Abstracts of the XXI Brazilian Congress of Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

AO-01 - MAXILLARY OSTEOSARCOMA INITIALLY RESEMBLING PERIAPICAL DENTAL INJURY: CLINICAL CASE REPORT. JOANA DOURADO MARTINS, JARIELLE OLIVEIRA MASCARENHAS ANDRADE, JULIANA ARAUJO LIMA DA SILVA, ALESSANDRA LAIS PINHO VALENTE, MÁRCIO CAMPOS OLIVEIRA, MICHELLE MIRANDA LOPES FALCÃO, VALÉRIA SOUZA FREITAS. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTA

Maxillary osteosarcoma is a rare and aggressive bone tumor that can initially resemble a periapical lesion. Man, 42, came to the Oral Lesions Reference Center at UEFs complaining of “tooth numbness and swollen gums” and loss of sensation in the anterior teeth. His history included previous endodontic emergency treatment of units 1.1 and 2.1. The extraoral examination demonstrated anterior swelling. The intraoral examination revealed an exophytic, irregular erythematous lesion with necrotic foci in the region of the upper central incisors. The patient underwent exploratory puncture biopsy; the results of fluid and histopathological investigation were negative, suggesting the diagnosis of telangiectatic osteosarcoma. The patient was referred for treatment at a Referral Oncology Hospital and then close follow-up. The reported case highlights the importance of careful evaluation and follow-up of periapical lesions, since the early stages of malignant bone tumors such as osteosarcomas can mimic periapical disease.

AO-02 - ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF BUCCAL MUCOSA. MARINA LARA DE CARLI, FERNANDA RAFAELLY DE OLIVEIRA PEDREIRA, EDUARDO PEREIRA GUIMARÃES, PAOLA SINGI, ALESSANDRO ANTÔNIO COSTA PEREIRA, JOÃO ADOLFO COSTA HANEMANN. SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ALFENAS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a malignant salivary tumor that may arise in either major or minor salivary glands. The peak incidence is in the sixth decade of life with a slight female predilection. Man, 56, was referred to the Stomatologic Clinic of Unifal-MG for evaluation of a firm, painful submucous swelling on the right buccal mucosa. The patient reported that the lesion had been present for about 18 months and he had recently experienced severe trismus. Radiographic examination showed no significant abnormalities. An incisional biopsy led to the diagnosis of adenoid cystic carcinoma. The patient underwent chemotherapy and radiotherapy that significantly improved the lesion. Adenoid cyst carcinoma can occur in any salivary gland site, but approximately 50% develop within the minor salivary glands. The palate is the most common site for minor gland tumors, but this case demonstrates its occurrence in the buccal mucosa. Financial Support: FAPEMIG.

AO-03 - AGGRESSIVE RENAL OSTEODYSTROPHY OF THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION IN A YOUNG ADULT WITH CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE: CASE REPORT. MARIA LUIZA DINIZ DE SOUZA LOPES, ASSIS FILIPE MEDEIROS ALBUQUERQUE, ADRIANO ROCHA.

Renal osteodystrophy represents the musculoskeletal manifestations resulting from metabolic abnormalities in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF). Woman, 23, reported a hard, asymptomatic, expansive mass present for 4 years on the right side of the face that was causing airway compromise and facial disfigurement. Her history included idiopathic CRF, and she had been receiving hemodialysis for 10 years. During this period she developed secondary hyperparathyroidism that was managed with total parathyroidectomy. Computed tomography revealed marked osseous expansion on the right side of the maxilla and discrete expansion on the right side of mandible and cranial base. The clinical diagnosis was brown tumor. Incisional biopsy led to a diagnosis of renal osteodystrophy. After laboratory analysis and hemodynamic preparation she underwent partial resection of the lesion and osteoplasty under general anesthesia. One month after the surgical procedure, her serum parathyroid hormone levels remain normal.

AO-04 - ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY: A NEW APPROACH FOR ORAL CANDIDIASIS? KARLA BIANCA FERNANDES DA COSTA FONTES, BARBARA FREIMANN VIEIRA, ADEMAR TAKAHAMA JÚNIOR, REBECA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA BARROSO, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, NOVA FRIBURGO UNIVERSITY POLE AND POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM OF PATHOLOGY.

Antimicrobial photodynamic therapy (aPDT) is currently recommended for the treatment of various bacterial, fungal, and viral infections. The efficacy of aPDT was shown in one patient with prosthetic stomatitis and oral candidiasis. White man, 50, who had prosthetic stomatitis underwent scraping of the palate mucosa. Cytopathological analysis showed infection by Candida spp. The patient was treated with weekly methylene blue 0.01% and irradiation with GaAlAs diode laser (660nm, 4 J, 142 J/cm2, 100mW) on the entire palate. After six sessions, the patient showed no prosthetic stomatitis; cytopathological examination showed no candidiasis. aPDT appears to be an effective treatment for oral candidiasis, but further studies with long-term clinical and cytopathological follow-up are needed to assess its efficacy.

AO-05 - BASAL CELL ADENOMA AND CANALICULAR ADENOMA: REPORT OF CASES. GRAZIELLE BEANES DA SILVA SANTOS, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ DE AQUINO XAVIER, LILIANE LINS, ANTÔNIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Basal cell adenoma (BCA) and canalicular adenoma (CA) are rare salivary gland tumors. The upper lip is the site most often involved for CA, whereas BCA arises most commonly in the parotid gland. The differential diagnosis should be based on histopathological analysis of the lesions. Four cases of asymptomatic nodules in the upper lip (two men and two women) were
reported. All patients were over age 40 years and underwent excisional biopsy. Two lesions were diagnosed as BCA and the others as CA. Literature review of the MEDLINE, LILACS, and SCIELO databases used the key words “basal cell adenoma,” “canalicular adenoma,” and “monomorphic adenoma.” The site of occurrence of the BCA in the two cases reported was relatively uncommon. The clinical and histopathological features of the lesions were somewhat consistent with literature findings.

AO-06 - BILATERAL EAGLE SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, BARBARYA CAROLYNIE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAÚJO, IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO. FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.

The bilateral eagle syndrome is characterized by an elongation of the styloid process or mineralization of the ligamentous complex. Its manifestation is usually bilateral, and symptoms may or may not be present. Symptoms include facial pain of the underlying nerves and arteries close to the styloid process. Eagle syndrome is more common in adults and may be related to trauma or tonsilllectomy. A patient reported difficulty moving the neck and facial pains on swallowing. Radiographic examination with or without radiopaque contrast, medium showed bilateral mineralization of the ligamentous complex of the mylohyoid. The proposed treatment was surgery via extraoral access.

AO-07 - CASE OF PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA IN A MIDDLE-AGED MALE. BIANCA FREO, NELISE ALEXANDRE DA SILVA LASCANE, THIAGO SALVADOR DE LIMA YAMADA, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO-JÚNIOR, MARINA HELENA CURY GALLOTTINI, NORBERTO NOBUO SUGAYA, FÁBIO ABREU ALVES. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Ameloblastoma is one of the most frequent odontogenic neoplasms but has an uncommon peripheral counterpart. Caucasian man, 56, was referred for evaluation of a left mandibular gingival lesion present for 10 months. Physical examination revealed an asymptomatic, solid fibrous swelling, 1 cm in diameter, on the buccal aspect of the lower left alveolar ridge. The lesion was smooth and normal in color. Intraoral radiographs showed no abnormalities. A clinical hypothesis suggested peripheral osseous fibroma, prompting an excisional biopsy. One week later the lesion regained its initial proportions. Histological sections exhibited islands of ameloblastic epithelium in a follicular pattern in the lamina propria, central squamous metaplasia with keratinization, and some dystrophic calcification, leading to a final diagnosis of peripheral ameloblastoma. The patient was referred to surgery for further evaluation and treatment. Peripheral ameloblastoma occurs in less than 2% of all ameloblastoma cases, affecting mainly the posterior mandible in the second and third decades of life.

AO-08 - CHEILITIS GRANULOMATOSA: CASE REPORT. ANA LUISA HOMEM DE CARVALHO, LAURA CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, VINÍCIUS COELHO CARRARD, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO. UFGRS/HC/PA.

Cheilitis granulomatosa (CG) is a condition of unknown etiology clinically characterized as enlargement of the lips with the microscopic appearance of a nonspecific granulomatous inflammation. White man, 33, had swelling of the lips and facial asymmetry of 6 years’ duration. Intraoral examination found a painless enlargement of the lower and middle upper lip. Lesions resembling cobblestones were also noted on the buccal mucosa bilaterally. Colposcopy and hypersensitivity testing ruled out the diagnoses of Crohn disease and allergy, respectively. An incisional biopsy was performed in the lower lip. Microscopic assessment revealed noncaseating granulomatous inflammation, leading to a diagnosis of CG. Intralesional corticosteroids (triamcinolone 10 mg/mL) were administered, and the patient’s condition is being closely followed.

AO-09 - DELAYED ADVERSE EFFECTS RELATED TO HYALURONIC ACID DERMAL FILLER (RESTYLENCE): CLINICAL FINDINGS AND TREATMENT OF ORAL MANIFESTATION. MARCOS MARTINS CURI, DANIEL HENRIQUE KOGA, CRISTINA ZARDETTO, CAMILA LOPES CARDOSO, SÉRGIO ROCHA ARAÚJO. HOSPITAL SANTA CATARINA, SÃO PAULO.

Skin fillers are often used in facial cosmetic surgery. Although they are considered safe, adverse reactions may occur but are rarely reported in the literature. Woman, 65, developed oral lesions related to hyaluronic acid 12 years after receiving skin fillers. She complained of right buccal facial swelling after recent oral surgery. Palpation revealed notable firmness over the area that was diffuse, with no definitive outline. During follow-up, the patient developed two new painful nodules on the left facial side. She revealed that she had had soft-tissue augmentation in the past, confirming her previous aesthetic procedure. Samples obtained through incisional biopsy were evaluated histologically, revealing granulomatous allergic reactions associated with the use of hyaluronic acid. Treatment with local intralesional corticotherapy resulted in remission after 3 months. This is a rare case of delayed adverse effect related to the use of the skin filler Restylane.

AO-10 - DENTAL MANIFESTATIONS IN TWO PATIENTS WITH BARTTER’S SYNDROME. SIBELE NASCIMENTO DE AQUINO, SHIRLENE PIMENTEL FERREIRA, ANA CRISTINA SIMÕES E SILVA, DÉBORA MARQUES MIRANDA, PAULA CRISTINA PEREIRA, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA, HERCÍLIO MARTELLI-JÚNIOR. UNIMONTES/UNICAMP.

Bartter’s syndrome (BS) is a renal tubulopathy that leads to polyuria, polydipsia, water and electrolyte imbalance, and nephrocalcinosis. Amelogenesis imperfecta (AI) has been described in association with nephrocalcinosis. Eight patients with BS were screened for dental abnormalities. Decayed teeth in patients with suggestive clinical features of AI were analyzed by scanning electron microscopy. Typical features of AI were detected in two girls with BS who demonstrated nephrocalcinosis. The diagnosis and achievement of adequate clinical control were delayed. Genetic analysis detected the mutation responsible for BS in one girl, specifically, a homozygous mutation of exon 5 of the KCNJ1 gene that resulted in a substitution of valine for alanine at codon 214 (A214V). The presence of AI in BS may indicate abnormalities of the biomineralization process in tubular disorders can affect calcium deposition in dental tissues. ApoE: FAPEMIG e CAPES.

AO-11 - DERMOID CYST OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH: CASE REPORT. RYUICHI HOSHI, ADRIANO SILVA PEREZ, CAMILA SANE, GABRIELA BOTELHO
AO-13 - DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, IN THE PALATE.
GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, THAÍS CASTRO COSTA, RYUICHI HOSHI, MARCUS ANTONIO DE MELLO BORBA, RODRIGO ANDRADE, ESCOLA BAHIANA DE MEDICINA E SAUDE PUBLICA/ HOSPITAL PORTUGUES.

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most frequent non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma (NHL) found in oral and maxillofacial regions. Large numbers of cases are biologically heterogeneous and are commonly defined as DLBCL, not otherwise specified (NOS), by the World Health Organization. The case report concerns an 85-year-old patient who had an ulcer with raised and irregular edges located between the hard and soft palate that evolved over 2 weeks. The incisional biopsy specimen had a proliferation of large lymphoid cells suggestive of diffuse large cell lymphoma. An immunohistochemical analysis was undertaken. Epstein-Barr virus RNA (EBV-RNA) was assessed by in situ hybridization that was also negative. The diagnosis was DLBCL-NOS. Immunohistochemical and EBV analyses are important to avoid inappropriate treatment. Although advanced age is considered an adverse prognostic factor, the early diagnosis proves to be a key contributory factor to cure in NHL (CNPq #309209/2010-2/472045/2011-3:FAPEMIG).
demonstrated a hard consistency but was asymptomatic. A panoramic radiograph was obtained, showing no alteration in bone tissue. The clinical hypothesis was pleomorphic adenoma. The specimen, obtained by excisional biopsy underwent histopathological examination, showing a chondroid stroma with myxoid foci and chondroid matrix resembling young cartilaginous tissue with some large, binucleate chondrocytes. Immunohistochemical staining using S-100, AE1/AE3, and vimentin was performed. The final diagnosis was extraskeletal chondroma. No recurrence developed during follow-up.

AO-17 - FIBROMYXOMA IN POSTERIOR REGION OF MAXILLA: CASE REPORT. NAYANE CHAGAS CARVALHO, CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, BERNARDO BRASILEIRO, LUIZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, CLEVERSON LUCIANO TRENTO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.

Odontogenic fibromyxoma is a rare benign but locally aggressive tumor. Although it is limited to the tooth areas and odontogenic epithelial debris can occasionally be seen inside the tumor, suggesting odontogenic origin, its etiology remains unknown. According to the literature, this slow-growing painless tumor usually affects women age 23 to 30 years. This study reports a case with some peculiar features of fibromyxoma of the maxilla. Woman, 23, complained of a lump on the gum. Clinical examination revealed swollen areas in the posterior region of the right maxilla that were painful on palpation. Radiographic examination showed radiolucent areas with imprecise borders between the premolars and molars. Treatment included partial surgical removal of the maxilla. Histologically, the tumor had an abundant myxoid stroma intermingled with collagen fibers and containing rounded, spindle-shaped and stellate cells, indicative of odontogenic fibromyxoma.

AO-18 - FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF A PEROIAL ADVERSE REACTION TO PERMANENT COSMETIC DERMAL FILLER: CASE REPORT. WAGNER GOMES DA SILVA, KARINA MORAIS FARIAS, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, MARCIO MORAIS FARIA, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, MARCIO MORAIS FARIA, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA.

Facial cosmetic procedures are increasingly requested, and dermal filler materials are widely used as a nonsurgical option of treatment. However, injectable fillers have been implicated in a series of local adverse reactions. Woman, 69, reported a painful nodule on her right nasolabial fold. Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) was used to obtain a diagnosis. The test revealed the problem as a granulomatous foreign-body reaction caused by the perioral injection of polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) dermal filler. FNAC could be a useful and minimally invasive method to confirm the diagnosis of adverse reactions caused by perioral cosmetic dermal fillers such as PMMA.

AO-19 - FOAM SCLEROTHERAPY WITH 5% ETHANOLAMINE OLEATE IN VASCULAR MALFORMATION. MICHELE CAMPOS RIBEIRO, SORAYA DE MATTOS CAMARGO GROSSMANN, MARCIO BRUNO FIGUEIREDO AMARAL, WAGNER HENRIQUES CASTRO, RICARDO ALVES DE MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UFMG.

Vascular malformations (VMs), which are embryogenic developmental abnormalities, may cause aesthetic and functional changes, hemorrhage, edema, and pain or thrombosis. Treatment varies, but sclerotherapy is considered a successful method. The aim of this case report is to present a VM treated with foam 5% ethanolamine oleate. Young woman, 16, sought care at the Hospital das Clínicas of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais complaining of “swelling in the neck.” Her medical history was noncontributory. On physical examination there was swelling in the neck, with 8 × 4 cm lesion in the left anterior neck that was asymptomatic, soft in consistency, and present since birth. Doppler ultrasound examination confirmed the diagnosis of low-flow VM. The lesion was treated with sclerotherapy using foam oleate monooethanolamine to 5%, under local anesthesia, for four sessions. After 8 months the lesion showed significant improvement. (CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3, FAPEMIG)

AO-20 - FOUR GNATHIC BONE LESIONS IN PATIENT WITH PYKNODYSOSTOSIS SYNDROME: 12-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. VIVIANE PALMEIRA DA SILVA, VIVIANE PALMEIRA DA SILVA, JULIANA ANDRADE CARDOSO, BRUNA JALFIM MARASCHIN, EDUARDO AZÔUEL, MÁRCIO CAMPOS DE OLIVEIRA, JENER GONÇALVES DE FARIAS, UNIME.

Pyknodysostosis is a rare genetic disease also known as mucopolysaccharidosis syndrome type VI or Maroteaux-Lamy syndrome. It is an autosomal recessive bone disorder caused by mutation of the cathepsin K gene. Characteristics are osteosclerosis, short stature, and bone fragility. Cranial manifestations include large head with frontal and parietal bossing, patency of the anterior fontanelle, open cranial sutures, obtuse mandibular angle, and hypoplasia of the maxilla and mandible. Dental abnormalities and impaction are observed, as well as alterations in eruption and frequent dental crowding. A few cases of gnathic bone lesions have been reported in the international literature. Woman, 21, had pyknodysostosis associated with four distinct lesions (dentinogenic cyst, central giant cell lesions, and two fibrous lesions) that were diagnosed at different times. She was followed up for 12 years, with documentation of her craniofacial and dental features.

AO-21 - GINGIVAL SEBACEOUS CYSTIC CHORISTOMA: CASE REPORT. MICHELLE AGOSTINI, VALDIR MEIRELLES JUNIOR, ELLEN BRILHANTE DE ALBUQUERQUE CORTEZI, JULIANA DE NORONHA SANTOS NETTO, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DA ROCHA CURVELO, MÁRCIA GRILLO CABRAL, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMAÑACH. DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS AND PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Ectopic sebaceous glands are quite common in the oral cavity, mainly presenting as yellowish papules in the buccal mucosa and lips. Oral sebaceous choristoma is rare and usually affect the posterior midline region of the tongue in adult patients. Woman, 35, had a bluish dome-shaped nodule in the posterior upper gingiva that showed superficial bone resorption. Microscopic evaluation of the gingival connective tissue revealed proliferation of the sebaceous glands with a central cystic formation lined by keratinized stratified epithelium located adjacent to a minor duct—like structure recovered by cuboidal cells. The final diagnosis was of gingival sebaceous cystic choristoma. There is no sign of recurrence after 1 year of follow-up. The presence of sebaceous glands in the gingiva associated with a bluish nodule represented a diagnostic challenge. We propose the term gingival...
sebaceous cystic choristoma to highlight the cystic component of this distinct gingival lesion.

**AO-22 - GLANDULAR ODONTOTIC CYST: CASE REPORT.** MAYS A NOGUEIRA DE BARROS MELO, PIETRY DY TARSO INÁ ALVES MALAQUIAS, SANYRA LOPES DIAS, GABRIEL QUEIROZ NASCIMENTO OLIVEIRA, BRÂULIO CARNEIRO JÚNIOR, ANDRÉ FREITAS, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE BAHIA.

Glandular odontogenic cyst is a rare tumor in the oral cavity. It appears in the jaws in the tooth area and promotes bone erosion, bicornital bone expansion, and tooth movement. It can mimic conditions along a wide clinicopathologic spectrum and is considered unpredictable but aggressive. Brazilian woman, 48, came to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery unit of Federal University of Bahia in August 2012 with an asymptomatic but progressively growing swollen area in the left mandibular anterior region. The fluctuant swelling extended from 43 to 45 regions. The overlying mucosa was normal in color and appearance. Histopathological analysis revealed a diagnosis of glandular odontogenic cyst. Glandular odontogenic cyst was recently discovered. Treatment consists of diminishing the chances of recurrence. This cyst develops because of the multilocular nature and tendency of the epithelium to separate from connective tissue. Conservative treatment is another contributing factor.

**AO-23 - HETEROPTIC GASTROINTESTINAL MUCOSA OF THE TONGUE: REPORT OF A CONGENITAL CASE.** ROBERTA REZENDE ROSA, TAMIRIS SABRINA RODRIGUES, LUIZ ANTONIO VITORIA, LUIZ HENRIQUE NASCIMENTO NETO, GEORGE SOUZA BURGGRAVE, CARLA SILVA SIQUEIRA, SERGIO VITORINO CARDOSO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA.

Heterotopic gastrointestinal mucosa is rarely reported in the mouth, with most cases affecting male infants and children. Girl, 2, had a congenital painless lesion on the dorsum of the tongue apparently related to sucking her thumb. The patient was otherwise healthy. Oral examination revealed a red, pedunculated, solid nodule 1.0 cm long at the midline of the dorsum of the tongue and anterior to the circumvallate papillae. An excisional biopsy under local anesthesia was performed. Microscopic evaluation showed it was composed of cryptic epithelium with a usually gastric appearance but the circumvallate papillae. An excisional biopsy under local anesthesia was performed. Microscopic evaluation showed it was composed of cryptic epithelium with a usually gastric appearance but some focal gut-like differentiation. Epithelial atypia and intense inflammation were also observed. The epithelium was positive for cytokeratins 7, 8, 18, and 19 and negative for CK20. A diagnosis of heterotopic gastrointestinal mucosa was made. The patient developed no recurrence in the 6 months after surgical treatment.

**AO-24 - HODGKIN LYMPHOMA PRIMARY OF THE ORAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT.** CIZELENE DO CARMO FALIEIROS VELOSO GUEDES, LAURA MOUKACHAR RAMOS OLIVEIRA, LUIS CLAUDIO DE CARVALHO DUARTE, ANA LUISA RIUL SORIO, PAULO ROGERIO DE FARIA, ADRIANO MOTA LOYOLA, SERGIO VITORINO CARDOSO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLANDIA.

Hodgkin’s lymphoma (HL) rarely affects the oral mucosa as a primary event. Woman, 27, came for treatment of a painful mouth ulcer. The patient associated the lesion with an episode of trauma 6 months previously and mentioned the use of topical corticosteroid and anesthetic ointment with no remission. Medical history revealed myasthenia gravis treated by thymectomy. Extraoral examination found no abnormalities. Intraoral inspection revealed a 2-cm ulcer with erythematous margins extending from the mucosa at the right maxillary tuber into the deep vestibule. Incisional biopsy revealed dense lymphohistiocytic cells intermingled with eosinophils that evidenced large nuclei and nucleoli. These cells were positive for CD30 and CD15, while the others had a mixed CD3/CD20 profile. A pathological diagnosis of classical HL was suggested. The patient underwent chemotherapy, with complete remission and no recurrence after 1 year follow-up.

**AO-25 - JUVENILE H yaline Fibromatosis: CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL FEATURES, IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS, AND GENETIC DATA IN TWO PATIENTS.** LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, JULIANA JOSAIKHIAN, MARIA CRISTINA BORSATTO, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA, JORGE ESQUICHE LEON, ANA CAROLINA FRAGOSO MOITTA, JOAO MONTEIRO DE PINA NETO, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACABU - UNICAMP/FACuldade de odontologia de Ribeirão Preto-USP.

Juvenile hyaline fibromatosis (JHF) is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by the abundant deposition of hyaline eosinophilic material in the connective tissue during the first few years of life. Different mutations of the anthrax toxin receptor-2 (ANTXR2) gene have been found to be responsible for this disorder. Patients affected by JHF present cutaneous lesions (nodules and/or pearly papules), gingival hyperplasia, bone and visceral involvement, and progressive contracture of the joints. Histopathological findings show abundant homogenous deposits of eosinophilic material in the connective tissue. Skin and oral lesions are mainly managed by surgical excision. Mutation analysis of genes is important in understanding the pathogenesis of this disease and may contribute for genetic counseling for families. We present our experience in the care of two patients from different families who underwent clinical, histopathological, histochemical, immunohistochemical, and genetic analysis.

**AO-26 - JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA: CASE REPORT, EMPHASIZING HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND CHALLENGE OF REHABILITATION.** ESAU PINHEIRO DOS SANTOS, MARCELO MINHARRO CECCHETTI, GUSTAVO GROTHE MACHADO, LUIZ CARLOS ISHIDA, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS DA FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (HC-FMUSP).

Juvenile ossifying fibroma is a rare controversial fibro-osseous lesion affecting the craniofacial skeleton and occurring commonly in children and young adults. Its clinical behavior varies but it is highly aggressive, often invading and destroying adjacent anatomic structures and exhibiting a strong tendency to recur. Because of its high recurrence rate (30% to 58%), complete excision is essential. Two distinctive microscopic patterns have been described: a trabecular variant and a psammomatous variant. Woman, 18, exhibited a growth extending from the left hemimaxilla to the orbit ipsilaterally and from the lateral incisor to the molar region. This produced facial deformity and orbital displacement. Clinical and imaging aspects are presented, emphasizing histopathological features, surgical treatment, and aesthetic and functional rehabilitation, along with the reintegration of the patient into society.

**AO-27 - JUVENILE SPONGIOTIC GINGIVITIS: CASE REPORT.** SORAYA DE MATTOS CAMARGO grossmann, GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, TARCÍLLA APARECIDA DA
AO-28 - KERATOACANTOMA OF LOWER LIP PRESENTED AS GIANT CUTANEOUS HORN. MARINA CURRA, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MANOEL SANTANA FILHO, LAURA CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, VINICIUS COELHO CARRARD, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Cutaneous horn (CH) is a conical hyperkeratotic projection of skin with remarkable cohesiveness of the keratotic material. A broad range of lesions may be present with the clinical signs of CH, including malignant tumors. Man, 77, presented an asymptomatic lesion in the lower lip with the clinical characteristics of CH that progressed over the course of 1 year. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) was suspected, so an incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological analysis revealed a keratoacanthoma (KA), which was removed completely. At 1-year follow-up no recurrence was found. CH rarely is accompanied by KA, but KA shows a greater degree of nuclear atypia than SCC, making it difficult to differentiate the two diseases. This case highlights the importance of histopathological examination to rule out malignancy.

AO-29 - LANGERHANS CELL HISTIOCYTOSIS: CASE REPORT WITH CYTOGENETIC APPROACH. JESSICA ANNE PEREIRA CORRÊA, LIONEY NOBRE CABRAL, TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO, ELIANA BRASIL ALVES, ANGELA MARIA FERNANDES DOS SANTOS, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis is a rare disease that usually affects children, without gender predilection. Boy, 3, was referred to the Oral Medicine service with granulomatous and ulcerous lesions in the hard palate and alveolar gingiva, as well as swollen areas on the head. Specimens obtained through incisional biopsies of the intraoral lesions underwent histopathological and immunohistochemical examination, yielding the diagnosis of Langerhans cell histiocytosis. Furthermore, classical cytogenetic analysis revealed karyotypic alteration 46,XY del(22)(q11.2). Treatment consisted of chemotherapy with the topoisomerase inhibitor Etoposide. At 1-year follow-up the patient evidenced a good response to the treatment. Current clinical prognosis is favorable.

