHY PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR RECOVERY OF BIOLOGICAL SPACE AND GINGIVECTOMY} Dias EP$^1$, Miranda AMO$^1$, Ferrari TM$^2$, Diniz DJ$^3$, Rozza RE$^1$, Cunha KSG$^3$, Costinha LHAC$^1$. $^1$UFF - PATOLOGY, $^2$UFF - PATOLOGY, $^3$UFF.

\textbf{Background:} Although about 50% of the adult population show Candida spp as part of the normal oral flora, it is believed that candidiasis is rarely seen in periodontally healthy patients.

\textbf{Objectives:} The aim of this study was to evaluate the candidiasis prevalence in the gingiva of periodontally healthy patients who were submitted to surgical procedure for marginal periodontium repair or gingivectomy.

\textbf{Study design:} Thirty-five gingival biopsies were obtained from periodontally healthy patients and fixed using 10% formaldehyde and embedded in paraffin. The glass slides were stained with hematoxylin and eosin and periodic acid-Schiff. The main diagnostic criterion of candidiasis was the identification of Candida spp. hphae.

\textbf{Results:} Candidiasis was found in eight (22.85%) cases.

\textbf{Conclusion:} The prevalence of candidiasis in healthy gingiva was higher than reported in the literature, indicating the need to further investigate the association of candidiasis with clinical or subclinical gingivitis.

\textbf{HISTOLOGICAL AND ULTRASTRUCTURAL ENAMEL ABNORMALITIES FROM THREE CHILEAN FAMILIES AFFECTED BY HYPOMINERALISED AMELogenesis IMPERFECTA} Ortega A$^1$, Martínez C$^1$, Plaza A$^2$, Franco ME$^1$, Morales IB$^2$, Lozano C$^2$, Urrúas BO$^1$. $^1$UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - PATHOLOGY, $^2$UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - BASIC AND COMMUNITY SCIENCE.

\textbf{Objective:} To compare histological and ultrastructural characteristics of enamel from three Chilean non-consanguineous families affected by Hypominaleralised Amelogenesis Imperfecta (HMAI) with normal enamel.

\textbf{Study design:} after the informed consent a clinical and radiographic study resulted in a provisional diagnosis of HMAI. Affected and normal patients donated deciduous teeth or thirds molars. These teeth were processed for current histopathologic technique and scanning electron microscopy (SEM).

\textbf{Results:} Three cases were compatible with autosomal recessive inheritance. Clinically the teeth were soft and sensitive and
radiographically showed less radiodense enamel. Histopathological evaluation showed persistence of organic matrix and SEM revealed a prismatic structure of enamel.

**Conclusion:** The histopathological and SEM analysis showed correlation with the clinical and radiographic observations.

**Project:** FIOUCH09-1.

**ORAL INVOLVEMENT OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA: 2 CASE REPORTS**

Guollo A1, Silva AP1, Andrade VP2, Piragine J1, Rocha AC1, Prado JD1 - 1HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a multicentric bone malignancy which involves the jaw bones in 30% of the cases. The objective this report is present two cases of MM with maxillofacial involvement. **Case 1:** a 58-years-old male complaining of intraoral painless swelling. His medical history showed layrynx plasmacytoma treated 9 years ago. Oral examination presented nodular lesion in the inferior alveolar ridge measuring 3cm, firm to palpation. On panoramic x-ray was observed a radiolucent lesion causing tooth resorption. **Case 2:** a 73-years-old female with MM had a swelling in maxilla. Intra-oral examination showed reddish mass with ulcerated surface, measuring 5cm. Computed tomography revealed a heterogeneous expansive lesion, involving hard palate and maxillary sinus floor. Both patients underwent incisional biopsy and histopathological examination evidenced diffuse infiltrate of well differentiated plasma cells compatible with MM. Intraoral swelling in patients with MM should be investigated due to possibility of oral manifestation of the disease.

**EXTENSIVE VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA IN MAXILLA - CASE REPORT**

Sant’Ana LN, Sant’Ana Filho M1, Rados ARV2, Martins MD1, Heiz C1, Scolari N1 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA UFRGS - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA / HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - ESTOMATOLOGIA

Verrucous carcinoma is a highly differentiated variant of squamous cell carcinoma that exhibit slow growing, locally destructive behavior and rarely metastatizes. The most common sites of occurrence in oral cavity are mandibular alveolar bone crest, buccal mucosa and hard palate. A 63-years-old male patient was indicated to the Maxillofacial Surgery Department with a painless lesion on the right side of the maxilla surface. The clinical examination showed an extensive exophytic white lesion in the inferior alveolar ridge measuring 3cm, firm to palpation.

**ORAL ABSTRACTS**

**EXPRESSIO N OF PLUNC FAMILY MEMBERS IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST-DISEASE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

Silva AA1, Feio PSQ, Schaira VRL2, Coe rra MEP, Coletta RD1, Bingle L1, Vargas PA - 1SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF PIRACICABA, CAMPINAS UNIVERSITY FOP/UNICAMP - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, 2CAMPINAS UNIVERSITY - ORAL MEDICINE AMBULATORY, BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION UNIT, 3SCHOOL OF CLINICAL DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY

**Background/objective:** The aim of this study was to analyze the expression of PLUNC proteins, putative host-defense proteins, in patients diagnosed with oral graft-versus-host-disease (GVHD).

**Study design:** Whole saliva from eight patients diagnosed with oral GVHD was collected. Western blotting was performed using a LPLUNC1 antibody and two SPLUNC 2 antibodies; one raised to an internal peptide (SPLUNC 2B) and another to an epitope at the c-terminus (SPLUNC 2A). Clinical data were collected from medical records.

**Results:** PLUNC expression was found in all patients, however, there was a statistical difference in expression levels when we compared LPLUNC with SPLUNC 2A (p = 0.035) and LPLUNC with SPLUNC 2B (p = 0.044).

**Conclusion:** PLUNC proteins are differentially expressed in the saliva of patients with oral GVHD. Further studies are needed to better understand the biological processes involved in PLUNC expression and the significance of the differential expression patterns.

**SYPHILIS DIAGNOSIS BY ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: A CASE REPORT**

Nigri AP1, Ribeiro CFP1, Akra IP1, Maciel RM1 - 1UERJ

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease, caused by a bacteria, that mimics others that are unrelated. The aim of this study is to report a case in which there were no more clinical signs...
Besides the oral manifestations related to the secondary stage of the disease. Female patient, 46 years old, feoderm, reported the appearance of several aphthous lesions on the oral mucosa and inflammation of the palate. On the physical examination, the presence of irregular erythematous lesions with leukoplasic areas, moriform aspect and raised edges were observed on the soft palate. After clinical, histopathological, and laboratory exams, which included FTA-ABS and VDLR, the diagnosis of syphilis was given. The patient was referred to the nearest health center. The knowledge of the several manifestations related to the infection by syphilis is necessary to the clinician.

GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST IN THE MANDIBLE Torrezani A1, Milani B de A1, Souza AMM1, Rabelo GD2, Souza SCOM1, Lemos-Júnior CA1, Jorge WA1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO-FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - ESTOMATOLOGIA-DISCIPLINA DE ESTOMATOLOGIA CLÍNICA, 3UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO-FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - ESTOMATOLOGIA-DISCIPLINA DE PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Glandular odontogenic cyst (COG) is an uncommon cyst of specific behavior that may be mistaken radiographically by various benign or malignant diseases. A 30-year-old female patient presented a radiolucent area in the posterior mandible with 4 cm of diameter, without any symptoms or clinical swelling. A biopsy was performed and the histological analysis revealed a cystic capsule lined by variable thickness of stratified epithelium. Eosinophilic cuboidal cells and clear cells were present in this epithelialium. Immunohistochemistry revealed positivity to CK7, CK8 and Ki67. A diagnosis of COG was made and the treatment proposed was the curettage and the maintenance of the patient with radiographic control. At 14 months of follow-up the radiographic evaluation revealed no lesions and signs of recidive.

ANALYSIS OF TH17 RESPONSE IN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS Monteiro BVB1, Pereira JS1, Nonaka CFW1, Godoy GP2, Freitas RA1, Silveira EJD1, Miguel MCC2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM ODONTOLOGIA

Objectives: To assess the immunoreactivity of interleukin-17 (IL-17) and interleukin-23 (IL-23) in oral lichen planus (OLP) lesions compared to inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (IFH) and between clinical forms reticular and erosive of OLP.

Study design: The sample included 41 cases of OLP and 10 cases of IFH. Five fields with strong immunoreactivity for IL-17 and IL-23 were photomicrographed and lymphocytes exhibiting cytoplasmic immunostaining were counted. For each case, a mean was established.

Results: There was no statistically significant difference in the number of IL-17+ and IL-23+ lymphocytes among the OLP and IFH group, however a larger amount of IL-17+ lymphocytes was found in OLP (p = 0.079). A significantly higher number of IL-23+ lymphocytes was found in erosive OLP group (p = 0.019). Furthermore, a marked epithelial immunopositivity for IL-17 was observed in OLP lesions.

Conclusion: These study findings suggest a possible role of Th17 lineage in the pathogenesis of OLP.


A 12-year-old girl was referred to our clinic due to a mandibular lesion disclosed in a routine radiograph. A radiolucent lesion with scalloped margins located in the area of lower left lateral incisor and canine, which were vital, causing some root dislocation could be observed in the panoramic radiograph. There were no symptoms, deformity or any other sign suggesting an underlying pathology. A differential diagnosis of odontogenic keratocystic tumor vs central giant cell lesion elicited an incisional biopsy procedure. Microscopic examination concluded the diagnosis of odontogenic keratocystic tumor. Patient’s parents refused the surgical approach proposed as treatment. Since then a clinical and radiographic follow-up regimen was established. Twenty-two months after biopsy procedure the area showed complete healing that remained so up to now, two years ahead. Patient showed no other signs that could suggest a basal cell nevus syndrome and has been periodically followed-up.

GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE OR ORAL PSORIASIS? Picciani BLS1, Carneiro S2, Cantisano MH1, Aveleira JCR1, Azulay DR2, Pinto JMN3, Dias EP3 - 1FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY - PATHOLOGY, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - DERMATOLOGY, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - STOMATOLOGY, 4SANTA CASA DA MISERICÓRDIA - DERMATOLOGY, 5FLUMINENSE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY - DERMATOLOGY

Psoriasis is a common inflammatory skin disease. The presence of specific oral manifestations of psoriasis has been a subject of controversy, where geographic tongue (GT) may be an oral manifestation of psoriasis. The purpose of this study was to analyze the association between GT and psoriasis, through histopathology and immunohistochemistry. GT fragments of eight psoriatic patients and non-psoriatic patients, and four skin fragments from psoriatic patients were selected. The material were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and tested by using anti-CD4, CD8, CD20, CD68, S100 and Ki-67. The histopathological findings were similar in cases of psoriasis and GT; and the parakeratosis, epithelial hyperplasia suprapapillary, crests in a club, and exocytosis were the most prevalent. The pustule of Kogoj was common in GT, particularly in patients with pustular psoriasis. Analysis immunohistochemistry were similar in GT and psoriasis. Histopathological and immunohistochemistry findings support the hypothesis that GT can be an oral manifestation of psoriasis.

IMPORTANCE OF MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS BIOPSY TO DIAGNOSIS OF SJÖGREN’S SYNDROME Vanderlei BMS1, Farias Ac, Omena ALS1, Ferreira SMS1, Peixoto FB, Ribeiro CMB2 - 1CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC, 2CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 3CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC - PATOLOGIA BUCAL

Sjögren’s Syndrome (SS) is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by progressive injury to exocrine glands associated.
to diverse extra-glandular manifestations. Dry mucosas (eyes, mouth, skin, nose and vagina) are typical clinical features of patients with SS. The diagnosis is based on a combination of well documented clinical and laboratory findings related to ocular, oral, glandular, and immune manifestations. This study reports a case of 61 years-old woman, which after 4 years with a diagnosis of burning mouth syndrome associated with xerostomia was referred to an oral medicine center complaining of burning and grooves in her tongue and dry mucosas. A biopsy was performed on patient’s lower lip and a lymphocytic infiltrate among salivary glands tissue was observed. Currently, patient’s symptoms have improved and she still in observation. It is important to emphasize that early diagnosis could have a positive impact on patient quality of life.

**TASTE ACUITY AND GUSTATORY PAPILLAE DENSITY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES**

*Patricio EFS*, Gallo CB, Pellegrini BD, Sagaya NN - **SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

**Objective:** Evaluate taste acuity and gustatory papillae density of patients with chronic diseases (burning mouth syndrome - BMS, diabetes mellitus - DM, hypertension - Hyp) in comparison to a control group (CG).

**Study design:** 96 patients (27 BMS, 21 DM, 20 Hyp, 28 CG) had their taste acuity evaluated for the basic tastes through aqueous solutions in different concentrations.

**Results:** Salty and sweet tastes were more accurately recognized in higher concentrated solutions in all groups. Statistical difference (p < 0.05) was observed between CG and DM for low salty, medium and high sour; between SAB and DM for medium and high sour, and high bitter; and between DM and Hyp for high bitter. DM also presented the lower gustatory papillae concentration.

**Conclusions:** DM patients presented higher impairment of taste acuity, which may be related to the reduced gustatory papillae density nevertheless pathogenesis needs further investigation.

**PREVALENCE OF ORAL COLONIZATION AND INFECTION BY CANDIDA AND UNTREATED CARIES IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH AIDS**


**Study design:** The prevalence of oral colonization and infection by *Candida* was evaluated among 117 children, and dental treatment needs among 125. The statistical analysis used Poisson regression.

**Results:** Prevalence of oral colonization by *C. albicans* was 80% and untreated dental caries affected 58%. Clinical manifestation of oral candidosis was 7%. *Candida* colonization was directly associated with untreated dental caries; an inverse association was observed with the use of antiretroviral therapies. Being attended by high school graduated caregivers was inversely associated with the prevalence of caries, whereas household crowding was directly associated with a higher prevalence of caries. A viral load >100,000 copies/ml and manifesting severe symptom of aids also associated with poorer dental status.

**Conclusion:** The study revealed low prevalence of oral lesions, which suggests that antiretroviral therapies may have been effective to improve the status of oral mucosa and children affected by aids presented a higher prevalence of untreated caries.

**EXPRESSION OF CYSTEINE PROTEASE CATHEPSIN K BY ORAL TONGUE SCCS IN VIVO AND IN VITRO**


**Objective:** Our goal was to elucidate the role of CTSK in Oral Tongue Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OTSCC) development and progression.

**Study design:** A total of 121 OTSCCs tumors and 10 lymph nodes were evaluated for CTSK in tumor epithelium, invasive stroma and expression pattern in tumor epithelium and tumor stroma. The expression of CTSK was evaluated in monolayer, myoma organotypic model and in microdissected HSC-3 cells through semi quantitative RT-PCR, Western blot and immunohistochemistry.

**Results:** Weaker expression of CTSK by OTSCCs at the invasive front correlated to increased recurrence and mortality. The cysteine proteinase inhibitor E64 reduced the invasion of HSC-3 cells. Also, CTSK was detected in HSC-3 cells, myoma tissue fibroblasts and also in HSC-3 cells microdissected from myoma tissue.

**Conclusions:** Cysteine proteases, especially CTSK, expressed in OTSCC tissue might be an important factor of OTSCC progression and a potential therapeutic target to inhibit the invasion of oral cancer.

**EVALUATION OF MAST CELLS DENSITY IN ORAL DYSPLASIA AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA**

*Teófilo CR*, Batista AC, Silva MRFS, Cavalcante GM, Mota MRL, Sousa FB, Alves APNN - **UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO GOIÁS**

**Background:** Mast cells (MC), originate from the bone marrow, are immune cells that participate in physiological and pathological processes.

**Objective:** Evaluate the MC density (MCD) in fibrous hy-
perplasia (control), dysplasia and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC).

**Study design:** Seventy-two cases were selected and submitted to immunohistochemistry, with MC-tryptase antibody. Two methods were evaluated: the higher density and the average of three fields with highest MCD.

**Results:** The MCD, considering 1 and 3 fields, respectively, were 34.00/25.74 in hyperplasia group, 32.04/24.71 in dysplasia and 22.34/16.15 in SCC, with difference between SCC compared to hyperplasia and dysplasia (p=0.0092, p=0.0038).

**Conclusion:** The lowest MC concentration in the oral SCC suggests that this cell does not work as a promoter of malignant neoplasm in the oral cavity and that, in such cases, it may be more related to immune function, and therefore the mutant cell proliferate in environments with low concentration of mast cells.

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**ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ASSOCIATED TO GRAFT VERSUS HOST DISEASE** Dillenburg CS1, Dias LG1, Selbach BJ1, Martins MAT1, Rados PV2, Martins MD2, Munerato MC2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL, HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - PATOLOGIA

Graft versus host disease (GVHD) affects patients who underwent Bone Marrow Transplantation (BMT) and often involves the oral cavity. GVHD has also been associated with the development of precancerous and malignant lesions. We report a case of a 57-year-old male patient that underwent to BMT after non Hodgkin lymphoma. The patient developed chronic GVHD presenting mucous-cutaneous and hepatic lesions. Several oral lesions were observed and among them some with leukoplakic aspect. A worsening of oral health was noted with appearance of lichenoid and erosive lesions. A biopsy of a whitish plaque with erythematosus spots in the right buccal mucosa was performed. The histological diagnosis was well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. Patient was referred to surgical treatment. The aim of this report is to highlight the variability of oral manifestations of GVHD and the necessity of intensive clinical follow-up of these patients.