AO-30 - LEPROSY, PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS, AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: DIAGNOSTIC DISABILITY OR HEALTH SYSTEM FAILURE? MAYARA BARBOSA VIANDELLI MUNDIM, ALEXANDRE BELLOTTI, REJANE FARI RIBEIRO-ROTTA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.

Although public protocols have achieved widespread leprosy and paracoccidioidomycosis control, advanced cases can still be detected. This case report presents a strong association between these two infectious diseases and malignant neoplasms and prompts reflection on this apparent failure of the public health system to monitor the progress of these endemic diseases. Man, 48, diagnosed with leprosy and paracoccidioidomycosis in 2002 was seen at Centro Goiano de Doenças da Boca in 2011. He evidenced sessile and hypopigmented lesions in the perioral and nasal region along with nasal cartilage loss causing total obstruction of the upper airways. Histological examination of biopsy tissue revealed squamous cell carcinoma associated with fungal lesions. The patient was referred to a specialized oncology and infectious diseases service and died 6 months after starting treatment.
the extranodal oral cavity site suggested lymphoma. However, immunohistochemical tests were needed to clarify the diagnosis, since MALT lymphoma morphology can be similar to that of other lymphomas. The patient was referred for treatment and has evidenced no recurrence after 12 months of follow-up.

**AO-33 - MANDIBULAR INTRASOSSEOUS HYALINE RING GRANULOMA MIMICKING TUMOR IN A CHILD.** CAMILLA BORGES FERREIRA GOMES, RODRIGO NEVES-SILVA, FELIPE PAVIA FONSECA, MARCELO BRUM CORRÉA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MARCIO AJUDARTE LOPES, ALAN ROGER SANTOS-SILVA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - FOP/UNICAMP.

Oral hyaline ring granuloma (HRG) is an uncommon reactive entity considered to be a foreign-body reaction to the implantation of food particles. Most are vegetable in origin. Histologically, it is characterized by the presence of hyaline rings or ovoid homogeneous masses against an inflamed fibrous tissue background that contains variable amounts of multinucleated giant cells. Intramural HRG affecting the jaws is extremely rare. Boy, 4, was diagnosed with a mandibular intrasosseous hyaline granuloma characterized by distinctive clinical and tomographic aspects that suggested a destructive primary bone tumor. This case highlights the importance of the clinician’s and oral pathologist’s awareness of the possible existence of intrasosseous HRGs of the jaws.

**AO-34 - MANDIBULAR METASTASIS OF PULMONARY ADENOCARCINOMA.** WILFREDO ALEJANDRO GONZÁLEZ-ARRIAGADA, LARA MARIA ALENCAR RAMOS, JOSÉ RIBAMAR SABINO-BEZUER JUNIOR, SÉRGIO ESTEDES, ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS SILVA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MÁRCIO AJUDARTE LOPES. FOP/UNICAMP.

Pulmonary adenocarcinoma is a non—small cell carcinoma of the lungs that usually affects women and non-smoking patients. Metastases to gnathic bones are uncommon; few cases have been reported. Man, 52, had a painless swelling on the mandible diagnosed as adenocarcinoma. The patient was HIV positive and had a history of adenocarcinoma of the lung treated with pneumonectomy and chemotherapy. Immunohistochemical stains were positive for CK7 and TTF-1 and negative for CK20, confirming the pulmonary origin of the tumor. After the mandibular lesion, the patient developed metastasis to the vertebrae and ribs. Mandibular metastasis was treated with radiotherapy and adjuvant chemotherapy. Metastatic oral lesions are uncommon and appear in advanced stages of the disease as a prognostic factor. HIV infection could be a co-factor for the occurrence of metastases.

**AO-35 - MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA: COMBINED EXTRANODAL/NODAL INVOLVEMENT OF THE HEAD AND NECK WITH MULTIFOCAL ORAL MANIFESTATION.** MIRNA SCALON CORDEIRO, GILBERTO MARCUCCI, MARCELO MARCUCCI, KARINA CECÍLIA PANELLI SANTOS, LUÍZA VERÔNICA WARMLING, JORGE ESQUIQUE LEÓN, JEFFERSON XAVIER DE OLIVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is an aggressive type of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma with a propensity for extranodal involvement. Approximately 25% of head and neck non-Hodgkin lymphomas are present in extranodal sites; nevertheless, MCL affecting both the oral cavity and salivary gland is uncommon. Man, 80, complained of a swelling at the right parotid region and intraoral tumor masses. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed involvement of the parotid gland, palate, tongue, floor of mouth, and bilateral cervical lymph nodes. After microscopic and immunohistochemical studies, a diagnosis of MCL was made. MRI is a valuable tool for lymphoma diagnosis, demonstrating the exact extent of the tumors and infiltration as well as lymph node staging. To our knowledge, it is the first report with extensive nodal and extranodal involvement of the head and neck region and multifocal oral involvement by MCL.

**AO-36 - METASTATIC ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE COLON PRESENTING AS A MANDIBULAR MASS.** MANUEL ANTONIO GORDÓN-NÚÑEZ, RODRIGO CAVALCANTI DUARTE GALVÃO, ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, GUSTÁVIO ALBERTO FREIRE FERNANDES, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Metastatic lesions to the mandible may originate from various tissues; however, metastatic colonic carcinoma to the mandible has been reported infrequently. Man, 71, had an adenocarcinoma in the sigmoid colon and liver metastasis. The patient underwent chemotherapy and was scheduled for sigmoidectomy and retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy. Nine months after the first surgical consultation the patient exhibited a mass in the right ramus of the mandible. Because of the size of the lesion and the uncontrolled bleeding, mandibulectomy was performed. Through histopathological and immunohistochemical analysis with monoclonal antibody colon carcinoma—specific CEA, CK-20, CDX-2, and vimentin, the diagnosis of metastatic adenocarcinoma of colonic origin was made. Although rare, metastatic adenocarcinoma from the colon can affect the mandible. Perhaps because of the greater likelihood of a marrow reserve in its posterior domain, the condyle, angle, and ramus of the mandible are affected in about 32.5% of cases.

**AO-37 - MUCOCUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN AN HIV PATIENT: CASE REPORT.** CAMILA MARIA BENDER RIBEIRO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, ANA PAULA BARBOSA, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, KARINE CÁSSIA BATISTA LÚCIO E SILVA, MATHEUS HENRIQUÉ ALVES DE LIMA, THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAES. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Mucocutaneous leishmaniasis (ML) is a parasitic infectious disease caused by the protozoan parasites Leishmania. Its oral manifestations include granulomatous ulcerations. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that about a third of HIV patients lives in areas endemic for ML. White woman, 50, complained of severe pain on the left side of her face. Intraorally, a single reddish, ulcerated, granulomatous lesion was observed. A biopsy was performed; cut sections revealed a fragment of oral mucosa showing inflammatory infiltrate (lymphocytes, neutrophils and intense plasmocytes). Moreover, cytoplasmic structures resembling microorganisms in amastigote form were observed inside macrophage cells, suggesting a diagnosis of ML. During follow-up, the patient died from complications of AIDS. This case and an extensive literature review stress the importance of early diagnosis of ML, HIV co-infection rates, applicable differential diagnoses, and the general prognosis.

**AO-38 - MULTIPLE ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR-LIKE JAWBONE LESIONS IN A CHILD.** ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES,
JOÃO AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA: CASE REPORT.

AO-40 - 9-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF POSTOPERATIVE GABRIEL 18-YEAR-OLD WOMAN: CASE REPORT.

AO-39 - NEURILEMMOMA OF THE HARD PALATE IN AN ALVES. HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO.

Girls 2, was referred for evaluation of a facial deformity consisting of asymptomatic swelling of both the maxilla and mandible bilaterally. The first signs were noted 1 year previously. Imaging showed expansive osteogenic lesions with areas of calcification as well as thinning and rupture of the cortical bone of the primary teeth. Frozen biopsy was done, then, under general anesthesia, tumor resection was performed in two different surgical procedures. Microscopic analysis of surgical specimens revealed homogenous epithelial proliferation with irregularly formed dystrophic calcifications and dentin-like hard tissue resembling an adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT). Remarkably, epithelial sheets formed of cuboidal cells produced areas with a glandular appearance and scant evidence of the tubular arrangement typical of classical AOT. This less complex cellular organization compared to classical AOT may represent a hitherto less well-defined odontogenic tumor entity. The patient has been followed up for 3 years with no signs of local recurrence.


Women, 18, was referred for assessment of an asymptomatic nodule in the hard palate. At the School of Dentistry of USP, the lesion was described as a 3-cm solid nodule exhibiting telangiectasia. According to the patient, the lesion had been growing for 2 years. An incisional biopsy was immediately performed, with findings suggesting mucoepidermoid carcinoma. Histopathological analysis with eosin-hematoxylin staining and immunohistochemical reaction showed proliferating Schwann cells, sometimes arranged in palisades around acellular zones (Verocay bodies). The Schwann cells were positive for S100 protein. These features significantly differ from those observed in classical AOT. The less complex cellular organization compared to classical AOT may represent a hitherto less well-defined odontogenic tumor entity. The patient has been followed up for 3 years with no signs of local recurrence.

AO-40 - 9-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF POSTOPERATIVE AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA: CASE REPORT. JOÃO NUNES NOGUEIRA NETO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, ARLEI CERQUEIRA, SANDRA DE CÁSSIA SANTANA SARDINHA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Ameloblastic fibroma is an unusual odontogenic tumor found predominantly in young patients, with no gender predilection. The posterior jaw is affected most often and lesions are associated with impacted teeth. Usually asymptomatic, larger lesions with cortical extension may be painful. Characteristics include a soft tissue mass with a smooth surface with or without a well-defined capsule. Radiographs reveal a unilocular or multilocular radiolucent area with well-defined borders. Histopathologically there may be odontogenic cubic or columnar epithelial cells and ovoid and stellate mesenchymal cells. Boy, 6, had painful swelling in the posterior area of the jaw diagnosed as ameloblastic fibroma. Assessing an ameloblastic fibroma can be difficult at first because of its nonspecific features. Conservative treatment can be sufficient for early tumors; extensive excisions are required for large or relapsing lesions. Patients should be followed up long-term because of the possibility of relapse and malignant transformation.

AO-41 - NON-EXPOSED BISPHOSPHONATE OSTEO- NECROSIS OF THE MANDIBLE: A CRITICAL OVERVIEW OF DEFINITION, STAGING, AND TREATMENT. MARCOS MARTINS CURI, DANIEL HENRIQUE KOGA, CAMILA LOPES CARDOSO, CRISTINA ZARDETTO, SÉRGIO ROCHA ARAÚJO. HOSPITAL SANTA CATARINA, SÃO PAULO.

Non-exposed bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws is a newly reported complication arising from bisphosphonate therapy characterized by atypical symptoms and no apparent mucosal fenestration or exposure of necrotic bone. We present a case that could not be classified into any proposed stage because it had findings associated with stages 0 and 3. Woman, 66, had a history of intravenous bisphosphonate therapy over the past 6 months and implant surgery 2 months previously. She developed non-exposed osteonecrosis of the mandible. Clinical examination revealed an intact oral mucosa around the implants with signs of fistulae or bone exposure. Computed tomography scans showed pathologic fracture of the mandible involving one of the implants. Treatment consisted of bone resection and fixation with the mandibular reconstruction plate with platelet-rich plasma. The patient’s bone/mucosal healing allowed her to resume wearing the implant-supported prostheses 4 months after surgery.

AO-42 - ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL CONSIDERATIONS IN GARDNER’S SYNDROME: REPORT OF TWO CASES. PAULO ANDRÉ GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, DEBORA LIMA PEREIRA, DANIEL CAMPAÑÁ, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES, FABIO DE ABREU ALVES, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA. A C CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

Gardner syndrome (GS) is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder characterized by intestinal polyps, multiple osteomas, and soft tissue tumors. Dental abnormalities such as impacted or unerupted teeth, congenitally missing teeth, supernumerary teeth, hypercementosis, and compound odontomas are present in 30% to 75%, and osteomas in 68% to 82% of GS patients. This study described the stomatological manifestation of GS in two patients. In addition, the important role of the dentist in its diagnosis is emphasized. The first patient, a woman, 49, had supernumerary teeth in both jaws and osteomas on the right side of the mandible and right condyle. The second patient, a woman, 20, had multiple osteomas on the right side of the mandible and was later diagnosed with GS. Surgical excision of the osteomas on the right side of the mandible was performed. In conclusion, the ability to diagnose this disease in its early stage allows an excellent prognosis and avoids the malignant transformation of colonic polyps.

AO-43 - ORAL HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS INFECTION IN HEMATOLOGY PATIENT. GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR, ANA CLÁUDIA LUIZ, ADRIELE FERREIRA GOUVEA VASCONCELLOS, ARISTILIA KEMP, MARCELO BELLESSO, THAIS BIANCA BRANDÃO. INSTITUTO DO CÂNCER DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO–ICESP.

Oral herpes simplex virus (HSV) infection is a common complication in patients with hematological malignancies who are undergoing chemotherapy. Although frequent, HSV in these patients often has atypical characteristics and can remain unrecognized or be misdiagnosed. The authors report an atypical case of HSV with a complicated diagnosis and management. Woman,
50, had non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and was hospitalized to manage post-chemotherapy neutropenic fever. She developed multiple painful ulcers with necrotic and hemorrhagic surfaces on the lower lip, dorsum of the tongue, and hard palate. The medical team suggested a diagnosis of oral mucositis and requested an evaluation by the Dental Oncology Service. The main clinical differential diagnoses were opportunistic infection and syphilis. Cytological and serological tests were negative for infections, but immunohistochemical analysis was positive for HSV. Intravenous acyclovir was given over 5 days. After 2 months the patient remained without oral lesions. This case emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinary teams in cancer treatment.

AO-44 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF LEPROSY: A RARE ENTITY. VANESSA DE CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, BRUNA LAVINAS SAVED PICCIANI, KARIN GONÇALVES SOARES CUNHA, ARLEY SILVA JÚNIOR, ADRIANA MILAGRES, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE UFF.

Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae that affects the skin and peripheral nerves and, less commonly, the oral mucosa. Black woman, 42, was referred for evaluation of oral burning. She presented partial madarosis of the eyebrows as well as nodular and hypochromic lesions on the face, trunk, and lower limbs. Introral examination revealed an irregular nodular lesion on the hard palate and a red area associated with white papules. The clinical hypothesis was leprosy; an incisional biopsy of the oral lesion was performed. Histopathological examination results were compatible with leprosy. The patient was referred to dermatology and neurology services and began treatment with a multidrug multidrug therapy. On follow-up the patient has had partial remission of the skin and oral lesions. Awareness of possible oral manifestations by dentists and physicians is important for correct diagnosis and treatment.

AO-45 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF 49XXXXY. MARIA CAROLINA Nunes ViLELA, CRISTINA LIMA LEITE CARVALHAES, KAREN LOPES ORTEGA, MARINA HELENA CURY GALLOTTINI, NATHALIE PEPE MEDEIROS DE REZENDE. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO.

49XXXXY syndrome was described in 1960 as a rare aneuploidy syndrome with an incidence of 1:85,000 male births. Until 1998 it was considered a variant of Klinefelter syndrome, but Peet and colleagues described it as a distinct syndrome presenting a triad composed by mental retardation, radioulnar synostosis, and abnormal pubertal development. Some patients have been diagnosed with osteonecrosis of the jaws related to zoledronic acid (4 mg monthly) treatment for bone metastasis. This drug inhibits bone resorption and can be stored in the bone for years. The present study describes a case of osteonecrosis related to Aclasta® (zoledronic acid 5 mg once a year) to treat osteoporosis. Woman, 79, has been treated by osteoporosis with Aclasta® for 5 years and developed pain on the right side of the mandible. Clinical examination revealed suppuration and exposed bone on the alveolar ridge. Imaging disclosed an osteolytic area measuring 1.4 cm and bone sequestration measuring 1 cm.

AO-46 - ORAL SYNOVIAL SARCOMA: CASE REPORT. MARCONDES SENA-FILHO, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, FLÁVIA SIROTHEAU CORRÉA PONTES, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, HÉLDER ANTÔNIO REBELO PONTES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA—UNICAMP.

Synovial sarcoma (SS) is a relatively rare high-grade malignant neoplasm, mostly reported in young adult patients. SS comprises 5.6% to 10% of all soft tissue sarcomas; less than 10% of the cases affect the head and neck region. Man, 19, was referred for evaluation of an asymptomatic swelling in the right posterior maxillary region. Incisional biopsy was done, and microscopic evaluation revealed a biphasic tumor composed of epithelioid and spindle cells. Immunohistochemical reactions were positive for vimentin, Bcl-2, cytokeratin, CD99, and EMA, confirming the diagnosis of SS. The patient was referred for surgical treatment and is currently under close follow-up. The intraoral manifestation of SS represents a very rare clinical presentation; its diagnosis may challenge clinicians and pathologists.

AO-47 - ORAL TUBERCULOSIS: DIAGNOSIS AND CLINICAL CASE MANAGEMENT. TARSILA DE CARVALHO FREITAS RAMOS, LATSE ROCHA BATISTA, RUAN DOS SANTOS TORRES, IVE JULIANA ANDRADE QUEIROZ, CLEISLANGE MARTINS LEITE, MARLA SMILLE PEDROSA, VALÉRIA SOUZA FREITAS. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

In recent years an increased incidence of tuberculosis (TB) has been described in several countries, particularly in urban centers and regions with a high prevalence of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. This paper reports two cases of patients who attended the Center for Rehabilitation of Oral Lesions State University of Feira de Santana with ulcerated lesions on the base of the tongue and floor. The clinical diagnosis was initially squamous cell carcinoma, but after a biopsy, the diagnosis was changed to granulomatous inflammation resembling oral TB. The patients then underwent specific tests for TB. Having completed treatment, they are now under close follow-up but show no clinical manifestations of oral lesions or systemic disorders.

AO-48 - OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW IN PATIENT USING ACLASTA® FOR OSTEOPOROSIS TREATMENT. THAIS GIMENEZ MINIELLO, NATHALIA TUANY DUARTE, MARCELO DADALT RODRIGUES, ANTONIO GERALDO DO NASCIMENTO, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES, FÁBIO DE ABREU ALVES. AC CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

Some patients have been diagnosed with osteonecrosis of the jaws related to zoledronic acid (4 mg monthly) treatment for bone metastasis. This drug inhibits bone resorption and can be stored in the bone for years. The present study describes a case of osteonecrosis related to Aclasta® (zoledronic acid 5 mg once a year) to treat osteoporosis. Woman, 79, has been treated by osteoporosis with Aclasta® for 5 years and developed pain on the right side of the mandible. The patient had lost dental implants 1 year previously. Clinical examination revealed suppuration and exposed bone on the alveolar ridge. Imaging disclosed an osteolytic area measuring 1.4 cm and bone sequestration–features suggestive of osteonecrosis. The patient has undergone surgery and is asymptomatic. To our best knowledge, this is the first study to show osteonecrosis in a patient taking Aclasta® to treat osteoporosis.
AO-49 - OSTEOSARCOMAS: CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FIVE CASES WITH EMPHASIS ON DIAGNOSTIC FEATURES. ÁGUIDA MÁRIA MENEZES AGUIAR MIRANDA, FÁBIO RAMÔA PIRES, JULIANA DE NORONHA SANTOS NETTO, SIMONE MACEDO AMARAL, UNIVERSIDADE ESTÁCIO DE SÁ E UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Osteosarcomas are aggressive malignancies that can affect gnathic bones. Successful management depends on early diagnosis and adequate treatment. The aim of this report is to show clinicopathological and diagnostic features from five gnathic osteosarcomas. Three maxillary (woman, 63; woman, 49; man, 37) and two mandibular (woman, 49; man, 45) osteosarcomas were included. In all five cases there was swelling of the affected area; three were painful. All cases demonstrated ill-defined radiological images, and three had irregular widening of the periodontal ligament. Histological diagnosis revealed chondroblastic osteosarcoma in three cases and osteoblastic osteosarcoma in two. Adequate interpretation of clinical signs and symptoms and correct diagnosis are essential for the prompt treatment of gnathic osteosarcomas.

AO-50 - PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA AND PARATHYROID ADENOMA IN PATIENT WITH ORAL LESIONS OF BROWN TUMOR OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH. THAIS BORGUEZAN NUNES, SHEYLA BATISTA BOLOGNA, TATHYANE HARUMI NAKAJIMA TESHIMA, ANDRÉA LUSVARGHI WITZEL, MARCELLO MENTA SIMONSEN NICO, SILVIA VANESSA LOURENÇO. DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, USP AND CLINICS HOSPITAL, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, USP.

The brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism is a metabolic disorder that affects the skeleton but is rarely found in the mandible. Woman, 37, came to the CDO-FOUSP complaining of oral pain. Examination showed swelling in the neck and bleeding intraoral lesions. The patient had cachexia and was referred to HCFMUSP for investigation and management. Incisional biopsy of the oral lesion was performed, with histopathological results supporting a diagnosis of central giant cell lesion. Blood tests showed high levels of parathyroid hormone (PTH). Computed tomography revealed the presence of lytic lesions in bones and a solid-cystic lesion near the thyroid, which was surgically removed. In this case, the evaluation of the oral lesions allowed clinicians to diagnose brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism, parathyroid adenoma, and papillary thyroid carcinoma. Surgical removal of the cause and normalization of the patient’s metabolism are fundamental to achieving regression of the oral lesions.

AO-51 - PAROTID LARGE CELL ANAPLASTIC LYMPHOMA ALK NEGATIVE: CASE REPORT. ANDRE LEONARDO DE CASTRO COSTA, MARCUS ANTONIO DE MELLO BORBA, RYUCHI HOSHII, EDVAN DE QUEIROZ CRUZOE, EDUARDO MOREIRA DE QUEIROGA, EDUARDO BACCHI, ESCOLA BAHIANA DE MEDICINA E SAUDE PUBLICA/ HOSPITAL PORTUGUES.

Lymphoma of the salivary gland accounts for 5% of cases of extranodal lymphoma and 10% of malignant salivary gland tumors. Most primary salivary gland lymphomas are B marginal zone lymphomas arising on a background of sialadenitis associated with autoimmune disorders such as Sjogren’s syndrome. Primary T cell lymphoma of the salivary gland is rare. A previously healthy teenage girl had a case of right parotid progressive swelling. After an inconclusive fine needle aspiration (FNA) biopsy and rapid growth of the lesion involving the skin, she was underwent a superficial parotidectomy. Final histology results revealed large cell anaplastic lymphoma ALK negative. After this, computed tomography–positron electron tomography (CT-PET) scan showed no other site of disease and the patient was staged as IE. She underwent successive chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and bone marrow transplantation. After 2 years of follow up she still alive with no evidence of disease.

AO-52 - PERINEURAL SPREAD OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER RESULTING IN ORBITAL APEX SYNDROME: REPORT OF FOUR CASES. ANA CAROLINA PRADO RIBEIRO, ADRIELE FERREIRA GOVÊA, MARCO AURELIO PETRONI MONTEZUMA, ALAN ROGER SANTOS SILVA, ICARO CARVALHO, CRISTIANE MARIA ALMEIDA, THAÍS BIANCA BRANDÃO. INSTITUTO DO CÂNCER DO ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO (ICESP).

Perineural invasion is an uncommon type of tumor dissemination that occurs when malignant cells gain access to the peri neural space and spread along the nerves to distant locations. This, in turn, may result in orbital apex syndrome (OAS). Although rare, OAS typically damages the oculomotor nerve (III), trochlear nerve (IV), abducens nerve (VI), and trigeminal nerve (V) in association with optic nerve dysfunction. The authors report four cases of OAS diagnosed in patients undergoing treatment for squamous cell carcinoma of the nasopharynx (2), larynx (1) and tongue (1). Ptosis and diplopia were detected, leading to the diagnosis of OAS. Clinicopathological data, tomographic and magnetic resonance image findings, and follow-up information of all patients is discussed. Early diagnosis is crucial for patients with OAS because this disorder carries a poor prognosis. This case series highlights the importance of multidisciplinary teams in cancer treatment.

AO-53 - PHENOTYPIC DIFFERENCES IN THREE FAMILIES WITH HEREDITARY GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS. SABINA PENA BORGES PEÇO, LÍVIA MÁRIS RIBEIRO PARANAIBA, MÁRIO RODRIGUES DE MELO FILHO, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA, SIBELE NASCIMENTO RIBEIRO, ADRIELE FERREIRA GOUVÊA, MARCO ANTONIO DE MELLO BORBA, RYUCHI HOSHII, EDVAN DE QUEIROZ CRUZOE, EDUARDO BACCHI, ESCOLA BAHIANA DE MEDICINA E SAUDE PUBLICA/ HOSPITAL PORTUGUES.

Hereditary gingival fibromatosis (HGF) is a rare genetic condition (1:750,000). Its expression may vary from mild to severe. Clinically, there is slow and continuous gingival overgrowth that may lead to partial or full coverage dental clinic crowns. This study presents clinical, radiographic, and histological comparisons between members of three distinct families. Two conditions are observed: individuals who have an exuberant growth with partial coverage of dental crowns and individuals who have only discreet growth. Radiographically, there are no changes, and the transition pattern is autosomal dominant in three families. Histologically, the epithelium has long, slender ridges that protrude into the underlying connective tissue, which is characterized by dense, thick collagen fiber bundles. Because HGF may present a variety of clinical aspects, it is important to associate all aspects—clinical, radiographic, and histological—so that tenuous HGF cases do not remain undiagnosed. Acknowledgement: FAPEMIG.

AO-54 - PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY: A NEW APPROACH FOR ACTINIC CHEILITIS? KARLA BIANCA FERNANDES DA COSTA FONTES, REBECA DE SOUZA LÉONARDO DE CASTRO COSTA, MARCOS ANTONIO DE MELLO BORBA, RYUCHI HOSHII, EDVAN DE QUEIROZ CRUZOE, EDUARDO BACCHI, ESCOLA BAHIANA DE MEDICINA E SAUDE PUBLICA/ HOSPITAL PORTUGUES.

Clinicopathological data, tomographic and magnetic resonance image findings, and follow-up information of all patients is discussed. Early diagnosis is crucial for patients with OAS because this disorder carries a poor prognosis. This case series highlights the importance of multidisciplinary teams in cancer treatment.
Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a first-line therapy in the guidelines for actinic keratosis, but it is not commonly used in actinic cheilitis (AC). The efficacy of two sessions of PDT in a patient with AC and severe epithelial dysplasia (ED) was reported. White man, 52, with AC underwent an incisional biopsy of the areas identified as severely affected on clinical examination, fluorescence spectroscopy, and optical fluorescence wide-field image system. The patient was treated with 5-aminolevulinic acid methyl ester cream and exposed to a red LED light source. After 9 months, AC showed significant clinical improvement, which was confirmed by the optical examinations. The final biopsy was taken within the same standards, and the histopathological analysis showed no ED. PDT might be an alternative for the treatment of AC, but, further studies are needed to assess its efficacy and optimal treatment protocol.

AO-55 - PIERRE ROBIN SYNDROME: FROM THE INITIAL DIAGNOSIS TO COMPLETE REHABILITATION. SAMARÍO CINTRA MARANHÃO, ANTONIO LUCINDO PINTO DE CAMPOS SOBRINHO, CARLOS ELIAS DE FREITAS, PATRICIA DE CASTRO VEIGA, ALENA RIBEIRO ALVES PEIXOTO MEDRADO, SILVIA REGINA DE ALMEIDA REIS. FUNDAÇÃO BAHIANA PARA O DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS CIÊNCIAS.

The Pierre Robin sequence is described as a triad characterized by micrognathia, cleft palate, and glossoptosis. Clinically, it is expressed by airway obstruction, frequent feeding difficulties, and mild respiratory distress or severe asphyxia in the neonatal period. K.N.S. was born with Pierre Robin syndrome and examined at age 45 days by a maxillofacial surgery service. The clinical examination revealed intense respiratory effort with episodes of apnea and other signs of the syndrome. Surgery was planned for mandibular advancement by osteogenic distraction at age 60 days. The patient’s respiratory function improved postoperatively. Over subsequent years, this patient underwent rehabilitation surgical procedures. Currently, 7 years after the initial surgical procedure, the patient is in perfect health. This case report illustrates how osteogenic distraction can be used as an effective alternative to mandibular advancement in neonates with Pierre Robin syndrome symptoms.

AO-56 - POLYOSTOTIC FIBROUS DYSPLASIA RELATED TO MCCUNE ALBRIGHT SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, THAYNA MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, KARINE CASSIA BATISTA LÚCIO E SILVA, KARTLAND VIEIRA DE LUNA PAIVA, ALINE CACHATE DE FARIAS, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

McCune Albright syndrome is a rare disorder characterized by polyostotic fibrous dysplasia, café-au-lait spots, and some endocrinopathies. Girl, 10, was brought to the oral medicine clinic for evaluation of jaw deformity. Facial asymmetry was observed on the lower left side of the face. Intraoral examination revealed a tumor on the lower alveolar ridge that had a smooth surface, was of normal mucosal color, and was firm and asymptomatic. The diagnostic images showed a “ground glass” expansive lesion located on the jaw, maxillary sinus, zygomatic bone, ethmoid area, and skull base associated with precocious puberty, which was suggestive of McCune Albright syndrome. The patient was referred to the National Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics to perform jaw osteoplasty and for follow-up. This case report is a rare syndrome in a female child as classified in the literature.

AO-57 - PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA. CRISTINA LIMA LEITE CARVALHAES, MARIA CAROLINA NUNES VILELA, BRUNA REGINA FERNANDES, CLÁUDIA FABIANA JOCA DE ABRUDA, MARIA CAROLINA MARTINS MUSSI, SUZANA CANTANHEDE ORSINI SOUZA, NATHALIE PEPE MEDEIROS DE REZENDE. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO SÃO PAULO.

Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia is classified as a subtype of oral leukoplakia, with a rare incidence and high malignant potential. It is more common in females and in the seventh decade of life, and it has a high recurrence rate. The initial appearance is a white lesion, homogenous, seemingly innocuous, that develops some erythematous areas, has a verrucous surface, and becomes aggressive with multifocal involvement over time. White woman, 71, had a medical history of heart disease and hypertension and was referred to CAPE/FOUSP for the diagnosis of oral lesions. Intraoral physical examination showed extensive nonremovable white lesions with irregular, indistinct contours that were painless. The palate, bilateral buccal mucosa, and alveolar ridge were affected. Incisional biopsies on the alveolar ridge and buccal mucosa yielded a histological diagnosis of hyperkeratosis suggestive of proliferative verrucous leukoplakia. The patient was referred to LELO for surgical removal of the lesion with CO2 laser.

AO-58 - RARE CYSTIC VARIANT OF CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR. IGOR DE OLIVEIRA PUTTINI, LEONARDO PERES FAVERANI, GABRIEL RAMALHO FERREIRA, SABRINA FERREIRA, LUIZ ALBERTO VERONESE, OSVALDO MAGRO FILHO, IDELMO RANGEL GARCIA JÚNIOR, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARACATUBA—UNESP.

A new calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) variant with cystic characteristics was reported by Gopalakrishnan and coworkers in 2006. The authors now report a third cystic variant of Pindborg tumor in the international scientific literature. Boy, 11, who had a 2-year history of leukokera tomatis, complained of painless swelling of the right hemiface developing over 4 months. The lesion was removed and identified as CEOT. Histopathological analysis confirmed the presence of a cystic component containing intraluminal fluid and lined by an epithelium indistinguishable from dentigenous cyst but with stratifications characteristic of CEOT, similar to the other two cases reported in the literature. This report increases the number of COET cases published that have characteristics of a rare cystic variant.

AO-59 - RECESSIVE DYSTROPHIC EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA: A SUGGESTION OF PROTOCOL. SORAYA DE MATTOS CAMARGO GROSSMANN, THAINA NEVES BARBOSA, ÂNNA MARIA REBOUÇAS RODRIGUES, RINALDO BORGES DE ALMEIDA, CYBELLE LUIZA DE SOUZA PEREIRA, RICARDO ALVES DE MESQUITA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS/UNIVERSIDADE VALE DO RIO VERDE.

Recessive dystrophic epidermolysis bullosa (DEB-R), a rare disorder, demonstrates both oral and systemic manifestations.
Boy, 6, was brought to UNINCOR with caries and poor dental hygiene. He had DEB-R, anemia, and low weight. He reported the use of Neutrofer®, Profol®, and mineral oil. Multiple vesicular and ulcerated lesions in the skin and oral mucosa, ankyloglossia, caries, white spots, and crowding were observed. The proposed treatment protocol included continuing the previous care (extra-soft toothbrush Bitufo®, panoramic radiography); the use of artificial saliva, chlorhexidine, and Bepantol®; and post-operative dexamethasone, Nystatin, Oral Balance® gel, Nutren Kids®, and sodium fluoride (NaF) applications. All procedures were performed in a single session, without anesthesia. Follow-up at 15 days showed satisfactory oral health and absence of oral lesions. Patients with DEB-R need multidisciplinary assistance with specific protocols (Support: CNPq/FAPEMIG).

AO-60 - RENAL OSTEOODYSTROPHY: ATYPICAL CASE IN THE MAXILLA. DIEGO DA CRUZ COELHO, LUIZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, MARIA DE FÁTIMA BATISTA MELO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.

Renal osteodystrophy (ROD) is a multifactorial disorder of bone metabolism in chronic kidney disease (CKD). With the progression of CKD, abnormalities in vitamin D metabolism and parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion result in distortion of the trabecular microarchitecture as well as thinning and increased porosity of the cortical bone. Man, 39, reported having CKD for 10 years that was being treated with hemodialysis. He complained of swelling in the jaw observed by his physician that had grown over the previous 3 months. On examination, there was swelling in the left anterior region of the maxilla that had hardened but was painless. The laboratory examinations performed included blood count, coagulation studies, and measurements of alkaline phosphatase, serum calcium, and serum parathyroid hormone (PTH) levels. The patient was imaged using cone-beam computed tomography and underwent incisional biopsy. Evaluation of the results yielded a diagnosis of ROD.

AO-61 - SCLEROSING POLYCYSTIC ADENOSIS OF THE PAROTID GLAND: CASE REPORT. KATYA PULIDO DIAZ, ALICIA RUMAYOR PIÑA, LEANDRO AURELIO LIPORONI MARTINS, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-FOP UNICAMP.

Sclerosing polycystic adenosis (SPA) is an uncommon lesion of the major and minor salivary glands similar to adenosis of the breast, described for the first time by Smith et al. in 1996. Woman, 44, had SPA of the right parotid gland that was misdiagnosed as a low-grade adenocarcinoma. Histopathological analysis showed multiple ducts involved with apocrine differentiation and focal areas of acinar structures in a highly collagenous stroma. Immunohistochemical study included SMA, S-100 protein, Calponin, GFAP, CEA, P63, CD44, CD68, Ki67, AE1/AE3, CK7, CK8, CK14 and CK18 and prompted the diagnosis of SPA. Oral pathologists should be able to recognize the histopathological features of SPA and distinguish them from pleomorphic adenoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, or low-grade adenocarcinoma.

AO-62 - SEVERE CHRONIC OSTEOXENITIS OF THE MANDIBLE ASSOCIATED WITH AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT OSTEOPETROSIS: CASE REPORT. DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, GIORDANO BRUNO PAIVA CAMPOS, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, JOSÉ SANDRO PEREIRA DA SILVA, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, LÉLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Osteopetrosis (OP) represents a heterogeneous group of rare hereditary bone disorders with variable clinical features and increased bone density. Osteomyelitis (OM) is a common complication associated with OP caused by immunodeficiency and reduced bone vascularization. Man, 42, with OP came for evaluation of advanced mandibular OM with multiple active, draining extrarotal fistulas. Microscopic examination showed lamellar bone replacement and predominantly medullary compact bone deposition, with necrotic cell debris and poorly vascularized tissue. This suggested a diagnosis of OP associated with OM. Surgery consisted of resection of the necrotic bone plus soft tissue debridement associated with a tracheostomy, which was needed because the soft tissue of the mandibular segment collapsed. The patient developed obstruction of the tracheostomy tube that evolved into cardiac arrest, leading to his death.

AO-63 - SOLITARY FIBROUS TUMOR OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH. ALINE CORREA ABRAHAO, JULIANA DE NORONHA SANTOS NETTO, MICHELLE AGOSTINI, VALDIR MEIRELLES JÚNIOR, NATHALIE HENRIQUES SILVA CANEDO, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMANÇA. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Solitary fibrous tumor is a soft tissue neoplasm of uncertain origin that can affect the oral cavity. Woman, 67, presented with a painless, slow-growing, pedunculated nodule in the anterior region of the floor of the mouth that measured 3 × 2 cm. The lesion had a smooth surface with superficial blood vessels. An excisional biopsy was done, with microscopic evaluation revealing a circumscribed tumor characterized by bundles of spindle to ovoid cells with scanty cytoplasm and bland nuclei organized in a storiform pattern, presenting a highly hemangiopericytoma-like vascular stroma. Tumor cells were positive for CD34, CD99, and Bcl-2. Solitary fibrous tumor was diagnosed. The patient has been followed up for 6 months with no signs of recurrence. Oral solitary fibrous tumor is uncommon, and clinicians should consider this entity when managing swellings on the floor of the mouth.

AO-64 - SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS: A CHALLENGING DIAGNOSIS. ISADORA PERES KLEIN, ALESSANDRA DUTRA DA SILVA, GRASIEMI RAMOS, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, VINICIUS COELHO CARRARD. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs) of the paranasal sinuses are uncommon, accounting for about 3% of all head and neck malignancies. White man, 40, was referred to the oral pathology clinic of the FOUFRGS with a chief complaint of pressure on the teeth and diffuse painful swelling in the right maxilla. The lesion had been present for about 1 year but had grown over the last 6 months. Palpation showed a smooth swelling on the right side of the face and palpable, enlarged cervical lymph nodes. Intraorally, an expansile swelling extended from the second premolar to the second molar. Panoramic radiographs revealed opacification in the right maxillary sinus. Microscopic evaluation of a biopsy specimen confirmed SCC. The tumor was treated by maxillectomy, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy. The patient has been closely followed up and has shown no signs of recurrence after 12 months. Oral rehabilitation is being planned.
POSTER PRESENTATIONS

PE-001 - AN ATYPICAL PRESENTATION OF EXTENSIVE MULTIFOCAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA: CASE REPORT IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT GIRL. THAÍS ALINE OLIVEIRA MACIEL, THÂMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, CLARISSA FAVERO DEMEDA, BÁRBARA VANESSA DE BRITO MONTEIRO, ANA MIRYAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, LÉAO PEREIRA PINTO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Multifocal epithelial hyperplasia (MEH) is an uncommon lesion characterized by multiple lesions on the mouth associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) 13 and 32. Girl, 9, had multiple nodular sessile and pedunculated lesions over a wide range of sizes (5 to 15 mm) located in palate, lips, and dorsum of the tongue. Her mother reported that the lesions appeared spontaneously 6 months previously and that no family members showed similar lesions. The clinical diagnosis was D1-MEH and D2-condyloma acuminatum. The largest lesions on the tongue and lower lip were excised under local anesthesia and submitted for histopathological examination, which identified MEH. The patient had no recurrences over the next 7 months. This condition sometimes resolves spontaneously within a few months or years, but the treatment is surgical excision because of the presence of numerous exophytic lesions that compromised the function and aesthetics of the patient.

PE-002 - BURKITT LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT. MARCELA RAMOS ABRAHÃO ELIAS, MARÍLIA OLIVEIRA MORAIS, JEAN CARLOS BARBOSA FERREIRA, GEISA BADAUY LAURIA SILVA, ELISMAURO FRANCISCO DE MENDONÇA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÂS.

Burkitt lymphoma is a highly aggressive neoplasm arising from B lymphocytes. It affects children and adolescents with a predilection for males and involvement of the gnathic bones, mainly the jaw. Radiographs show radiolucent destruction with poorly defined irregular margins. Macroscopy revealed monomorphic small lymphocytes and immature and undifferentiated interspersed with macrophages having abundant cytoplasm. Treatment is based on chemotherapy. Survival rates of 5 years are between 75% and 95%, depending on disease stage at diagnosis. Boy, 3, had swelling in the mandibular left with painful symptoms. Imaging examination of the face revealed an osteolytic lesion causing jaw destruction. Ultrasound of the abdomen detected a solid lesion of the right kidney. Incisional biopsy was done on the oral lesions, followed by histopathological analysis that indicated high-grade Burkitt lymphoma. A chemotherapy protocol was indicated, and the patient is being closely monitored.

PE-003 - INTRALESIONAL INJECTIONS OF CORTICOSTEROID FOR TREATMENT OF ACTIVE OSSEOUS LESIONS IN CHERUBISM. PATRICIA ROÇON BIANCHI, TÂNIA REGINA GRÃO VELLOSO, ROSA MARIA LOURENÇO CARLOS MAIA, ROSSIENE MOTA BERTOLLO, TERESA CRISTINA RANGEL PEREIRA, LILIANA APARECIDA PIMENTA DE BARROS, DANIELA NASCIMENTO SILVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO ESPÍRITO SANTO.

The gold standard treatments for cherubism lesions include re-establishment of the jaw contour, curettage of lesions, and management of dental disharmony. However, for extensive lesions that can cause severe aesthetic and functional damage if surgery is not used, less invasive therapies should be considered. Young woman, 16, had cherubism with active osseous lesions. Treatment was undertaken using intralesional injections of corticosteroid. The benefits of this therapy include its less invasive nature, lower cost, less risk, and delay in the need for surgery. However, negative aspects are the prolonged treatment, the need for a minimum of two injections a month, and a lack of long-term results. This clinical case report of a rare lesion shows the results obtained with less invasive therapy, helping to characterize clinical responses more securely and predictably.

PE-004 - MULTIPLE FOCI OF ORAL DYSPLASIA AND ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A LARGE ERYTHROLEUKOPLASTIC LESION. SÉRGIO HENRIQUE GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, GUSTAVO PINA GODROY, GUSTAVO GOMES AGRIPINO, MARIA QUITERIA FREITAS DE OLIVEIRA, DMITRY JOSÉ DE SANTANA SARMENTO, SANDRA APARECIDA MARINHO, JOSÉ CAMDO WANDERLEY PEREGRINO DE ARAÚJO FILHO. FACULDADES INTEGRADAS DE PATOS/UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA CAMPUS VIII.

Oral carcinomas are epithelial malignancies and a public health problem because of their high incidence and morbidity. Characteristics include multifactorial origin, affecting generally male patients, occurring after the fifth decade of life, and occurring in those who indulge in chronic tobacco and alcohol use and long-time sun exposure. Caucasian woman, 79, came to the Stomatology Service of Faculdades Integradas de Patos complaining of a lesion in the lip commissure. The large erythroleukoplakia involved the lips and left cheek mucosa but had included no palpable lymph nodes. Incisional biopsy specimens showed many areas of the lesion evidenced mild and moderate dysplasia as well as infiltrative squamous cell carcinoma. Strict evaluation of the various clinical features that oral squamous cells carcinoma can assume is necessary. It is important to perform multiple biopsies over an extensive area to make an early diagnosis and obtain a better prognosis.

PE-005 - PERIPHERAL ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR PRESENTED AS A GINGIVAL SWELLING: CASE REPORT. TIFFANY TAVARES, TAIARA DE OLIVEIRA COSTA, MÔNICA SIMÕES ISRAEL, FABIO RAMOA PIRES. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is a rare tumor that has a peripheral variant which can manifest as gingival swelling. Peripheral AOT is more commonly found in women and at the maxilla. Caucasian girl, 11, presented with a gingival swelling of 1 year duration located on the attached and free labial gingival margin, apical to the upper permanent left central incisor. The lesion was normochromic, with soft to firm consistency. No signs or symptoms such as pain, bleeding, discharge, or fever were present; oral hygiene was inadequate. The involved tooth showed mobility and a diffuse periapical radiolucency on radiographic examination. The differential diagnosis included pyogenic granuloma, peripheral giant cell granuloma, peripheral ossifying fibroma and focal mucinosis. The lesion was enucleated, and transverse
observation showed exposure of the root surface over half of its length. After histopathological examination, the lesion was diagnosed as peripheral AOT. No recurrence was evident after 8 months.

**PE-006 - “GRAY ZONE” LYMPHOMA ON MAXILLA: CASE REPORT.** PAULA VERONA RAGUSA DA SILVA, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE CAMPOS RODRIGUES, VICTOR PIANA DE ANDRADE, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, JOSÉ DIVALDO PRADO, THAIS GIMENEZ MINIELLO. AC CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

A group of “gray-zone” lymphomas that includes B-cell non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma with intermediate features between diffuse large B-cell lymphoma and classical Burkitt lymphoma was recently (2008) reclassified by the World Health Organization (WHO). Young man, 17, had an extensive lesion on the maxilla. The patient reported having had tooth extraction and drainage without any amelioration. Intraoral examination showed a large mass involving the hard palate with the consistency of soft tissue. Computed tomography showed a solid osteolytic tumor involving the right maxilla. According to clinical and radiographic features, a malignant tumor was hypothesized. After an incisional biopsy, histopathological and immunohistochemical findings revealed “gray zones” around diffuse large B-cell lymphomas. During the diagnosis, the patient developed enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes and central nervous system infiltration. Chemotherapy was undertaken. After 5 years of follow-up, the patient is asymptomatic.

**PE-007 - A CURIOUS CASE OF ACTINIC GLOSSITIS.** KARLA GLEIDE ANDRADA DE OLIVEIRA, LARA EUNICE SOARES CANDIDO, ANA AMÉLIA SOUZA, ANDREZA BORGES SOARES, FABRÍCIO PASSADOR-SANTOS, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, NEY SOARES DE ARAÚJO. SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTRE.

Actinic cheilitis is a potentially malignant disorder of the vermilion border that has the potential to transform into squamous cell carcinoma. It is mainly caused by solar radiation, which can cause a skin lesion called actinic keratosis. The present report shows a curious case of actinic glossitis. Caucasian man, 54, who was a farm worker, came to the clinic with a history of hyperkeratotic plaque on his lower lip measuring 10 × 5 × 2 mm. Biopsy of the lower lip showed actinic cheilitis with intense epithelial atypia. Fourteen months later, he returned with a hyperkeratotic plaque at the apex of the tongue measuring 8 × 6 × 3 mm. During the history, the patient reported having the habit of protruding his tongue through the space formed by the missing incisors. An excisional biopsy was performed, with histopathological analysis surprisingly revealing solar elastosis with discrete epithelial atypia.

**PE-008 - A RARE CASE OF INTRAORAL NODULAR FASCIITIS: DIAGNOSIS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE.** FRANCISCO JADSON LIMA, MARIA LUÍZA DINIZ DE SOUSA LOPES, MAYCON DOUGLAS DE OLIVEIRA COSTA, RAISSA HARRIS GOMES LOPES DA SILVA, FERNANDO JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA NÔBBREGA, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE—UFRN.

Nodular fasciitis is a benign, idiopathic, reactive proliferation of myofibroblasts found in the subcutaneous fascia; intraoral occurrence is very rare. Woman, 18, was referred to the oral diagnosis service with a 1-month history of a nodular gingival mass. Clinical examination revealed a well-circumscribed, mobile, pedunculated mass in the left mandibular gingiva. The clinical diagnosis included pyogenic granuloma. She was submitted to an excisional biopsy under local anesthesia through an intraoral approach. Microscopic examination showed a proliferation of spindle cells arranged in intersecting fascicles. The spindle cells exhibited plump, vesicular nuclei without significant pleomorphism. Scattered multinucleated giant cells were also present. Immunohistochemical stains showed the lesional cells were positive for smooth muscle actin and vimentin and negative for S-100 protein. The features were those of an inflammatory, benign myofibroblastic lesion, consistent with intraoral nodular fasciitis.

**PE-009 - A RARE CASE OF INTRAORAL PIGMENTED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN SITU.** EVELYNE PEDROZA DE ANDRADE, AMY LOUISE BROWN, MARIA LETÍCIA CINTRA, LUIZ ALEXANDRE THOMAZ, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, ANDRESA BORGES SOARES. SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

A rare case of intraoral pigmented squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in situ is reported. Mixed race woman, 62, presented with a pigmented lesion of the soft palate. The clinical differential diagnosis included melanoma and pigmented nevus. Histologically, a fragment of mucosa exhibiting acanthosis, elongated projections into the conjunctive tissue, and reverse of polarity and duplication of the basal layer was observed. In general, the cells showed voluminous nuclei of delicate chromatin, hyperchromatism, nuclear and cellular pleomorphism, and loss of nuclear/cytoplasmic relation. Some cells had a spongy aspect. A large quantity of melanin pigment was observed, both in the epithelial and connective tissue. The lamina propria comprised dense connective tissue, with an intense lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrate. The final diagnosis was pigmented SCC in situ, which was treated by surgical excision. After 1 year of follow-up, there is no evidence of recurrence.

**PE-010 - A RARE CASE OF LANGERHANS CELL HISTIOCYTOSIS IN 1-YEAR-OLD PATIENT.** MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO, ISABEL NEMOTO VERGARA SASADA, CAROLINE SIVIERO DILLenburg, LAURO JOSÉ GREGIANIN, VINICIUS COELHO CARRARD, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS. UFRGS/HCPA.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH) is a rare proliferative disorder characterized by a proliferation of abnormal and clonal Langerhans cells. It is found in 5 children per million and can manifest solitarily or in disseminated fashion. Boy, 19 months, had facial asymmetry because of the presence of a subcutaneous nodule in the left mandible. Computed tomography identified a hyperdense expansive lesion, with heterogeneous content determining erosion/bone destruction. Bone scintigraphy showed uptake in the jaw and the lateral margin of the orbit at E, L3, and L4. An incisional biopsy of the oral lesion was performed, and
pathological and immunohistochemical analysis revealed LCH. The patient received chemotherapy with vinblastine and mercaptopurine associated with prednisone. Clinical and image follow-up showed no signs of recurrence. Early diagnosis is associated with the prevention of disseminated disease and decreased morbidity associated with treatment.

**PE-011 - TRUE MONOSTOTIC FIBROUS DYSPLASIA IN THE FACE.** MARCELO MARTINSON RUIZ, SHAJADI CARLOS PARDO KABA, ÉLIO HITOSHI SHINOHARA, FERNANDO KENDI HORIKAWA, JULIANA SEO, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS JÚNIOR, ANDRÉA LUSVARGHI WITZEL. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (USP).

Black man, 19, complained of an asymptomatic, slowly expanding swelling in the region of the right prominent zygomatic. It caused aesthetic discomfort during rightward movement of the eye because of the obvious facial edema. The patient denied any late or recent history of local trauma. Oral examination found no evidence of an infectious process of dental origin or any change in mucosa. Computed tomography revealed increased volume in the right zygomatic bone with ultimate involvement of the frontozygomatic, maxillozygomatic, and temporozygomatic sutures. Clinical evaluation and imaging led to a diagnosis of fibrous dysplasia. Surgery under general anesthesia was proposed to obtain combined transconjunctival and intraoral access for managing the affected azygomatic osteoplastic bone. Histopathological examination revealed a dysplastic process characterized by fibrous proliferation with irregular neofomed bone, confirming the clinical diagnosis.

**PE-012 - ACTINIC CHEILITIS IN A YOUNG PATIENT.** EALBER CARVALHO MACEDO LUNA, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, FÁBRICO BITU SOUSA, FÁBIO WILDSOON GURGEL COSTA, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ CAMPUS SOBRAL.

Actinic cheilitis is considered a potentially malignant disorder characterized by vermilion lip degeneration caused by chronic solar radiation exposure. The lesion occurs mainly in Caucasian individuals over age 45 years, especially men, affecting the lower lip in most of cases. The clinicopathological features of a potentially malignant disorder were shown in a young patient. Woman, 29, was referred to the Department of Stomatolohy to manage the lower lip lesions. Physical examination showed fissured lower lip vermilion with erythematos units, prompting a clinical diagnosis of actinic cheilitis. Excisional biopsy obtained a surgical specimen shown on histopathological examination to have hyperkeratosis and basophilic degeneration of collagen and signs of solar elastosis, confirming the initial diagnosis. The patient is being followed up after appropriate treatment measures and has obtained a clinically stable lesion.

**PE-013 - ACTINIC CHEILITIS MIMICKING SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT.** THAIS GIMENEZ MINIELLO, PAULA VERONA RAGUSA DA SILVA, CLOVIS ANTÔNIO LOPES PINTO, FÁBIO DE ABREU ALVES, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR. AC CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

Actinic keratosis (AK) is a common lesion confined to the lip vermilion. It is caused by prolonged exposure to ultraviolet radiation and can be considered a potentially malignant lesion, progressing to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in 1% to 20% of the cases. Man, 68, developed a painful ulcerated lesion with crusting that measured about 2 cm at its largest diameter in the right lower lip. It had been present for 1 week. The patient gave a history of untreated AK lasting 10 years. Clinically, the oral lesion mimicked a squamous cell carcinoma. Incisional biopsy established a diagnosis of AK with mild dysplasia. The patient was monitored over frequent visits and avoids sun exposure. After 10 months of follow-up, no evidence of disease is noted. This case showed the importance of long follow-up periods and performing a biopsy of any suspicious lesions.

**PE-014 - ACTINIC CHEILITIS WITH PERSISTENT ULCERATED LESION.** TAIAINE BERGUEMAIER DE LIMA, RODRIGO MONTEZANO DA CUNHA, KÍVIA LINHAES FERRAZZO, MÁRCIA RODRIGUES PAYERAS. FRANCISCAN UNIVERSITY CENTER—UNIFRA - SANTA MARIA/ BRAZIL.

Actinic cheilitis is a potentially malignant lesion that affects the lower lip and is caused by excessive exposure to solar radiation. This study reports the case of a patient with actinic cheilitis associated with persistent ulceration. We highlight the importance of biopsy in cases of persistent ulcers associated with actinic cheilitis to exclude the diagnosis of oral cancer. Man, 55, was an agricultural worker who came for dental care. Examination revealed asymptomatic erythematous and ulcerated lesions on the lower lip. Initially, Bepantol and lip sunscreen were used but the lesion did not regress within 15 days, so an incisional biopsy was done. Histopathological examination revealed no signs of malignancy; therefore the drug treatment was continued. Within 3 months, clinical improvement was noted.