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**SIALOLITHIASIS OF MINOR SALIVARY GLAND OFF THE UPPER LIP: CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL REPORT OF TWO CASES** Lima CF1, Kitakawa D, Kaminagakura E1, Oliveira C1, Deco CP2, Carvalho YR1, Almeida JD1 - 1UNESP - UNIV ESTADUAL PAULISTA, SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS DENTAL SCHOOL - DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCES AND ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2UNESP - UNIV ESTADUAL PAULISTA, SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS DENTAL SCHOOL - POSTGRADUATION PROGRAM IN ORAL BIOPATHOLOGY

The sialolithiasis of minor salivary glands is rare especially in the upper lip, where salivary gland tumours are more commonly diagnosed. This is a report of two cases located in the upper lip. Both cases occurred in female patients, Caucasian, complaining of a submucosal nodule in the upper lip. Patients were 65 and 30 years old, respectively. In one case the patient reported an increase in volume with exudate. At palpation, there was a round nodule measuring 0.45 cm on average. Excisional biopsies were performed with a differential diagnosis of salivary gland tumour. In these cases the histopathological examination showed non-specific chronic sialadenitis with atrophic lobules of salivary glands with intense lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrate around the remaining ducts. One of the salivary ducts was dilated with squamous metaplasia and amorphous content, interpreted as formed by light sialólito. The sialolithiasis of minor salivary gland is not uncommon, but is often misdiagnosed.

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**ARTIFICIAL FINGERNAIL IN THE PALATE OF INFANTS, IS THIS REALLY SO UNUSUAL?** Torrezani A1, Santos AP2, Assunção Jr JNR1, Braga MM2, Silveira FRK1, Lemos-Júnior CA1 - 1UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT, 2UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

A foreign body found in the palate of infants seems to be more common that we thought. We report a 10-month-old girl infant referred to our oral medicine ambulatory with a whitish “plaque” in the hard palate. Two other healthy services (medical and dental) diagnosed the lesion as a “torus palatinus”; one of them recommended an exploratory surgery. The baby showed feeding difficulty at least 10 days prior the consultation with signs of discomfort and distress. The infant was in good health and well hydrated. Physical examination revealed a 1.5 cm x 1 cm, firm, fixed, nonpulsatile whitish “mass” in the middle of the hard palate. All the other anatomical areas of the mouth were normal. The differential diagnosis was a foreign body embedded in the oral cavity. Using a lecron instrument we could remove an artificial finger nail with no difficulty at all.

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**ORAL METASTASIS OF CARDIAC ANGIOSARCOMA:**
**CASE REPORT** Fernandes CP1, Oliveira FAF1, Viana TSA1, Almeida DRMF1, Mota MRL1, Sousa FB1, Alves APNN1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ

Primary cardiac angiosarcoma is a rare malignant tumour. Distant metastases are common at the time of diagnosis, in spite of never being reported in the maxillaries. A 45-year-old female patient with primary cardiac angiosarcoma was referred to dental care due to pain in the mandibular alveolar ridge. Oral examination revealed a red-violet lesion soft on palpation, first noticed 3 months previously. Histological analyses showed vascular channels and immunohistochemical panel (the same used for the diagnosis of the cardiac tumour) was strongly positive for CD31, CD34, Actin, and Alpha-actin, but negative for Desmin, S-100 protein and AE1/AE3. Immunoexpression of Ki-67 (20,0%) was observed, compatible with the diagnosis of secondary oral angiosarcoma. The patient died of multiple metastases. It is important for the clinicians and oral pathologists to realize that metastases of cardiac angiosarcomas to the maxillaries can occur, so that they can provide correct diagnosis and proper care.

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**LOW LEVEL LASER THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN MANAGEMENT OF XEROSTOMIA AND HYPOSALIVATION** Leite CA1,2, Galera MF3, Siliva OG1, Garcia CPMG1, Fernandes V1, Briezinski JP1, Dias EP2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE CUIABÁ, UNIC - CUIABÁ/MT, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, UFF - NITERÓI/ RJ, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MATO GROSSO, UFMT

**Background:** Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), a common systemic autoimmune disorder affecting several organs.
Salivary changes might reflect a multisystemic presentation of the disease.

Aim: Analyze the effectiveness of low level laser therapy (LLLT) in patients with xerostomia and hyposalivation. Study design: LLLT was realized in 10 patients (808 nm, 100 mW, 2.0 J/cm²) in major salivary glands. Before and after each session, Xerostomia Inventory (IX) was used for xerostomia evaluation, non-stimulated sialometry (SNS) and stimulated sialometry (SS) to evaluate hyposalivation.

Results: Increase in production of saliva ranged from 25 to 233% (media 87.5%) in SNS and 43 to 72% (media 42%) in SS, IX revealed: after LLLT, patients who used liquids to eat food reduced oral dryness and drink water at night decreased, no one related more dry eyes.

Conclusion: The results indicate that LLLT seems to be effective in improving the quality of life in patients SLE by modify xerostomia and hyposalivation.

QUERCETIN DOES NOT REDUCE INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF 4-NITROQUINOLINE 1-OXIDE INDUCED ORAL SCAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA Drogueut D¹, Castillo C², Duasso J², Theodolo C², Venegas BA¹,², Schmeda-Hirschmann G², Kemmerling U² - ¹UNIVERSIDAD DE TALCA - FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD, DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGÍA, UNIDAD DE PATOLOGÍA ORAL, ²UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - FACULTY OF MEDICINE, INSTITUTE FOR BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES, ³UNIVERSIDAD DE TALCA - FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS DE LA SALUD, DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOQUÍMICA CLÍNICA, LABORATORIO DE CULTIVO CELULAR, ⁴HOSPITAL CARLOS VAN BUREN - SERVICIO BUCOMAXILOFACIAL, ⁵UNIVERSIDAD DE TALCA - INSTITUTO DE QUÍMICA DE LOS RECURSOS NATURALES

Background: The flavonoid quercetin has been proposed as a chemo-preventive agent against cancer.

Objective: To determine the possible chemo-preventive effect of quercetin against 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide (4-NQO) induced oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) in mice.

Study design: OSCC was induced in mice, CF-1 strain, with a 100 µg/ml propyleneeglycol/4-NQO solution solubilized in drinking water during 16 weeks in presence and absence of two concentrations of quercetin (10 mg/kg/day; 100 mg/kg/day). Mice were sacrificed after 28 weeks. Incidence was determined by presence or absence of OSCC in tongues and severity of lesions was studied according to the International Histological Classification of Tumors (WHO) and Bryne’s Histological Malignancy Grading System for the Invasive Tumor Front.

Results: Incidence (p=0.67 Kruscall-Wallis analysis) as well as severity of OSCC (p=0.724 Fisher exact test and p=0.598 ANOVA respectively) was not statistically different between quercetin-treated and non-quercetin treated mice.

Conclusion: Quercetin cannot be considered as a chemo-preventive agent for 4-NQO-induced-OSCC.

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FREQUENCY OF REACTIVE HYPERPLASIA (RHL) OF ORAL MUCOUS: IREPO, UNIVERSITY OF CHILE, 2000-2011 Aitken JP¹, Maturana A¹, Canales C¹, Farías M¹, Adorno D¹ - ¹UNIVERSITY OF CHILE - PATOLOGY

Objective: To determinate the frequency of focal fibrous hyperplasia (FFH), pyogenic granuloma (PG), peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF), peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG), and traumatic neuroma (TN) of the oral mucosa from Chilean population.

Study design: The material included the biopsies of all RHL of the IREPO of (2000-2011). RHL were selected according to their histopathological diagnosis, this is FFH, PG, POF, PGCG, TN. Lesions were analyzed according to their location and to the patients’ age and gender. Data was analyzed with the software Stata V10.

Results: There were 1422 RHL that comprised 22.3% of the 6369 accessed biopsies. FFH was the most common (70%), followed by PG (21.2%). RHL were more common in women (57%), tended to affect patients between 40 and 70 years old in the regions of gingival, cheeks and tongue.

Conclusions: This study determined that exist significant differences between the different RHL that were studied.

LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY AS A COADJUVANT IN THE TREATMENT OF DEAFFERENTATION PAIN: CASE REPORT Nobre DL¹, Cunha KSG², Teixeira MKS², Takanuma Júnior A³, Azevedo RS, Carvalho Neto LGDM³, Fontes KBFDC³ - ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - PATOLOGIA, ²PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE- PATOLOGIA, ³FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA- POLO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE NOVA FRIBURGO- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, ⁴FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA- POLO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE NOVA FRIBURGO- UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE

The treatment of differentiation pain (DP) is a challenge and the low-level laser therapy (LLLT) becomes an important option. We report a 76-year-old female patient who presented pain in the right upper and lower posterior teeth. After physical examination, periapical and panoramic radiographs the diagnosis of DP was established. It was prescribed a mixture of capsaicin 0.025% with lidocaine 3% in a tray and amitriptyline 10mg/day for 30 days. The patient reported significant improvement. However, she did not return for follow-up for 18 months. The pain returned and all teeth in pain area were extracted in another oral health center. The patient started to use capsaicin and LLLT. Currently, she reported no pain in the maxilla and sporadic pain in the mandible. LLLT is an alternative or coadjuvant treatment for DD.

PLASMABLASTIC LYMPHOMA IN HIV INFECTION: A CASE REPORT Cavalcanti DR²,³, Bastos RM¹, Nunes FD¹, Silveira FRX¹, Sugaya NN² - ¹CENTRO DE ESPECIALIDADES ODONTOLOGICAS - ESTOMATOLOGIA, ²FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS DE GUARULHOS - ODONTOLOGIA, ³UNIVERSIDADE BRAZ CUBAS - ODONTOLOGIA, ⁴UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO - ODONTOLOGIA

Background/objective: Plasmablastic lymphoma (PL) is an
aggressive type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma that often manifests in the oral cavity. It is a lymphoma variant strongly associated with immunosuppression. A 56-year-old white woman, HIV-infected, was referred to Stomatology clinic presenting a fast growing mass (30 days) in her mouth and a toothache complaint. Initial examination disclosed a 50mm granulomatous swelling on anterior mandibular ridge presenting superficial ulcerated areas.

**Study design:** A differential diagnosis of lymphoma vs sarcoma elicited a biopsy procedure. Microscopic examination revealed large cells with large and eccentrically nuclei along with a high mitosis level.

**Results:** A diagnosis of plasmablastic lymphoma was established. At this time the tumor measured 120mm in extension. Chemotherapy produced major tumor regression but the patient died 11 months later due to HIV-related complications.

**Conclusion:** The oral PL should be more widespread among infectious disease physicians, because it is often mistaken for other dental diseases, which may affect the diagnosis and the treatment.

**ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS WITH ORAL INVOLVEMENT** Bravo-Calderón DM², Carvalho TS², Jacinto AA², Rodrigues MTV², Oliveira DT² - 1. BAUER SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAUER, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2. FUNDACAO PIO XII-CANCER HOSPITAL OF BARRETOS, BARRETOS, BRAZIL, 3. SÃO LUCAS SCHOOL, PORTO VELHO, BRAZIL

A 38-year-old woman presented a painful buccosinusinal communication in the right posterior alveolar ridge, with past history of extraction of the 16 tooth two years ago. Computed tomography revealed partial opacification of the right maxillary sinus. An incisional biopsy was performed and the specimen was sent to the Bauru School of Dentistry Oral Pathology Service of the University of São Paulo. Microscopic analysis revealed diverse cribriform and tubular structures composed by hyperchromatic basaloid epithelial cells, with occasional presence of mucoid material in the lumen. Perineural infiltration and mitotic figures were scarce. The diagnosis of adenoid cystic carcinoma arising in the maxillary sinus was established. The patient was referred to surgical treatment in the Cancer Hospital of Barretos. The excised specimen confirmed the previous diagnosis of adenoid cystic carcinoma. Currently, the patient is under adjuvant radiotherapy and has not shown signs of locoregional recurrence.

**Financial support:** CNPq 142790/2011-7

**CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGIC PROFILE IN A SERIE OF CASES OF ACTINIC CHEILITIS** Sarmento DI², Miguel MCC², Queiroz LGM², Godoy GP², Silveira EJD² - 1. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, 2. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA

**Background/objective:** Was evaluated the clinical-pathological profile of cases of actinic cheilitis (ACs) diagnosed in a Brazilian Service.

**Study design:** Sample: 40 cases of QA. We evaluated the variables gender, age, race, clinical aspect, professional activity and histological grading of ACs. For the morphological study, we used HE technique and gradation of ACs was performed according to WHO.

**Results:** The AC sample was composed for 75% male patients (p=0.002), 80% older than 40 years, 65% white, 60% worked in the sun, 50% had clinical appearance of white lesions and 40% no dysplasia. We tried to associate sex (p=1.00), age (p=1.00) and clinical aspect (p=0.467) with histological grading of ACs, there was no significant association.

**Conclusion:** The clinicopathological profile of ACs was from males, whites, older than 40 years, clinical appearance of white lesions without dysplasia and grade was not associated with sex, age or appearance.

**EXOPHYTIC LESION IN ORAL CAVITY AS FIRST SYMPTOM OF HEMORRAGIC DENGUE** Guimarães DM¹, Pavanello KC¹, Nunes FD¹, Pontes FSC², Pontes HA² - 1. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO, 2. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARANÁ

Dengue is an important viral disease, caused by a retrovirus that belongs to the group B arbovirus, family Flaviviridae, genus Flavivirus. These viruses is transmitted by the mosquito Aedes sp. female through the bite and infect about 50 to 100 million people per year around the world and causes the hospitalization of 500,000 people experiencing severe and potentially fatal disease. The most common symptoms of the disease are fever, myalgia and thrombocytopenia in some cases bleeding may occur leading to shock and multiple organ failure. The present paper report a cases of 20 years old man with chief complaint a painless exoctic mass in anterior region of maxilla present for two days, in clinical examination was observed petechiae in oral cavity, eyes and legs. The haemogram was solicited and reveal thrombocytopenia and the patient was referred to hematological center that diagnosed as hemorrhagic dengue.

**PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE HARD PALATE** Guimarães EP¹, Carli ML¹, Pedreira FRO¹, Oliveira TT¹, Pereira AAC¹, Hanemann JAC¹ - 1. UNIFAL-MG - DEPARTAMENTO DE CLÍNICA E CIRURGIA

A 18-year-old male was referred to the Stomatologic Clinic of the Unifal-MG complaining of a painless nodular mass on the palate for several years. Intraoral examination revealed a 2.0-cm painless firm, nodular mass with defined borders, slightly purplish color and covered by intact mucosa, located in the posterior region of the hard palate in the midline. There were no radiographic changes. A fine needle aspiration was negative for liquid contents, then a incisional biopsy was performed. The histologic aspects revealed a well-circumscribed, encapsulated tumor which is composed of a mixture of glandular epithelium and myoepithelial cells within a mesenchyme-like background. The diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma. After three weeks, surgical excision of the lesion was performed. Microscopic analysis of the specimen confirmed the diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma. The patient shows no evidence of recurrence and complete healing of the operated region five months after surgery. (Financial support: FAPEMIG).

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PROLIFERATION INDEX, MMP-2 AND ALPHA-SMA IN KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMORS (KOT)** Rivero ERC², Ramos GO², Costa A³, Vieira DSC³, Meurer MI³ - 1. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, 2. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - PROGRAMA DE PÓS GRADUAÇÃO
EM ODONTOLOGIA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate the correlation between the proliferation index, matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) and the presence of myofibroblasts (MF) in KCOT.

Study design: Immunohistochemistry was carried out to evaluate the antigens ki-67, MMP-1, 2 and 9 (parenchyma and stroma) and alpha-SMA (for MF identification in stroma) in 23 cases of KCOT. Results were evaluated using the Spearman correlation test.

Results: Positive correlation between the Ki-67 antigen and MMP-1 was observed in parenchyma as well as between MF and MMP-1 (parenchyma). The MMPs also showed significant correlation in stroma and parenchyma.

Conclusions: The increased proliferative activity in KCOT was found to be associated with increased MMP-1 production in parenchyma. This can influence the growth of the lesion in association with an increase of myofibroblasts in the stroma. The correlation between MMPs indicates interaction between them: MMP-1 activates MMP-2 which in turn activates MMP-9.

CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF LARGE DENTIGEROUS CYST IN A 10-YEAR-OLD CHILD: A CASE REPORT

de Araújo Lima EN1, Gurgel AC2, Carvalho MGF2, Maia CADM2, Queiroz LMG1, Oliveira PT1, Medeiros AMC1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE POTIGUAR - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA

The dentigerous cyst is a developmental odontogenic cyst, which apparently develops by accumulation of fluid between reduced enamel epithelium and the tooth crown of an unerupted tooth. We report the case of a 10-year-old boy who sought the dental clinic presenting permanence of deciduous teeth 51, 52, and 53, with the first showing intense change in color and evident pulp disturbance. Panoramic radiograph and computed tomography showed extensive cystic lesion involving the teeth 11, 12 and 13 included. Diagnosis of dentigerous cyst was confirmed by incisitional biopsy. The therapeutic approach was enucleation of the lesion, extraction of deciduous teeth and maintenance of the permanent ones. After 2 years of follow-up, the impacted teeth are positioning spontaneously toward its eruption. The present case report is unique as it enclosed three permanent maxillary teeth that could be maintained during enucleation of the cyst.

UNDESIRABLE EFFECT OF COSMETIC LIP AUGMENTATION WITH AUTOLOGOUS FAT TISSUE. CASE REPORT

Kaminagakura E1, Rosa JA1, Carvalho Ryu1, Carvalho Ry2, Silva de Carvalho LP3, Rosa LE3, Almeida JD1 - 1SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS DENTAL SCHOOL, UNESP - DEPARTMENT OF BIOSCIENCES AND ORAL DIAGNOSIS

A 61 year-old female was attended at department complaining about an unesthetic “fold” on her upper lip when smiling and talking. She reported a history of cosmetic augmentation of the upper lip. Twelve years ago, she was submitted to an injection of autologous fat tissue in this area. Physical examination revealed bilateral submucosal enlargement of the upper lip, which was soft on palpation and showed no color alteration of the mucosa. She was submitted to surgery based on the diagnostic hypotheses of dislocation of fat graft or double lip. Microscopically, the specimen was composed of muscle fibers and mature adipocytes. The final diagnosis was based on clinical exam and microscopic evidence. Nowadays, esthetic treatments are widely performed, especially in the perioral area. In some cases, undesirable effects can occur and the clinician should be familiar with such complications in order to diagnose and manage them correctly.