**PE-015 - ACTINIC CHEILITIS WITH TRANSFORMATION IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA.** ALESSANDRA DUTRA DA SILVA, GRASIELI RAMOS, ARTUR CUNHA VASCONCELOS, JULIANA ROMANINI, MÁRCIA GAIGER DE OLIVEIRA, MANOEL SANTANA FILHO, VINICIUS CARRARD. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Actinic cheilitis (AC) is a potentially malignant disorder that may transform into oral squamous cell carcinoma. Microscopic evaluation of this type of lesion is subjective and cannot predict with certainty which lesions will progress to oral carcinoma. Two male patients who initially had been diagnosed with AC confirmed by biopsy were followed up by histopathological evaluation and presented malignant transformation. The initial lesions were characterized as whitish plaques associated with crusted areas in the lower lip. Sunscreen usage was recommended as a nonsurgical therapeutic approach. During follow-up, suspicious clinical signs suggested worsening. Further biopsies and microscopic evaluation were indicated and led to a diagnosis of oral squamous cell carcinoma. Patients were referred to the head and neck surgeon for treatment and remain under close follow-up.

**PE-016 - ACTINIC CHEILITIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** MOYÁRA MENDONÇA LIMA DE FARIAS, KALINY DE SOUZA FARIAS, JOSÉ EDUARDO GOMES DOMINGUES, NIKEILA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE, MAX EDUARDO BARROSO DE AMORIM, NATANAYA LIBÓRIO, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMAZONAS.
Actinic cheilitis (AC) is a potentially carcinogenic lesion associated with chronic sun exposure. Two cases of AC were reported. First, a white man, 52, who was a smoker and photographer, had a diffuse white spot on the lower lip plus loss of the lip vermilion edge due to dryness and flaking. Second, a white man, 70, who was an ex-smoker, ex-alcoholic, and car-
penter, demonstrated lower lip dryness with diffuse whitish spots associated with brown spots measuring 3 mm. Both patients underwent incisional biopsy. Microscopic examinations were similar, showing a mucosal specimen covered by atrophic stratified squamous epithelium that sometimes had orthokeratin on the surface and basophilic degeneration of collagen in the connective tissue, prompting a diagnosis of AC. Both patients were advised to use lip protector and hats and will be followed up every 6 months. Biopsy is an essential method to guide treatment of these potential carcinogenic lesions.

PE-017 - ACTINIC PRURIGO IN A MEXICAN PATIENT: CASE REPORT. KATYA PULIDO DIAZ, MARISOL MARTINEZ MARTINEZ, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, HARIM TAVARES DOS SANTOS, VALLE Y FUENTES ARCINIEGA, ADALBERTO MOSQUEDA TAYLOR, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-FOP UNICAMP.

Actinic prurigo (AP) is an idiopathic photodermatosis that can affect Mestizo populations in American countries. Young woman, 16, was referred to the Department of Dermatology of the Hospital “Dr. Manuel Gea González” in Mexico City, Mexico. According to her mother, the patient had several fissures and crusts in the lower lip and conjunctivitis in both eyes of 6 years’ duration that had not responded to treatment. Clinical and histo-
pathological findings confirmed the diagnosis of AP. Histopat-
ology showed edema of the lamina propria, well-defined lymphoid follicles, and eosinophilic cells on the connective tissue. The patient was referred to the dermatologist and lost to follow-up. AP is a specific form of cheilitis that must be diagnosed early to avoid future conjunctival or skin lesions and to choose the optimal treatment.

PE-018 - ACTINOMYCOSES IN AN AREA OF PREVIOUS EXTRCTIONS: CASE REPORT. NATHALIA DE ALMEIDA FREIRE, TUANNY LIMA RANGE, THAÍS PIEMENTEL, ROSEMIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, SARAH APARECIDA ANTERO, FÁBIO RAMOA PIRES, MÔNICA ISRAEL. UERJ.

Actinomycosis should be considered in the differential diagnosis of persistent infections on the maxillofacial area. Man, 65, came to the oral medicine clinic, FOUERJ, complaining of an “infection after extraction.” On clinical examination, spontaneous drainage of pus by a fistula was observed in the alveolar ridge of the anterior maxilla. Radiographs revealed sites of recent dental extractions and an image compatible with a residual cyst in the area. During surgical exploration, a significant amount of viscid pus containing minute yellowish granules was removed. After thorough debridement and irrigation, the fistula was removed and the wound sutured closed. Histological analysis revealed actino-
mycosis, and antibiotic therapy was prescribed for 2 months. The patient remains in clinical and radiographic follow-up. Delay in extraction socket healing may be a characteristic of actinomycosis. Dentists should be aware of this possibility in persistent oromaxillofacial infections, so that appropriate therapeutic de-
cisions can be made.

PE-019 - ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT. KAMILE DUTRA, EDUARDO MEURER, AIRA MARIA BONFIM SANTOS, MARIA INÊS MEURER, JULIANA TEREZINHA GARCIA, FILIPE MODOLO, ELENA RIEET CORREA RIVERO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a malignant neoplasm of the salivary glands consisting of epithelial and myoepithelial cells in variable morphologic configurations, including tubular, cribiform, and solid patterns. It occurs most frequently in the parotid, submandibular, and minor salivary glands and evidences aggressive behavior, usually with fatal outcome. This tumor comprises 30% of epithelial minor salivary gland tumors and commonly affects the hard palate. Woman, 48, had a slow-growing mass in the palate, with a clinical diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma. Incisional biopsy was performed; histo-
pathological analysis revealed neoplasia of glandular origin, with epithelial/myoepithelial neoplastic cells demonstrating basophilic nuclei and scanty cytoplasm that was mainly organized in ductal structures. In focal areas the aspect was cribiform, with spaces containing basophilic mucoid material. An imaging examination was needed to confirm the diagnosis of ACC. Cone-beam computed tomography revealed bone erosion. The patient was referred for oncologic treatment.

PE-020 - ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA ON THE ANTERIOR THIRD OF THE TONGUE: CASE REPORT. MANOELA CARRERA, ÉLIDA MENDES, FELIPE PAIVA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, DAVID COSTA MOREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO SUDOESTE DA BAHIA—UESB.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma is characterized by a slow-growing mass comprising 30% of epithelial minor salivary gland tumors, with the highest frequency in the palate. Man, 36, complained of a swelling on the tongue’s anterior third that had been present for 2 years, dysphonia, and dysphagia. Intraoral examination revealed a firm, nonulcerated nodule with a central purple area on the ventral tongue area. Excisional biopsy was done, with the histopathological analysis indicating glandular neoplasia with epithelial cells forming ductal structures and myoepithelial cells randomly distributed with irregular and hypercromatic nuclei. In some areas, pseudoductal spaces were noticed. Immunohistochemistry was positive for CK 7, 14, 18, and 19, and p63; Ki67 index was higher than 30%. Two years after radiotherapy the patient is free of recurrence.

PE-021 - ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA ON THE UPPER LIP MIMICKING A BENIGN NEOPLASIA. ANNA PAULA NIGRI, ALINE ARAUJO SILVA, FÁBIO RAMOA PIRES, SARAH APARECIDA ANTERO, ROSEMIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, MARIA ELIZA BARBOSA RAMOS, MÔNICA ISRAEL. UERJ.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma is a salivary gland malignant neoplasm that presents as a painful, slow-growing swelling. This study reports a case of an adenoid cystic carcinoma mimicking a benign neoplasm. Woman, 79, came to the Oral Medicine Clinic/ UERJ with a chief complaint of a “painful cyst” in the mouth. The patient reported that the lesion had been surgically removed 1 year before and recurred after 6 months, but was not histo-
logically diagnosed. Clinical examination showed a 2.0 cm sub-
merse fibrous lobulated nodule covered by normal oral mucosa on the upper lip. Clinical diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma and
an excisional biopsy was performed. After analysis of the hematoxylin and eosin–stained slides, a definitive diagnosis of adenoid cystic carcinoma was rendered. The patient was referred to a head and neck surgeon and underwent another surgical procedure to expand the margins, which proved to be clear. No signs of recurrence were detected after 12 months of follow-up.

**PE-022** - **ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR ASSOCIATED WITH DENTIGEROUS CYST: CASE REPORT.** LUDMILA DE FARO VALVERDE, TÂSSIA AMARAL GOMES, CAROLINE BRANDT SCHLAEPFER SALES, ROSANE BORGES DIAS, MARIA LÚCIA NEVES, CLARISSA ARAÚJO GURGEL ROCHA, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is an uncommon tumor composed of odontogenic epithelium in a variety of histological patterns. The lesion is usually associated with an impacted tooth and has a predilection for the anterior maxilla with slow, but progressive growth. The denitrogenous cyst (DC) is a very common odontogenic cyst and is also associated with an impacted tooth. Young woman, 17, had a firm, well-defined swelling in the left anterior maxilla that had developed over the course of 8 months. Intraoral examination showed absence of the left canine. Panoramic radiographs revealed that the left canine was impacted and a well-defined, circumscribed and radiolucent area was observed in the crown of this tooth. Diagnostic aspiration was performed, and a straw-colored fluid was obtained. With the presumptive diagnosis of DC, the lesion was completely enucleated. Histopathological examination showed AOT associated with DC. The patient has been followed up for 17 months with no signs of recurrence.

**PE-023** - **ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT.** JÉSSYCA ITALIA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, JOSÉ RICARDO MIKAMI, CAMILA MARIA BEBER SILVEIRA, MARCOS VINÍCIUS VASCONCELOS FEITOSA BORGES, MATEUS BARROS CAVALCANTE, EVILLES PEREYRE CAVALCANTE, CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is a rare benign neoplasm of epithelial origin, more prevalent in the second decade of life and among female patients. It generally affects the jaw, involves the crown of an unerupted tooth, is asymptomatic, and grows slowly. Dark-skinned young man, 17, was referred to the dental clinic at a college in northeastern Brazil with swelling in the anterior region of the mandible. Radiographs showed a radiolucent, unilocular lesion with defined margins. Incisional biopsy was performed and the surgical specimen sent for anatomopathological analysis, which revealed fragments of odontogenic lesion surrounded by a thick fibrous capsule, epithelial cells with duct-like structures, and eosinophilic and amorphous materials. The case demonstrates the relationship between clinical, radiographic, and microscopic characteristics in obtaining the diagnosis of AOT, which, in addition to being rare, can present uncommon characteristics according to the literature.

**PE-024** - **AGGRESSIVE ADULT HTLV-ASSOCIATED PERIPHERAL T-CELL LYMPHOMA DiAGNOSED DURING MAXILLARY IMPLANT SURGERY.** PATRICIA FERNANDES AVILA RIBEIRO, ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE MELLO, FABIANO CAPATO BRITO, PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES, VANESSA ROCHA LIMA SCHAIRA, LEANDRO LUIS LOPES DE FREITAS, FABRÍCIO PASSADOR-SANTOS. SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTRE.

Adult peripheral T-cell lymphomas are uncommon lymphoid malignancies in the head and neck region. Caucasian man, 61, was referred for implant rehabilitation of his edentulous maxilla. Intraoral examination, panoramic radiographs, and cone-beam tomography showed no relevant alterations. During surgery a red soft tissue mass was noted on the anterior wall of the left maxillary bone. The implant procedure was aborted, and an incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological analysis revealed a lymphoid neoplasm characterized by medium to large cells showing scanty cytoplasm, large nucleous, atypia, pleomorphism, mitosis, and necrosis. The neoplasm was arranged in a sheet pattern intermingled with areas showing small blocks of cells in a dense connective tissue stroma. The final diagnosis was adult human T lymphotropic virus–associated peripheral T-cell lymphoma. The patient is currently undergoing chemotherapy for progressive disease. This case emphasizes the importance of careful examination of the tissue in an implant area.

**PE-025** - **AGGRESSIVE CLINICAL BEHAVIOR OF A CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA.** SÍLVIA ATAIDE PITHAN, ALEXANDRE DORNELES PISTÓIA, GUSTAVO NOGARA DOTTO, CARLOS ALBERTO BAZAGLIA ESCOBAR, CRISTIANE CADEMARTORI DANESI, FERNANDA MAIA PILLUSKY, LUISA MACHADO BARIN. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA.

Giant cell granulomas are produced by a reactive process that can eventually develop an aggressive clinical behavior. Woman, 52, who complained about an oral lesion that occurred after tooth extractions. She had a convexity on the left side of the face and a tumefaction involving gum tissue from tooth #24 to the maxillary tuberosity. Computed tomographic scan revealed a hypodense injury with well-defined edges. The inner area’s Hounsfield Units (HU) density was compatible with a hard mass tissue and involved the nasal cavity, maxillary sinus, and orbital floor. Incisional biopsy was performed confirming the diagnostic suspicion of a central giant cell granuloma. The patient underwent surgical treatment and is now under clinical supervision awaiting prosthetic rehabilitation planning. This injury affects mainly young adults and has a higher incidence in the anterior jaw, which makes the case unique.

**PE-026** - **AGGRESSIVE FATAL SALIVARY DUCT CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT.** ANA CLAUDIA GARCIA ROSA, SANDRO REGIS RODRIGUES LIMA, CARLOS ALBERTO LIMA CARDOSO, CAROLINA AMÁLIA BARCELLOS SILVA, ANDREZA BORGES SOARES, FÁBRICO PASSADOR-SANTOS, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAUJO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TOCANTINS, TO, BRAZIL; SL MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTER, SP, BRAZIL.

Salivary duct carcinoma is an uncommon salivary malignancy with aggressive behavior. It affects mostly the parotid gland of men over age 50 years. Man, 65, presented a 3-cm mass with a 7-month history, causing facial swelling and localized to the anterior region of the mandible. Computed tomographic scans showed an ill-defined lesion with a radiodensity similar to that of adjacent tissues and resorption of the alveolar ridge. An incisional biopsy was performed. The gross examination revealed fibrous whitish soft tissue, with an irregular surface and pattern. Histologically, the neoplasia was characterized by duct-like and papillary cystic structures with central necrosis plus nests of...
neoplastic cells. Varying degrees of cellular and nuclear pleomorphism were also seen, confirming the diagnosis of salivary duct carcinoma. The patient died 6 months after diagnosis, without treatment. The histopathological characteristics and differential diagnosis of the lesion are emphasized.

**PE-027 - AGGRESSIVE ODONTogenic MYXOMA OF THE MANDIBLE. MYLENNA DE SOUZA BITAR, TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO, FLAVIO TENDOLO FAYAD, MARCOS AZULAY. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO AMAZONAS.**

Odontogenic myxomas are known for their locally aggressive behavior. Woman, 22, had localized swelling of the left mandible. Panoramic imaging revealed a multiloculated lesion extending from tooth #32 through the retromolar area that involved the basilar bone. An incisional biopsy was performed in the retromolar region, and the histopathological examination diagnosed the lesion as consistent with odontogenic fibromyxoma. Surgical treatment consisted of a block resection and placement of a titanium plate. At the moment of treatment was observed. The aggressive behavior and the microscopic differentiation of odontogenic myxoma and odontogenic fibro-summaryxoma, as well as the treatment options in similar cases, are highlighted in this case.

**PE-028 - AGGRESSIVE AMELOBlastoma IN A 30-YEAR-OLD WOMAN: CASE REPORT. NAIZA MENEZES MEDEIROS ABRAHIM, SILVIA CRISTINA BRANDÃO, GIROE PESSOA DE JESUS, MAX EDUARDO BARROSO DE AMORIM, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÓRIO, LUCILEIDE CASTRO DE OLIVEIRA, JECONIAS CÂMARA. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS.**

Ameloblastomas are benign odontogenic neoplasms of epithelial origin that are relatively uncommon and generally locally aggressive. Woman, 30, presented a painless swelling in the posterior mandible that affected the ascending ramus. Radiographically, there was a radiolucency with multiloculated appearance. Incisional biopsy was performed with the hypothesis of ameloblastoma. Microscopic examination showed a benign neoplasm of odontogenic origin, characterized by the proliferation of cell nests, similar to ameloblasts, with central areas resembling the stellate reticulum, as well as areas that exhibited a consistency similar to keratin. The diagnosis of ameloblastoma was established. The patient underwent partial resection of mandible and was rehabilitated with titanium plate. At the moment she is being followed up postoperatively with no evidence of recurrence. A careful clinical evaluation of lesions in the jaw assists in the diagnosis and choice of optimal treatment for each case, which is significant in ameloblastomas because of the local aggressiveness.

**PE-029 - AGGRESSIVE CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION OF MAXILLA IN A YOUNG PATIENT NONRESPONSIVE TO INTRALESIONAL CORTICOSTEROID TREATMENT WITH 10 YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP: CASE REPORT. LUIZ EDUARDO RODRIGUES JULIASSE, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, JOSÉ SANDRO PEREIRA DA SILVA, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.**

Central giant cell lesion (CGCL) is a nonneoplastic proliferative lesion that can sometimes be aggressive. Young woman, 14, was referred in 2002 with swelling on the right side of the face that developed over the course of 3 months. Extraoral examination showed a discrete swelling on the right side of the cheek. Introraly there was an expansive mass in the upper right premolar and molar region with firm consistency. Panoramic radiographs revealed a radiolucent lesion with ill-defined borders in regions from teeth #13 to #16. Histopathological diagnosis was CGCL. Treatment consisted of 6 weekly intralesional injections of a 10 mg/mL triamcinolone aqueous suspension and lidocaine 2%, but after 6 months of treatment, the lesion had not regressed. Computed tomography (CT) showed an extensive multilocular radiolucent lesion. Curettage and peripheral ostectomy with preservation of the continuity of the maxilla and teeth was performed under general anesthesia. After 10-years of follow-up, the success of treatment was observed.

**PE-030 - AGGRESSIVE MAXillary SPINDLE CELL SARCOMA: CASE REPORT. SÍLVIA CRISTINA OLIVEIRA BRANDÃO, NAIZA MENEZES MEDEIROS ABRAHIM, FELIPE JEZINI III, MARCO ANTÔNIO DA CRUZ ROCHA, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÓRIO, JECONIAS CÂMARA, LUCIANA BOTINELLY MENDONÇA FUJIMOTO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS.**

Spindle cell sarcomas are aggressive neoplasias rarely seen in the maxillofacial region. Man, 48, had painless swelling in the left side of face. Computed tomographic scan showed a lesion extending laterally from the ethmoidal to the maxillary sinus and upward from the alveolar bone to the orbit. Incisional biopsy was performed because a malignant lesion was suspected. Microscopic examination revealed a fascicular arrangement of spindle-shaped cells, some with a rounded shape associated with bone invasion. An exaggerated degree of nuclear pleomorphism, mild mitosis, and myxoid pattern were also observed. The patient underwent total maxillectomy, leading to esthetic and functional problems. Immunohistochemistry was focally positive only for anti-actin, myogenin, desmin, AEl/AE3, and gene INI-1 product, but with no predominant immunophenotype. Because of challenges in the differential diagnosis, immunohistochemistry generally helps to elucidate the tumor’s origin, but in this case was inconclusive.

**PE-031 - AMELOBLastic FIBRODentinoma IN 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL INITIALLY RESEMBLING FOLLicullar AMELOBLASTOMA. PAULO GOBERLÂNIO DE BARROS SILVA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, THYCIANE RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS ALVES, MÁRIO ROGÉRIO LIMA MOTA, EDUARDO COSTA STUDART SOARES, HENRIQUE CLASEN SCARPARO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.**

Ameloblastic fibrodentinoma (AFD) is considered a rare mixed odontogenic tumor. Girl, 12, complained of a mandibular slow-growing lesion. Intraoral examination showed an enlarged left mandibular posterior region. Imaging showed a well-defined mandibular radiolucent unilocular area associated with unerupted teeth #37 and #38. Incisional biopsy followed by histopathological evaluation suggested a presumptive diagnosis of follicular ameloblastoma. Treatment consisted of enucleation followed by reconstruction of the mandible using a titanium plate to avoid postsurgical fracture. Histopathological evaluation of the entire surgical specimen showed a lesion composed of odontogenic ectomesenchyme that resembled the dental papilla, epithelial strands that resembled the dental lamina, and enamel tissue with dysplastic dentin. The definitive diagnosis was AFD. Follow-up of 3 years shows complete bone remodeling. This case reinforces the importance of careful histopathological evaluation of pediatric tumors.
PE-032 - AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA IN A YOUNG BOY: CASE REPORT. DEBORA LIMA PEREIRA, THAÍS GIMENEZ MINIELLO, VICTOR PIANA DE ANDRADE, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA. HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO.

Ameloblastic fibroma is a rare benign odontogenic mixed tumor composed of both odontogenic epithelium and connective tissue that occurs most commonly in the posterior area of the mandible during the first and second decades of life. Boy, 2, had a slight painless swelling in his left mandible but was missing the left deciduous canine. Computed tomography showed a radiolucent lesion in the symphysis left side of the mandible that was destroying buccal cortical bone and measured about 2.0 × 1.7 × 1.0 cm. The lesion was enucleated after frozen biopsy, yielding a provisional diagnosis of benign odontogenic tumor. Histological analysis prompted a definitive diagnosis of ameloblastic fibroma. Over 9 months of follow-up there has been no evidence of recurrence. Although recurrence is rare, some authors report tumors that recur and become malignant. Therefore long-term follow-up is important and recommended for this case.

PE-033 - AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA: A RARE CASE APPEARING AS A MIXED RADIOGRAPHIC IMAGE. ROBERTA NATALIE DE ANDRADE SANTOS, ANDREZA VERUSKA LIRA CORREIA, TALITA RIBEIRO TENÓRIO DE FRANÇA, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO, ELAINE JUDITE DE AMORIM CARVALHO, FLÁVIA MARIA DE MORAES RAMOS-PEREZ, DANIEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.

Ameloblastic fibroma (AF) is a benign tumor of mixed odontogenic origin that predominantly affects young patients. AF appearing as a mixed radiographic image is rare. Boy, 12, was referred for evaluation of a lesion on the left side of the mandible identified in a radiographic examination obtained during orthodontic treatment planning. The panoramic radiography revealed a well-defined multilocular mixed image located in the mandible between the roots of the left mandibular second premolar and first molar. The lesion was excised under local anesthesia. Histopathological analysis revealed islands of epithelial cells and columnar peripheral cells showing a nucleus in inverted polarization, interspersed with spindle-shaped cells and abundant extracellular matrix deposition. No atypia was observed. The diagnosis of AF was established. No tumor recurred up to 18 months after treatment.

PE-034 - AMELOBLASTOMA IN AN ATYPICAL LOCATION. VIVIANE DA SILVA SIQUEIRA, ANELISE RIBEIRO. PE-035 - AMELOBLASTOMA GROWS TO MASSIVE PROPORTIONS, BREAKING THE CORTICAL BONE AND AFFECTING ORAL SOFT TISSUES. ALEXANDRE DORNELES PISTÔA, SILVIA ATAIDE PITHAN, GUSTAVO NOGARA DOTTO, MARILIA CUNHA MARONEZE, KAUA RIGHI, FRANCIELE ZANETTI. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA.

Ameloblastoma is an aggressive benign odontogenic neoplasm of epithelium origin. Man, 34, complained of a lesion in the anterior mandible that was asymptomatic but present for 3 years. Intraoral examination showed a winy tissue growth measuring 2.0 cm in diameter in the gum tissue at teeth #33 and #34. Computed tomographic scan showed a hypodense lesion measuring 9.1 cm with a consistent inner density measured through Hounsfield units (HU). The tissue mass had caused vestibular cortical fenestration and expanded to the soft tissue. The specimen obtained through incisional biopsy underwent histopathological analysis, which was conclusive for ameloblastoma. Surgical treatment was scheduled, but the patient refused to attend the treatment consultation. The large size of the lesion, the bone fenestration, and the expansion into oral soft tissues from the anterior mandible make this case unusual.

PE-036 - SOLID/MULTICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA: RECURRENCE OVER 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. JULIANA SEO, FERNANDO KENDI HORIKAWA, MARCELO ZILLO MARTINI, MARCELO MARTINSON RUIZ, FABIO DAUMAS NUNES, NORBERTO NOBUO SUGAYA, ELIO HITOSHI SHINOHARA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Ameloblastoma, solid/multicystic type, is a locally aggressive odontogenic tumor with a high recurrence rate if not removed completely. Woman, 21, complained of jaw swelling increasing over a 3-month period. Radiographic examination showed a unicocular radioluculent image with sclerotic margins of the left mandibular body. Needle aspiration obtained bright yellow fluid. Microscopically, the tumor was predominantly follicular. Enucleation was done after 10 months of decompression. Panoramic radiographs taken 3 years later showed total repair of the bony tissue, but after 10 years, recurrence was observed. After enucleation, the margin was sampled with a drill. The macroscopic appearance was smaller and cystic compared to the first ameloblastoma. Although enucleation is associated with a high rate of recurrence, it offers a low-cost option that is more accessible, conservative, and aesthetic. Recurrences are smaller, and cystic lesions can be removed easily and safely under local anesthesia.

PE-037 - AMLODIPINE-INDUCED GINGIVAL OVERGROWTH AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: CASE REPORT. NATHÁLIA TUANY DUARTE, ANA PAULA MOLINA VIVAS, ANDRÉ GUOLLO, LETÍCIA DRUMOND DE ABREU GUIMARÃES, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES. HOSPITAL A.C CAMARGO.

Drug-induced gingival overgrowth has been associated with phenytoin, cyclosporine, and calcium channel blockers (nifedipine and amlodipine). Girl, 11, complained of gingival enlargement over the previous 6 months. The patient underwent liver transplant at age 8 years to treat biliary atresia. Immunosuppressive therapy was initiated after transplantation and consisted of tacrolimus and prednisone. As a consequence of this therapy, the patient developed hypertension, so amlodipine was also prescribed. Intraoral examination revealed generalized gingival...
hyperplasia. Based on the patient’s history and clinical features, a diagnosis of gingival hyperplasia related to amloidpine was made. Surgical treatment was performed under general anesthesia. In addition, amloidpine was replaced by captopril, and oral hygiene instructions were provided. After 10 months, there was no sign of recurrence. The change of medication combined with surgical approach and good oral hygiene can be effective in the treatment of gingival hyperplasia induced by amloidpine.

**PE-038 - AN UNUSUAL COMPLEX ODONTOMA.**

**MARINA DE OLIVEIRA RIBAS, MARIA HELENA SOUSA, WILSON DENIS MARTINS, JULIO CESAR BIZINELI, PUCPR.**

Boy, 11, was brought for evaluation of a complex odontoma in the mandible. Panoramic view revealed a large swelling on the left mandibular surface; no expansion of the buccal and lingual cortical plates of the mandibular surface was visible. The panoramic radiograph revealed a large, well-circumscribed radiopaque and radiolucent mass on the left mandibular surface adjacent to the roots. Computed tomography (CT) of the mandible showed a well-defined mass with multiple radiopacities. The patient was operated under general intravenous anesthesia and had an autogenous graft placed in the iliac crest in the form of a chip. The pathologic diagnosis of the hard tissue mass was complex odontoma. CT of the mandible showed well-defined osseous tissue that was completely normal after 17 years. The efficacy of an autografted bone is determined by its ability to contribute to new bone formation and stimulate osteogenesis.

**PE-039 - ANGIOLEIOMYOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY: CASE REPORT.**

**ALEX BARBOSA NUNES, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, PRISCILA LIE TIBOUTI, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JUNIOR, ANDRÉA LUSVARGHI WITZEL, FÁBIO DE ABREU ALVES, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO (USP).**

Leiomyomas are benign neoplasms originating from smooth muscles that rarely affect oral tissues. Woman, 34, was referred to the Oral Diagnosis Center of Faculty of Dentistry, University of São Paulo for evaluation of an asymptomatic submucous nodule discovered during a dental visit. Intraoral examination revealed a well-demarcated nodule located on the left buccal mucosa measuring 2 cm. Punch biopsy showed a bloody component. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the histological aspects revealed proliferating spindle and oval-shaped cells with elongated, pale staining, blunt-ended nuclei. Multiple blood vessels with thickened walls were also seen. The neoplastic cells were strongly positive for smooth muscle actin. Both histological and immunohistochemical features were consistent with angioleiomyoma. After 17 months of follow-up, no recurrence was observed. Leiomyomas affecting oral cavity are almost exclusively related to the endothelium. Immunohistochemical studies are helpful in the differential diagnosis between neurofibroma, schwannoma, fibromatosis, and myofibroma.

**PE-040 - ANGIOSARCOMA OF THE MAXILLA: CASE REPORT.**

**NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, MOACYR TADEU RODRIGUES, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, FRANCISCO BÁRBARA ABREU BARROS, CLÉVERSON TEIXEIRA SOARES, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU, UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (FOB/USP).**

Angiosarcomas are aggressive malignant neoplasms that can mimic other malignant neoplasms. Man, 58, underwent radiographic examination that revealed a radiolucent area with irregular borders occupying the region of the right maxillary first premolar and extending to the molar region. The clinical diagnosis suggested was osteosarcoma. An incisional biopsy was performed. The histological examination showed a malignant neoplasm composed of irregular vascular spaces lined with atypical endothelial cells and moderate mitotic activity. On immunohistochemical examination, tumor cells were positive for factor CD31, CD34, and smooth muscle actin, but were nonreactive with AE1/AE3 and S-100 protein. The histopathological diagnosis established was low-grade angiosarcoma. The patient was referred for treatment of head and neck cancer. (Supported: CNPq N° 141641/2013-4).

**PE-041 - ARTHROCENTESIS ASSOCIATED WITH OCCLUSAL SPLINT FOR THE TREATMENT OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS.**

**IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, BARBARA CAROLYNE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAGÃO, IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO, FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.**

The temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is subject to numerous dysfunctions that hinder its normal functions. One treatment proposed for these disorders is arthrocentesis, which is effective when associated with an occlusal splint. It can increase joint space, release intra-articular adhesions, remove toxins, and exchange fluid through renewing synovial fluid. Female patient came to Service Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery complaining of difficulty chewing, facial pain, and limitation in mouth opening. The diagnosis was made based on imaging and clinical examination of the patient that showed signs and symptoms of sinusitis and joint swelling hindering the normal path of the meniscus. The treatment was associated with the occlusal splint–arthrocentesis to restore intra-articular space and reduce inflammation.

**PE-042 - ASSOCIATION OF ODONTOGENIC LESIONS: COMPOUND ODONTOMA X CALCIFYING ODONTOGENIC CYST.**

**NAYANE CHAGAS CARVALHO, CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, LUIZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, CLEVERSON LUCIANO TRENTO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.**

Odontoma is a benign tumor with the highest prevalence among all odontogenic tumors. The most common type is compound odontoma, which is characterized by many small structures resembling teeth and is diagnosed by radiographic features. The exact etiology is still unknown, but compound odontoma may be associated with trauma in the primary dentition, local infections, odontoblastic hyperactivity, or genetic disorders. These tumors occur more frequently in the maxilla than the mandible. They are usually asymptomatic, but may disrupt tooth eruption. They are generally detected between the first and second decades of life. Treatment is simple local excision, which has an excellent prognosis. Two patients with compound odontoma in the anterior region of the maxilla were managed with surgery and enucleation of the entire lesion. Histological examination demonstrated an association with calcifying odontogenic cyst.

**PE-043 - ASYMPTOMATIC MANDIBULAR RADIOLUENT LESION DISCOVERED DURING ORTHODONTIC EXAMINATION.**

**LEONARDO CELESTINO GIRÃO NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL NOBRE, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRAN

A 78-year-old woman, previously diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the buccal mucosa, presented with a painful ulcer in her mouth that had been present for 2 months. The patient had undergone radiotherapy and was currently disease-free. After a 2-year follow-up, the patient sought the Stomatology Department for a consultation with the Dental Oncology Service. Two previously unnoticed asymptomatic and fibroelastic submucosal nodules were seen in the anterior left lateral border of the tongue. Based on the clinical and imaging features, an incisional biopsy was performed, leading to a diagnosis of undifferentiated SCC. The patient underwent partial glossectomy and neck dissection. Oral SCC recurrence may present clinically in unusual ways. The case demonstrates that complete, accurate history and examinations, systematic periodical clinical evaluation of the oral cavity, and appropriate imaging exams are essential. This case highlights the importance of periodical dental evaluation and multidisciplinary teams in cancer treatment.


Histoplasmosis, a systemic fungal disease, affects primarily the lungs. Oral cavity manifestations can be misdiagnosed as other ulcerated lesions, such as squamous cell carcinoma, tuberculosis, paracoccidioidomycosis, and other fungal infections. A 68-year-old woman, referred to the Stomatology Department to evaluate a painful ulcer in her mouth of 2 months' duration. During the history and examination, the patient did not reveal immunosuppressive diseases. On clinical examination she had an ulcerated lesion measuring about 5 cm whose surface had a mulberry-like granulomatous aspect on the lower alveolar ridge. The preliminary diagnoses were paracoccidioidomycosis or other fungal infection. An incisional biopsy was performed with specific staining (PAS and G. Grocott) and suggested histoplasmosis. Fungal culture was also performed, confirming Histoplasma capsulatum infection. The patient was referred to a center for infectious diseases for treatment. In most reported cases, histoplasmosis is associated with immunosuppression, unlike the present case.


A 43-year-old man, a cocaine user for 20 years, presented with symptoms of edema, purulent drainage, and exposure of the bony tissue in the left alveolar lingual area. Imaging did not detect tooth infection. The patient reported that he had a habit of rubbing cocaine on his gums. Incisional biopsy was done, along with the removal of bone debris; the patient was prescribed an antibiotic. Histopathological examination showed granulation tissue and bone sequestration. The diagnosis was jaw osteomyelitis with bone sequestration caused by the friction of cocaine use. This case had a traumatic etiology, specifically, rubbing cocaine on the gums, which injured the epithelial tissue and allowed the penetration of bacteria, leading to the infection. Removal of the bone debris accompanied by discontinuation of the habit and antibiotic therapy are effective for treating this type of lesion.


Herpes is a viral disease caused by a recurrent infection with simplex herpes virus (HSV) of the family of human herpesviruses (HHV). In some countries, like the United States, the prevalence of infected individuals is as high as 90% of the entire population. A 30-year-old patient, reported a history of pain, burning, itching, and the formation of papules, followed by vesicles on the lower lip. This produced a sharp increase in volume of the lower lip associated with purulent secretion that suggested secondary infection of the herpetic lesions and crusting. In most cases of HSV, clinical examination allows a correct diagnosis. This case was complicated by exacerbation of the typical signs and symptoms, which can make diagnosis difficult.


The basal cell skin cancer is the most common skin lesion in adult Caucasian patients. It originates from the basal layer of the skin; it is a primary malignancy and spreads slowly. A 78-year-old patient sought the Service staff of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the State of Roraima for an ulcerative lesion on the upper lip, extending to the lip vermilion with about 1 cm. Treatment depends on the location and size of the lesion, so surgical excision...
biopsy was done with a safety margin of tissue having normal clinical appearance. It is unusual to develop a recurrence of basal cell carcinoma when they are treated properly and metastases are rare. In patients whose disease involves vital structures, cancer spread is uncontrollable and the result is death, but this is an unusual situation because of the current advances in early diagnosis.

**PE-049 - BILATERAL MANDIBULAR PREMOLARS WITH TOOTH SHAPE DEVIATION. GILLIENE BATISTA FERREIRA DA COSTA, ROBERTA NATALIE DE ANDRADE SANTOS, FLÁVIA MARIA DE MORAES RAMOS-PEREZ, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO, DANIELY ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.**

Tooth shape deviations are a rare dental anomaly described in premolars and are characterized by simultaneous increased mesiodistal and decreased buccolingual dimension compared with other normal teeth. Man consulted the dentist with a complaint of misaligned teeth and requested orthodontic evaluation. After analysis of the plaster study models, it was noted that both mandibular first premolars presented a crown with an irregular shape (tooth shape deviation), larger mesiodistal measurement (11 mm), and discreetly smaller buccolingual measurement (8 mm) than the conventional premolars. Teeth are susceptible to developmental alterations, which may be primary or arise secondarily because of environmental influences. Along with alterations in size and shape, tooth shape deviation can also occur. These deviations alter the arch perimeter, leading to retention of the permanent canines and tooth crowding.

**PE-050 - BILATERAL MULTIFOCAL CANALICULAR ADENOMA OF THE UPPER LIP. REPORT OF TWO CASES. CARLA SILVA SIQUEIRA, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, ANA PAULA MOLINA VIVAS, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO-JÚNIOR, SUZANA CANTANHEDE ORSINI MACHADO DE SOUSA. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.**

Canalicular adenoma is an uncommon benign salivary gland tumor that mostly occurs in the upper lip, may present multiple nodules, and can involve multifocal microscopic growth. The microscopic appearance can be mistaken for a polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma or basal cell adenoma. Immunohistochemistry can be helpful in differentiating these disorders. Two cases of canalicular adenoma showing tumor foci are described. Both occurred in the upper lip of white women aged 72 and 79 years, respectively. Besides the histological multifocal aspect, one patient had bilateral nodules. Histological examination of lesions revealed interconnecting and branching canal-like structures composed of uniform columnar and sometimes cuboidal cells that were partially interconnected forming canal-like structures composed of uniform columnar and sometimes cuboidal cells that were partially interconnected. Immunohistochemical analysis showed intense negative reaction to vimentin. Once they were diagnosed, the lesions were excised. It is important to properly diagnose canalicular adenoma and differentiate its multifocal aspect from malignant behavior.

**PE-051 - BIPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS: TWO SUCCESSFUL CLINICAL FOLLOW-UPS. SILVIA PAULA DE OLIVEIRA, JULIA HONORATO, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, MÁRCIA DUARTE SOTHER. ODONTOCLÍNICA CENTRAL DO EXÉRCITO—OCEX.**

Bisphosphonates are used as therapy to reduce bone resorption. At head and neck sites, one of the consequences of this use is osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ). BRONJ affects quality of life and produces significant morbidity. Two cases of BRONJ treated without surgical intervention were reported. Both developed after tooth extraction in patients treated with bisphosphonates. In both cases, conservative treatment was undertaken, involving antibiotics, chlorhexidine, and periodic monitoring. The clinical course of the cases were quite favorable but seemed to vary based on the use of vitamin D. BRONJ can be prevented in patients taking bisphosphonates. Vitamin D seems to accelerate bone regeneration. Dental surgeons should be aware of patients who use bisphosphonates. Proper oral hygiene and conservative treatment may be the best approach to avoid complications.

**PE-052 - BISPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED OSTEONECROSIS: SURGICAL THERAPEUTIC APPROACH. MARÍLIA CUNHA MARONEZE, LÚIS MACHADO BARIN, FERNANDA MAIA PILLUSKY, JULIANA DA SILVA MORO, CARLOS ALBERTO BAZAGLIA ESCOBAR, CRISTIANE CADEMARTORI DANESI. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA MARIA (UFSM).**

Bisphosphonates (BFS) have been associated with a debilitating complication that affects the gnathic bones. Bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis (BON) is defined by the presence of necrotic bone tissue in the oral cavity. Man, 69, complained about exposed bone in his oral cavity. During the history, the patient reported using BFS for a year, as cancer therapy. Oroscopy found an exposed bone on the lingual surface of the lower right molar extending to the retromolar trigone region. Histopathological report was conclusive for osteonecrosis. Treatment consisted of surgical removal of the necrotic bone area with the involved tooth. The cicatrization process followed a normal course, and the patient remains under observation. The treatment of BON is variable, challenging, and controversial because there is still no effective protocol. This case emphasizes surgical therapy as a strong determinant of BON outcomes.

**PE-053 - BISPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED OSTEO-NECROSIS AND TRAUMA CAUSED BY PROSTHESIS. GILBERTO MARCUCCI, MARCELO MARCUCCI. CLINICA MARCUCCI.**

The osteonecrosis associated with bisphosphonates (OAB) is usually triggered by surgical manipulation in the oral cavity, but may also be related, to a lesser extent, to the trauma of having prostheses on the alveolar ridge. Woman, 75, complained of injury under the mandibular removable partial dentures installed 3 months previously. The medical history revealed her use of alendronate 70 mg for 5 years. Intraoral examination showed bony exposure in the alveolar ridge in the area of tooth #46. The adjacent mucosa was erythematous and slightly edematous near its contact with the acrylic prosthesis. Imaging revealed an osteolytic lesion with central bone fragment and adjacent sclerotic reaction. Pathological examination showed chronic inflammation with areas of acute and granulation tissue. Patients taking bisphosphonates and using prostheses with mucosal support should be informed of the risks and monitored to minimize trauma causing OAB.

**PE-054 - BONE-OBSCURED BREAST CANCER METASTASIS IN PATIENT WITH BISPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED OSTEONECROSIS OF JAW. ISADORA LUANA FLORES, ERIKA GRAF PEDROSO, WILFREDO ALEJANDRO GONZALEZ ARRIAGADA, RODRIGO...**
NEVES SILVA, ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS SILVA, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, MÁRCIO AJUDARTE LOPES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-FOPI/UNICAMP.

Bisphosphonate-induced osteonecrosis of the jaw (BONJ) is a significant oral complication of intravenous bisphosphonate therapy. Breast cancer often causes bone metastasis, including to the jaws. Few reports in the English-language literature document the coexistence of BONJ and metastasis at same site. Woman, 60, was referred to Orocentro Piracicaba Dental School-UNICAMP with a chief complaint of having a nonhealing socket after dental extraction performed 14 months previously. The patient was receiving zoledronate for treatment of bone metastasis from breast cancer. Based on her presentation, a diagnosis of BONJ was suggested. Osseous debridement and histopathological analysis were performed, confirming necrotic bone. However, surprisingly, adenocarcinoma breast cells were also observed in the same sample. Our case showed an unusual presentation of concomitant bone lesions and illustrates that differentiating bone metastases from breast cancer from BONJ may be difficult based on their clinical and radiological features.

**PE-055 - BONE PLASMACYTOMA: CLINICAL, RADIOGRAPHIC, HISTOPATHOLOGIC, AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS.** PRISCILLA SUASSUNA CARNEIRO LÚCIO, DÉCIO SANTOS PINTO JÚNIOR, ROBERIA LUCIA DE QUEIROZ FIGUEIREDO, JOZINETE VIEIRA PEREIRA, POLLIANA MUNIZ ALVES, DALIANA QUEIROGA CASTRO GOMES, GUSTAVO PINA GODOW. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARÁBA.

Plasmacytoma is a clonal proliferation and neoplastic of plasma cells. Woman, 51, with no history of smoking or alcohol consumption showed mild inflammation and swelling in the oral gingiva of tooth #48 with mobility grade I. Radiography verified the presence of a radiolucent, multilocular lesion in the region of the mandibular angle. Surgery confirmed the presence of a detachable, friable, brown lesion containing purulent fluid inside. This lesion and tooth #48 were completely excised. Histopathological evaluation identified a malignant neoplasm characterized by proliferation of plasmacytoid cells that were intensely hyperchromatic and pleomorphic. These cells exhibited a large basophilic nucleus with remarkable irregular chromatin distribution. To confirm the diagnosis, immunohistochemical evaluation was done, showing positive results for plasma cell on lambda immunohistochemical tests and negative results on kappa analysis. These findings suggested a diagnosis of plasmacytoma.

**PE-056 - BONE REGENERATION IN PATIENTS WITH LOCALIZED CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS.** NAYARA GOMES BRITO, ERIKSSON DAMMYS DE MORIS AMORIM, EDUARDO SOUTO LIMA, FILIPE TORRES DE AMORIM. FACULDADE CATHEDRAL - BOA VISTA RR.

The principles of guided tissue regeneration (GTR) are the basis for regenerative treatment of bone defects by inserting collagen membranes to produce tissue gain. Patient had lost teeth #11 and #12 through vestibular bone resorption caused by localized chronic periodontitis. GTR using allogenic bone graft beef granules and coated resorbable collagen membranes was planned. This technique stimulates adjacent tissues to reconstitute tissues in the region of interest, allowing the future placement of an osseointegrated implant. According to scientific studies in cases of bone resorption, vertical and horizontal bone grafts can be used to restore the lost tissue. The treatment of choice in GTR technique is the use of collagen membrane, which prevents the migration of epithelium and thus promotes tissue regeneration and effectively rebuilds damaged tissues.

**PE-057 - BOTRYOID ODONTOGENIC CYST IN MAXILLARY ANTERIOR REGION WITH DENTAL DISPLACEMENT: CASE REPORT.** MARIA ALICE RAMALHO DE SÁ LEITE, GIORDANO BRUNO PAIVA CAMPOS, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, JOSÉ SANDRO PEREIRA DA SILVA, ERIKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, ANTONIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA, LÉLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Botryoid odontogenic cyst (BOC) is a rare developmental odontogenic cyst typically found in the mandibular canine-premolar region that exhibit a high rate of recurrence. Woman, 34, came to the college of dentistry for evaluation of a radiolucent lesion in the periapical region on tooth #11; it had developed over the preceding 2 years. Clinical examination revealed swelling in the anterior maxillary region and displacement of tooth #11, which had been treated endodontically. The patient was asymptomatic and had an unremarkable medical history. Radiographs revealed a well-defined, 8-mm unilocular radiolucency between the roots of teeth #13 and #11. Excisional biopsy was performed. Histological features included multiple cystic cavities lined by stratified squamous epithelium consisting of 3 layers that exhibited localized areas of focal thickening and clear cells. The fibrous connective tissue showed intense mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate. The final diagnosis was BOC. No signs of recurrence developed over 41 months of follow-up.

**PE-058 - BROWN TUMOR OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN THE MANDIBLE.** DANIELA CABRAL CAVALCANTI MACHADO, LAURA PRISCILA BARBOZA DE CARVALHO, MARIA CRISTINA TAVARES DE MEDEIROS HONORATO, GILKA SOARES Sampaio Andrade, TIAGO JOÃO DA SILVA FILHO, VILSON LACERDA BRASILEIRO JÚNIOR. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE JOÃO PESSOA–UNIPE.

Brown tumor is an erosive bone lesion that affects patients with hyperparathyroidism. It is caused by osteoclastic activity and periosteal fibrosis. Woman, 50, arrived at the UNIPE Dental Care Unit stating that she had had chronic kidney disease for 6 years. Physical examination noted asymmetry on the left lower third of the face. Panoramic radiography revealed a circumscribed multilocular radiolucent lesion in the posterior jaw region. An incisional biopsy was taken, and blood tests were requested. Examinations showed high levels of the parathyroid hormones, hypercalcemia, and hyperphosphatemia. Histologically, there were numerous multinucleate giant cells among dense connective tissue with hemorrhage and hemosiderin deposits. The lesion was diagnosed as brown tumor associated with secondary hyperparathyroidism. The patient was sent to a medical team for treatment of hyperparathyroidism and is under periodic observation.

**PE-059 - BROWN TUMOR OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM: CASE REPORT.** MÁRIO RODRIGUES DE MELO FILHO, PATRÍCIA HELENA COSTA MENDES, LUIS ANTÔNIO NOGUEIRA DOS SANTOS, CLAYTON PARAÍSO MACEDO, CLÁUDIO MARCELO CARDOSO, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA, HERCÍLIO MARTELLI JÚNIOR. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS–UNIMONTES.
Brown tumor related to hyperparathyroidism rarely affects facial bones. The oral radiographic manifestations of brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism (BTH) include root resorption and loss of lamina dura. Woman, 39, had swelling of the mandible extending from tooth #43 to #45, leathery consistency, and mobility of the involved teeth. A well-defined radiolucient area, the presence of the lamina dura, and root resorption were found. An incisional biopsy revealed giant cell lesion. It was decided not to explore the mandibular lesion surgically. Blood biochemistry analysis revealed increased parathormone level. The patient was referred for a surgical procedure to remove the parathyroid adenoma. Follow-up at 24 months showed hormonal regulation and regression of the BTH. The treatment in this case was conservative and the lamina dura was not lost. Clinicians should be aware that this unusual finding indicates a rare manifestation of BTH. Acknowledgment: FAPEMIG.

PE-060 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT. JOSÉ ANDERSON DE BARROS MATOS, ROBERTA NATALIE DE ANDRADE SANTOS, GILLIENE BATISTA FERREIRA DA COSTA, ANDREZA VERUSKA LIRA CORREIA, ELAINE JUDITE DE AMORIM CARVALHO, DANIEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) is most often seen in patients during their third and fourth decades of life. The lesion may occur in both jaws but mainly affects the anterior segments. Unerupted tooth tissue is frequently involved by the lesion. Panoramic radiography revealed a well-circumscribed radioluent image associated with the unerupted right maxillary canine. Root resorption of the first premolar was also observed. Computed tomography showed significant enlargement of the buccal cortical bone, which appeared thinned. Microscopically, a cystic cavity lined by enlarged epithelial cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm (ghost cells) was observed. In addition, basal cells showed reverse nucleus polarity. These findings supported a diagnosis of CCOT. CCOT is a well-defined expansive neoplasm usually associated with unerupted tooth. Root resorption may also be observed.

PE-061 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: BIOPSY ASSISTED BY FIBROSCOPY. FERNANDO KENDI HORIKAWA, JULIANA SEÓ, DARCI KITAKAWA, CARLOS HENRIQUE HUEB, MARCELO MARTINSON RUIZ, DECIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JUNIOR, Elio Hitoshi Shinhara. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO/BMF H. MUNICIPAL DE ERMELINO MATARAZO SMS-SP.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) constitutes a rare benign cystic neoplasm arising from epithelial odontogenic rests in the jaw. Boy, 14, complained of swelling expanding from the left maxilla in 3 months. Panoramic radiograph showed a unilocular radiolucent lesion with ill-defined margins and areas of radiopacity involving teeth #21 to #27, with teeth #22 and #23 impacted. Arthroscopy-video-assisted biopsy revealed a unique cavity with whitish spots on the capsule surface. The presumptive diagnosis of CCOT was confirmed by incisional and arthroscopy-video-assisted biopsy. Histopathological examination showed a cystic capsule lined by epithelium in focal areas, tall columnar cells, and odontogenic ghost cell proliferation. Basophilic calcifications and hyaline material with some ghost cells were observed. Arthroscopy is increasing used as a diagnostic procedure with good results in the role of identifying an appropriate area of tissue to focus on for diagnosis.

PE-062 - CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR (CEOT): CASE REPORT. THAMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, MÁRCIA CRISTINA DA COSTA MIGUEL, Bárbara Vanessa de Brito Monteiro, JOSÉ WILSON NOLETO, MARCOS ANTÔNIO FARIAS DE PAIVA, JULIEME FERREIRA ROCHA, CYNTHIA HELENA PEREIRA DE CARVALHO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) (Pindborg’s tumor) is a benign odontogenic neoplasm that comprises about 1% of all odontogenic tumors and presents locally aggressive biological behavior. CEOT affects patients in a broad age range and it is usually found on the posterior mandible. Caucasian man, 19, presented swelling in the region of the right maxilla present for 6 months. Imaging showed the presence of an extensive radiolucent lesion associated with the second and third unerupted molars. Needle aspiration was performed, and a white liquid was obtained. An incisional biopsy was done. Histopathological analysis found polyhedral epithelial cells with distinct contours, hyperchromatic nucleus, amyloid-like material, and basophilic calcified material, establishing the diagnosis of CEOT. Marsupialization was performed. No significant changes have been seen during close follow-up. The overall prognosis is good.

PE-063 - LARGE CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT. MANOELA CARRERA, MARIANA SANTOS OLIVEIRA, MARIANE MENEZES NASCIMENTO, JAQUELINE MOREIRA, FELIPE PAIVA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, DAVID COSTA MOREIRA, UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO SUDOESTE DA BAHIA–UESB.

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor accounts for 1% of all the odontogenic tumors. This rare benign neoplasm has locally aggressive behavior. Man, 22, had right mandibular swelling. Radiographs revealed a radiolucent image with foci of calcification associated with an impacted inferior second molar. This lesion extended from the first molar region to the mandibular coronoid process. After an incisional biopsy, histopathologic analysis indicated islands of odontogenic epithelial cells with regular nuclei and eosinophilic cytoplasm dispersed in a highly collagen stroma. Homogeneous hyaline material was present, sometimes in intimate contact with the neoplastic cells; it was positive for Congo red stain. Immunohistochemical results were positive for CK19. Bone curettage was the treatment choice because of the tumor’s growth. After 1 year the patient demonstrates good bone repair without signs of recurrence.

PE-064 - CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF AN INFECTED TUMOR FROM DIAGNOSIS TO REHABILITATION WITH BONE GRAFT AND DENTAL IMPLANTS. LARA CRISTINA OLIVER GIMENEZ, NELISE ALEXANDRE SILVA LASCANE, FERNANDO SIMÕES MORANDO, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, FABIANA MARTINS MARTINS, ANDREA MANTESSO POBOCIK, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JÚNIOR. DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO.
Calciﬁng epithelial odontogenic tumor (Pindborg’s tumor) is generally characterized by an asymptomatic, slow-growing mass. It affects both genders equally among persons with a mean age around 40 years. Usually, mixed radiolucent-radiopaque areas in the mandible and an association with a nonerupted tooth are observed. Woman, 28, presented a painful mandibular swelling with spontaneous drainage. Images revealed an expansive mixed lesion associated with a displaced nonerupted ﬁrst molar and lingual cortical resorption. Resection was performed. Histological sections exhibited islands and sheets of polyhedral epithelial cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and intercellular bridges in a ﬁbrous stroma. Positive Congo red staining conﬁrmed the amyloid material, which was often calcified. After 1 year an iliac bone graft and three implants were placed. The initial complete resection and postponement of total reconstruction because of infection and communication with the mouth proved to be a good choice in this case.

**PE-065 - CALCIPOTRIENE PLUS BETAMETHASONE DIPROPIONATE OINTMENT (DAIVOBET®) TO TREAT LOWER LIP LICHEN PLANUS, EVARISTO SALVADOR DA CRUZ NETO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, FABRÍCIO BITU SOUSA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ CAMPUSSOBRAL.**

Oral lichen planus is a relatively common disorder, occurring mainly on the buccal mucosa. It rarely occurs on the lips as a solitary manifestation. This study reported a case of solitary lichen planus on the lower lip treated by calcipotriene plus betamethasone dipropionate ointment (Daivobet®). Young man, 18, was otherwise healthy but came to the stomatology outpatient clinic complaining of a 10-year history of painful erosions and crusting on the lower lip. Physical examination showed multiple erythematous areas surrounded by thin whitish streaks on the lower lip. Extraoral involvement was not observed in the general evaluation. After an incisional biopsy, microscopic analysis supported a deﬁnitive diagnosis of lichen planus. Daivobet® applied once daily for 8 weeks was the therapeutic strategy. Remission of the lesions was observed postoperatively. Currently, the patient is symptom free. Isolated lichen planus of the lip is unusual and might represent an early phase of oral involvement.