CLEAR CELL VARIANT OF CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR (PINDIBORG TUMOR): CASE REPORT

Turatti E1, Brasil J1, Romanach MJ2, Almeida OP2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE FORTALEZA - UNIFOR - CURSO DE ODONTOLOGIA, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL, 3FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - UNICAMP - DEPARTAMENTO DE DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) known as Pindborg’s tumor is a rare benign neoplasm of the jaws, accounting for approximately 1% of all odontogenic tumors. A 25-year-old female presented with asymptomatical cortical expansion in left premolars areas of the mandible with evolution of two months. Panoramic radiograph revealed a well-defined unilocular radioluency. The clinical diagnosis was lateral periodontal cyst. The lesion was surgically excised under local anesthesia with bone curettage. Histopathologic and immunohistochemical tests revealed clear cell variant of calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor. There is no clinical or radiographic evidence of recurrence 1 year after excision.
**Poster 4**

**SALIVA AND BLOOD INTERFERON GAMMA LEVELS AND IFNG GENOTYPES IN ACUTE GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE**

Souza FTA 1, Resende RG 1, Correia-Silva JF 2, Campos K 1, Silva MES 2, Abreu MHNG 1, Gomez RS 1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTMENT OF RESTORATIVE DENTISTRY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

**Objectives:** To investigate the association between IFN-γ levels in saliva and blood and IFNG polymorphisms and the occurrence of acute graft-versus-host disease (aGVHD) in allogenic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT).

**Study design:** Fifty-eight consecutive allogenic HSCT recipients and their donors were prospectively studied. IFN-γ levels in saliva and blood were assessed by ELISA. Saliva and/or blood samples were obtained from the recipients and donors to determine IFNG gene polymorphisms.

**Results:** Increased saliva and blood IFN-γ levels were observed in patients that developed aGVHD. An association was found between the recipients and their donors.

**Conclusion:** Our study shows that the genetic background of recipients can influence the production of IFN-γ and as this cytokine may be a useful predictor of aGVHD.

**Financial support:** CAPES, FAPEMIG and CNPq.

**CAVERNOUS LYMPHANGIOMA OF THE TONGUE: A CASE REPORT**

Tekkesin MS 1, Atikler M 2, Ergun S, Alatii FC 1 - 1ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY - TUMOUR PATHOLOGY, 2ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, DENTISTRY FACULTY - ORAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Lymphangiomas are benign tumours that occur predominantly in the head and neck area. These lesions are common in pediatric populations. Oral lymphangiomas may occur at various sites but are most frequent on the dorsum of the tongue, resulting macroglossia. There are three types of lymphangioma: capillary, cavernous and cystic. The treatment of lymphangioma usually consists of surgical surgery but in some cases the treatment is problematic because of large size or involvement of vital structures. Recurrence is common, especially for cavernous lymphangioma.

A 15-year-old male patient was referred to the Dental Medicine and Surgery Clinic with the complaint of an irregular nodularity at the dorsum of the tongue mass with grey, pink, grapelike projections which has been present since his birth. An incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathologically, the lesion was composed of thin-walled, dilated lymphatic vessels of different size, which were lined by a flattened endothelium. Many lumens were large and contained proteinaceous fluid and a few lymphocytes. The purpose of this poster was to highlight the surgical treatment, histopathological features and differential diagnosis of lymphangiomas.

**IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF RANKL AND OPG IN ODONTGENIC CYSTS AND TUMOURS**

Silva EBN 1, Matus FR 2, Moraes M 2, Henrique AGC 2, Costa ALL 1, Galvão HC 3, Freitas RA 1 - 1UFRRN - ODONTOLOGIA.

**Background/Objectives:** The aim of this study was to compare immunohistochemical expression of receptor activator nuclear kappa (RAR) and osteoprotegerin (OPG) in radicular (RC) and dentigerous cysts (DC), solid ameloblastoma (SA) and keratocystic odontogenic tumour (KOT).

**Study design:** Twenty RC, DC, KOT, 14 dental follicle (DF) and 18 SA were selected for analysis of the immunohistochemical expression of RANKL and OPG.

**Results:** The DF, KOT and SA showed higher expression of RANKL than RC and DC in capsule and epithelium (P < .05). OPG was higher expressed in DF, KOT and DC in capsule and epithelium (P < .05). The ratio OPG < RANKL was more frequent in SA (P < .05) and OPG > RANKL in DC (P < .05).

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest differences in RANKL and OPG expression in odontogenic cysts and tumors and this could contribute to the differential bone/tooth resorption activity between these lesions.

**PAPILLARY CYSTADENOMA LYMPHOMATOSUM (WARTHIN’S TUMOR) IN PAROTID GLAND: CASE REPORT**

Pigatti FM 1, Franchim GH 2, Naclério-Homem MG 2, Pinto Junior DS 1. 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 2FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP - PRÓTESE, CIRURGIA E TRAUMATOLOGIA MAXILO-FACIAIS.

Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatous is a benign tumor of the salivary gland most frequently located in the parotid gland, first described by Scott Aldred Warthin in 1929 (Warthin’s tumor). It is the second most common benign tumor of the parotid gland after pleomorphic adenoma. A 56-year-old male patient presented to the School of Dentistry of University of São Paulo with a non-phlogistic three months enlargement in the left parotid-masseteric region and a history of surgical cyst treatment in the same region for over three years. Histological examination revealed proliferation of papillary projections of ductal epithelium toward the cystic spaces, partially filled with mucoid material, red blood cells and inflammatory cells. The stroma was composed of a dense lymphoid tissue with homogeneous and hyperchromatic cells. Warthin’s tumor is an uncommon benign tumor of the parotid gland, which treatment and definitive diagnosis is made by surgery followed by histopathologic examination.

**ODONTGENIC FIBROMA (OF): REPORT OF 4 CASES FROM AN ORAL PATHOLOGY SERVICE (IREPO, CHILE)**

Rodriguez-Castro F 1, Enrico E 2, Ortega A 1, Peñaflor C 2 - 1UNIVERSIDAD DEL DESARROLLO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2UNIVERSIDAD DE CHILE - IREPO.

Papillary cystadenoma lymphomatous is a benign tumor of the salivary gland most frequently located in the parotid gland, first described by Scott Aldred Warthin in 1929 (Warthin’s tumor). It is the second most common benign tumor of the parotid gland after pleomorphic adenoma. A 56-year-old male patient presented to the School of Dentistry of University of São Paulo with a non-phlogistic three months enlargement in the left parotid-masseteric region and a history of surgical cyst treatment in the same region for over three years. Histological examination revealed proliferation of papillary projections of ductal epithelium toward the cystic spaces, partially filled with mucoid material, red blood cells and inflammatory cells. The stroma was composed of a dense lymphoid tissue with homogeneous and hyperchromatic cells. Warthin’s tumor is an uncommon benign tumor of the parotid gland, which treatment and definitive diagnosis is made by surgery followed by histopathologic examination.
Introduction: The POMM is a rare malignancy (from 1% to 2% of all melanomas) with an aggressive biological behavior.

Cases report: 42-year-old male is referred for evaluation of a painless gingival lesion. On examination a large pigmented lesion is seen on buccal gingiva extending from tooth 1.6 to 2.6 extending to the hard palate bilaterally. Incisional biopsy is performed delivering a diagnosis of oral mucosal melanoma.

In the study period (1976-2010) there were 17 cases of primary oral mucosal melanoma among 33,381 oral biopsies, corresponding to 0.05%. 9 cases were male and 8 cases were female. The most anatomical affected site were the palatal mucosa in 9 cases (52.9%), followed by the gum with 4 cases (23.5%).

Conclusion: The POMM are extremely rare malignant lesions. In this study, the primary oral melanomas mainly affected patients in the seventh decade of life, being the most affected anatomic site the palatal mucosa.

DIAGNOSIS OF LEPROSY THROUGH AN ORAL MANIFESTATION Modolo F1, Grando LJ1, Daniel FI1, Meurer MI1, Camargo AR2, Novaes FC3, I-Ching L3 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - DEPARTAMENTO DE ODONTOLOGIA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA - HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO

A 27-year-old white man was referred for evaluation of a four-month-old asymptomatic oral lesion in the palate. Intraoral examination revealed a superficially granulomatous ulcer covering the posterior part of the hard palate, the soft palate and the bilateral tonsil pillars. Moreover, both lips were swollen and rubbery. A previous videolaryngoscopy had shown the ulcer affecting the oropharynx down to the vocal cords. The patient’s medical history revealed a diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) - treated with sodium warfarin, 5mg/day - and clear medical history revealed a diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome. A previous videolaryngoscopy had shown the ulcer affecting the oropharynx down to the vocal cords. The patient’s medical history revealed a diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) - treated with sodium warfarin, 5mg/day - and clear medical history revealed a diagnosis of antiphospholipid syndrome.

Differential expression of Cancer stem cell markers in oral squamous cell carcinoma Xavier FC1, Morais NS, Destro MFS2, Rodini CO3, Nunes FD2, Tajara EH4, GENACO HNP - 1UFBA - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 3UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - HISTOLOGIA E EMBRIOLOGIA, 4FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DE SÃO JOSE DO RIO PRETO - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR

Cancer stem cells (CSC) subpopulation has been related to the initiation, growth, recurrence and metastasis of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

Objectives: To investigate the differential expression of the CSC markers CD133, CD44 and Nanog, OSCCs were compared to tumor-free margins. Data was correlated to clinical-pathological and survival parameters.

Study design: Transcript relative quantification in 24 OSCC samples and margins was performed by qRT-PCR. Differential expression was calculated based on expression ratio according to Pfaffl method, considering the tumor median as cut-off values.

Results: Although Nanog was down-regulated in tumors compared to margins, more aggressive cases exhibited higher expression level of this transcript. Conversely, CD44 and CD133 showed a trend to be up-regulated in OSCC, with decreased and increased expression, respectively, in more aggressive tumors.

Conclusion: Differential expression of CSC markers might contribute to tumor progression and survival rates.

ANALYSIS OF SNPS IN METALLOPROTEASE-RELATED GENES IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PATIENTS Giber-Netto FO1, Dias THG2, Wünsch-Filho V3, Curioni OA4, Carvalho MB5, GENCAP0, Tajara EH6, Nunes DN1, Dias-Neto E1 - 1CIPE/HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO - LABORATÓRIO DE GENÔMICA MÉDICA, 2FACULDADE DE MEDICINA - UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - LABORATÓRIO DE NEUROCIÊNCIAS (LIM-27) - INSTITUTO DE PSIQUIATRIA, 3FACULDADE DE SAÚDE PÚBLICA - UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - DEPARTAMENTO DE EPIDEMIOLOGIA, 4HOSPITAL HELIÓPOLIS - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 5FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DE SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PRETO - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGIA MOLECULAR

Background/Objective: Matrix metalloproteases (MMPs) have been associated with aggressiveness in some cancers. We investigated possible associations of SNPs in MMPs genes and
tumor-stage/nodal-metastasis in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC).

**Study design:** Leukocyte DNA was extracted of HNSCC patients and SNPs with higher chances of functional effects were evaluated using TaqMan assays in an ABI7500. A total of 318 patients samples were investigated with four genes/SNPs: MMP14, rs1042703 – SER8PRO – nsSNP; MMP16, rs2616490 – ILE415VAL – nsSNP; MMP25 (MMPL1), rs10431961 – sSNP; and TIMP-3, rs1085314 – 3’ UTR. SPSS 17.0 was used for statistical analysis.

**Results:** Advanced tumors (T3-T4) were present in 156 patients (49%) and 158 patients (49.6%) presented nodal metastasis. Allelic/genotypic frequencies showed no correlation to clinical aspects of HNSCC.

**Conclusion:** Besides the importance of MMPs for the progression of HNSCC, the SNPs studied here showed no statistic correlation with more or less aggressive HNSCC.

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**CLINICAL INTRAORAL PROFILE OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS IN ORAL MEDICINE SERVICE AT ARARAUQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY**

**Ohata G1,2,3,4 - 1ARAQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNESP - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY, 2ELAINE MARIA SGAVIOLI MASSUCATO - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAUQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 3MIRIAN APARECIDA ONOFRE - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAUQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 4CLÁUDIA MARIA NAVARRO - DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY/ARARAUQUARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY**

The objective of this study was to assess cases of secondary syphilis to establish a clinical intraoral profile. This was a retrospective study based on clinical files of patients attended at the Oral Medicine Service of the Araquara Dental School, between 1981 and 2012. The sample was composed by 7 patients with intraoral secondary syphilis serologically confirmed, being 4 cases diagnosed in 2012. The patients were predominantly men (6), with the mean age of 32 years old. The main complaints are: oral lesions (5) and burning mouth (3) associated to skin rash two months before the exam (5) and cervical lymphadenopathy (2). The main anatomical sites affected were: labial mucosa (5) and tongue (5). The Intraoral Secondary Syphilis occurs mainly in white men, mean age 32 years, in the era of highly active antiretroviral therapy.

**A CASE OF CUTANEOUS HORN ASSOCIATED WITH INJURY OCCURRING ON THE VERMILION BORDER OF THE LOWER LIP**

**Oliveira GMR1, Thomé EC2, Ramos TR3, Pereira HSC1, Resende RFB2, Meireles MS2 - 1UERJ - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO, 2DENTAL OFFICE**

Cutaneous horn is a morphological description of a highly conic and circumscribed keratotic lesion found in both sexes and occur most commonly in light-skinned patients over 50 years. The surface can be white or yellowish and that can hide benign, premalignant or malignant lesions. This impressive retention of keratin is unknown. It’s most frequently caused by sun-exposed skin. Histopathologically, shows a compact, diffuse hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis. The aim of this study is to report the case of a 51 years old Caucasian man presenting an exophytic lesion, rigid palpation and sessile base and about 3 cm in diameter after 2 years of evolution. The patient undergone excisional biopsy of the lesion under local anesthesia, and its histopathology compatible with the presence of actinic keratosis and cutaneous horn associated with injury.

**LOSS OF HETEROZYGOSITY (LOH) IN TUMOUR SUPPRESSOR GENES IN ORAL GRANULAR CELL TUMOUR**

**Silva TF1, Correa GTB, Campos K1, Amaral FM2, Gomes CC3, Gomez RS4 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTAMENTO DE MOLECULAR MEDICINE, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTAMENTO DE BIOLOGY, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATHOLOGY, 4UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - DEPARTAMENTO DE ORAL SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY**

**Objective:** The objective of this study was to investigate loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in regions of tumor suppressor genes in oral granular cell tumor (GCT).

**Study design:** LOH was assessed in eight samples of oral GCT using polymorphic microsatellite markers at the chromosome regions 3p, 9p, 11p, 11q and 17p (markers D3S1029, D3S1293, D9S157, D9S162, D9S171, D1S1369, AFM238W2F2 and P53) related to tumor suppressor genes.

**Results:** Five samples showed LOH in three markers at chromosomes 9p and 17p (markers TP53, AFM238W2F2 and D9S162) with fraction of allelic loss of 42.8% for each of these markers. Moreover, no allelic loss was identified in any other chromosome.

**Conclusion:** The results suggest that loss of heterozygosity at chromosomes 9p and 17p may be relevant to the pathogenesis of oral GCT.

**Support:** CAPES, CNPq, FAPEMIG

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**SOLITARY FIBROUS TUMOUR OF PALATE, A CASE REPORT**

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Solitary fibrous tumour (SFT) is a spindle-cell mesenchymal neoplasm, has been reported in various locations but the oral cavity is a distinctly uncommon region. Case report: a female patient, 30 years old with a painful tumour the lesion measured approximately 4 cm; computed tomography showed a heterogeneous large mass in palate extending to oral cavity preserving osseous tissue; an incisional biopsy was performed; histopathological examination demonstrated a circumscribed lesion composed mainly of hyaline fibrous connective tissue with intermittent paucicellular and hypocellular areas and a hemangiopericytoma-like vasculature were noted. Immunohistochemically: were strongly positive for CD34, bcl-2 and vimentin but negative for S–100 protein, calponin, CD-99, CD-21, CD-23, CD-35, Fascin and EMA; a diagnosis of solitary fibrous tumor was made. The tumour was treated by complete surgical excision; no recurrence was noted at a 4-year follow-up.

**Conclusion:** Because of the rarity and unpredictable biological behavior of these tumors, long-term follow-up is necessary.
DIFFERENCES IN BONE CHANNELS NETWORK IN TWO DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE MANDIBLE Rabelo GD³, Beletti ME², Oliveira MA¹, Gallottini MHC¹, Siqueira CS³, Travençolo BAN², Silveira FRX¹. UNIVERSTY OF SÃO PAULO, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF Uberlândia

Aim: Evaluate differences in bone channels network in two different areas of the cortical bone in mandible.

Study design: Twenty-one mandibles of Wistar rats were histologically processed. Histological images were taken in two regions: superior area (surrounding the root of the first molar) and inferior area (vicinity of the incisor of continuous growth). The histological images were accessed and had their bone channels segmented and called regions of interest (ROI). The images were analyzed through developed algorithms using the SCILAB mathematical environment, accessing the percentage of bone matrix, ROI areas, ROI perimeters, their standard deviations and lacunarity.

Results: Significant differences in bone matrix, area and perimeters of the channels and lacunarity were found (Mann Whitney and t test - p<0.0001).

Conclusion: The bone channels network is different in the superior and inferior mandible regions, with inferior area revealing more homogeneity in size, shape and distribution of the channels.

MDM2/CDK4/CPM IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF LIPOMA AND LIPOSARCOMA OF THE HEAD AND NECK Rabelo GD³, Esteves CMDº, Rocha LA¹, Nunes FD¹. UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO

Aim: Evaluate the immunohistochemical (IHQ) profile of MDM2/CDK4/CPM in head and neck lipomas (LP) and liposarcomas (LPS).

Study design: IHQ staining was performed on representative paraffin blocks of 4 LPs, 2 lipomas with focus of atypical cells (LFAC) and 5 LPs. Cases were stratified into four patterns of staining: 1-diffuse positivity, when 30% of cells were strongly immunoreactive; 2-moderate positivity, when 10-29% of cells were moderate to strongly immunoreactive; 3-focal positivity, with 10% immunoreactive; and 4-negative.

Results: MDM2 immunoreactivity was seen in 4 LPs (score 1), in 2 LFAC (score 2 and 3) and 2 LP (score 3). CDK4 immunoreactivity was seen in 3 LPs (score 1) and in 1 LFAC (score 3). CPM immunoreactivity was seen in 4 LPs (score 1), in 2 LFAC (score 2 and 3) and 2 LP (score 3).

Conclusion: IHQ strong expression of MDM2/CDK4/CPM points to malignancy in adipocytic tumors.

LOSS AND GAIN OF GROWTH FACTORS GENES IN MALIGNANT PROGRESSION OF CARCINOMA EX-PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA USING MULTIPLEX LIGATION-DEPENDENT PROBE AMPLIFICATION Mariano FV³, Santos HT¹, Gondak RO², Coletta RD², Altemani A³, Almeida OP¹, KOWALSKI LP³. UNIVERSITY OF CAMPI-NAS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, MEDICAL SCIENCES FACULTY - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, 3ACAMARGO HOSPITAL, SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

Background/Objective: The carcinogenesis process of carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma (CXPA) remains unclear. The aim of study is to evaluate the malignant transformation by multiplex ligation dependent-probe amplification (MLPA).

Study design: Eighteen cases of CXPA (classified according to invasiveness and to histopathological subtype), 10 pleomorphic adenoma (PA), and 9 cases of PA in CXPA were studied. Copy number changes in 24 different genes by MLPA was analysed in all the cases. Values lower than 0,7 were interpreted as losses, higher than 1,3 as gains and 2,5 or higher as amplifications. P-values <0,05 were considered significant.

Results and conclusion: Different pattern of loss was found among groups. We observed that there was a different genomic profile in different phases, from PA to frankly invasive CXPA. According to progression of the tumor phases, an increase of loss of copy number reflected higher aggressive behavior.

USE OF OCCLUSIVE TOPIC CORTICOSTEROID FOR DESQUAMATIVE GINGIVITIS TREATMENT: AN EFFECTIVE OPTION Pereira HSC, Oliveira GMR, Picciani BLS, Silva-Junior GO, Pessôa TM, Oliveira AV, Cantissano MH

Background: The treatment of gingival lesions vesiculo-labulous and autoimmune diseases generally requires the use of topical corticosteroids, but there are difficulties to keep the medication in contact with the lesion. Some authors suggest the use of occlusive therapy to minimize this problem, with the application of corticosteroids through the trays.

Objectives: The aim of this study is demonstrate efficacy of occlusive therapy for desquamative gingivitis caused by vesiculo-labulous and autoimmune diseases. Study design: Two cases of pemphigus, one of pemphigoid and one of lichen planus were selected. All the cases had histopathological diagnoses and gingival lesions. The oral examination showed desquamative and erythematos lesions involving upper and lower gingival. After the histopathological diagnoses, individual trays of silicone that cover entire gingiva were made. Patients were instructed to fill the tray with a 1% of hydrocortisone and 0,5% lidocaine gel and use them three times on a day, for 30 minutes after oral hygiene.

Results and conclusion: Significant regression of lesions was noted two weeks after starting treatment. After one year follow-up, the patients showed improvement of the lesions, allowing in some cases reduce the use of corticosteroids.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CYTOKERATINS OF GINGIVAL CYST OF ADULT: PHENOTYPIC SIMILARITY WITH DUCTS OF SALIVARY GLANDS Lima HG¹, Soares CT², Lara VS¹. 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY. AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2LAURO DE SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE - SECTION OF ANATOMICAL PATHOLOGY

Objective: Evaluate the presence of cytokeratins (CKs) in gingival cyst of adult (GCA) to better understand the pathogenesis of these lesions.

Study design: Two paraffin-embedded GCA were analyzed by immunohistochemistry and histochemistry.

Results: Luminal cells of the cyst epithelial lining, including the focal thickenings, were positive for CK7, CK19, 35BH11, CK8/18, while the most superficial cells of this lining were immunoreactive for 34βE12. The cystic lining was negative for CK20, and focally immunopositive for CK5 and CK6. In addition, the luminal cells and the contents of the cystic lumen showed positivity to PAS with or without diastase. Only one case
showed positive staining for Alcin blue in the cystic content of the lumen.

**Conclusion:** This immunoprofile of the cystic epithelial lining observed here is similar to duct-like structures, suggesting a glandular phenotype for GCA. We are inclined to believe that the GCA may represent heterotopic glandular tissue.

**ORAL MANIFESTATION OF GASTROINTESTINAL DISEASE**

Flores IL, Sena Filho M, Elias RA, Almeida OP, Jorge Júnior J, Lopes MA

1PIRACICABA DENTISTRY SCHOOL - FOP/UNICAMP - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT

Gastrointestinal diseases can lead to effects on oral mucosa because of secondary systemic alterations. In our case report, a 46-year-old Caucasian man was referred to Orocentro Piracicaba Dental School with a chief complaint of red patches on the tongue associated to burning sensation for one year. Oral examination revealed multiple areas of intense erythema scattered on the oral mucosa. Incisonal biopsy was performed and showed subepithelial inflammatory infiltrate of mononuclear cells. Subsequently, constipation and gastric discomfort were related. Hematologic tests displayed a megaloblastic anemia and vitamin B12 deficiency. Anti-endomysium and anti-transglutaminase tests were normal. The patient was referred to gastroenterologist and irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) was diagnosed. Medical treatment was instituted and resolution of the oral lesions was observed. This case illustrate development of oral lesion associated to malabsorption as a result of IBS.

**WHITE PLAQUE ON THE TONGUE IN AN AMYLOIDOSIS PATIENT**

Correia-Silva JF, Resende RG, Souza FTA, Conn B, Salomão UE, Mesquita RA, Gomez RS

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A 48-year-old man was referred by Stem Cell Transplantation Unit, Hospital das Clínicas, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil to the Oral Medicine Clinic of the School of Dentistry to evaluate an asymptomatic white plaque on the tongue. Intra-oral inspection revealed a presence of a white adherent plaque on the lateral borders of the tongue with extension to the ventral and dorsal surfaces. The previous medical history revealed systemic amyloidosis. Considering the clinical presentation, localization of the lesion and patient’s medical history, the differential diagnosis included amyloidosis, uremic stomatitis, chronic hyperplastic candidiasis, hairy leukoplakia, drug-induced lichenoid reactions, hairy tongue, and idiopathic leukoplakia. An incisonal biopsy was performed and the histopathological findings were suggestive of hairy leukoplakia. The diagnosis was confirmed by Immunohistochemistry and in-situ hybridization for Epstein Barr Virus. Oral hairy leukoplakia should be considered in the differential diagnosis of white patches occurring in all immunocompromised patients.

**WARTHIN TUMOR IN AN UNUSUAL SITE: A CASE REPORT**

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WARTHIN tumor was first described in 1895 and is almost restricted to the parotid gland and the periparotid lymph nodes. Since its description, approximately sixteen cases have been reported in the submandibular gland. A 72-year-old man was referred to a surgical service complaining of a swelling below the right side of the jaw, adjacent to submandibular salivary gland. He smoked for 59 years and had stopped smoking for one year. The patient had a firm, painless, nodular mass, with approximately 35-mm in diameter. Clinical diagnosis was cervical lymphadenopathy. An excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathologic examination revealed a benign neoplasm composed of an epithelial component, with two layers of cells, and a lymphoid stroma. It is difficult to diagnosis Warthin tumor from submandibular gland because of its rarity, in addition, professionals must not confuse these lesions with those from the anterior tail of the parotid or from periparotid lymph nodes.

**IMMUNOLOCALIZATION OF WNT-1, BETA-CATENIN AND C-MYC IN BASAL CELL ADENOMAS AND BASAL CELL ADENOCARCINOMAS OF SALIVARY GLANDS**

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**Objectives:** To test whether nuclear localization of beta-catenin is related to Wnt-1 and c-Myc expression in basal cell adenoma (BCA).

**Study design:** Immunohistochemistry was performed to detect beta-Catenin, Wnt-1 and c-Myc expression in 28 BCA and 4 basal cell adenocarcinomas (BCAC). Proportion and intensity of reactive cells as well as compartmentalization were assessed.

**Results:** Nuclear reactivity for beta-Catenin was observed in 27 cases of BCA (mainly in abluminal/myoepithelial cells), but in none BCAC. Wnt-1 reactivity was found in the cytoplasm of 14 BCA and in 3 BCAC. Cytoplasmic reactivity of variable intensity for c-Myc was observed in 20 cases of BCA and in 3 BCAC. Beta-Catenin and Wnt-1 or c-Myc expression were not significantly associated.

**Conclusion:** Beta-Catenin expression is not associated to activation of the canonical Wnt pathway, and c-Myc is not an effector of the neoplastic effects of nuclear beta-Catenin. Immunolocalization of beta-Catenin is useful to differentiate BCA and BCAC.

**ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A RARE LOCATION**

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Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is an uncommon benign and noninvasive tumor composed of odontogenic epithe-
ORTHOKERATINIZED ODONTOGENIC CYST: REPORT OF 3 CASES

Orthokeratinized Odontogenic Cyst (OOC) is rare developmental cyst that was considered a variant of keratocyst odontogenic tumor (KCOT) until Wright (1981) defined it. The treatment of this pathology is surgical and not recurrences have been reported and no association with Gorlin-Goltz syndrome. The main clinicopathologic features of this pathology are analyzed in this poster, presenting 3 clinical cases.

Case 1: A 73 year old woman with light right mandibular swelling associated with well-defined unilocular radiolucent lesion.

Case 2: A 27 year old woman with painful mandibular swelling associated with unilocular radiolucent distal to 4.8.

Case 3: A 61 year old male with an incidental finding of an unilocular radiolucent lesion distal to 4.8.

Conclusion: The OOC is a specific clinicopathological odontogenic cyst and must be differentiated from KCOT as it presents a completely different biological behavior.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF PREVENTION CAMPAIGNS AND SCREENING PROGRAMS OF ORAL CANCER Sabino-Bezerra JR1, Andrade MAC2, González-Arraquada WA1, Ramos LMA3, Lopes MA1. 1PI-RACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS, SEMIOLOGY AND ORAL PATHOLOGY. 2BRAZILIAN NAVY - ODONTOCLINIC

Objectives: Compare two current strategies of prevention and early detection of oral cancer.

Study design: Medical records of patients of OROCENTRO, FOP-UNICAMP that were referred from the Campaign for Prevention and Early Detection of Oral Cancer, from Piracicaba and region, and data compiled by the Project Active Search of Oral Lesions, Malignant and Potentially Malignant Lesions of Oral Cavity FOP-UNICAMP were reviewed and compared.

Results: The Campaign for Prevention and Early Detection of Oral Cancer was mainly composed of women, who did not smoke or drink that is not the high risk population of oral cancer. The proportion of oral cancers detected was higher in the Project Active Search of Oral Lesions, Malignant and Potentially Malignant Lesions of Oral Cavity FOP-UNICAMP (4,14% versus 1.80%, respectively).

Conclusion: The active search for oral lesions is directed to higher risk group and it seems more efficient for early detection of oral cancer.

HUIGE NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST TREATED WITH PIEZOSURGERY
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A 24-years-old female patient was evaluated by complaining of jaw volumetric increased with growth of 01 month. On extroral examination was noted swelling at the base and elevation of the right wing of nose, painful and fibrous-elastic consistency, without signs of inflammation. Intra-oral examination, the mucosa was stained, elastic and moist, with a tumor protruding from the caliper body with dark blue color, painful to the touch and involving from the tooth 13-23 with 05cm in diameter. Computed tomography showed vestibular cortical loss and resorption of nasal, sinus and palatal wall. The presumptive diagnosis of nasopalatine duct cyst was confirmed by incisional biopsy. Aiming to preserve the integrity of nasal mucosa and maxillary sinus, was carried out enucleation of the cyst with ultrasonic tip originally designed for surgeries that preserve the integrity of the sinus mucosa. Patient under follow-up and no evidence of recurrence of the lesion.

MUCOUS MEMBRANE PEMPHIGOID VERSUS DRUG-INDUCED PEMPHIGOID REACTION: A CASE REPORT
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Mucous membrane pemphigoid (MMP) is an autoimmune disease that makes differential diagnosis with other bullous diseases. Moreover, pemphigoid lesions can be triggered by using certain drugs, such as captopril. This paper reports a case of a 79-year-old woman, who used captopril daily and had intraoral bullous lesions. Perilesional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination revealed subepithelial blisters consistent with MMP. Direct immunofluorescence for IgG, IgM, IgA, and C3 was negative. After therapy with corticosteroids for 4 weeks and recurrence of injury, drug associated pemphigoid lesions were suspected. Captopril was discontinued and oral corticosteroids were used again for 30 days with disappearance of all lesions. The patient was followed for 01 year without recurrence. Direct immunofluorescence has been the gold standard for differential diagnosis of bullous lesions. Despite this, the test can often be false-negative. In such cases, clinical and histological findings usually allow institution of appropriate therapy for these patients.
Micro-Computed Tomography Aspects of Clinically Incipient Radiation-Related Caries

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Diffuse brown discoloration of teeth has been recently described as incipient manifestation of radiation-related caries (RRC).

Objectives: To analyze the patterns of RRC progression by using conventional radiography (CR) and micro-computed tomography (MCT).

Study Design: Fifteen teeth affected by incipient RRC were placed in a standard position for CR and MCT (coronal, transaxial and sagittal sections) images acquisition. Lesions were classified according to the depth of invasion and relationship with enamel, dentin and pulp.

Results: CR detected 20% of the lesions restricted to enamel, 73% compromising both enamel and dentin and no case of pulp invasion. In MCT, no case was restricted to enamel, 87% affected both enamel and dentin and 13% presented extension to the pulp.

Conclusion: MCT was more accurate to demonstrate that incipient RRC may behave more aggressively than the clinical aspects suggest and post-radiation brown discoloration of teeth should be promptly treated.


Photodynamic Therapy (PDT) is a promising treatment for actinic cheilitis (AC). We report four patients with clinically severe AC who were submitted to one or two sessions of PDT. The lower lip was treated with a cuvette and a thick layer of 5-aminolevulinic acid methyl ester (PDT-pharma) cream was applied. The lip was covered with an occlusive dressing and aluminum foil for 3 hours. The fluorescence was confirmed and the lip was irradiated for 8 minutes in three distinct areas, with LED red light source (630nm, 40 J/cm and 100mW) (Lince, MMoptics). All patients showed a significant improvement in physical exam and some showed alteration in the gradation of epithelial dysplasia (ED) after PDT. In one patient, severe ED changed for no ED, patients showed a significant improvement in physical exam and some showed alteration in the gradation of epithelial dysplasia (ED) after PDT. Further studies are needed for assessment of the efficacy of PDT in AC.

Malignant Peripheral Nerve Sheath Tumor of the Lower Lip: Case Report Diác KP, Agostini MZ, Valiati R, de Almeida OP, Romañach MJ - Piracicaba Dental School University of Campinas (UNICAMP) - Oral Diagnosis, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ) - Oral Pathology, University of Planalto Cataringense (UNIPLAC) - Oral Surgery

Malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST) is a malignant tumor that exhibits nerve sheath differentiation with poor prognosis. We would like to present a case of a MPNST affecting the lower lip of a 67-year-old male patient without association to NF-1. Intraoral examination revealed a painful multilobulated whitish swelling in the lower lip mucosa, measuring 3 x 3 cm in the greatest diameter. The patient was submitted to an incisional biopsy and microscopical features revealed spindle tumor cells with wavy nuclei, exhibiting dense fascicles in a plexiform pattern, mitotic figures and nuclear pleomorphism. Tumor cells were immunopositive for S-100 protein, CD56 and Ki-67 (20%). The final diagnosis was of MPNST. The patient was submitted to the surgical excision of the tumor and no recurrence was detected after 2 years of follow-up. MPNST is a rare aggressive soft tissue tumor that might sporadically affects the oral cavity of non-syndromic patients.

Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma in 14 Years Old Patient: Case Report Pavanello KC, Guimarães DM, Brazão-Silva MT, Pontes FSC, Pontes HAR - 1FOUSP - Estomatologia, 2UFPA - Hospital Universitário João de Barros Barreto

Oral cancer is the sixth most common in the world, including oral carcinoma cell thorny (OSCC) is the most prevalent, totaling 95% of cases. It occurs more in developing countries, has a higher incidence in males and its etiology is related to smoking and excessive alcohol consumption. On the other hand a small group of young people, approximately 1:1000 develop this cancer, it is believed that this tumor is completely different because the main etiological factors are not involved. The literature is controversial and there are few published by the rarity of this disease in young, but many clinicians believe that this tumor is more aggressive and is associated with a worse prognosis for the patient. This work report a case of OSCC in 14 years old boy which presented painless ulcercated lesion in left side of hard palate with 3 months of evolution and after 6 months of surgery and radiotherapy no signs of recurrence.

Phenytoin and Phenobarbital Induced Ridge Overgrowth Without Denture Wear: A Case Report Dhingra K, Prakash S - N.S.V.K SRI Venkateshwara Dental College, Bangalore, Karnataka, India - Periodontics, College of Dental Sciences, Davangere, Karnataka, India - Periodontics

Objective: This report highlights the case findings of a 60-year-old female who presented to Department of Periodontics reporting generalized gingival overgrowth and mobility of teeth, from past 5 years following treatment with phenytoin and phenobarbital drugs for tonic-clonic seizures.