**PE-066 - CARNOY SOLUTION AS ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY: TWO CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW, VANESSA DE CARVALHO MELO, LUCAS ALEXANDRE DE MORAIS SANTOS, PRISCILLA FLORES SILVA, LUIZ ANTÔNIO PORTELA GUERRA, HANNA JANYNE MEIRA E MELLO, FÁBIO LUZ NEVES GONÇALVES, GABRIEL MUNIZ PACHECO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO.**

The Carnoy solution is a substance used in the auxiliary treatment of maxillofacial tumors. It is applied to diminishing the recurrence rate of unicystic ameloblastoma. This tumor presents an aggressive behavior, slow growth, and a recurrence rate between 10% and 25%. The use of Carnoy solution is designed to eliminate remaining tumor tissue and promote a superﬁcial chemically induced necrosis. Two patients, 26 and 35, respectively, underwent enucleation of a unicystic ameloblastoma followed by Carnoy solution application. The patients’ courses were marked by favorable bone repair. Both patients used partial removable dentures and showed no signs of recurring neoplasm 4 years after the surgery. The use of Carnoy solution appears to be an effective auxiliary method, without signiﬁcant adverse effects, in the treatment of unicystic ameloblastoma.
analysis of the PTPN11 gene showed a mutation and the patient was diagnosed with NS. Treatment was performed with drugs and some GCL reappeared, so surgery was done. The patient has been followed up for 4 years. Few cases of NS show MGCL, but they can be instructive when obtaining a diagnosis.

**PE-070 - RADIOPROTECTIVE INTRAORAL APPLIANCE AS SOLE RADIOTHERAPY FOR CARCINOMA OF LIP: CASE REPORT.** MARIO RODRIGUES DE MELO FILHO, BRENNO AMARAL ROCHA, MARIA BETÂNIA DE OLIVEIRA PIRES, LUCIANE MAIA COSTA LIMA, ANGEL DA SILVA MARTINEZ, EDIMILSON MARTINS DE FREITAS, HÉRCILIO MARTELLI JÚNIOR. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS—UNIMONTES.

Radioprotective oral appliances can be used during radiotherapy (RT) to prevent radiation-induced oral complications. Three women and 2 men with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lip (T1-T2N0M0), age 46 to 72 years, were eligible for curative RT with electron beam (60 to 66 Gy) and the use of personalized radioprotective oral appliances. Patients were evaluated before, during, and after RT for xerostomia and mucositis with scales (Eisbruch et al and World Health Organization). One patient complained of mild oral dryness that did not interfere with function; the others showed no xerostomia. Except for the tumor margins, protected areas of the oral mucosa showed no radiation mucositis, nor did patients experience taste alterations. The oral appliances prevented unnecessary irradiation of normal tissues, thus reducing the risk of morbidity in the form of mucositis and osteoradionecrosis. Treated patients had no signs of recurrence. Acknowledgment: FAPEMIG.

**PE-071 - CASTLEMAN’S DISEASE: CASE REPORT.** ADRIANA BORGES OLIVEIRA, LAIRA RENATA LEMOS SANTOS, JESSICA OLIVEIRA MELO SILVA, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, ANTONIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO, DAVID SILVA CARVALHO CURI. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA.

Castleman’s disease (CD) is a rare, atypical, lymphoproliferative disease that occurs in three histopathological variants: hyaline vascular, plasma cell, and mixed. Woman, 61, had painless, mobile lymphadenopathy in the left anterior cervical region that was associated with abdominal distension and enlargement of the submandibular glands. After biopsy and histopathological evaluation, a diagnosis of CD/hyaline vascular variant was made. Therapy with corticosteroids plus two sessions of chemotherapy (cyclophosphamide, hydroxydaunomycin, Oncovin, and prednison [CHOP] and CHOP plus rituximab [R-CHOP]) was undertaken. The patient developed mucositis. The differential diagnosis and management of this condition are discussed.

**PE-072 - ODONTOTGENIC KERATOCYSTOF THE JAW: CASE REPORT.** SAMARA RAMOS DE SOUZA, PIETRY DY TARSO INÁ ALVES MALAQUIAS, BRÁULIO CARNEIRO JÚNIOR, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, ROBERTO ALMEIDA DE AZEVEDO, RAFAEL FERNANDES DE ALMEIDA NERI, SAMARA ARMOS DE SOUZA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA UFBA.

Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KOT) is a lesion that affects the gnathic bones, mainly in the posterior jaw area. Clinical and radiographic characteristics include asymptomatic volumetric increase and lack of cortical bone expansion and are related to an impacted tooth. However, the diagnosis can be confused for others when the lesion presents in other areas, such as the periapical region. In these cases, different management is recommended. This paper reports a case of KOT that demonstrated clinical and radiographic findings resembling those of radicular cyst and is designed to educate professionals who may see this lesion, such as endodontists and pathologists, about the possibility of a periapical presentation.

**PE-073 - CHALLENGES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS: CLINICAL CASE REPORTS.** THAMIRES SILVA SOUZA, ANDRÉ LUCAS D’ALMEIDA LYRIOS DOS SANTOS, DAIVI SILVA CARVALHO CURI, VINCINIUS VIEIRA, ANTONIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO, PATRICIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA.

Bullous autoimmune diseases are lesions in which autoantibodies are produced against the structural components that maintain cell-cell and cell-matrix adhesion in the skin and mucous membranes. They include disorders in which the bubbles are found in the basal membrane zone and those where bubbles form within the epidermis (pemphigus vulgaris, pemphigus foliaceus, and other subtypes). Due to the considerable overlap in clinical presentation of these conditions, diagnosing autoimmune bullous conditions of the skin and oral mucosa can be a challenge. In the last decade, there have been advances in the diagnosis of autoimmune bullous conditions. Two cases of bullous lesions diagnosed as pemphigus vulgaris were discussed, along with proper clinical management and differential diagnostic issues.

**PE-074 - CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA: CASE REPORT.** FERNANDA TENÓRIO LOPES BARBOSA, BRUNO SANTOS DE FREITAS SILVA, ALINE CARVALHO BATISTA, ELISMAURO FRANCISCO DE MENDONÇA, MARÍLIA OLIVEIRA MORAIS, FERNANDA PAULA YAMAMOTO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.

Osteosarcoma is a rare malignant neoplasm in the jaws originating from mesenchymal cells that can form bone and osteoid tissue. The three histological patterns are osteoblastic, fibroblastic, and chondroblastic. Young man, 18, was referred to our service with an asymptomatic firm nodule present for 1 month in the posterior region of the mandible. Imaging revealed an osteolytic lesion associated with widening of the periodontal ligament space and root resorption, extra-lingual cortical resorption, and absence of calcification or “sun ray appearance.” Histopathological specimens revealed numerous spindle and oval-shaped pleomorphic cells with few osteoid and chondroid formations, compatible with a diagnosis of chondroblastic osteosarcoma. Surgical resection, adjuvant chemotherapy, and tibia graft were the chosen treatment. No recurrence or metastasis developed in 1 year of follow-up. This case emphasizes the importance of identifying the histological type of osteosarcoma to define the prognosis of chondroblastic osteosarcoma in young patients.

**PE-075 - CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA: DIAGNOSTIC DIFFICULTIES IN INCISIONAL BIOPSY.** LAIARA CRISTINA OLIVER GIMENEZ, BRUNO TAVARES SEDASSARI, LILIAN CALDAS QUIRINO, CIBELE
Pidorodeski Nagano, André Caroli Rocha, Suzana CANTANHEDE ORSINI MACHADO DE SOUSA, Décio dos Santos Pinto Júnior. DENTAL SCHOOL. UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO.

Osteosarcoma, a rare mesenchymal neoplasm, is characterized by osteoid production by the neoplastic cells. Man, 30, had a painful swelling in the right posterior maxilla associated with mobility of teeth #17 and #18. Imaging showed bone rarefaction. An incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological examination revealed a proliferation of mesenchymal spindle-shaped cells in a loose stroma interspersed with irregular, immature, and basophilic cartilaginous tissue of variable chondrocytic morphology, many of which were binucleate. At this time no osteoid tissue was found and $100 protein was diffusely positive. A provisional diagnosis of chondrosarcoma was rendered. However, after surgical excision, osteoid tissue was seen, leading to a diagnosis of chondroblastic osteosarcoma. Differentiating between chondrosarcoma and chondroblastic osteosarcoma in incisional biopsies may be difficult when the specimen is insufficient, leading to further biopsy. Correct diagnosis is essential, since chondrosarcoma and osteosarcoma are treated differently.

PE-076 - CHONDROSARCOMA IN PAROTID GLAND: CASE REPORT. Bárbara Vanessa de Brito Monteiro, Thâmara Manoela Marinho Bezerra, Joabe dos Santos Pereira, José Nazareno Moreira de Aguiar Júnior, Assis Felipe Medeiros Albuquerque, Adriano Rocha Germano, Márcia Cristina da Costa Miguel. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Chondrosarcomas are uncommon malignant tumors in the head and neck region, representing 0.1% of head and neck cancers and 10% of all chondrosarcomas. Man, 53, had a tumor-like swelling on the right preauricular region that had been present for 10 years of evolution. Mild pain was elicited on palpation. Computed tomography revealed a tumor-like lesion near the parotid gland and extending to the skull base. An incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological examination found a proliferation of malignant chondrocytes with intense nuclear and cellular pleomorphism, large hypercromatic nuclei, distinct nucleoli, and binucleated cells arranged in lobules separated by thin septa of connective tissue. Furthermore, there was an intense deposition of strongly basophilic granular material of cartilage matrix separated from the salivary glandular parenchyma. The preliminary hypothesis was salivary carcinosarcoma, but the definitive diagnosis was chondrosarcoma. The patient was referred for surgical resection and postoperative treatment.

PE-077 - CHRONIC OSTEOMYELITIS WITH PROLIFERATIVE PERIOSTITIS IN A CHILD: CASE REPORT. Ravena de Moraes Alves, Mariana Paula de Araújo Miranda, Luma Machado Dias, Hannah Menezes Lira, Flávia Calô Aquino Xavier, Antônio Fernando Pereira Falcão, Patrícia Leite Ribeiro Lamberti. UNIVERDIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Proliferative periostitis is a distinctive chronic osteomyelitis characterized by an inflammatory process that lifts new bone off the cortex. Girl, 12, had a progressive and painless facial asymmetry of 5-month’s duration. Clinical examination showed a hard swelling on the left side of the jaw, carious lesions in the first molar, and no general signs of inflammation. Periodontal pathologies were not found. Plain radiographic findings showed focal overgrowth of bone in the outer surface of the cortex, resulting in a laminated appearance resembling cortical onion skinning. The adjacent jawbone appeared normal. Based on the clinicoradiographic features, the diagnosis of chronic osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis was established. Bone remodeling after endodontic treatment without antibiotic therapy was detected by radiography after 2 years of follow-up. Since the differential diagnosis includes a variety of benign and malignant lesions, it is crucial to identify the true cause and treatment of proliferative periostitis.


Cleidocranial dysplasia (CCD) is a rare genetic congenital autosomal dominant syndrome characterized by generalized skeletal dysplasia. The objective of this study is to present a case report of two siblings suffering from cleidocranial dysplasia. Both patients had clinical and radiographic features consistent with the disease, such as hypoplasia of the clavicle, midface hypoplasia, narrow and deep palate, delayed eruption of permanent teeth, and the presence of supernumerary teeth. There is a relative lack of medical complications in CCD in relation to other skeletal dysplasias, and the dentist is often the first professional sought. Therefore dentists must have adequate knowledge of developmental disorders involving the maxillofacial structures because the earlier the diagnosis is made, the better will be the functional adaptation of the individual and, consequently, its quality of life.

PE-079 - CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA: REPORT OF THREE CASES. Camilla Borges Ferreira Gomes, Felipe Paiva Fonseca, Pablo Agustin Vargas, Oslei Paes de Almeida, Flávia Sirotteau Corrêa Pontes, Hélder Antônio Rebelo Pontes. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - FOP/UNICAMP.

Juvenile ossifying fibroma (JOF) is a controversial benign tumor that belongs to the group of fibro-osseous lesions from the maxillofacial region. JOF is considered a rare and uncommon bone-forming neoplasm with aggressive local growth recurrent, representing around 2% of the oral tumors in children and adolescence that have a preference for involving the maxilla. Symptoms can vary and include pain, swelling, nasal obstruction, and sinusitis. The World Health Organization proposed two histopathological variations of conventional ossifying fibroma for this benign neoplasm: trabecular JOF and psammomatoid JOF. The diagnosis of this lesion is based on a correlation of clinical, imaging, and histopathological findings. We describe the clinicopathological and radiographic features of three uncommon cases of JOF in the mandible of female patients. Clinicians should be aware of this rare manifestation to make a correct diagnosis and exclude malignant lesions to ensure the right conservative treatment.

PE-080 - CLINICAL APPROACH TO OSSEOUS FLORID DYSPLASIA IN A MEDICALLY COMPROMISED PATIENT. Morgana Maria Rocha Ponte, Glauciany Fonseles Vasconcelos, Manuela
ALMEIDA MONTENEGRO FURTADO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, THYCIANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ CAMPUS SOBRAL.

Florid osseous dysplasia (FOD) is a benign process limited to gnathic bones. Woman, 76, had hypertension, diabetes, and cardiac problems. She was referred to the Stomatology clinic for evaluation of unpecific jaw pain. Physical examination revealed no disorders. Radiographic examination showed multiple radiopaque lesions with well-defined borders surrounded by a thin cortical line in the apical region of teeth #33, #43, #44, and #45, as well as in the alveolar regions of teeth #25, #34, #35, #36, and #46. Based on the clinicoradiographic features a diagnosis of FOD was proposed. The clinical approach included drug therapy without surgical intervention because of the patient’s systemic condition and in light of the fact that the FOD did not require surgical removal. The patient was given analgesics and referred for dental treatment. At 6-month clinic-radiographic follow-up, no alterations were found. This case demonstrates the importance of adequately managing medically compromised patients with FOD.

PE-081 - CLINICAL ASPECTS AND CONSERVATIVE DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH FIBRODYSPLASIA OSSIFICANS PROGRESSIVA. CLARISSA PESSOA FERNANDES, FRANCISCO ARTUR FORTE OLIVEIRA, MALENA REGINA FREITAS E SILVA, RENATA VERAS CARVALHO MOURÃO OKA, CAMILA CARVALHO DE OLIVEIRA, MÁRIO ROGÉRIO LIMA MOTA, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF CEARÁ.

Fibrodyplasia ossificans progressiva (FOP) is a rare genetic disease characterized by skeletal malformations and ectopic osifications in skeletal muscles, tendons, ligaments, and aponeurosis. Exacerbation of these ossifications can be caused by dental treatment. Man, 26, with a diagnosis of FOP was referred for dental treatment. Conservative dental procedures, such as oral hygiene instructions and recurrent topical fluoride applications, were performed in addition to endodontic and restorative treatments. Brief dental appointments were conducted without using regional anesthesia or dental dam clamps. The dental chair was positioned at 45° to provide more comfort and to avoid exacerbating the disease. The patient has now completed 6 months of follow-up and is free of heterotopic ossifications resulting from dental treatment. The dental treatment modifications implemented for the present case were sufficient to establish good oral health and to prevent the formation of heterotopic ossifications in the maxillofacial region.

PE-082 - DENTAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS PRESENTING WITH TOOTHACHE WHILE USING BISPHOSPHONATE: CLINICAL CASE REPORT. LILIANE CRISTINE FERREIRA DE SOUZA BORGES, JULIANA FERREIRA DE SOUZA, PERLA PORTO LEITE SHITARA, DAIANE TENOR LOPES, MARCO VINICIUS CHAUD, TOMIO IWATA. UNIVERSIDADE DE SOROCABA UNISO.

Bisphosphonates (BPs) are inhibitors of bone resorption used in the treatment of bone diseases. These drugs have been linked to a debilitating complication, osteonecrosis of the jaws. This study reports dental care in the pre-, intra-, and postoperative period in patients treated with BPs. Woman, 52, complained of pain in the jaw. The patient reported receiving chemotherapy and using BPs (pamidronate sodium) 2 years previously to manage bone metastases. The panoramic radiograph revealed the need for extraction of tooth #47. During the procedure, excessive trauma to adjacent tissue was avoided and low-power laser was used as adjuvant therapy. The surgery plus laser therapy approach has been successful, with satisfactory healing. However, the patient must be followed-up closely because the risk of osteonecrosis continues indefinitely.

Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a rare autosomal dominant disorder caused by mutations in the genes COL1A1 or COL1A2 associated with changes in type I collagen metabolism. Patients with OI may have blue sclerae, hearing loss, dentinogenesis imperfecta (DI), growth deficiency, ligamentous laxity, or a combination of these. Bisphosphonate therapy is reported to improve mobility and bone density and to reduce pain and the incidence of fracture. However, it may also favor the development of maxillary osteonecrosis, especially after dental surgery. Male pediatric patient with OI but no family history of OI had previously been treated with intravenous bisphosphonate and now required dental surgery. Currently, after 18 months of follow-up, the patient shows no signs of osteonecrosis. The clinical and imaging findings were discussed, along with a brief review of the literature on treatment and surgical indications in this patient population.

Cockayne syndrome (CS) is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by several abnormalities, including oral findings. A clinical case was reported to show to the dental community the characteristics of CS. Woman, 25, with CS who had consanguineous parents presented to the diagnostic service complaining of diastema. She was 115 cm tall, weighed 32 kg, and had a circumference head of 51 cm. She suffered bilateral deafness, psychomotor and mental retardation, dysgeusia, and insomnia and presented a typical facial birdlike appearance. Intraoral examination showed hygiene deficiency, gingivitis, dental apposition, microdontia, lower central incisor diastema, and the absence of teeth #16, #26, and #48 (confirmed by radiographic examination). CS is a rare condition with several oral manifestations. The oral alterations reported herein are in accordance with reports in the literature. Knowing about CS is an important aid to dentists in formulating a diagnosis and providing adequate care and treatment.

Non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas (NHLs) of the oral cavity and oropharynx account for 13% of all primary extranodal NHLs. In the oral cavity, NHLs account for only 3.5% of all malignancies. Marginal zone B-cell lymphomas of the mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT lymphoma) most often involves the palate tonsil; less commonly it affects the palate, gingiva, buccal mucosa, tongue, and lips. Lymphoepithelial carcinoma (LEC) accounts for 0.8% to 2% of all oral and oropharyngeal cancers. Most reported oral LEC cases have occurred in the tonsillar area and tongue; the palate is rarely affected. Oral LEC cases affecting Asiatic populations have showed positivity for Epstein-Barr virus on in situ hybridization (ISH). Man, 68, presented swelling of the palate. This rare case of synchronous MALT lymphoma and EBV-associated LEC, to our knowledge, is the first report of the coexistence of EBV-associated LEC and MALT lymphoma in the palate.

PE-086  -  COMPLICATION OF SYSTEMIC SCLERODERMA: CASE REPORT. HANNA JANINE MEIRA E MELLO, HÉLIO IGOR MELO ALBUQUERQUE, PRISCILLA SILVA FLORES, LUCAS ALEXANDRE DE MORAIS SANTOS, VANESSA DE CARVALHO MELO, GABRIEL MUNIZ PACHECO, JIMMY CHARLES BARBALHO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO-UPE.

Scleroderma is an autoimmune disease of unknown etiology that is more prevalent in women and involves sundry clinical variety and inelastic skin. However, three clinical conditions may determine the disease’s prognosis: vascular alterations represented by Raynaud’s phenomenon, systemic inflammatory processes, and tissue fibrosis; the last condition is responsible for the disease’s final morbidity. The two main types of scleroderma are diffuse and limited. The diffuse form is more severe, has quick initiation, greater skin involvement, and compromises internal organs (mainly the lungs, heart, and gastrointestinal tract). Woman, 23, was referred for the evaluation of progressive alteration in lower and upper lip. The patient’s condition progressed, with fibrosis of the lung parenchyma, pulmonary hypertension, cardiomegaly, and dyspnea, culminating in early death.

Mucocele is a common benign lesion of the oral cavity that occurs as a result of rupture of a salivary gland duct and extravasation of mucus into the surrounding tissue. Dark-skinned woman, 20, presented with asymptomatic coexisting lesions in the upper and lower lip that had increased in size over a period of 1 month. Both lesions were excised, smooth-surfaced blisters similar in color to the normal mucosa, soft in consistency, and without any fluid discharge. The lower lip lesion measured about 1.0 × 1.0 cm and the upper lip lesion 1.0 × 1.0 mm. A provisional diagnosis of mucocele was made. Excisional biopsy of the lower lip lesion was performed; the mucocele on the upper lip suffered spontaneous involution. The clinical and histopathological diagnoses were in agreement. The predominance of mucoceles in young women is consistent with the present case, despite its less common upper lip site.

PE-088  -  CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FINDINGS IN BISPONATE-RELATED OSTENECROSIS OF THE JAWS. THAIS FEITOSA LEITÃO DE OLIVEIRA, DIOGO SILVA FARIAS, EDSON VIRGILIO ZEN FILHO, JOSÉ ENDRIGO TinóCO-ARAUJO, MARCELOBonifácio DA SILVA SAMPieri, HELIton SPINDOLA ANtunes, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Imaging results are important criteria in the diagnosis of bisphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws. Six cases of patients with bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis were analyzed with respect to the variations in clinical and cone-beam computed tomography signs, correlating them with the presence or absence of bone exposure. Three cases had bone exposure, three cases did not, and two had suppuration. Imaging results directed the surgical management in all cases. The follow-up of these patients ranged from 12 to 38 months, with a good response to treatment and no recurrence. These cases suggest that cone-beam computed tomography is an important tool in the diagnosis, management, and follow-up of bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws.
PE-090 - CONSEQUENCES OF NONADHERENCE TO TREATMENT FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT. GUSTAVO GOMES AGRIPINO, ODAILMA DA SILVA LIMA, SANDRA APARECIDO MARINHO, DMITRY JOSÉ DE SANTANA SARMENTO, SÉRGIO HENRIQUE GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, TATIANA STUART HOLMES, MANUEL ANTONIO GORDON-NÚÑEZ. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Patient cooperation and adherence to treatment are essential to improving the prognosis of malignant tumors with a late diagnosis. Woman, 89, was sent to the UEPB, Araruna/PB, with an extensive labial tumor. Clinical examination revealed an ulcerative, scabby tumor on the upper lip and in the oropharynx. The diagnosis was well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma T4N0M0. The patient was sent for cancer treatment, which was planned to include surgical removal of the labial tumor and radiotherapy for the intraoral lesions. The patient permitted the surgical removal of the labial tumor, but refused to undergo radiotherapy. After 9 months, even with a submandibular lymph node metastasis, the patient continued to refuse treatment, which resulted in growth of the tumor and ulceration of the sublingual lymph node, followed by death 12 months after the diagnosis. The patient’s refusal of treatment adversely affected her survival.

PE-091 - CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT OF LARGE-SIZED MANDIBULAR ODONTGENIC MYXOMA: CASE REPORT. DESIREE CAVALCANTI, ANDRE CAROLI ROCHA. ORAL SPECIALTIES CENTER OF SUZANO, HOSPITAL OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO.

Odontogenic myxoma (OM) is a locally aggressive benign tumor found exclusively in the jaws. The radiographic and clinical features are variable, as is the biological behavior, making it difficult to diagnose in the early stages. Large lesions may cause tooth displacement and cortical bone expansion, which are the main symptoms bringing patients to seek diagnosis. Treatment is surgical excision by enucleation, curettage, or en bloc resection. Young man, 17, had OM located in the mandible. To avoid segmental resection, the patient received conservative management (curettage and superficial osteotomy), performed via intraoral access, which preserved a narrow residual cortical segment of the mandible. The patient has been followed up for 5 years and shows significant growth of the mandibular bone, cortical bone remodeling, and a harmonious facial contour. Rehabilitation included a conventional removable partial denture.

PE-092 - CONTRIBUTION OF THE DENTAL EXAMINATION IN THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA. LUZIA HERMINIA TEIXEIRA DE SOUSA, RODRIGO RODRIGUES RODRIGUES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, THICYANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ—UFC.

Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is defined as isolated thrombocytopenia, with a platelet count less than 100 × 109/L and no identifiable and specific precipitants. ITP in adults has an insidious onset and normally follows a chronic course. Blind man, 56, came to the stomatology clinic for a routine visit. Intraoral examination revealed reddish spots, widespread bruises over the region of the scalp and chest, and petechiae in the fingers. Intraoral examination showed hemorrhagic blisters in the lower lip and buccal mucosa on the left side, petechiae on the palate, and spontaneous gingival bleeding. Based on these clinical findings, the patient was transferred to the medical service and ITP was diagnosed. It is important to remember that the oral mucosa may be a primary site of involvement in ITP.

PE-093 - CONVENTIONAL CHONDROSARCOMA OF MANDIBLE IN YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT. ALISSON CARDOSO ALVES, FRANCISCO JADSON LIMA, HIARLES BARRETO SAMPAIO BRITO, DALIANA QUEIROGA CASTRO GOMES, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA, GUSTAVO PINA GODOY, POLLIANNA MUNIZ ALVES, UEPB.

Chondrosarcomas (CS) are rare malignant tumors characterized by cartilage production. Only 3% of CS occurs in the head and neck region. CS usually affects patients beyond the fifth decade of life. Histologically, CS tumors are classified as conventional, clear cell, myxoid, dedifferentiated, and mesenchymal. Woman, 36, complained of rapidly developing swelling in the posterior mandible. Panoramic radiograph demonstrated a radiopaque area; computed tomography showed poorly demarcated hyperdense foci next to tooth #46. The proposed diagnosis was fibro-osseous lesion. An incisional biopsy and microscopic examination revealed a malignant neoplasm exhibiting extensive areas of hyaline cartilage matrix with mild cellularity. Individually, malignant cells exhibited pleomorphism and hyperchromatism with bone invasion. The definitive diagnosis was conventional chondrosarcoma. The patient underwent radical surgery and is receiving radiotherapy. It is important to detect CS early to prevent metastases and provide a better quality of life.

PE-094 - COWDEN SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. LIANA PRETO WEBBER, SIVANDRO CARLOS TRASEL, VINICIUS COELHO CARRARD, CRISTINA BRINCKMANN OLIVEIRA NETTO, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO. UFRGS/ HCPA.

Cowden’s syndrome (multiple hamartoma syndrome) is a rare autosomal-dominant inherited disorder. Clinical features include cutaneous manifestations such as trichilemmoma, acral and palmpoplantar keratosis, and multiple oral papules. Woman, 37, was referred with a chief complaint of gingival overgrowth and lesions on the upper lip. The patient reported a history of follicular thyroid carcinoma and duodenal polyps. Intraoral examination revealed papules on the vermilion border of the upper lip and keratotic lesions on the face and back of the hands. Intraoral examination found multiple popular lesions involving the lips, tongue, and gums. The initial diagnosis was Heck disease. An incisional biopsy was performed, and the histopathological results suggested fibroepithelial polyp. The medical history and clinical findings related to oral lesions supported the diagnosis of Cowden syndrome. It should be emphasized that it is important for dental practitioners to recognize the clinical manifestation of this disease, allowing for its early diagnosis.

PE-095 - COWDEN’S SYNDROME DIAGNOSIS BASED ON ORAL MANIFESTATIONS. THAYS TEIXEIRA DE SOUZA, BRUNA LAVINAS SAYED PICCIANI, GABRIELLA MUNDIM ROCHA DE OLIVEIRA, GERALDO DE OLIVEIRA SILVA-JUNIOR, RUTH TRAMONTANI RAMOS, MARILIA HEFFER CANTISANO, FABIO RAMOA PIRES. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.
Cowden’s syndrome is a rare autosomal-dominant condition characterized by the presence of multiple mucocutaneous hamartomas, gastrointestinal polyps, and breast neoplasms. This report describes a case in which oral lesions were responsible for the diagnosis. Woman, 34, had a history of benign nodules of the thyroid and breast and came for an evaluation of her oral lesions. Cutaneous examination revealed papules in the nasal region, verrucous growths in the axillary region, and palmoplantar keratosis. Intraoral examination showed several papules in the gingiva and tongue. Histological analysis of the oral lesions was compatible with fibroepithelial hyperplasias. The diagnosis of Cowden’s syndrome was reached after analyzing the intraoral findings, cutaneous involvement and previous medical history. This case highlights the importance of the stomatologist in diagnosing this syndrome, which is characterized by a high prevalence of malignant tumors, requiring routine follow-up examinations of the affected patients.

PE-096 - CRANIOFACIAL FIBROUS DYSPLASIA IN PEDiATRIC PATIENT, MAIJA MARA PIMENTA AMARAL, MARIA BEATRIZ PIRES DE MAGALHÃES, HENRIQUE PRETTI, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MINAS GERAIS.

Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a non-neoplastic condition in which normal bone marrow is replaced by fibro-osseous tissue. Caucasian girl, 8, was referred to School of Dentistry of UFMG for evaluation of swelling on her face developing over a period of 4 years. Clinical examination found extraoral facial asymmetry. Imaging showed a radiopaque image with “ground glass” displacement of the roots of teeth #43, #44, and #45; and expansion of cortical bone lingually and buccally. The diagnosis based on the clinical-radiographic findings was FD, which was confirmed on histopathologic analysis. Cone-beam computed tomography revealed involvement of the mandible, zygomatic bone, and sphenoid bone. Serum phosphorus level was increased. The definitive diagnosis was craniofacial FD. The patient is undergoing treatment by her physician and orthodontist. The diagnosis and management of pediatric patients with DF are important to their quality of life (CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3, FAPEMIG).

PE-097 - CROUZON SYNDROME: CASE REPORT, CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, NAYANE CARVALHO CHAGAS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, LUIZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO SERGIPE.

Crouzon syndrome is a rare condition that affects the development of the craniofacial skeleton and, although uncommon, has a 50% risk of transmission when one parent has the disease. Man, 19, was diagnosed with SC at age 12 years, but refused surgical treatment. He was returning with complaints of tooth pain and difficulty opening the mouth. Physical examination revealed exophthalmos, flattening of the occipital protuberance of the frontal and occipital bones, prognathism, and deviated septum. Clinical examination noted intraoral malocclusion, narrowing of the hard palate, limited mouth opening, and several carious lesions. Treatment will require a multidisciplinary approach, including physiotherapy, TMA surgery, and dental procedures.

PE-098 - DELAYED INTRAORAL FOREIGN BODY REACTION TO POLY METHYL METHACRYLATE, STEPHANIE DE ALMEIDA, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, EVELINE TURATTI, THYCIANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ - CAMPUS SOBRAL.

Facial rejuvenation aims to restore facial volume and contour through the use of dermal filler materials. Patient, 57, complained of facial swelling followed by the rapid development of bilateral non-movable nodules in the oral mucosa. During the history, the patient reported silicone dermal filler application (polymethylmethacrylate) next to the oral commissure 9 years prior to this visit. Incisional biopsy was performed, and oral corticosteroid therapy instituted. Histopathological analysis revealed fragments of tissue showing vacuoles, consistent with exogenous material, permeated by mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate. A clinical approach without surgical intervention was chosen. Because adverse reactions may occur after a long period, it is necessary to carry out long-term monitoring and a meticulous history acquisition, especially because patients may be averse to reporting the use of aesthetic treatment modalities.

PE-099 - DENTAL CARE OF PATIENTS WITH EXTRA-NODAL NASAL LYMPHOMA CELL T/NK TYPE DURING ANTICANCER TREATMENT, DAIANE TENOR LOPES, LILIANE CRISTINE FERREIRA DE SOUZA, PERLA PORTO LEITE SHTARA, TOMIO IWATA, LUIS ANTÔNIO PIRES, GILSON LUCHEZI DELGADO, MARCO VINICIUS CHAUD. UNIVERSIDADE DE SOROCABA (UNISO).

Neoplasms of mature T cells and NK cells are relatively uncommon and have unknown causes. Extranodal lymphoma of the nasal type is characterized by broad-spectrum morphological angiocentric infiltration, vascular destruction, and necrosis and is more common in adult men. Patient, 42, had diabetes mellitus type I and was a former smoker undergoing anticancer treatment due to T-cell lymphoma/nasal-type extranodal NK refractory to anticancer treatment. The patient was referred with symptoms of oral mucositis to the service of Dentistry Special Patients of the Hospital of Sorocaba. A circular lesion with raised edges and hardened and painful symptoms in the apex of the tongue were noted. Histopathological analysis showed granulation tissue and atypical lymphatic infiltration. Immunohistochemical analysis diagnosed lymphocytic infiltrate with a predominance of small lymphocytes and plasma cells. The multidisciplinary interaction allowed the patient to be treated with medical and dental support and achieve improved quality of life.

PE-100 - DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH LIVER DISEASES: CASE REPORT, HELÔISA LAÍS ROSARIO DOS SANTOS, DAVI SILVA CARVALHO CURI, THAMIRES SILVA SOUZA, ANDRÉ LUCAS D’ALMEIDA LÍRIO DOS SANTOS, ANTÔNIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALÇÃO, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA.

The liver is responsible for multiple functions, such as the synthesis of coagulation factors and drug metabolism. These features should be considered when planning the dental treatment of patients with liver dysfunction. This study reports the dental management of a patient with liver cirrhosis who required multiple extractions. After evaluation and discussing the case with the medical staff, the surgical procedure was performed in two stages using fresh frozen plasma, local hemostatic measures, and antibiotic prophylaxis. The dental management in these situations is discussed.
PE-101 - DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROSIS: CASE REPORTS. DAVI SILVA CARVALHO CURI, ANDRÉ LUCAS D ALMEIDA LYRIO DOS SANTOS, THAIMRES SILVA SOUZA, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, ANTONÍO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO, VINICIUS RABELO TORREGROSSA, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA.

Rare and extremely serious, toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) usually comes as a hypersensitivity response to drug administration. Affecting more than 30% of the body surface, this disease has a high rate of morbidity and mortality. The oral mucosa is frequently affected, requiring participation of the stomatologist on the multidisciplinary team that assists the patient. Two cases of patients with TEN were admitted to the intensive care unit of the Hospital of the Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. Woman, 22, had taken antibiotic, anti-inflammatory, and analgesic treatment for 2 days and had disseminated erythematous rash that developed into painful blisters. Young woman, 17, came after a month of using an anti-convulsant treatment and had bullous lesions and diffuse painful sores on the lips and oral mucosa. The role of the dental team was presented and discussed.

PE-102 - DENTAL TWINNING OF MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS ASSOCIATED WITH AGENESIS OF THE HOMOLOGOUS TOOTH: CASE REPORT. CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, LUCIANA DUARTE CALDAS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA, NAYANE CHAGAS CARVALHO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIP. AGENESIS OF THE HOMOLOGOUS TOOTH: CASE REPORT.

Dental anomalies are common but very important alterations occurring in dental practice. Early detection of these anomalies can significantly affect the prognosis of the affected teeth. Two examples are agenesis and twinning, which are characterized, respectively, by the congenital absence of a tooth germ and by two teeth attempting to develop from a single germ cell. Twinned teeth, often incisors, have a large biﬁd clinical crown, a single root, and a single root canal. However, besides compromising aesthetics, given the presence of a diastema, these teeth cause mesiodistal discrepancies between the upper and lower teeth that cause dental malocclusion. Boy, 12, had twinning of teeth #11 and #21 plus agenesis of the homologous tooth. The occlusal changes generated by the presence of these abnormalities and the multidisciplinary treatment employed in this case are also described.

PE-103 - DENTIGEROUS CYST INVOLVING MULTIPLE PERMANENT TEETH: REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL CASE. AMANDA LUCIO DO Ó SILVA, TONY SANTOS PEIXOTO, ROBERIA LÚCIA DE QUEIROZ FIGUEIREDO, JOZINETE VIEIRA PEREIRA, PATRÍCIA MEIRA BENTO, GUSTAVO PINA GODÓY, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO PARAÍBA.

Dentigerous cyst (DC) is a developmental odontogenic cyst that encloses the crown of an unerupted tooth at the cementoenamel junction. DCs most often develop in association with mandibular third molars and maxillary canines. Involvement of multiple permanent teeth by DC is unusual, with only a few reported cases. Young woman, 13, was referred for evaluation of a painless swelling in the left maxilla. Intraoral examination disclosed persistence of deciduous teeth #51, #52, and #53. Panoramic radiographs and computed tomography showed a large cystic lesion involving impacted permanent teeth #11, #12, and #13. Dentigerous cyst was provisionally diagnosed, prompting an incisional biopsy. Histopathological examination revealed a cystic cavity lined by thin, non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium without rete ridges. The fibrous capsule exhibited hemorrhagic areas and discrete inflammatory infiltrate. A definitive diagnosis of dentigerous cyst was made, and total enucleation of the lesion was performed. The patient remains under close follow-up.

PE-104 - DENTINOGENESIS IMPERFECTA: FAMILY CASE. VIVIANE PALMEIRA DA SILVA, JULIANA ANDRADE CARDOSO, SUellen DA GUARDA, MARIA PALMA BARRETO, ARIANA GONÇALVES CARNEIRO, JENER GONÇALVES DE FARIAS. UNIME.

Dentinogenesis imperfecta is considered a developmental genetic disorder of dentin that can occur with no systemic alteration. This autosomal-dominant disorder can be caused by mutations in the dentin sialophosphoprotein gene (DSP). The diagnosis must be made carefully and with close attention to detail because of the difficulty differentiating it from other anomalies. Therefore the authors present a brief literature review and report on the diagnostic method of a family’s case of dentinogenesis imperfecta, discussing the clinical, radiographic, epidemiologic, and differential diagnostic variables.

PE-105 - DENTOFACIAL CHANGES OF NOONAN SYNDROME: REPORT OF TWO CLINICAL CASES. CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, LUCIANA DUARTE CALDAS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, NAYANE CHAGAS CARVALHO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIP.

Noonan syndrome (NS) is a dominant autosomal genetic syndrome that affects both genders with an estimated incidence ranging from 1:1000 to 1:2500. It is an important differential diagnosis in patients with short stature, facial dysmorphism, delayed puberty, and cryptorchidism. Among the facial changes typical of NS patients are ocular hypertelorism, eyelid ptosis, external palpebral fissure diverted downward, low implantation and incomplete rotation of the auricle, mandibular micrognathia, short and webbed neck, and a triangular-shaped face. Dental changes include maxillary atresia, which hinders proper tongue positioning, often causing posterior crossbite and occasionally anterior open bite. Moreover, because of mandibular micrognathia, these patients present with Angle Class II malocclusions. Two cases of SN patients are presented along with a description of their similarities in terms of dentofacial changes and the therapeutic procedures adopted for each case.

PE-106 - DERMOID CYST WITH EVOLUTION OF 30 YEARS IN SUBLINGUAL REGION: CASE REPORT. RAFAEL FERANDES DE ALMEIDA NERI, CAETANO GUILHERME CARVALHO PONTES, CLARISSE SAMARA.
DE ANDRADE, DIEGO TOSTA SILVA, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, ROBERTO ALMEIDA DE AZEVEDO, BRAULIO CARNEIRO JÚNIOR. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Dermoid cyst is a rare entity and it is characterized by epithelium surrounded by adnexal structures, with numerous sebaceous glands, sweat glands, hair follicles or nails. Woman, 36, had a sublingual lesion of 30 years’ duration that was causing tongue elevation and speech and swallowing problems. Surgical removal via intraoral access was achieved, and histopathological analysis revealed dermoid cyst. The patient is now 6 months past her surgery. The clinical, imaging, and pathological aspects were discussed along with the surgical treatment. When the supramylohyoid region is involved, dermoid cyst can cause tongue movement and phonetic and airway problems. Its treatment consists of surgical removal.

PE-107 - DESMOPLASTIC FIBROBLASTOMA (COLLAGENOUS FIBROMA): CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY. MILENA RAYANE DE ANDRADE TEIXEIRA, MARIA CASSIA FERREIRA DE AGUIAR, GUSTAVO PINA GODÓY, DALIANA QUEIROGA CASTRO GOMES, JOZINETTE VIEIRA PEREIRA, TONY SANTOS PEIXOTO, POllIANNA MUNIZ ALVES. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA–UEPB.

Desmoplastic fibroblastoma is a rare benign neoplasm of the oral cavity usually found in subcutaneous and muscle tissue. The literature reports only seven cases. Woman, 20, had an asymptomatic nodular lesion of the right buccal mucosa measuring about 2.5 cm. It showed evidence of submucosal implantation and rubbery consistency. The preliminary diagnosis was dermal cyst. An excisional biopsy was done, and microscopy revealed benign mesenchymal neoplasm hypocellularized with scant fibroblasts of varying formats immersed in a highly collagenous stroma and with a light inflammatory infiltrate peripherally. Immunohistochemical analysis was positive for AML, factor XIIa, and CD68 but negative for S-100. The histopathological diagnosis was desmoplastic fibroblastoma. The patient has been disease-free for 8 months with no sign of recurrence. The development of this rare lesion in the oral cavity demonstrates the need to carefully formulate a correct diagnosis leading to appropriate treatment.

PE-108 - DIAGNOSIS OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS THROUGH ORAL LESIONS IN A PATIENT WITHOUT HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS INFECTION. BRUNA LAVINAS SAYED PICCIANI, VANESSA DE CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, FELIPE LEAL MANHÃES DE SÁ, DANIELA OTERO, KARIN GONÇALVES SOARES CUNHA, ARLEY SILVA JÚNIOR, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by Treponema pallidum. Oral lesions can be the first clinical manifestation. Particularly in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)—positive individuals, false-negative serologic tests and delayed diagnosis of syphilis may occur. This study presents a case of syphilis in non-HIV—infected patient who was diagnosed through oral lesions. Woman, 29, complained of oral lesions present for 1 month. Laboratory tests were negative for VDRL, FTA-ABS and HIV. Extraoral examination was normal; the oral examination revealed erythematous patches on the labial and buccal mucosa. An incisonal biopsy of the buccal mucosa was performed and a new VDRL test requested. Histopathological evaluation suggested syphilis, and the VDRL test was positive. After treatment, the oral lesions resolved completely. This case demonstrated the challenge of making a syphilis diagnosis in non-HIV—positive patients and the importance of oral manifestations in making the diagnosis.

PE-109 - DIAGNOSIS OF UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA AFTER JAW FRACTURE IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT. HANNA JANYNE MEIRA E. MELLO LUZ ANTONIO PORTELA GUERRA, ALÍPIO MIGUEL DA ROCHA NETO, PRISCILLA FLORES SILVA, LUCAS ALEXANDRE DE MORAIS SANTOS, VANESSA DE CARVALHO MELO, FÁBIO LUIZ NEVES GONÇALVES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO-UFPE.

The progressive expansion of cortical bone caused by intra-bony lesions can lead to pathological bone fracture. Boy, 11, was seen after he suffered a cycling accident and was complaining of pain and dental malocclusion. Clinical examination showed facial asymmetry due to a hardened swelling of the jaw, pronounced mobility, and absence of the second mandibular molar on the same side. Panoramic radiography and computed tomography showed ectopic inclusion of the second and third molars displaced by a radiolucent unilocular lesion in the mandibular body and ramus with loss of bone continuity. Because of the fracture, excisional biopsy and removal of the associated teeth was performed under general anesthesia, followed by bone fixation with titanium plates. Histopathological diagnosis was consistent with unicystic ameloblastoma. After 1 year of follow up, the patient was asymptomatic, with stable occlusion and no signs of facial asymmetry. The control radiograph demonstrates satisfactory bone healing.

PE-110 - DIAGNOSTICALLY CHALLENGING CLEAR CELL ODONTOGENIC CARCINOMA. LIA PONTES ARRUDA PORTO, MARCUS MELLO BORBA, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, CARINA MAGALHÃES ESTEVES DUARTE, SUZANA CANTANHEDE ORSINI MACHADO DE SOUSA, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÔ DE AQUINO XAVIER. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF BAHIA.

Clear cell odontogenic carcinoma (CCOC) is an aggressive odontogenic tumor with distinctive behavior. Woman, 27, had an asymptomatic swelling on the left side of the mandible of 3 months’ duration. Intraorally the lesion showed lingual-vestibular expansion but no mucosal ulceration. Orthopantomography showed an osteolytic radiolucence in the molar area extending to the anterior region. Samples from an incisonal biopsy analyzed histologically showed malignant epithelial islands rich in clear cells in a collagenous and hyaline stroma, considered to be carcinoma. The patient underwent hemimandibulectomy with left neck dissection. Immunohistochemical analysis was positive for AE1/AE3, EMA, CK7, CK8, CK14, CK18, CK19, and S-100 and negative for TTF-1, CEA, Cerb B-2, vimentin, GFAP, CK10, and CK20. Histological and immunohistochemical correlations suggested CCOC. Adjuvant radiotherapy and
multidisciplinary treatment were done. The patient underwent plastic surgery and is still being followed up. Odontogenic neoplasms composed of predominantly clear cells are quite unusual and represent a diagnostic challenge.

**PE-111 - DIFFUSE LARGE B CELL NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA: A RARE CASE IN LOWER LIP. ITALO CORDEIRO DE TOLEDO, ALEXANDRE BELLOTTI, ENEIDA FRANCO VENCIO, REJANE FARA RIBEIRO-ROTTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.**

Lymphoma of mucosa-associated lymphoid tissue (MALT) is classified by the World Health Organization as B-cell lymphoma of extranodal marginal zone MALT. Most of these non-Hodgkin’s lymphomas (NHL) occur in adults and are rare in the mouth. The asymptomatic insidious course impairs early detection. A case report presented the clinical features and diagnosis process of a lower lip NHL. Woman, 68, reported good general health but complained about a lump in her lower lip that had developed over a 1-month period. The nodular lesion was painless, firm to palpation, and covered by normal mucosa. The clinical hypothesis was pleomorphic adenoma. The histopathological report and immunohistochemical panel established the final diagnosis of large B-cell NHL of a minor salivary gland. The patient underwent eight chemotherapy cycles within 6 months and had a positive clinical response. She is being followed-up by a multidisciplinary team.

**PE-112 - DISPLACEMENT OF DENTAL IMPLANT INTO THE FOCAL OSTEOPOROTIC BONE MARROW DEFECT. AGNES ASSAO CARVALHO, MÁRCIA MARIA DALMOLIN BARROS, FRANCISCO BÁRBARA ABREU GARCIA, NATÁLIA GALVÃO OLIVEIRA, DENISE TOSTES. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU.**

Focal osteoporotic bone marrow defects of the jaws are asymptomatic radiolucent lesions that occur predominantly in the molar region of middle-aged women. Woman, 83, was referred to a private clinic for an implant rehabilitation treatment. Radiographically, a radiolucent area around the implant in the molar region was observed. A biopsy specimen underwent histopathological analysis, which revealed hematopoietic bone marrow characterized by granulocytes, monocytes, and lymphocytes. In addition, megakaryocytes, erythrocytes, fat cells, and irregular fragments of bone tissue were also detected. Based on clinical, radiographic, and microscopic features, the definitive diagnosis was focal osteoporotic bone marrow. According to the etiopathogenesis of focal osteoporotic bone marrow defect, previous trauma could induce deficiencies in bone repair. In this case, it is probably related to tooth extraction or implant placement.

**PE-113 - DOUBLE LIP WITH BLEPHAROCHALASIS: CASE REPORT OF A PATIENT WITH ASCHER’S SYNDROME. GUSTAVO EIDT, LEO KRAETHER NETO, MICHELE GASSEN KELLERMANN. UNIVERSIDADE DE SANTA CRUZ DO SUL—UNISC.**

This case report documents the diagnosis and treatment of a patient with Ascher’s syndrome. Double lip, blepharochalasis, and nontoxic thyroid enlargement are the triad found in this entity. Young man, 16, complained about his upper lip. The double lip condition was most obvious when he laughed. The patient also presented bilateral blepharochalasis on his upper eyelids. The third sign of the syndrome, thyroid gland enlargement, is not constant and was not present in this case. Despite of the absence of functional problems, the double lip condition was treated because of its disfiguring effect on smiling. Treatment consisted of simple excision using an electric scalpel and wound closure by primary sutures. Wound repair was uneventful. Both the young patient and his parents were content with the outcome of surgery and decided to have the eyelids corrected at a later date.

**PE-114 - ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CASE REPORT. ANTONIONE SANTOS BEZERRA PINTO, MOARA E SILVA CONCEIÇÃO PINTO. FATECI.**

The current report reviews the literature addressing the clinical, genetic, diagnostic, treatment, radiographic, and histopathological features of hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia and documents a patient with this disease. Ectodermal dysplasia is one of a rare group of related changes characterized by aplasia of ectodermal tissues such as hair, nails, teeth, and skin. The dentist should be aware of this condition to ensure a correct choice of treatment. Diagnosis is based on a thorough medical history and additional tests as indicated.

**PE-115 - ECTOPIK TOOTH ANKYLOSED IN THE LATERAL BONE WALL OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS. LILIAN CALDAS QUIRINO, LUIS EDUARDO PAGOTTO, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JÚNIOR, FÁBIO DAUMAS NUNES, JULIANA SEO, JOÃO AGUSTO COLOMBINI. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA USP.**

Ectopic teeth erupting in the maxillary sinus are rarely reported. Woman, 38, demonstrated radiographic evidence of ectopic tooth in the right maxillary sinus that had been growing for 8 years. Radiographic examination showed a radiopaque mass linked to the lateral wall of the maxillary sinus in intimate contact with the third molar’s root but causing no sinus pathology or obstruction. Surgical management via Caldwell-Luc access was performed under general anesthesia. The ectopic tooth, an impacted molar with the crown exposed, was easily removed from the bone wall with a chisel. Histopathological examination showed dental tissue fragment displaying mostly dentinal tissue, basophilic line adjacent to the root, bone tissue, amorphous eosinophilic mineralized mass. The patient is being followed-up. The causes of eruption of a tooth into the maxillary sinus are unclear, but several hypotheses are offered in the literature, such as developmental disturbances (cleft palate), trauma, cyst, infection, genetic factors, and dense bone.

**PE-116 - ELASTOFIBROMATOUS LESION IN THE ORAL MUCOSA. ANA TEREZINHA MARQUES MESQUITA, MAURO CÉSAR DO RAPADO, PRISCILLA BARBOSA DINIZ, JOÃO LUIZ DE MIRANDA, ESMERALDA MARIA DA SILVEIRA, JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO VÀSES DO JÉQUITINHONHÁ E MUCURI.**

Elastofibromas are tumor-like lesions composed of elastic and fibrous connective tissue and often associated with local trauma. Although solar elastosis is routinely seen in actinic cheilitis cases, intraoral trauma-induced elastosis, usually referred as elastofibromatos lesions, is rarely reported. Woman, 63, was referred for management of a lesion located in the right buccal mucosa that had been detected during routine oral examination. The patient reported no local trauma or prior surgery. Intraoral examination disclosed a whitish-translucent plaque. Histopathological examination revealed epithelial hyperplasia and
connective tissue composed of scattered strands of irregular, amphophilic fibers of variable size, thickness, and shape. Histological analysis confirmed the presence of elastic fibers admixed with collagenous fibers, consistent with oral elastofibromatous lesion. The patient is being followed-up with no signs of local recurrence.

PE-117 - ENCEPHALOTRIGEMINAL ANGIOMATOSIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES. NATHALIA DE ALMEIDA FREIRE, FLÁVIA SOUZA PEREIRA DE JESUS ALMEIDA, THAÍS PIMENTEL, SARAH APARECIDA ANTERO, MARCELO FIGUEREIDO, ROSEIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, MÔNICA ISRAEL. UERJ.

Encephalotrigeminal angiomatosis, also known as Sturge-Weber syndrome, is a congenital neurocutaneous disorder characterized by vascular malformation associated with leptomeningeal angiomata overlaid on ipsilateral cerebral cortex. Clinically there is a unilateral port-wine stain distributed over the trigeminal nerve. This study presents two case reports, both involving female patients, whose hemifacial hemangioma was diagnosed as a non-hereditary developmental condition. The purpose is to detail clinicopathological features and discuss appropriate therapy.

PE-118 - EPITHELIAL ISLANDS ASSOCIATED WITH MANDIBULAR NERVES IN THE SURGICAL SPECIMEN. FERNANDA DOS SANTOS MOREIRA, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, ALEXANDRE ELIAS TRIVELLATO, CASSIO EDWARD SVERZUT, JORGE ESQUIQUE LEON, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA-UNICAMP; FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO-FORP/USP.

Perineural involvement by epithelial tissue is usually observed in malignant neoplasms, especially carcinomas. However, it can also be seen in benign neoplasms such as melanocytic nevi, capillary hemangiomas, and granular cell tumors. Intraosseous odontogenic epithelial rests of Malassez, dental lamina, and remnants of nasopalatine duct epithelium have been found intraneurally. These may be misinterpreted as neural invasion by neoplastic epithelial cells if the cytologic details are not carefully considered. Man, 33, was diagnosed with ameloblastoma affecting the body of the mandible. Microscopic examination of the medial surgical margin showed epithelial rests adjacent to and within the nerve bundles. The histomorphologic examination of the epithelial nests was entirely consistent with odontogenic rests, excluding the possibility of compromised surgical margin by ameloblastoma. This benign occurrence may be misinterpreted microscopically as neural invasion by an odontogenic or malignant neoplasm.

PE-119 - EPITHELIOID HEMANGIOMA LOCATED IN THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT. MANUELA TORRES ANDION VIDAL, CLARISSA ARAÚJO GURGEL, AGUIZA CRISTINA GOMES HENRIQUES LEITÃO, EDUARDO ARAÚJO GONÇALVES RAMOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ DE AQUIÑO XAVIER, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Epithelioid hemangioma (EH) is an uncommon vasoproliferative benign neoplasm that usually occurs in middle-aged adults as multiple red nodules. Man, 52, presented a nodular lesion measuring 3 cm in the left buccal mucosa that had developed over the course of 1 year. The clinical hypothesis was lipoma. A specimen obtained through excisional biopsy showed a circumscribed lesion composed of lobules of vessels with or without perceptible or poor lumina associated with a prominent inflammatory infiltrate consisting of eosinophils, histiocytes, and chronic inflammatory cells. The endothelial cells that compose the lesion showed epithelioid morphology, with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm. Immunohistochemical reactions were tested for CD34, factor VIII, laminin, actin, and mast cells along with histochemical staining for Weigert—van Gieson factor. Vascular proliferations of soft tissues are a diverse and morphologically complex group of lesions that can cause diagnostic difficulty. This study reports an oral EH, highlighting relevant immunohistochemical features that could help distinguish EH from other neoplasms.