Study Design: Patient had no other systemic disease and was partially edentulous with no history of prosthodontic treatment. Intraoral examination revealed abundant calculus, depressible mobility of teeth along with lobulated and fibrotic consistency gingival overgrowth in dentate and edentulous regions of upper and lower arches. For treatment, full mouth extraction and sur-
Results: Histologically, the lesion showed fibro-epithelial hyperplasia. Clinical results after six months demonstrated almost complete resolution of gingival overgrowth.

Conclusions: The findings of present case suggest that gingival overgrowth can occur even in partially edentulous ridges (not exposed to denture wear) that could be due to persistence of gingival overgrowth, which may not resolve completely following tooth extraction or occurs because of incorporation of specific subpopulation of gingival fibroblasts in alveolar ridge mucosa.


Preventing oral cancer in the period 1989 to 2011, broken out of in 5 in 5 years.

Objectives: Prevention of cancer in the community.


Results: We studied 4,240 individuals, 61,3% female 82,5% Caucasian, family income <2 minimum (Under-paid (US 300.00) wages was reported by 60,2%; Poorly-educated (primary school or below, 465(59,8%), illiterate, 102(13,1%), High School 143(16,4%), University 48(19,8%). Were found and sent to municipal ambulatories 778(18,3%) patients with lesions aged between 31 and 70 were 76%. Of these, 206(26,5%)were inflammatory, trauma 336(43,2%), and 52(6,7%), leukoplakia, other were evaluated using Q-MSP.

Conclusions: New health care policies should be made

METHYLATION PROFILE OF CCNA1, P16, HIC1, TIMP3, MGMT AND DCC GENES IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER Arantes LMRB1, de Carvalho AC2, Tajara EH1, Carvalho AL1, Goloni-Bertolotto EM1, GENCAPA1, SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PRETO MEDICAL SCHOOL (FAMERP) - DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO (UNIFESP) - LABORATORY FOR MOLECULAR CANCER BIOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, 3BARRETOS CANCER HOSPITAL-PIO XII - CENTER FOR RESEARCH IN MOLECULAR ONCOLOGY

Background: Head and neck carcinomas are among the most frequent tumor types worldwide with around 200,000 new cases diagnosed per year. The most common variant is squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC), representing 90% of these malignancies. Activation of proto-oncogenes and inactivation of tumor suppressor genes are the major genetic alterations involved in carcinogenesis. Several tumor suppressor genes and genes regulating growth and development are silenced in cancer by aberrant gene methylation.

Objective: To determinate the hypermethylation profile of CCNA1, P16, HIC1, TIMP3, MGMT and DCC.

Study design: Nine DNA samples from HNSCC tumors were evaluated using Q-MSP.

Results: HIC1 showed promoter hypermethylation in 78%, MGMT in 75%, TIMP3 in 63%, CCNA1 in 44%, DCC in 37% and P16 in 11% of the tumors.

Conclusion: These results show that the methylation of tumor suppressor genes is a common event in HNSCC. More samples should be evaluated to suggest an association with clinical features.

DETECTION OF HPV IN FRESH TISSUE SAMPLES, SALIVA, PLASMA AND ORAL EXFOLIATED CELLS EXTRACTED FROM PATIENTS WITH ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA Ferreira LL1, Soares GR1, Veronesi LA2, Nunes CM3, Bernabe DG1, Biasoli ER1, Miyahara GI1 - 1FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA- UNESP - CENTRO DE ONCOLOGIA BUCAL, 2VERONESE PATOLOGIA E CITOLÓGIA, 3FACULDADE DE MEDICINA VETERINÁRIA DE ARACATUBA- UNESP - DEPARTAMENTO DE APOIO, PRODUÇÃO E SAÚDE ANIMAL

Objectives: To assess the potential role of SET protein in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) tumorigenesis, in vitro and in vivo.

Study design: SET knockdown was stably obtained in HN12 cells. Cell migration and invasion were analyzed through Boyden chamber assay and proliferation through BrdU. In vivo, Balb/C nude mice (n=10) were injected in the flank with shControl or shSET HN12 cells to obtain xenograft tumors. These tumors were characterized histopathologically and analyzed by immunohistochemistry for SET, E-cadherin and alpha-SMA.

Results: SET knockdown increased HN12 cell migration and invasion but did not affect cell proliferation in vitro. Xenograft tumors derived from shSET HN12 cells showed fast growing with large amount of necrosis and were histopathologically more aggressive than ones derived from shControl.

Conclusion: SET levels have implication in tumor differentiation in OSCC.

Financial support: FAPESP and CNPq.
Background: The oral leukoplakia is considered as a pre-malignant lesion for the development of the oral squamous cell carcinoma, and several risk factors can be related to this carcinogenesis, including the human papillomavirus (HPV).

Objectives: The aims of this study was to detect the presence of HPV DNA in fresh tissue samples, plasma, and oral exfoliated cells extracted from patients with oral leukoplakia.

Study design: These biological materials sources were analyzed through the technique of nPCR and make a comparison among them from 8 patients with oral leukoplakia. It was performed the amplification of the human β-globin gene in all samples to confirm the presence and integrity of DNA.

Results: Nested PCR assays revealed the presence of HPV in 37.5% of fresh tissue, 50.0% of plasma, 62.5% of oral exfoliated cells extracted from patients.

Conclusion: HPV could potentially be an etiologic co-factor in the pathogenesis of oral leukoplakia.

PROTEOMIC PROFILE IN SERUM OF HAMSTER DURING DMBA-INDUCED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOGENESIS LM Lin1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 4LI-MIN LIN - KA-OHSIUNG MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, DEPARTMENTS OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING CENTER, 2YAN-HSIUNG WANG - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, 3WEN-CHEN WANG - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING CENTER, 4ANDY TENG - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFRJ) - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL IMAGING CENTER

Background: In our previous report, we found that some proteomic biomarkers like transthyretin & paraoxonase 1 were strongly decrease after tumor inoculation in the serum during the development of Vx2-induced rabbit OSCC.

Objectives: The purpose of study is to use a proteomic analysis in serum of hamsters during DMBA-induced OSCC carcinogenesis in order to observe the difference between early and late stage of tumors, ultimately to identify novel-invasive serum biomarkers of OSCC.

Study design: Twelve adult Syrian golden hamsters were divided into one control and three experimental groups, each group containing three animals. In the experimental groups, 0.5% DMBA in heavy mineral oil was painted at hamster right cheek pouches for 4, 9 and 13 weeks period respectively. All serum samples were collected and stored at −80 °C before 2D gel electrophoresis analysis. Fifteen protein spots were visualized by silver staining and identified by liquid chromatography/tandem mass spectrometry, such as C-reactive protein, complement factor B, complement C3, immunoglobulin kappa-chain, liver carboxylesterase, and haptoglobin.

Results and conclusion: The protein level of C-reactive protein and haptoglobin were decreased at 4 weeks and then increased at 9 and 13 weeks treatment. Other proteins were decreased with time. The relationship between these biomarkers and OSCC development remains to be further tested in cancer patients.

ODONTOLOGIC URGENCY AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION IN A PATIENT WITH PLATELET HYPOAGGREGATION: CASE REPORT Alexandre CN, Silveira EO, Assunção MCS, Queiroz PRK, Silva JF, Teixeira L, Rego LCB

The platelet disorders causes signals and symptoms characteristic of hemostasis defects and it can cause abnormal bleeding during the surgical procedure, for example tooth extraction. Patient, male, 14 years old, was forwarded to a dental assessment in a reference Center to Treatment of Hematological Diseases, with alveolar bleeding intense, immediately after being submitted of a extraction lower molar. It was done local hemostatic maneuvers as emergency procedure by simple suture stabilizing clot associated to tranexamic acid in paste form (1 pill 250mg crushed in solution 250mg/5mL) which was placed under the surgical wound. These measurements were sufficient to provide the control of bleeding site. Blood tests were required to analyze a possibility of coagulations disorders. The hematologic exams showed: normal hemogram and normal platelet count, moreover a normality of factories V, VIII, IX, X, XII, Von Willebrand, however the aggregation test (plates aggregate with adrenaline) showed platelet hypo aggregation.

REFERÊNCIAS:

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF ORLISTAT ON THE IMMUNE RESPONSE AGAINST EXPERIMENTAL MELANOMAS

(0.36%) and NK (0.27%), which were not detected in the treated PT. In treated metastatic mLN, there was a slight increase of DCs, associated with a lower expression of costimulatory proteins. CD8+ Tls and NK cells were reduced and less activated in the metastases from the treated mice.

Conclusion: Our results indicate that inhibition of FASN with Orlistat might exert immunosuppressive effects.

EFFECT OF AGE ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN POLYMORPHISM OF THE P16INK4A IN HEAD AND NECK CARCINOMA AND PATIENT SURVIVAL

Marques-Silva L1, Pinheiro UB2, Fraga CAC1, Mendes DC1, Corrêa GTB1, De Paula AMB2, Guimarães ALS2. 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS - ODONTOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS - ODONTOLOGIA

Background: A single nucleotide polymorphism of p16INK4A was reported to modulate susceptibility to cancer.

Study design: We investigated the role of this polymorphic variant in young and older of 96 patients with HNSCC matched by TNM staging system, together with its impact on patient’s survival. Also, allelic frequencies were compared to a control group of healthy patients. The C540G polymorphism of the p16 gene was analyzed using PCR-RFLP.

Results: We did not observe any difference in allelic frequencies between HNSCC and control samples. Although the presence of the allele C of the polymorphism p16INK4A was associated with tumor size and presence of lymph node metastasis in older patients, no association was observed in young patients. Analyzing all patients, we noticed that larger tumor size and presence of lymph node metastasis had a negative impact on survival.

Conclusion: The association of p16INK4A polymorphism with metastasis and tumor size is dense on age.

PODOPLANIN IMMUNOSTAINING IN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA AND IN ORAL EPITHELIUM ADJACENT TO ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

Buexm LA1, Miranda R2, Camisasca DR1, Oliveira SP4, Fonseca EC2, Dias FL1, Lourenço SQC2. 1INCA - CIRURGIA DE CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, 2UFF - PATOLOGIA, 3UFF - ESTOMATOLOGIA, 4OCEx - ESTOMATOLOGIA

Background: Podoplanin is a lymphatic endothelial marker highly expressed in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and oral epithelial precursor lesions.

Objective: This study evaluated the podoplanin immunostaining in oral leukoplakia (OL) and in oral epithelium adjacent to oral squamous cell carcinoma (EOASCC).

Study design: Podoplanin expression was analyzed in 43 biopsies from OL and 19 surgical specimens of EOASCC. Statistical analysis was performed through chi-square test.

Results: White males over 60 years old and nonsmokers were more affected. Mean follow-up of patients was 33.69 months. 22 (35.5%) patients expressed podoplanin in the suprabasal layer and were classified as podoplanin positive. Dysplasia was noted in 51 (82.3%) cases. The presence of dysplasia was significant EOASCC and OL (p<0.0001). Both the presence of recurrence and exocoystosis were significant in EOASCC (p<0.0001).

Conclusion: The podoplanin pattern of expression is similar in OL and EOASCC.

COWDEN SYNDROME: A DIAGNOSIS TO CONSIDER IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL PAPILLOMATOSIS

Aranda-Romo S1, Tejeda-Nava FJ2, Goldaracena-Azcurna MP3, Falcon-Escobedo R1, Rosales-Martínez S4, Nava-Zárate N1, 1UASLP - ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2UASLP - PROSTHETIC DEPARTMENT, 3HOSPITAL CENTRAL “DR. IGNACIO MORONES PRIETO” - PATHOLOGY, 4HOSPITAL LOMAS DE SAN LUIS - DENTISTRY, 5UASLP - ORAL RADIOLOGY

Abstract: Cowden Syndrome is a rare genodermatosis, which is inherited as an autosomal dominant disorder, characterized by multiple hamartomas and a high risk for development of cancers. Cardinal features, which often lead to the diagnosis, include mucocutaneous papillomatous papules and trichilemmomas. We present the case of a 30-year old female patient diagnosed with Cowden syndrome after consultation for papillomatous oral lesions of long evolution. At 26 years she had been diagnosed with papillary thyroid carcinoma and was treated with total thyroidectomy, supplemented with radioactive iodine and hormone replacement therapy. Her father and brother have oral papillomatous lesions. The correct diagnosis of pathology of the oral mucosa can allow the identification of patients at risk for malignant disorders and to take actions for the early detection of common neoplastic diseases associated with this syndrome.

H2O2 INDUCES NFKB SIGNALING PATHWAY, MMP ACTIVITY AND CELL MIGRATION IN HUMAN PERIODONTAL LIGAMENT FIBROBLASTS (PDLF)

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Objective(s): To determine the effect of H2O2 in NFkB pathway, MMP activity, pro-inflammatory cytokines levels and cell migration in PDLF.

Study design: Experimental; PDLF primary cultures from extracted third molars from three healthy subjects were exposed to sublethal doses of H2O2, catalase and/or SN50-NFkB-inhibitor peptide. Nuclear translocation of NFkB p65-subunit and increased activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9 activity were determined by immunofluorescence and gelatin zymography, respectively. VEGF-A, IL-1β, IL-6 and TNFα and cell migration were assayed by immunowestern blotting, Flowcytomix® and wound healing assays, respectively and analyzed with stata v.11 and ANOVA test.

Results: H2O2 up to 5 µM induced nuclear translocation of p65-subunit and increased activity of MMP-2 and MMP-9 (p<0.05), whereas no differences were found for cytokine levels (p>0.05). MMP-induced activity by H2O2 stimulated PDLF migration (p<0.05).

Conclusion(s): Increased gelatinolytic MMP activity in response to H2O2 is mediated, at least in part, by NFkB. H2O2 induces cell migration, partially throughout MMP activation.

EXPRESSION OF PLUNC PROTEIN (SPLUNC2) IN HIV PATIENTS: PRELIMINARY REPORTS

Carvalho1, Silva AA1, Bingle L2, Vargas PA1. 1UNICAMP - ORAL DIAGNOSIS/
PATHOLOGY, ²UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD - ACADEMIC UNIT OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY

Objectives: The aim of this study was to analyze the expression of SPLUNC2, the major PLUNC protein family member secreted into saliva, in HIV patients and to correlate expression with stage of disease.

Study design: Salivary samples from 24 patients with HIV and 24 patients without HIV were analysed by Western blotting. The t-test was used for statistical analysis.

Results: Differential protein expression was noted between the two groups studied, with a slight increased expression in the HIV group. The differences were not, however, statistically significant (t Test >0.05).

Conclusions: SPLUNC2 expression is slightly increased in HIV patients when compared to non HIV patients. This increased expression was not significantly due to the small number of individuals evaluated. Further studies are needed to validate the changes in SPLUNC2 levels and to fully understand the biological processes involved in PLUNC expression in HIV patients.

GRANULAR CELL TUMOR OF ORAL CAVITY Brazão-Silva MT ¹, Guimarães DM ², Pavanello KC ², Mistrob FZ ³, Kignal S ³ - ¹UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, ²UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - ORAL PATHOLOGY, ³FUNDACAO HERMINIO OMETTO/UNIARARAS - ORAL DIAGNOSIS

Granular cell tumor (GCT) is an uncommon benign neoplasm of soft tissue that characteristically affects the oral cavity, with increased frequency in the tongue. We present a well-documented case of an old woman with an oval overgrowth on the ventral tongue. She noted the lesion by months ago, with any history of trauma. The lesion has a smooth surface and a fibrous consistence. An excisional biopsy was performed with a careful surgical procedure. Microscopic examination showed large polyhedral neoplastic cells with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm and small vesicular or hyperchromatic nuclei separated by fibrous collagen bundles in numerous nests and strands. The cytoplasmic granules are PAS-positive, diastase resistant, and the neural origin of the lesion could be confirmed by $100$ positivity. We have not found any of the criterions of malignancy for malignant granular cell tumor. This case represents a typical presentation of its uncommon disease, accompanied by excellent image registries.

IN SITU GELATINOLYTIC ACTIVITY AND IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF METALLOPROTEINASES 2 AND 9 IN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA AND ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS Sena-Filho M ¹, Teofilo JM ², Lopes MA ², Almeida OP ², Gerlach RF ², Jorge J ³ - ¹FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA/UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATOPATOLOGIA/PROFESSOR TITULAR, ²FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA/UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATODINAMICA/PROFESSOR ASSOCIADO, ³FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA/UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS - ESTOMATOLOGIA/PROFESSOR ASSOCIADO

The aim of this research was to evaluate the immunohistochemical expression and total in situ gelatinolytic activity (ISGA) of matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) 2 and 9, with the integrity of the basal lamina (BL) through the expression of collagen IV in Oral Leukoplakia (OL) and Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC). Immunohistochemical, immunofluorescent and in situ zymography reactions were carried out in 5 normal oral epithelium, 31 OL’s and 14 OSCC’s. MMP-2 expression was higher in epithelium without dysplasia. MMP-9 was more expressed in the stroma of severe epithelial dysplasias and OSCC’s. ISGA was higher in normal epithelium, co-localizing with MMP-2. OSCC and OL’s with severe epithelial dysplasia showed discontinuity of the BL, revealing co-localization of MMP-2 and 9 with ISGA in these regions. The results suggest that MMP expressed in the stroma of the lesions is more related with the lesion progression than the MMP expressed in the lesional parenchyma.

BRONJ VERSUS MULTIPLE MYELOMA: A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE Madeira MFC ¹, Santos PSS, Hungri VTM ², Timoco-Araujo JJE ³, Carvalhaes CLL ³, Sant’Ana E ³ - ¹FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, ²FACULDADE DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS DA SANTA CASA DE SAO PAULO - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, ³FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SAO PAULO - DEPARTAMENTO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA

Multiple myeloma is a malignant neoplasm of plasma cell
origin and widespread bone involvement, affecting the jaws in 30% of the cases. Patient with exposed bone in the region of (16) after extraction, with ulceration in the alveolar mucosa, edges swollen with inflammatory aspects, showing area of necrotic tissue and covered by biofilm, associated with the (17). Areas with white patches on the hard palate and papules in the vestibular region of the maxilla. CT image showing extensive hypodense area in right maxillary sinus. In use of Zometa® for 5 months, we decided to treat as bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ), without results after 2 months. The biopsy showed histological features of connective tissue with plasmocytes immunohistochemistry positive to Plasmacell, Kappa and Lambda. Conclusive diagnosis of multiple myeloma and the patient referred for oncohematologic treatment. The patient died due to myeloma.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF THE PROTEIN IFN-γ AND TGF-β1 IN RADICULAR CYSTS AND DENTIGEROUS CYSTS Lopes MLDS1, Rocha Neto PC1, Petruzzi Junior NV1, Pereira AAC1, Hanemann JAC1 - 1ALFENAS DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU AND OF THE LAURO SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE OF ANATOMOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOPATHOLOGY OF BAURU AND OF THE LAURO SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 2DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 3DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 4DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 5UFRN - ODONTOLOGIA

Background/Objectives: The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the immunohistochemical expression of interferon-gamma (IFN-γ) and transforming growing factor-beta (TGF-β1) between radicular cyst (RC) and dentigerous cyst (DC).

Study design: Twenty RC and DC were selected for analysis of the immunopexpression of IFN-γ and TGF-β1 in the epithelium and capsule of these cysts.

Results: No differences were observed in cell reactivity in the lining epithelium and capsule of the cysts. There was a tendency of a higher expression of TGF-β1 in the capsule of DC.

Conclusions: Our results suggest that the presence of these two cytokines in RC and DC, where IFN-γ plays a role in bone resorption, which would be counterbalanced by the osteoprotective action of TGF-β1. Moreover, suggest the predominance of immunoregulatory mechanisms and repair processes in the CD group when compared to the CR.

CORTISOL AND DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE SALIVARY LEVELS, STRESS AND ANXIETY IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT APHTHONOUS STOMATITIS Petruzzi MMR1, Michel AR2, Cherubini R2, Figueiredo MAZ2, Luz C3, Wadarcki S3, Salum FG2 - 1PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL (PUCRS) - POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN DENTISTRY, 2PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL (PUCRS) - ORAL MEDICINE UNIT, SÃO LUCAS HOSPITAL, 3PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL (PUCRS)

Objective: To assess anxiety, stress, salivary levels of cortisol and dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) in patients with recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS).

Study design: Sixty individuals were divided in two groups (RAS/control) matched by sex and age. Stress and anxiety were assessed using the Lipp’s Inventory of Stress Symptoms and the Beck’s Inventory of Anxiety. Saliva specimens were collected in the morning and afternoon and analysed by radioimmunossay. In the RAS group, the specimens were collected in the presence of lesions and after remission.

Results: The RAS patients exhibited higher anxiety (p=0.001) and stress (p=0.004) scores. Cortisol levels (p=0.001) and cortisol/DHEA ratio (p=0.007) were significantly higher in the RAS patients with active lesions comparing with the remission phase, nevertheless did not differ significantly between RAS and control group. There was no significant difference in DHEA concentrations between the groups.

Conclusions: Stress, anxiety and increased salivary cortisol levels may be involved in RAS pathogenesis.

NODULAR FASCIITIS IN THE HARD PALATE: CASE REPORT Santos MRG1, Anjos-Soria EM2, Giglio FPM3, Tavares LAA1, Soares CT4 - 1BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 2BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY, 3DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, SOROCABA, BRAZIL. 4MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF ANATOMOPATHOLOGY AND CYTOPATHOLOGY OF BAURU AND OF THE LAURO SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGICAL DISEASES, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Abstract: Nodular fasciitis is a rapidly proliferating fibroblastic lesion that presents as a tumour-like mass. It rarely presents in the oral cavity. We present a case of a 43-year-old white man complaining of painless nodule located in the hard palate for approximately 45 days. Examination revealed a circumscribed soft-tissue mass of the right hard palate, located in the molar region. An excisional biopsy was performed. The histological examination revealed a well-demarcated but not encapsulated mass with proliferation of plump cells in a myxoid stroma. Immunopositivity was noted to both muscle actin and to smooth muscle actin; reaction to desmin, CD34, S-100 were negative. The cell proliferation index Ki67 was <5%. The histopathological and immunohistochemical findings were consistent with the diagnosis of nodular fasciitis. Because of the rarity of the lesion and non-specific clinical and imaging features, special caution is imperative in order to obtain accurate diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

Key words: Nodular fasciitis, oral cavity, soft tissue tumors.

CHRONIC SUPPURATIVE OSTEOMYELITIS IN MAXILLA Carli ML1, Pedreira FR2, Oliveira TI1, Ribeiro Junior NV1, Pereira AAC1, Hanemann JAC1 - 1ALFENAS DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 2DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 3DENTIST, PRIVATE PRACTICE, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL. - 4DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BAURU, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

A 38-year-old woman was referred to the Stomatology Clinic of the Unifal-MG, presenting gingival necrosis and exposed bone tissue in the right front maxilla region caused by a physical trauma. Patient is a smoker, does not use any kind of medication and has no significant systemic alterations. Clinical examination showed extensive areas of necrotic bone, with a purulent liquid draining and teeth involved (11 to 14) with mobility. Radiographic examination showed a diffuse bone destruction on the maxilla. Based on clinical and radiographic findings, the suggested diagnosis was chronic suppurative osteomyelitis. Patient was medicated properly and then submitted to surgery. The surgery, performed under local anesthesia, removed the whole lesion of necrotic bone and also the teeth 11 to 15.
Microscopic analysis of the removed material identified necrotic bone, Haversian canals, and microbial colonies; aspects that confirm the clinical diagnosis of chronic suppurrative osteomyelitis. (Financial support: FAPEMIG).


Background/Objectives: Malignant odontogenic tumors (MOT) are uncommon, comprising less than 7% of all odontogenic tumors (OT). Its etiology is unknown, representing the malignant counterpart of benign lesions, malignant transformation of odontogenic cyst epithelium or de novo development. The aim of this study was to analyze histopathological features of MOT.

Study design: We studied 2140 OT, from 1979 to 2011, of which 25 (1.16%) were MOT.

Results/Conclusion: It preferably affected mandible posterior region of male patients with a mean age of 43.3 years. Seven cases were ameloblastic carcinoma, 6 ameloblastic fibrosarcomas, 5 primary intraosseous squamous carcinomas, 3 clear cell odontogenic carcinomas, 3 ghost cell odontogenic carcinomas and 1 case of metastasizing ameloblastoma. Immunoprofile features were positive for CK5 and 14. Almost all cases were positive for CD138, E-cadherin and B-catenin with variable lost expression. Ki-67, p53 and p63 labeling index showed values compatible to the aggressive behavior of the tumors.

CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA IN A PREGNANT PATIENT – THE DIFFICULTIES OF A RAPID DIAGNOSIS Lima MHA, Soares BMV, Ferreira SMS, Dos Santos VCB, Dias EP, Cabús B - 1CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CESMACH - 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO - DE ODONTOLOGIA II, 3UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA UNIP, 4UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA UNIP - CIRURGIA

Osteosarcoma is a malignant tumor derived from mesenchymal cells, capable of producing immature bone. This is a case report of chondroblastic osteosarcoma (CO) of the mandible affecting a 38-year-old pregnant woman, illustrating the difficulties of a rapid diagnosis. Reporting the lesion has been present for five months, the patient presents with jaw pain and earache. The patient reports a history of a lesion removed from the same area without histopathologic diagnosis. Extraoral examination showed mandibular left facial asymmetry. The lesion was located on the right mandibular alveolar ridge, measuring 3x3x2cm, normal mucosal color, but firm and painful to palpation. Clinical diagnosis was central giant cell lesion. CT scan showed bone destruction and hyperdense images adjacent to a previous extraction site. Preliminary histopathologic diagnosis was myxoma. After referral to the University Pathology Department, a definitive diagnosis of Chondroblastic Osteosarcoma was reached.

RECURRENT ORAL INTRAMUSCULAR LIPOMA Lawall MA, Pareira EM, Araújo RR, Naves-Neto VA, Bugarin-

A RARE ODONTOGENIC TUMOUR: CENTRAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA Tekkesin MS, Cakarer S, Olgac V - 1ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE OF ONCOLOGY - DEPARTMENT OF TUMOUR PATHOLOGY, 2ISTANBUL UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF DENTISTRY - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

The odontogenic fibroma is a rare, benign odontogenic neoplasm derived from the dental mesenchymal tissues. Two variants of odontogenic fibroma can be distinguished: the central and peripheral types. Central odontogenic fibroma is a slow persistent growing tumour.

A 14-year-old male patient was referred to the clinic presenting a swelling in the premolar site of mandible. Radiologically, a unilocular radiolucency with sclerotic borders between the lateral roots of the right mandibular canine and first premolar teeth were observed. The lesion was treated by conservative curettage. Histopathological examination revealed the non-encapsulated tumour consisting of fibroblast cells with wavy cytoplasm. A few plumps of odontogenic epithelium and foci of calcified material were shown in some areas. Eight months of follow-up has not shown any signs of recurrence. Long-term follow-up studies are not enough so it is suggested that the patients should follow at least 5 years after surgical intervention.

THE FATTY ACID SYNTHASE INHIBITOR ORLISTAT REDUCES TUMOR GROWTH AND LYMPH NODE METASTASIS IN AN ORTHOTOPIC MURINE MODEL OF ORAL SQUMOUS CELL CARCINOMA Agostini M, Bastos DC, Seguin F, Zecchin KG, Raposo HF, Coletta RD, Graner E - 1STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNICAMP), SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY OF PIRACICABA - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO (UFRJ), SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS (UNI-
Background/Objective: This study aimed to investigate whether the inhibition of the lipogenic enzyme fatty acid synthase (FASN) with orlistat could impact oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) metastatic spread.

Study design: We developed an orthotropic model of OSCC during the process of image analysis. The aim of this study was to characterize the fibro-osseous tissue. The lacunarity analysis, used an axial and coronal view CT and then were selected the regions of interest in the areas of dysplastic and contralateral normal bone by means of MATLAB® software.

Results: The lacunarity was lower in the areas of dysplastic region in relation to normal bone, namely the first presented a high accuracy (94.75%).

Conclusion: The lacunarity is a contributory method of image analysis to characterize the FD.

A FIBROUS DYSPLASIA CHARACTERIZATION BASED ON LACUNARITY ANALYSIS Cordeiro MS1, Durighetto Jr. AF2, Buckes AR2, Gonçalves EG2, Oliveira JX2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE DE UBERLÂNDIA - DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL, 3UNIVERSIDADE DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE COMPUTAÇÃO, 4UNIVERSIDADE DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE MEDICINA

Background: Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a developmental anomaly in which the normal medullary space of the affected bone is replaced by fibro-osseous tissue. The lacunarity analysis, have enabled to quantify objectively the visual attributes obtained during the process of image analysis. The aim of this study was to characterize the fibrous dysplasia by analyzing the lacunarity.

Study design: We evaluated 10 patients by lacunarity analysis, used an axial and coronal view CT and then were selected the regions of interest in the areas of dysplastic and contralateral normal bone by means of MATLAB® software.

Results: The lacunarity was lower in the areas of dysplastic region in relation to normal bone, namely the first presented a high accuracy (94.75%).

Conclusion: The lacunarity is a contributory method of image analysis to characterize the FD.

SIMPLE BONE CYST IN THE RIGHT BRANCH OF MANDIBLE Alves MGO, Caris AR, Carvalho BFC, Santos NC, Prado RF, Cavalcante ASR, Almeida JD - 1UNIV. ESTATUAL PAULISTA - BIOCIÊNCIAS E DIAGNÓSTICO BUCAL

Simple bone cyst is a benign cavity in the bone empty or containing fluid that is free of lining epithelium. The location is exclusively mandibular and the most frequent is the second premolar and symphysis region. An 16-year-old white girl seek for the outpatient clinic with no pain complaints, referred by orthodontists who detected through routine radiography image a radiolucent area in the right branch of the mandible. On clinical examination there was no change; computed tomography showed a lytic lesion with regular contours and homogeneous. Puncture was unproductive and during incisional biopsy it was observed an empty cavity with smooth and bright walls. Based on surgical findings, the differential diagnosis was simple bone cyst. Histopathologic examination revealed a fragment of tissue showing inflammation and adjacent neoformed bone trabeculae, compatible with simple bone cyst. The patient is examined frequently and bone formation is evident.

ORAL INFLAMMATORY MIOFIBROBLASTIC TUMOR: AN UNUSUAL CASE REPORT Barbosa NG1, Oliveira PT2, Medeiros AMC3, Queiroz LMG3, Carvalho MG3, Gurgel AC3 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE - PROGRAMA DE PÓS-GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA ORAL, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, 3UNIVERSIDADE POTIGUAR

Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor (IMT) is an uncommon benign lesion, with unknown etiology, composed of myofibroblasts cells and varying numbers of inflammatory cells. We present the case of a 12-year-old boy with pedunculated soft tissue painless nodule located on lingual surface of left alveolar ridge next to teeth numbers 36 and 37 with 3 months evolution. There was no bleeding in the area. The clinical diagnosis was peripheral giant cells. Panoramic radiography showed alveolar bone resorption. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination showed fibroblastic or myofibroblastic plump or spindle cells in fibrous vascular background with an infiltrate of chronic inflammatory cells. Diagnosis was IMT and the patient underwent enucleation of the lesion. The case continues under follow-up and has shown no evidence of recurrence. As IMT in oral cavity may be confused with malignant tumors, it is important to recognize the distinction among them to provide adequate treatment.

HYPOHIDROTIC ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA Dias NNO1, Junqueira MA1, Carlí ML2, Pedreira FRO1, De Oliveira DSB1, Hanemann JAC1 - 1ALFENAS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY - CLINIC AND SURGERY/ STOMATOLOGY

A 8-year-old male patient, attended to the Stomatology Clinic of UNIFAL-MG, complaining about the absence of many teeth. He was diagnosed with hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia. The diagnosis had been made at the age of 10 months. The hair was blond, sparse and thin, there was a reduced density of eyelashes and eyebrows and proteubrance of lips and periocular hyperpigmentation. Intraoral examination showed the absence of all lower teeth and of several superiors. The teeth present had microdontia and all the anterior were conical in shape. After the diagnosis, extraction of the 52 and 62 teeth, an orthodontic removable appliance space maintainer and a denture lower were made. After the eruption of the maxillary central incisors conical in shape, they were reconstructed with resin composite. The patient is still being treated, and currently, he is using a removable orthodontic appliance for distalization of canines and denture lower. (Financial support: FAPEMIG).

PADRÃO DE EXPRESSÃO NAS PAKAS NA QUELITE ACÍNICA E CARCINOMA EPIDERMOÍDE ORAL Nero NRDD1 - 1UFTM

The PAKs proteins participate in signal transduction pathways that regulate various biological processes, such as cellular proliferation and cytodifferentiation. Immunohistochemical reactions were performed for phosphoPAKs1/2, phosphoPAKs4/5/6
PREVALENCE OF ACTINIC CHEILITIS OF FISHERMEN AT MANAUS-AM

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate primary lesions and alterations presents in oral mucosa of patients with diabetes mellitus.

Study design: Forty three patients treated at Ambulatory of Endocrinology in Federal Amazon University were evaluated about type of diabetes, duration of disease, oral complaints and prevalence of alterations and lesions in the oral mucosa by clinical examination. The results were evaluated using descriptive statistics.

Results: Of the 43 individuals, 44% were male and 66% were female with mean age of 53 years. Of the total sample, 9% had diabetes type 1 and 91%, type 2, with 8,4 years of duration of disease and the oral complaint more frequent was xerostomia (60,4%) Most frequent alterations were: Fordyce granules (65.2%), melarin pigmentation (37.2%) and lesions gingival recession (30,2%).

Conclusion: Patients with diabetes mellitus showed an increased prevalence of oral mucosa alterations and pathologic lesions which demonstrates the importance of regular clinical exams.

MASSON’S TRICHROME (MT) AND AGNOR STUDY OF FIBROUS DYSPLASIA (FD) AND OSSIFYING FIBROMA (OF) IN LAGOS UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL (LUTH) PATIENTS

Objective: Differentiating FD from OF.

Study design: 40 each from 134 FD and 157 OF cases were randomly selected from LUTH oral biopsy archives. Three 3-5 µ thick paraffin sections/case were stained with HaE (diagnosis reconfirmation), MT (bone trabeculae type [BTT] demonstration) and AgNOR (positive black dots demonstration). Proportions of BTT and mean AgNOR score for both lesions were analyzed for χ2 and Tstatistics respectively, using Epi-info statistical package.

Results: Lamella BTT proportion in OF(52.5%) was significantly higher than in FD(30%);mixed BTT proportion in FD(70%) was significantly higher than in OF(50%)(p<0.05). Woven BTT proportion in FD(60%) was not significantly higher than in OF(55%). Mean AgNOR score for OF (130.406±32.3392/100cell) was significantly higher than that of FD(92.3369±27.4207/100cell) (p<0.05).

Conclusion: Lamella and mixed BTT proportions and mean AgNOR score are important in distinguishing FD from OF. Woven BTT proportion is a poor indicator. This is the first demonstration of mixed BTT in distinguishing FD from OF.
FACTITAL ORAL LESIONS IN A PAEDIATRIC PATIENT
Feio PSQ1, Pedroso EG1, Totti V1, Graner KM1, Gomes CBP2, Ramos LMA1, Lopes MA1 - 1PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, OROCENTRO

An 8-year-old boy was referred by his physician to our department for evaluation of 2-month history of multiple aphthous ulcers on the oral mucosa. His mother reported an increase in frequency, extension and pain of these lesions, also an intestinal constipation was reported. On oral examination, there was an ulcer, measuring 2.0 × 1.0, on the lower lip and another smaller ulceration on the upper lip mucosa. The lesions did not resolve with topical clobetasol propionate 0.05%. Coagulation tests and complete blood count showed no alterations. Absence of positive pathology, no deficiency of vitamin B12, normal folate and iron levels were observed. After one month of follow-up the diagnosis of a self-induced injury was established. Patient’s mother was advised by a psychologist. Factitious injury of the oral mucosa may present a confusing clinical picture and the diagnosis may be challenging particularly in children.

ACTIVATED WNT SIGNALING PATHWAY IS NOT INFLUENCED BY ABSENCE OF GALECTIN-3 IN MICE DURING TONGUE MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION
Souza MVR1, Lopes MLC, Chamas R2, Santana JMA, Santos DO, Loyola AM4, Faria PR2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE MEDICINA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIAS BIOMÉDICAS, 3UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE MEDICINA, 4UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA

Background/Objective: To study cyclin D1 and APC expression in lesions developed in tongues from galectin-3 deficient (GAL3−/−) and wild-type (GAL3+/+) mice.

Study design: 60 GAL3−/− and GAL3+/+ mice were treated with 4NQO for 16 weeks and killed at week 16 and week 32. Tongues were removed and sections were stained with H&E for diagnosis of dysplasias and carcinomas. An immunohistochemical assay was employed.

Results: Oral carcinogenesis occurred in both groups (p>0.05). Cyclin D1-positive cells in dysplasias and carcinomas from GAL3−/− was 36% each, and 28% and 34%, respectively, in GAL3+/+ mice (p>0.05). In dysplasias from GAL3−/− mice, the intensity for APC ranged from weak (31.7%) to strong (2.4%), and from weak (48.1%) to strong (7.4%) in carcinomas. In dysplasias from GAL3+/+ mice predominated a weak expression (59.4%) and in carcinomas ranged from weak (50%) to moderate (40%) (p>0.05).

Conclusion: Activated Wnt signaling was observed in both groups of mice (FAPEMIG).

ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS – EFFICACY OF DIAGNOSTIC ADJUNCTS
Etclieber S, Goodson ML, Thomson PJ1 - 1NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY - ORAL & MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

Introduction: Management of oral potentially malignant disorders (PMD) requires clinical recognition of mucosal changes and interpretation of incision biopsy specimens. A range of diagnostic adjuncts have been proposed in recent years including VELscope (tissue autofluorescence) imaging and oral exfoliative cytology using brush biopsy techniques to collect cells for analysis. The aim of this study was to assess the efficacy of such techniques in establishing diagnoses.

Methods: Following ethical approval and informed consent, new patients with PMDs attending Dysplasia Clinics enrolled in the study. All underwent standardized management protocols with conventional oral examination supplemented by VELscope imaging and Orcellex® brush biopsy, followed by incision biopsy for histopathological diagnosis. VELscope, cytology and histopathology were thus directly compared for each PMD.

Results: 34 patients (10 males, mean 49.4yrs and 24 females, mean 60.3yrs) were examined. 25 leukoplasias, 7 erythroplakias and 2 erythroleukoplasias were identified on: ventrolateral tongue (10), floor of mouth (9), alveolar/gingival mucosa (5), labiobucal mucosa (4), palate (3) and tongue dorsum (3). Histopathological diagnoses included hyperkeratosis (14), mild (9), moderate (4) and severe dysplasias (5), carcinoma in situ (1) and squamous cell carcinoma (1). Brush cytology coincided best with histopathology, with VELscope examination less reliable; both were more efficient in recognizing severe dysplasias or carcinoma.

Conclusions: Diagnostic adjuncts cannot replace ‘gold standard’ incision biopsy and histopathology and are most useful in identifying severe disease.

ORAL, OROPHARYNGEAL AND GASTROINTESTINAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION
Queiroz PM1, Fernandes KS1, Rumiaio AC2, Faune CC2, Trigo FC2, Gordon LN1, Ito FA3 - 1STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA, 2UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA - UNIT OF BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION, 3STATE UNIVERSITY OF LONDRINA - ORAL PATHOLOGY

Objective: This study evaluates the frequency and severity of oral, oropharyngeal and gastrointestinal mucositis in patients undergoing autologous stem cell transplantation.

Study design: Clinical data from patients treated between 2010 and 2011 were gathered from files. All patients received oral hygiene instructions, cryotherapy and low-level laser as oral mucositis prevention.

Results: Of the 22 patients, 7 (31.8%) presented oral mucositis, 7 (31.8%) had oropharyngeal mucositis and all patients developed gastrointestinal mucositis. Most cases of oral mucositis (85%) presented as asymptomatic erythema (WHO grade 1 mucositis). Topical lidocaine spray was used for symptomatic relief of oropharyngeal mucositis. Gastrointestinal mucositis was treated with dietary supplementation of glutamine 20g/day.

Conclusion: Mucositis has been associated with increased incidence of serious clinical outcomes and with excess resource utilization among patients who receive myelosuppressive chemotherapy. Therapies are needed to reduce the incidence and mitigate the severity of this common problem.

STUDY OF CCND1 AMPLIFICATION AND P16 EXPRESSION IN CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION OF THE JAWS
Nogueira RLM1, Faria MHG2, Osterne RLV3, Cavalcante RB4, Ribeiro RA5, Nonaka CFW6, Rabenhorst SHB7 - 1FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF CEARA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, FORTALEZA, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF DENTAL
MARSUPIALIZATION IN AN ORTHOKERATINIZED ODONTOGENIC CYST: CASE REPORT

A Caucasian 15-year-old boy was referred from his orthodontist who had observed, in the pre-treatment orthopantomography, a radiolucent, unicellular, well-defined lesion at the left mandibular ramus. Cone-beam computed tomography showed a hypodense image, compatible with the radiographic findings. Intraoral examination showed expansion of the cortical vestibular bone in the correspondant area, with no damage to the adjacent teeth and mucosa. Puncture aspiration was performed, collecting caseous-like material, followed by incisional biopsy with marsupialization of the lesion and instructions for irrigation with physiological saline solution. Histopathological examination revealed cystic capsule fragments, delimited by squamous orthokeratinized epithelium, showing several keratin debris in the lumen. Hence, the diagnosis was conclusive for orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst. Monthly follow-up was made and evident osseous neof ormation was noticed in panoramic radiographs. After 10 months, the lesion was excised and histopathological examination of the specimen confirmed the previous diagnosis. Four months later, total bone recovery was observed.

ORG REDS OSTEOMYELITIS - CASE REPORT

Garré’s osteomyelitis is an exuberant periostal response to inflammation, characterized by an acute phase, which may affect people under 25 years of age, having greater predilection for the mandible, rapid emergence, pain, swelling of adjacent soft tissues, fever and lymphadenopathy. A female patient, 8 years old, attended the University Center Cesmac dental clinic complaining of pain, fever and swelling in the posterior mandible. The clinical examination showed an increase in volume in the lateral posterior border of the mandible body, firm in consistency, normochromic, increasing over a period of approximately six months, causing facial asymmetry. Panoramic, periapical and occlusal radiographs were requested, where pulp involvement was observed in the lower right first molar and a buccal bone expansion with layered onion peel appearance. The treatment was endodontic therapy with antibiotics and the condition regressed favorably. We can conclude that the diagnosis of Garré’s osteomyelitis is essentially clinical, radiographic, and laboratorial, considering the radiographic analysis essential for determining the diagnosis.
Proteus syndrome (PS) is a rare congenital disorder with progressive asymmetric overgrowth. Oral alterations have been rarely reported, however, oral manifestations of PS may include malocclusion, primary dentition abnormalities, bone and soft tissue overgrowth, among others. The current work report 2 cases of localized PS which were diagnosed through oral manifestations in 2 different countries. Both cases affected children who were referred to our Clinic due to aesthetic complaint associated with congenital and progressive facial and perioral asymmetry. Both patients presented overgrowth leading to left-sided facial hemihypertrophy affecting bone, soft tissue and teeth in association with multiple oral soft tissue hamartomas composed with neural and vascular tissue. Health-related professionals should recognize oral manifestations of PS in order to avoid misdiagnosis and overtreatment. Importantly, facial hemihypertrophy in association with multiple oral soft tissue nodules should be recognized as a potential manifestation of PS. Multidisciplinary approach is mandatory for patients with PS.

DEPLETION OF CD1A+ AND CD83+ DENDRITIC CELLS IN THE LINGUAL HERPESVirus (HSV-1+) FROM PATIENTS WITH ADVANCED-STAGE ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME Gondak R1, Mariano FV1, Mauad T2, Almeida OP1, Vargas PA1 - 1FOP/UNICAMP - DIAGNÓSTICO ORAL, 2FMUSP/USP - PATOLOGIA

Objective: To quantify and compare the expression of dendritic cells (DCs) in the tongue of AIDS patients with herpes, and from AIDS and non-AIDS patients with normal tongues, using autopsy material.

Study design: CD83, CD1a and HSV-1 antibodies were used to identify mature DCs, immature DCs and herpes simplex respectively by immunohistochemistry in tongue tissue of 20 AIDS patients (10 with lingual herpes and 10 with no lesions) and 10 tongues from HIV-negative patients. Quantification was performed by conventional morphometry and the results were expressed as positive cells per area.

Results: AIDS patients presented a lower density of CD83+cells (P<0.001) and CD1a+cells (P<0.001) compared to the non-AIDS control group. However, no differences of the DCs markers were found when AIDS patients with herpes were compared with AIDS patients without tongue infection.

Conclusion: HIV infection induces cytopathic changes in DCs, contributing to their depletion regardless of the presence of herpes virus.

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF WNT/β-CATENIN SIGNALING PATHWAY PROTEINS IN AMELOBLASTOMA AND CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR Moraes SN2, Pires FR2, Dias LA2, Azevedo RS1 - 1UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS, 2PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT/SEMIOLOGY, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF ALFENAS - CLINICAL AND SURGICAL DEPARTMENT, 3HERRERA LLERANDI HOSPITAL - CLINICAL CENTER OF HEAD AND NECK/ORAL PATHOLOGY SECTION, 4STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS/PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL - ORAL DIAGNOSIS DEPARTMENT/ ORAL PATHOLOGY

Oral lesions associated with Proteus syndrome (PS) are rare. Only five reports of epidermoid cysts in the lips have been published in the literature, most of them associated with trauma. Thus, the present work shows an interesting clinical case and hypothesis about its pathogenesis.
JANEIRO/RJ, BRASIL - PATOLOGIA ORAL, \textsuperscript{2}UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, NOVA FRIBURGO/RJ, BRASIL - ESTOMATOLOGIA E PATOLOGIA ORAL

Background/Objectives: Wnt/β-catenin signaling pathway is involved in odontogenesis, however, changes in expression of its proteins have been identified in ameloblastoma (AME) and calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT), thus, the aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the immunohistochemical expression of some of these pathway proteins in AME and CCOT.

Study design: Wnt1, Wnt5a and β-catenin immunohistochemical expression was analyzed in 17 cases of solid AME and 6 cases of CCOT.

Results: Overexpression of Wnt1 and Wnt5a was observed in all cases of CCOT and included ghost cells, but it was focally observed in AME. β-catenin stabilization was identified in the cytoplasm of AME and in the cytoplasm and the nucleus of CCOT.

Conclusion: Wnt1 and Wnt5a expression seem to have a role in CCOT development and may contribute to ghost cells histogenesis and AME development, and nuclear β-catenin stabilization seems to be involved in CCOT development.

ORAL MANIFESTATION OF METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE COLON AND RECTUM: A CASE REPORT

Von Zeidler SLV\textsuperscript{1}, Melo EA\textsuperscript{2}, Bourguinon A\textsuperscript{3}, Podesta JRV\textsuperscript{4}, Gouvêa SA\textsuperscript{5} - \textsuperscript{1}UFES - DEPARTAMENTO DE PATOLOGIA, \textsuperscript{2}UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA, \textsuperscript{3}HOSPITAL EVANGÉLICO DE VILA VELHA - CIRURGIA BUCOMAXILOFACIAL, \textsuperscript{4}HOSPITAL SANTA RITA DE CÁSSIA - ILOFACIAL, \textsuperscript{5}SANTO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA

Background/Objectives: The rare presentation of an uncommon metastatic adenocarcinoma of the colon and rectum is always connected to the surface epithelium of the mucosa, invading the bone lesion. Surgical resection was performed and histopathological findings showed suprabasal cleft and acantholysis. Direct immunofluorescence showed intercellular deposits of IgG. We conclude that reflectance confocal microscopy aspects are associated with the histological aspects of PV, and, as it is a noninvasive diagnostic method, it is an interesting tool for the exam gingiva, especially in cases of blistering diseases.

SITY OF SÃO PAULO - DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Pemphigus vulgaris (PV) is an autoimmune disease characterized by epithelial blistering affecting cutaneous and/or mucosal surfaces. Oral manifestation of PV can be erythema, erosion, and blistering of the attached and marginal gingiva, indicating desquamative gingivitis. We report 2 cases of desquamative gingivitis that were positive for Nickolsky’s sign and suspected of PV. Both cases were previously examined with the technique of reflectance confocal microscopy, a noninvasive diagnostic method that has been used in the diagnostic processes of many dermatological conditions; the exam revealed acantholytic cells at the lower aspect of mucosal epithelium. Incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological findings showed suprabasal cleft and acantholysis. Direct immunofluorescence showed intercellular deposits of IgG. We conclude that reflectance confocal microscopy aspects are associated with the histological aspects of PV, and, as it is a noninvasive diagnostic method, it is an interesting tool for the exam gingiva, especially in cases of blistering diseases.
develop such as coronary artery aneurysms, ischemic heart disease and even death. Nevertheless, its diagnosis may be very difficult because KD shares many clinical features with other illnesses, and so it is based primarily on clinical criteria and differential diagnosis for exclusion of other diseases. Although there is no specific diagnostic assay for KD, some laboratory tests may be helpful. The disease is characterized by fever for at least five days, nonexudative conjunctivitis, erythema of the lips and oral mucosa, changes in the extremities, rash, and cervical lymphadenopathy. This is a case report of Kawasaki disease in an 8-year-old boy with a history of several recurrent episodes of oral aphthous ulcers, all over the oral mucosa since age three years. His disease has been diagnosed after hospitalization due to cardiovascular problems. To the present moment, the patient is being constantly followed up for both systemic and oral manifestations of the disease.

**PAGET’S DISEASE OF THE MAXILLA: CASE REPORT Oliveira SP, Bueno LA, Coutinho CF, Sother MD, Camisasca PA.**

Paget’s disease (PD) is a chronic progressive disease of the bone characterized by abnormal bone resorption and deposition affecting either single or multiple bones. A case of PD involving only the maxilla is reported. A 64-years-old female patient attended the stomatology clinic reporting an increase in volume of maxilla, which prevented use of upper prosthesis. Intra-oral examination revealed a hardened swelling in maxilla, involving both left alveolar ridge and hard palate, with tooth mobility and bone expansion. Panoramic radiography showed a mixed and diffuse image throughout the maxilla associated with root resorption. An incisional biopsy was performed with histopathologic diagnosis of PD. Alkaline phosphatase enzyme (ALP) levels (1284U/L) were much above the normal range (35-104U/L). Calcium, phosphorus and urinary hydroxyproline serum levels were normal, confirming the diagnosis. The patient was referred to a rheumatologist. This report is a classic case of PD in which oral manifestations directed the diagnosis.

**ELASTOFIBROMA OF ORAL MUCOSA: A RARE ENTITY Ferreira SJ, Monteiro BVB, Pereira JS, Aguiar-Junior JNM.**

Elastofibromas are slow-growing soft tissue tumor-like lesions whose etiopathogenesis remains unclear. These lesions are very rare in oral cavity, with only seven cases being reported in the English literature. A 66-year-old black man sought a dental service for examination of a yellowish, sessile, asymptomatic and non-bleeding nodular mass with a smooth surface on the border of the tongue. The diagnostic hypothesis was a traumatic fibroma. An excisional biopsy of the lesion was obtained and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination. Presence of collagen fibers intermingled with proliferation of amphophilic fibers of variable thickness, shape and size was observed. Some of the fibers exhibited a wrinkled pattern and serrated margins. Verhoeff-van Gieson staining revealed the elastic nature of the amphophilic fibers, which stained dark blue, confirming the diagnosis of elastofibroma. The present patient continues under follow-up and no new changes have so far been observed.

**PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA WITH EXTENSIVE SQUAMOUS METAPLASIA IN MINOR SALIVARY GLAND Viñard TMR, Goulart MCV, Freitas-Faria P, Goulart GR.**

Pleomorphic adenoma (PA), the most common salivary gland tumor, accounts for 54% to 65% of all salivary gland neoplasias and 80% of the benign salivary gland tumors. It most frequently affects the parotid gland, followed by the submandibular and the minor salivary glands. Microscopically, mucous, sebaceous, oncocytic and squamous metaplasia, sometimes with the formation of keratin pearls, may be present, but the latter rarely results in the formation of extensive keratin-filled cysts lined by squamous epithelium. Extensive squamous metaplasia can be mistaken for malignancy, including mucoepidermoid carcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Here, we present an unusual case of PA with extensive squamous metaplasia and keratin cyst formations in a minor salivary gland, and discuss its microscopic features, including the immunohistochemical characteristics, and differential diagnosis of this uncommon presentation.

**GRANULAR CELL TUMOR OF THE TONGUE AT THE FIRST DECADE OF LIFE Teshima THN, Bologna SB, Cascanne NAS, Nico MMS, Lourenço SV.**

The granular cell tumor is an uncommon lesion that usually appears in middle or older aged adults and rarely shows up at the first decade of life. About 50% of all cases affect the head and neck region and tongue and buccal mucosa are the most prevalent intraoral sites. The histological origin of this lesion remains unclear and so far no specific marker could elucidate this matter. We report a case of an eight-year-old girl, who presented a yellowish, painless, fibrous and single plaque on the right lateral border of the tongue discovered three months earlier. An excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological findings showed no pseudopitheliomatous hyperplasia while polygonal cells full of eosinophilic granular content and hyperchromatic nuclei were profusely detected from the mucosal epithelium to deep striated muscle bundles. This lesion was finally diagnosed as a granular cell tumor and no recurrence was detected after one-year follow-up.
LARGE OSSIFYING FIBROMA OF MAXILLA INVOLVING MAXILLARY SINUS Imada TSN, Nogueira AS, Alves APNN, Soares ECS, Medeiros JR, Turatti ES, Santos PSS
- 1BAURO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO - STOMATOLOGY, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF CEARÁ - STOMATOLOGY, 3FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF CEARÁ, 4UNIVERSITY OF FORTALEZA

Ossifying Fibromas have a definite female and maxilla predilection. We present a rare case of a large ossifying fibroma of the right posterior maxilla in a 38-year-old female. On intraoral examination, our patient showed a hard swelling expanding from vestibular plate to mid-line palate covered by subtle ischemic skin. The swelling started 10 years ago and increased gradually; initially it was asymptomatic but had become painful due to occlusion trauma. Panoramic radiograph and CBCT revealed a 4cmø large, well-defined mixed radiolucid and mainly radiopaque lesion extending from first pre-molar to tuber region of right maxilla in an edentulous area. Incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological features showed well-circumscribed fibrous connective tissue with mineralization areas, confirming Ossifying Fibroma diagnosis. Therefore, Le Fort I osteotomy technique was performed to access and remove the entire lesion. Currently, the patient is on 3 years follow-up with no radiographic evidence of recurrence.

RESECTION OF CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION IN THE JAW WITH GRAFT AND REHABILITATION WITH DENTAL IMPLANTS: 8-YEAR FOLLOW UP Oliveira TFL, Figueiredo LMG, Pontes C, Carneiro Júnior B, Lambert PLR, Sarmento VA, Azevedo RA
- 1FOB - USP - ESTOMATOLOGIA E RADIOLOGIA, 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA - UFBA, 3UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA - RESIDENTE EM CIRURGIA BUCOMAXILOFACIAL, 4UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA - UFBA - CIRURGIA, 5UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA - UFBA - ESTOMATOLOGIA E RADIOLOGIA, 6UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA - CIRURGIA

Central giant cell lesion is an uncommon benign jaw lesion with uncertain etiology and variable clinical behavior. We hereby report a case of central giant cell lesion in a 27-year-old woman with an asymptomatic increased in the right region of the mandible and who had undergone previous surgery. Panoramic and computed tomography demonstrated the presence of a multilocular lesion in the basilar region of the mandible. The patient underwent an incisional biopsy and the histopathological diagnosis was central giant cell tumor. A partial resection of the mandible was performed with a bone graft from the iliac crest. After four months, osseointegrated implants were placed in the grafted bone to improve the patient’s appearance and rehabilitate her mastication ability; after 6 months, a fixed prosthesis was placed on the implants to permit the return of full mastication function. The patient was monitored for eight years without signs of recurrence.

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: REPORT OF TWO CASES Nóbrega TG, Dillenburg CS, Selbach BJ, Dias LG, Martins MAT, Martins MD, Munerato MC, Figueiredo LMG - 1UFRN

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic autoimmune disease associated with significant morbidity and mortality. Different studies of oral lesions in the course of LE have shown a frequency varying from 9 to 45% in systemic disease. We described two cases of SLE with oral manifestation. Case 1 - A female patient, 32 years-old was diagnosed with SLE in 1997. The intraoral examination showed multiple ulcers located in soft and hard palate, buccal mucosa bilaterally and attached gingiva. Clobetasol propionate was prescribed associated with Nystatin 100,000 IU. Case 2 - A female patient was diagnosed with SLE in 2011. The examination revealed a malar rash, arthralgias, and Cushing’s syndrome. During examination showed mucosal dehydrated, pale and intact. Both patients were treated with a combination of immunosuppressors with remission of oral manifestations. Careful examination of the oral cavity may reveal findings indicative of an underlying systemic condition as SLE.

LOSS OF HETEROZYGOSITY IN REGIONS OF TUMOR SUPPRESSOR GENES IN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA Fonseca-Silva T, Galvão CF, Gomes RS, Gomes CC
- 1UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF ORAL SURGERY AND PATHOLOGY; 2UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, BRAZIL - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY; INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Objectives: The objective of this study was to investigate loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in regions of tumor suppressor genes in oral leukoplakia samples and its association with histological grading.

Study design: LOH was assessed using microsatellite markers (D3S1029, D3S1293, D9S157, D9S162, D9S171, D11S1369, D11S1883, AFM238WF2 and P53). The 18 patients were previously submitted to two biopsies in the same lesion site with a minimal of 6 months of intervals, resulting in a total of 36 samples. These samples included 22 mild dysplasias, 9 moderate, 2 severe and 3 showed oral squamous cell carcinomas.

Results: LOH was detected in 32 samples in at least one marker and the frequency of allelic loss was associated with histological grading of dysplasia and with some cytological abnormalities.

Conclusions: The results show that LOH in regions of tumor suppressor genes in oral leukoplakias represent a frequent event and are associated with architectural and cytological alterations.

Support: CAPES, CNPq, FAPEMIG.

SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE: A HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF 57 CASES Silva-Filho TJ, Vasconcelos MG, Vasconcelos RG, Silveira EJD, Queiroz LMG
- 1UFPR

Background: Oral squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant tumor of epithelial origin that accounts more than 90% of the cancers occurring in the oral cavity.

Objective: evaluate and correlate the incidence of clinical and morphological data on cases of tongue squamous cell carcinoma (TSCC).

Study design: it was selected 57 tissue specimens of TSCC, embedded in paraffin, cut into 5mm thickness, stained with hematoxylin-eosin and subjected to histological studies using...
light microscopy. A statistic analysis of pathological features and histological grading of malignancy due to invasion of the lesions was made (Qui2 test).

**Results:** we found that metastasis was statistically correlated to the upshot disease (p=0.000) and clinical stage (p=0.001). The relationship between clinical staging and histological grading showed that there were significant differences between these groups analyzed (p=0.006).

**Conclusion:** the clinical staging associated with the histological grading can be a predictive tool for the information of prognosis of TSCC.

### TOLL-LIKE RECEPTOR 5 IS A PROGNOSTIC MARKER IN ORAL TONGUE CANCER

Kauppila JH1,2, Mattila AE1, Karttunen TJ1,2, Salo T1,2 - 1UNIV OF OULU, OULU, FINLAND - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, 2DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY AND CELL BIOLOGY, 3OULU UNIV HOSPITAL, OULU, FINLAND, 4UNIV OF OULU, OULU, FINLAND - INSTITUTE OF DENTISTRY

**Introduction:** Toll-like receptor 5 (TLR5) is an innate immune receptor recognizing bacterial flagellin. TLR5 activation has been shown to affect cancer invasion. Considering that oral bacterial flora may be involved in malignant transformation, we studied TLR5 expression in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC) and its association with clinical outcome.

**Study design:** TLR5 was analyzed in 119 patients with OTSCC using immunohistochemistry. The staining intensities and the percentage of positive cells were assessed. For statistical analyses Chi-square-test, the Kaplan-Meier method and Cox proportional hazards model were used.

**Results:** TLR5 expression was increased in OTSCC compared to normal epithelium (p<0.001). High TLR5 expression was associated to reduced disease-free survival (p<0.001) and increased cancer mortality (p<0.01).

**Conclusion:** TLR5 has a role in the pathophysiology of OTSCC and might represent a link between bacterial exposure and cancer. TLR5 could be considered as a marker for predicting recurrence or survival of OTSCC patients.

### A SURVEY OF ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL PATHOLOGY SPECIMENS FROM A BRAZILIAN POPULATION OVER AN 11-YEAR PERIOD

Mariano VC1, Souza LS1, Fernandes KS1, Ito FA2 - 1UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE LONDRES

**Objective:** Epidemiological surveys of oral lesions are important to be aware of the incidence, prevalence and distribution of various oral diseases. This study carried out a survey of oral and maxillofacial pathology specimens submitted for diagnosis.

**Study design:** All entries for specimens during the 11-year period from 1998 to 2008 were retrieved and compiled into 11 diagnostic categories.

**Results:** During the study period, 3090 specimens were analysed. The diagnostic category with the largest number of specimens was mucosal pathology (56.5%), followed by salivary gland disease excluding neoplasms (10.7%) and odontogenic cysts and tumours (6.6%). Benign tumours accounted for 6.6% of all specimens and malignant tumours 4.7%. Fibrous hyperplasia was the most frequent diagnosis (48.3%), followed by mucocele (9.7%), squamous papilloma (3.9%) and squamous cell carcinoma (3.8%).

**Conclusion:** This study showed that most of the diagnoses are benign, however we cannot ignore the amount of malignant tumours, particularly squamous cell carcinoma.

### PRKAR1A: A POSSIBLE LINK TO AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA PATHOGENESIS

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**Background:** Ameloblastic fibroma is an uncommon odontogenic tumour with aggressive behavior and potential for malignant transformation. Despite studies investigating the pathogenesis of odontogenic tumours, the origin of the ameloblastic fibroma is still uncertain. The identification of molecules involved in the mechanisms of development of this lesion requires further exploration. The PRKAR1A is a suppressor gene enrolled in cell differentiation and proliferation.

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to investigate the immunohistochemical expression of the protein PRKAR1A and the loss of heterozygosis (LOH) in ameloblastic fibroma.

**Study design:** The PRKAR1A expression was analysed by immunohistochemistry and the LOH was assessed by 5 microsatellite markers: D17S2182, D17S1882, D17S940, D17S942, and PRKAR1A in paraffin-embedded samples of ameloblastic fibroma.

**Results:** Lack of protein expression in the ectomesenchymal component and LOH were identified in both epithelial and ectomesenchymal components.

**Conclusion:** The results indicate that PRKAR1A could be related to the pathogenesis of this odontogenic tumour.

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### IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION OF ANGIogenesis AND TRYPTASE-POSITIVE MAST CELLS INFILTRATION IN PRIMARY NODAL HODGKIN LYMPHOMA AND PRIMARY ORAL DIFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA WITH HODGKIN/REED-STERNBERG-LIKE CELLS


The initiation and progression of cancer has an important
point in angiogenesis. Moreover, as most tumors contain inflammatory cell infiltrates, the possible contribution of mast cells (MCs) to angiogenesis and tumor development has progressively been emerging. It has been proposed that angiogenesis is an important key for development, treatment and follow-up of patients with lymphoproliferative disorders. The aim of the current study was comparatively to analyze the microvessel density and microvessel area measured through the immunoexpression of CD31, CD34, CD105, D2-40, FVIII, and VEGF and the MCs density measured through the immunoexpression of tryptase in primary nodal classical HL (n = 8) with primary oral diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) presenting Hodgkin/Reed-Sternberg (HRS)-like cells (n = 7). The differential expression and distribution patterns of the immunomarkers in relation to pathophysiological analysis were analyzed and discussed in detail, especially aimed at recognizing of patterns that may eventually be used for prognostic purposes.

CORE NEEDLE BIOPSY FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA Wagner VP1, Costa DML2, Amaral FB2, Martins MAT3, Domingues M4, Maciel AC5, Munerato MC1 - 1UFGRS, 2HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - SERVIÇO DE OTORRINOLARINGOLOGIA, 3HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - SERVIÇO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA, 4UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL - PATOLOGIA BUCAL, 5HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE - SERVIÇO DE RADIOLÓGIA

Pleomorphic adenoma is the most prevalent benign salivary gland tumor, and it occurs most commonly in parotid or submandibular glands. It may arise, infrequently, from the minor salivary glands. We received in our Stomatolgy department a 60-years old, female patient refereeing a painless swelling on palate for 9 months. Clinical examination revealed a firm swelling, on the right side of soft palate covered with normal mucosa. A tomography was requested and showed an expansive lesion on the right side of soft palate, determining the compression and displacement to the left of part of the rorofaringe and orofaringe. An incisional biopsy was performed and the diagnosis was inconclusive. A core needle biopsy was performed hoping to obtain a sample of tissue from a deeper part of the lesion. Histopathological analysis revealed a pleomorphic adenoma. The patient was referred to the head and neck medical service and the entire tumor was excised.

SYNDECAN-1 IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION IN GHOST-CELL-CONTAINING ODONTOGENIC TUMORS Silva WG1, Santos TCRB1, Cabral MG2, Pires FR1 - 1STATE UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ORAL PATHOLOGY, 2FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ORAL PATHOLOGY

Background: Ghost cell-containing odontogenic tumors share some common histological characteristics but can show different biological behavior.

Objective: as cell adhesion is a major step in neoplastic process in several tumors, the aim of this study was to evaluate the profile of syndecan-1 expression in ghost cell-containing odontogenic neoplasms.

Study design: clinical data were retrieved from the patient’s records; microscopic analysis was performed in 5-μm HE-stained histological slides; and syndecan-1 expression was evaluated in 3-μm histological sections labeled by a monoclonal antibody using the peroxidase technique. Results: syndecan-1 was mostly expressed on the cells resembling stellate reticulum and stromal cells from the fibrous capsule, especially in solid variants.

Conclusion: syndecan-1 expression in ghost-cell containing odontogenic tumors was more evident in solid than cystic tumors/regions, suggesting that this molecule can play a role in their morphological pattern and, possibly, in their biological behavior.

INTRAOSSEOUS VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA ARISING FROM AN INFECTED DENTIGEROUS CYST – A CASE REPORT Huang YF1,2, Lee YF1, Yu CF1,2 - 1COLLEGE OF ORAL MEDICINE, CHUNG SHAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY - DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY, 2CENTER OF ORAL MEDICINE, CHUNG SHAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL - DIV. OF ORAL PATHOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS

Intraosseous verrucous carcinoma arising from an odontogenic cyst is extremely rare. Only 3 cases have been reported in the English literature up to date. In this article, we presented an intraosseous verrucous carcinoma arising from an infected dentigerous cyst in a 74-year-old male patient. The patient presented with a left mandibular swelling with recurrent pus discharge from the lingual gingiva of tooth #35. Although antibiotic medication was given to the patient, the swelling persisted. The patient finally visited our hospital for treatment. The mandibular occlusal radiograph revealed a prominent lingual cortical plate expansion from tooth #33 to #35. Panoramic radiography demonstrated an impacted tooth #34 with a large well-defined, radiolucent lesion...
surrounding the crown of tooth #34. The clinical diagnosis was an infected dentigerous cyst. Surgical excision of the cyst together with extraction of the impacted tooth #34 was performed. Histopathological examination of the surgical specimen showed hyperparakeratotic stratified squamous cyst lining epithelium and down-growth of broad and bulbous epithelial ridges pushing border invasion into the fibrous cystic wall. A verrucous carcinoma arising from an infected dentigerous cyst was diagnosed. The patient recovered uneventfully after surgery. Mandibular occlusal and panoramic radiographies showed well-healed surgical bone defect and no recurrence of the tumor 5 months after surgery. Although the pathogenesis of intraosseous squamous cell or verrucous carcinoma is still unknown, we suggest that it may arise from the lining epithelium of an odontogenic cyst after long-term stimulation from a chronic inflammatory process induced by repeated infections.

**BRCA/FA AND NFkB SIGNALING: MECHANISMS OF CHROMATIN REMODELING AND CHEMICAL RESISTANCE**

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**Objective:** Many genomic instability pathways like the FA/BRCA and NFκB pathways are associated with increased activity of cancer stem cells-like cells among the HNSCC cell lines. In addition, the mechanisms involved in chromatin acetylation can interfere with the aggressiveness behavior and cancer stem cell content.

**PERIOSTIN: A NOVEL PROTEIN FOUND DeregULATED IN HNSCC ENHANCES KERATINOCYTE MIGRATION MEEDIATED BY THE MTOR SIGNALING PATHWAY**

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**Objective:** In this work, we focused on peristin, a secreted extracellular matrix protein found to be overexpressed in HNSCC, in which its molecular signaling remains unknown.

**Study design:** Normal oral keratinocytes (NOK-SI) were used to study the effects of peristin over cellular migration, proliferation, and viability. Following we explored the involvement of the PI3K signaling pathway in the peristin driven phenotype.

**Results:** Recombinant peristin accelerates cell migration, in addition to increase cellular viability and proliferation determined by MTS assay. Furthermore, activation of peristin by the administration of recombinant peristin in the culture media, resulted in the activation of the mTOR pathway demonstrating a potential interaction between expression of peristin and the PI3K/mTOR pathway.

**Conclusion:** These findings indicate that the peristin/mTOR axis is suitable target for therapeutic intervention aiming HNSCC.

**GENETICALLY DEFINED AND ORAL SPECIFIC ANIMAL MODEL FOR HNSCC**

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Objective: Tumor suppressor PTEN and PI3K oncogene are deregulated and mutated in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). Here we investigate the in vivo role of PI3K/PTEN deregulation in HNSCC tumor development and progression.

Study design: A oral specific HNSCC animal model were developed using the k14 promoter-Cre recombinant system, in which Pten was deleted and Pi3k was activated in oral epithelial cells (mucosa and tongue). Conditional knockout mice and controls were exposed to a tobacco surrogate 4NQO (4-nitroquinoline-1 oxide).

Results: Detailed in vivo and histological analysis revealed tumor formation upon PTEN deletion/PI3K activation when associated to 4NQO. HNSCC tumors formed in the lateral border and ventral part of the tongue, along the floor of the mouth.

Conclusion: Our unique animal model combines genetic alterations and risk factor/carcinogen (tobacco exposure/4NQO) that together lead to the development and progression of HNSCC recapitulating the biology and anatomical sites of human HNSCC.