PE-120 - EROSI VE LICHEN PLANUS: MALIGNANT POTENTIAL AND CASE REPORT. KAROLINE DE SOUZA CHINASSO TULIO, ANA PAULA RIBEIRO BRAOSI. UNIVERSIDADE POSITIVO.

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory mucocutaneous disease of unknown etiology, whose onset and progression are influenced by many factors. Its current clinical classification comprises reticular and atrophic-erosive forms with erythematous, ulcerated, and painful areas. This study presents a clinical case of erosive OLP that illustrates its malignant potential. Man, 37, was referred to the Stomatology Center in Universidade Positivo complaining of pain and burning in the mouth. On examination, reticular and erythematous ulcerative areas were seen in the oral mucosa and gingiva. After incisional biopsy, histopathological analysis confirmed the clinical impression. Simultaneously, the dermatologist requested serological tests aiming to detect other autoimmune diseases. The lesion and pain regressed after a week of using topical/systemic corticosteroids. However, due to erosive etiology, follow-up is essential. Stomatodermatological lesions with autoimmune characteristics require rapid diagnosis and a multidisciplinary treatment approach to control the disease and symptoms.

PE-121 - EROSI VE ORAL LICHEN PLANUS: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT: CASE REPORT. THAÍS GOMES E NÓBBREGA, VIVIANE PALMEIRA DA SILVA, ARTUR CUNHA VASCONCELOS, FERNANDA VISIOLI, LAURA CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, MANOEL SANT’ANA FILHO, MÁRCIA GAIGER DE OLIVEIRA. UFRGS - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Oral lichen planus is an autoimmune disease of unknown etiology and varying clinical manifestations. Erosive lichen planus (ELP) is more painful and debilitating than the non-erosive types and is characterized by multifocal white lines with erosive or ulcerated areas. This clinical manifestation is rarer than other types and causes diagnostic difficulty. In addition, ELP requires topical or systemic treatment for healing and pain control. Woman, 43, complained of oral lesions that compromised food intake and phonetic function. Oral examination revealed extensive, painful ulcers with reticulated keratotic components in different areas of the oral mucosa. The patient had previously been diagnosed with chronic inflammation caused by dental prosthesis trauma. Incisional biopsy allowed a definitive diagnosis of ELP and proper treatment following a topical corticosteroid protocol. After 2 months, the ulcers were healed. This case report discusses better management.
approaches for the definitive diagnosis and treatment of this autoimmune disease.

**PE-122 - ERUPTIVE SYRINGOMA: CASE REPORT.**

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Syringomas have been defined as benign neoplasms of the eccrine sweat glands. Eruptive syringoma is characterized by small normal or slightly stained papules in a bilateral symmetrical distribution over the head, neck, thorax, and abdomen. Woman, 21, went to a private clinic complaining of small papulonodular lesions in the lower eyelid area. Similar lesions were seen over the forearm skin. She reported the disease onset 10 years previously on the right forearm and eyelid area. After clinical examination, a biopsy was done, with histopathological findings of typical epidermis and the presence of islets of proliferative cuboid cells in the dermis. The definitive diagnosis was syringoma. Currently, the lesions exhibit a slow, progressive growth pattern in both forearms. This case report illustrates a rare, difficult-to-treat neoplasm.

**PE-123 - EXTENSIVE KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR IN THE MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT.**


Keratocystic odontogenic tumor is characterized by aggressiveness and persistent behavior. Woman, 41, was referred to a dental office with spontaneous pain on the left side of the mandible. Clinical examination revealed facial asymmetry and milky fluid drainage. A panoramic radiograph revealed extensive radiolucency of the left mandibular body and ramus. A hemi-mandibulectomy was performed, and histological analysis revealed a cavitary lesion covered by parakeratinized stratified squamous epithelium a few layers in thickness that exhibited columnar, palisading, hyperchromatic basal cells. Some epithelial islands in the capsule were also observed. The diagnosis of keratocystic odontogenic tumor was established. The patient underwent a rehabilitation treatment including use of a reconstruction plate with condylar prosthesis. The apparent absence of recurrence is not always indicative of healing, so clinical and radiographic follow-up of this tumor is needed.

**PE-124 - EXTRA-Osseous CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOgenic Tumor: CASE REPORT with 3-Year FOLLOW-UP.**

Ana Luisa Homem de Carvalho, Laura Campos Hildebrand, Fernanda Viscioli, Vinicius Carrard, Manoela Domingues Martins, Marco Antonio Trevisani Martins, Maria Cristina Munerato. UFRGS—HCPA.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (OCCT) is a benign odontogenic neoplasm. In 13% to 30% of cases, OCCT develops in a peripheral or extra-osseous location. Extra-osseous OCCTs are characterized as pedunculated or sessile masses with no specific clinical features and may resemble other lesions. Woman, 40, was referred for treatment with a chief complaint of swelling at the lower right buccal mucosa. Clinical examination showed a depressible submucosal nodule at the edentulous ridge and buccal vestibule near teeth #43, #44, and #45. Excision biopsy was performed, with microscopic results leading to a definitive diagnosis of OCCT. The patient is followed both clinically and radiographically and evidenced no sign of recurrence after 3 years. We discuss the rare clinical appearance of peripheral OCCT and the importance of clinical and radiographic control of these cases to avoid tumor recurrence.

**PE-125 - EXUBERANT PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: CASE REPORT.**


Pyogenic granuloma is a common reactive lesion of the oral cavity. Clinically, it presents as a solitary, exophytic, pedunculated or sessile mass, usually with hemorrhagic characteristics. It shows a marked predilection for the gingiva and rarely exceeds a size of 2.5 cm. Man, 68, had swelling in the left masseter-buccinator region that had developed over a period of 8 months and not only prevented him from eating but also produced extensive facial deformity. Oral examination revealed a red-pink lobulated lesion on the left maxillary alveolar ridge, firm on palpation and pedunculated. The lesion presented a smooth surface; its largest diameter was about 9.0 cm. Histological and immunohistochemical analysis confirmed the diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma. The lesion was completely removed by local surgical excision performed under general anesthesia due to its size. After 12 months of follow-up, the patient has no clinical or radiographic evidence of recurrence.

**PE-126 - FACIAL CELLULITIS AND CERVICAL LYMPHADENOPATHY AS THE INITIAL SYMPTOMS OF LEUKEMIA: IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.**

Vanessa de Carvalho Melo, Carlos Augusto Pereira do Lago, Lucas Alexandre de Moraes Santos, Priscilla Flores Silva, Neceu Barreira, Hanna Janyne Meira e Mello, Fabio Luiz Neves Goncalves. Faculdade de Odontologia de Pernambuco.

Facial cellulitis is the spread of infection (commonly odontogenic) through fascial planes, promoting rapid inflammation of the dermis and subcutaneous tissues. Leukemia is a malignancy characterized by the progressive, uncontrolled proliferation of leukocytes. The altered production of red and white blood cells and platelets promotes pancytopenia. Patients are more susceptible to infection; cervical lymphadenopathy is common in pediatric patients. Girl, 9, was admitted to the hospital with prostration, dehydration, and erythematous swelling in the submental region with spontaneous drainage. Empirical antibiotic and continuous hydration therapy was instituted. The oral surgery staff was contacted concerning the likelihood of odontogenic infection, but oral examination and panoramic radiography ruled this out. Sequential complete blood counts showed progressive leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia, and anemia. The patient was transferred to an oncology referral center, but died 20 days after diagnosis. Early differential diagnosis between several cervical lymphadenopathies can guarantee more rapid treatment and, in cases of neoplasia, be critical to survival.
PE-127 - AMELOBLASTIC FIBRO-ODONTOMA IN THE MAXILLA: HISTOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS AND SURGICAL TREATMENT. RENNAN LUIZ OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS, MARIA LUÍSA SOARES, LUCAS ALEXANDRE DE MORAIS SANTOS, PRISCILLA FLORES SILVA, ANTONIO FIGUEIREDO CAUBI, FÁBIO LUIZ NEVES GONÇALVES, RAFAEL DE QUEIROZ MOURA. FOP–UEP.

Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma (AFO) is a rare benign odontogenic tumor that alters the formation of dentin and enamel. Patient, 18, underwent routine panoramic radiographs to evaluate the absence of an upper right second molar that had not erupted. Ectopic inclusion associated with the lesion involved the entire tooth, producing areas of radiolucency and radiopacity. Excision biopsy of the lesion, followed by enucleation, sinusectomy, and excision of the involved tooth were performed. Histopathological examination revealed fragments of neoplasm of mixed odontogenic source with connective tissue similar to dental papilla and islands of odontogenic epithelium—findings consistent with a diagnosis of ameloblastic fibro-odontoma. Six months into follow-up there was persistence of the tissue inside the left maxillary sinus, suggestive of recurrence. A new biopsy was performed, which found fibrous connective tissue and mucosa of the maxillary sinus compatible with scarring.

PE-128 - FLORID OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA AS A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF TOOTH EXTRACTION FAILURE. VERÓNICA PORTO RAMOS Sampaio, Cassiano Francisco Weege Nonaka, Daliana Queiroga de Castro Gomes, Daniela Rita de Melo, Jozinete Vieira Pereira, Patrícia Meira Bento, Robêria Lúcia de Queiroz Figueiredo. Universidade Estadual da Paraíba–UEPB.

Osseous dysplasias (ODs) are idiopathic processes restricted to the gnathic bones and characterized by the substitution of normal bone by fibrous tissue and metaplastic bone. OD is classified as focal, periapical, or florid. A case of florid OD was diagnosed after a failed tooth extraction. Black woman, 40, required evaluation of a swollen area in the posterior left mandible found a year earlier after a tooth extraction in the area. Panoramic radiography revealed radiolucencies with radiopaque foci extending from the molar area to the lateral incisor area. Suspecting a complex odontoma, an excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination revealed fibrous tissue of varying cellularity interspersed with irregular bone trabeculae and small masses of cementum-like material, which exhibited a direct connection with a tooth root remnant. The definitive diagnosis was florid OD. After 1 year of careful follow-up, the patient remains asymptomatic.

PE-129 - FLORID OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA ASSOCIATED WITH OSTEOMYELITIS: CONSERVATIVE SURGICAL MANAGEMENT. LETICIA FERNANDA HAAS, CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, LILIANE JANETE GRANDO, MARIA INÊS MEURER, VICTOR LOUAN DO NASCIMENTO POUBEL, FILIPE MODULO, FILIPE IVAN DANIEL. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.

Florid osseous dysplasia (FOD) is characterized by multifocal fibro-osseous lesions in the jaws. Microscopically, normal bone is replaced by fibrous stroma containing cemento-osseous tissue. The affected areas tend to exhibit hypovascularization and necrosis. Alveolar atrophy in edentulous jaws may expose these masses to the oral environment, resulting in infection and osteomyelitis. Woman, 73, had dentures in place and was seeking care for painful symptoms in the premolar region of the right maxilla. Granulation tissue was noted surrounding areas of exposed bone. The patient reported previous facial cellulitis that was successfully treated with antibiotic therapy. Diagnostic imaging revealed lesions consistent with FOD, with characteristics of infection in the region of the clinical complaints. Antibiotic therapy was initiated, with plastic surgery of the affected region and discontinuation of the use of dentures. The treatment was effective, with healing by secondary intention. In FOD, rigorous clinicoradiographic correlation is essential, and conservative management could be considered.

PE-130 - FOCAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA (FEH) IN A HUNGARIAN MAN LIVING IN BRAZIL. CLÁUDIA MARIA NAVARRO, CHAENEVE EVELIN ZAGO, CLEVERTON ROBERTO DE ANDRADE, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAGUAIA–UNESP.

Focal epithelial hyperplasia (FEH) is rare in people living in urban areas. Hungarian man, 43, who was living in Brazil came to the oral medicine service complaining of “swellings on the lip.” Intraoral examination revealed several exophytic, sessile, smooth-surfaced nodules situated on the right and left of the lower lip mucosa. The asymptomatic lesions ranged in size from 1 to 3 mm in diameter, were firm on palpation, and were covered by normal pink mucosa that was not ulcerated or inflamed. The medical history revealed no systemic disease. The patient denied risky sexual behavior related to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. He reported no similar lesions in family members. The differential diagnosis included condyloma acuminatum, oral florid papillomatosis (in early stage of development), and FEH. Histological examination confirmed FEH. This case illustrates a rare presentation of FEH usually found in Indian and Eskimo children.

PE-131 - FOCAL OSTEOPOROTIC BONE MARROW DEFECTS: CASE REPORT. NATHALIA DE ALMEIDA FREIRE, TUANNY LIMA RANGE, AMANDA DE SOUZA SANT'ANNA, RAPHAELA CAPELLA, SARAH ANTERO, ROSEMIRO MACIEL, MÔNICA ISRAEL UERJ.

The diagnosis of focal osteoporotic bone marrow defects is important because this variation show radiographic characteristics that could be misinterpreted as other lesions. Woman, 43, was referred to the FOUERJ Clinic of Oral Medicine by her dentist based on radiographs taken before implants were placed. Two panoramic radiographs, dated 2011 and 2012, both presented a radiolucent image that was multiloculated and located in the area from tooth #37 to tooth #44 that maintained the same size. There were no clinical manifestations, so it was concluded that the image was caused by focal osteoporotic bone marrow defects. The patient was educated about the diagnosis and discharged without surgical intervention.

PE-132 - FOLLICULAR ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR WITH CALCIFYING EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMOR-LIKE AREAS: CASE REPORT WITH 4-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. ANA CLÁUDIA GARCÍA ROSA, SANDRO RÉGIS RODRIGUES LIMA, PATRÍCIA ROÇON BIANCHI MOLINI, CRISTIANE FURUSE, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, FÁBRICIO PASSADOR-SANTOS. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TOCANTINS; SL MANDIC INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTER.
Adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) is a benign odontogenic tumor characterized by slow progressive growth that rarely may demonstrate calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT)-like areas. Young woman, 17, who was receiving orthodontic treatment, presented anterior mandibular cortical remodeling. Radiographs showed a unilocular radiolucency with radiopaque foci and a retained canine tooth that was displacing neighboring teeth. Surgical excision with canine extraction was performed. Histopathological analysis showed an adenomatoid neoplasia of epithelial origin, with cuboidal cells forming rosette-like or pseudoductal structures, alongside areas of polygonal cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and calcified hyaline material. Congo red staining confirmed the diagnosis of AOT with CEOT-like areas. After 4 years of follow-up, the teeth were repositioned and bony trabeculae were normal, with no recurrence of the tumor. AOTs with CEOT-like areas should be treated as common AOTs because they carry the same prognosis. Orthodontic therapy may be an additional treatment when these tumors displace teeth.

**PE-133 - FOLLICULAR LYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA OF THE ORAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT. STEFÂNIA JERONIMO FERREIRA, RODRIGO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, MARCELO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, LÊLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.**

Follicular lymphoid hyperplasia is a benign but uncommon proliferative process that is poorly understood and may be confused clinically and histologically with malignant lymphoma. The condition has been described in many locations of the body; only rarely is the oral cavity involved. Caucasian man, 34, sought a dental service complaining of a normal-colored, smooth-surfaced, asymptomatic nodular lesion in the left posterior oral mucosa. The lesion had been present for 6 years. The presumptive diagnosis was fibrolipoma and neurilemmoma. Excisional biopsy of a nodal mass measuring 1.0 × 1.0 cm was performed, and histopathological analysis revealed a lymphoid infiltrate with the classical features of benign reactive follicular lymphoid hyperplasia with reactive germinal centers that varied in size and shape, prominent macrophages, and a polymorphic lymphoid cell population in various stages of transformation. The patient remains under follow-up, but no new changes have been observed.

**PE-134 - FOLLICULAR LYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA OF THE TONGUE AND BUCCAL MUCOSA: REPORT OF TWO CASES WITH IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA. ROSEANE CARVALHO VASCONCELOS, CLARISSA FAVERO DEMEDA, DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, LUCIANA ELOISA DA SILVA CASTRO, GLEYSSON MATIAS DE ASSIS, ERICA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, ANTÔNIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA, UFTRN.**

Follicular lymphoid hyperplasia (FLH) is an uncommon benign entity of the oral mucosa. The etiology is poorly understood. Two cases found in women were reported. Patient 1 had small hardened nodules in the posterior tongue that were asymptomatic. These were diagnosed as papillary hypertrophy. Patient 2 had a hardened asymptomatic nodule in the buccal mucosa and could remember experiencing no injury. She was also diagnosed with neurofibroma. Ultrasonography showed the nodule had a well-defined, hypoechoic texture. Histopathological examination in these cases revealed the lamina propria was infiltrated by a proliferation of lymphoid cells arranged in a follicular pattern, with many germinal centers of different sizes and a widened interfollicular zone. These findings were consistent with FLH. The lymphoid follicles were positive for CD20 and negative for BCL2. The parafollicular areas revealed positivity for CD3, CD4, and CD8. The correct diagnosis of FLH is important because of their clinical and, occasionally, microscopic resemblance to follicular lymphomas.

**PE-135 - FOREIGN BODY OF BUCCAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT. VINICIUS RABELO TORREGROSSA, HENRIQUE FURLAN PAUNA, MARIA AUGUSTA FERREIRA ALIPERTI, RODRIGO GONZALES BONHIN, ANA CRISTINA DAL RIO, MARIA ELVIRA PIZZIGATTI CORREA, ESTER NICOLA, DEPARTAMENTO DE OTORRINOLARINGOLOGIA, CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS, UNICAMP.**

Foreign bodies in the upper airways are usually an emergency for doctors. Foreign bodies inside the buccal mucosa prompt a granulomatous body reaction, but the differential diagnosis must include sarcoidosis, Crohn’s disease, and infections. Woman, 74, had multiple nodules in the buccal mucosa that were increasing progressively but remained painless. These developed after undergoing dental treatment. The clinical characteristics and differential diagnosis of granulomatous lesions of the oral cavity were discussed. In addition to the importance of a histopathological examination, this case demonstrates the importance of a complete medical history, pathologic conditions in the family history, surgical procedures, and any other body changes that suggest a diagnosis. This literature review documents a case of granulomatous foreign body reaction, its clinical and surgical outcome, and the importance of a complete history and biopsy to differentiate between differential diagnoses of nodular masses in the oral cavity.

**PE-136 - FOREIGN BODY REACTION WITH EXTENSIVE MANDIBULAR RESORPTION. FERNANDO KENDI HORIZAWA, JULIANA SEO, MARCELO MARTINSON RUIZ, SHAJADI CARLOS PARDO KABA, NORBERTO NOBUO SUGAYA, ANDREA LUSVARGHI WITZEL, MARILIA TRIERVEILER MARTINS, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO/ BMF HOSPITAL REGIONAL DE OSASCO SUS-SP.**

Foreign body reaction (FBR) is a granulomatous inflammation characterized by the inclusion of foreign material not digested by macrophages. Woman, 42, had her sporadic pain in the mental region evaluated. It had been present for 12 years, but symptoms became more frequent in the last 2 months. She experienced facial trauma in 1987. Radiographs were normal, but computed tomography (CT) showed bone destruction from the right canine to the mandibular ramus with exposed dental roots. Incisional biopsy confirmed the FBR diagnosis. Histopathological examination showed bone partially replaced by dense connective tissue with mononuclear infiltrate and granulomas composed of multinucleated giant cells and epithelioid macrophages. Conservative treatment with curettage was performed under general anesthesia. FBR evolution can take a few months to several years. Generally it is asymptomatic for long periods; symptoms develop as the lesion increases and causes bone loss and local nerve exposure.
PE-137 - FOREIGN-BODY GRANULOMA IN ORAL CAVITY: FILLERS FOR COSMETIC PURPOSES. FELIPE ALAVARCE DE OLIVEIRA, GILBERTO GALLO ESTEVES, JOSÉ BURGOS PONCE, KAREN HENRIETTE PINKE, RAFAELA ALVES DA SILVA ALAVARCE, CLEVERSON TEIXEIRA SOARES, VANESSA SOARES LARA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU—USP.

Soft tissue augmentation by filler injections in the orofacial region is the most common cosmetic procedure over the last 10 years. However, filling materials can promote adverse reactions, including hematomas, swelling, itching, hypersensitivity, tissue necrosis, migration to distant sites, and foreign body granuloma. Woman, 76, had a yellowish, firm, nodular lesion at the midline of the upper vestibule. She reported lip injection of a permanent filler to augment tissue several years earlier. Histopathological analysis showed numerous spherical foreign bodies encircled by macrophages and multinucleated giant cells of the foreign body type. Peripherally, the lesion was surrounded by a fibrous capsule. Immunohistochemical study revealed positive results for macrophage marker (CD68). The definitive diagnosis was foreign body granuloma caused by filler injection. Facial fillers are often used to soften the results of the ageing process. The oral pathologist should be aware of this possibility, since this foreign material with lipoblast-like cells can be confused with liposarcoma.

PE-138 - FUNGAL INFECTION (PARACOCCIDOIDOMYCOSIS): CASE REPORT. BARBABRHA CAROLYNIE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAÚJO, IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO. FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.

Paracoccidioidomycosis is a fungal disease that usually affects people in South America, mainly Brazil and Venezuela. It is seen in males and people who work in agriculture and are more susceptible to infection by Paracoccidioides brasiliensis. Usually such infection initially presents as pulmonary infection due to aspiration of the microorganism’s spores, but it can spread through the lymphatic system and bloodstream to affect other tissues. The patient, who had severe periodontal disease, sought the Service Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the State of Roraima complaining of tooth mobility. Panoramic radiographs showed a radiolucent lesion measuring about 3 cm with well-defined borders associated with the root remnant of tooth #34. On examination the lesion resembled a blackberry in the region of the buccal mucosa and alveolar mucosa and extended to the labial commissure. Treatment included surgical intervention and drug therapy with antifungal agents.

PE-139 - GIANT CELL FIBROMA: CASE REPORT. CAROLINE FARIAS LEMOS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, LUÍZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, NAYANE CARVALHO CHAGAS, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.

Giant cell fibroma (GCF) can present as a sessile or pedunculated lump that is asymptomatic and usually less than 1 cm in diameter. Most cases occur in people age 10 to 30 years and are seen most commonly in the lower gum, then the upper gums, tongue, and palate. Microscopically, GCF is an unencapsulated mass of fibrous connective tissue that contains numerous fibroblasts, some of which are multinucleate. These cells are easily observed in the periphery of the lesion, whereas central areas typically consist of fibroblasts. The epithelial surface is corrugated and often atrophic. Patient, 10, complained of a mass under the tongue that was painless. Examination revealed the lesion was nodular, pedunculated, and vegetative with a verrucous surface. Treatment consisted of excisional biopsy. The specimen was sent for pathological analysis, which identified a GCF.

PE-140 - GIANT SIALOLITH IN SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND: CASE REPORT. MARÍLIA LINS E SILVA, FELIPE BRAVO MACHADO DE ANDRADE, CAMILA EPITÁCIO CRAVO TEIXEIRA, RICARDIO PAREDES PAIVA SOBREIRA DE MOURA, ÉRICA CAVALCANTI PASSOS DE MEDEIROS, BRUNO BRASIL MARECHAL, SÉRGIO BARTOLOMEU DE FARIAS MARTORELLI. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO (UFPE).

Sialoliths are slow-growing calcified masses that arise in salivary glands or their ducts. These lesions increase salivary viscosity, which can produce gland obstruction. Woman, 75, came to the surgery clinic of the Central Institute of Oral Health Human resources in the State of Pernambuco complaining of facial pain. During the interview, she reported pain on eating and intermittent swelling in the submandibular region. Examination revealed a symmetrical face, submandibular swelling, and extraoral and intraoral pain on palpation, in addition to the presence of hardened tissue and purulent discharge from Wharton’s duct. Radiographic examination showed the presence of a dense body suggestive of giant sialolith. Given the provisional diagnosis of sialolith, surgery was done to remove the calculus and preserve the affected gland. Postoperative follow-up showed complete healing and normal salivary flow within 1 month.

PE-141 - GIANT SUBMANDIBULAR SIALOLITH: CASE REPORT. GUSTAVO HENRIQUE CAMPOS RODRIGUES, VANESSA JULIANA GOMES CARVALHO, FABIO DE ABREU ALVES, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS JUNIOR, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR, FOUSPA, C. CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

Sialolithiasis is one of the most common diseases of the salivary gland, but giant sialoliths have rarely been reported. The submandibular gland and its duct appear to be the sites most susceptible to this disease. Woman, 48, had a history of an asymptomatic mass in the left neck region lasting 3 years. Intraoral examination revealed a hard, mobile nodule on the left submandibular gland. An extensive osteophagic area involving the left submandibular region was observed on panoramic radiography, strongly suggestive of sialolith. Interestingly, the stone was removed without anesthesia during palpation of the submandibular gland. The sialolith measured 45 mm in length. Follow-up showed an asymptomatic and normally functioning gland. It is known that such long-standing stones usually produce severe pain and irreversible functional damage. The standard treatment is gland resection. This case may be useful in developing a conservative approach to management.

PE-142 - GIGANTIC TONGUE HEMANGIOMA: CASE REPORT. JULIANA TRISTÃO WERNECK, RAPHAELA POSTORIVO, MARIA ELISA RANGEL JANINI, VALDIR MEIRELLES, ELOÁ BORGES LUNA, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DE ROCHA CURVELLO, ALINE CORRÊA ABRAHÃO. UFRJ.

Hemangioma is a benign tumor characterized by the proliferation of endothelial cells and often occurs in children with a
Glandular odontogenic cyst (GOC) is a rare aggressive odontogenic cyst that affects mostly the anterior mandible. When located close to the roots of the adjacent teeth, it can resemble a periapical cyst. This report presents a case of glandular odontogenic cyst mimicking a periapical inflammatory cyst. Man, 39, was referred to the Oral Medicine clinic, Estácio de Sá University, for evaluation of a well-defined radiolucent image on the anterior mandible measuring 4.0 cm that was superimposed on the apical region of the inferior anterior teeth, which proved to be vital. Biopsy revealed a GOC and, after endodontic treatment of the anterior inferior teeth as part of surgical planning, the lesion was completely removed under local anesthesia. The definitive diagnosis was GOC. The patient has been in clinicoradiographic follow-up for 12 months. GOC should be considered in the differential diagnosis of periapical radiolucencies.

Glandular odontogenic cyst mimicking a periapical inflammatory cyst

PE-147 - GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST (SIALODONTOGENIC CYST): CASE REPORT. RENATA MENDES MOURA, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JÚNIOR, LILIAN CALDAS QUIRINO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Glandular odontogenic cyst (GOC) is a rare developmental lesion that is considered a distinct entity because of its peculiar histopathological characteristics. This odontogenic cyst has unpredictable and potentially aggressive behavior. Man, 40, sought dental treatment for rehabilitation of the central incisors. There was no complaint of pain or sensitivity and the lesion was identified radiographically. Excised tissue sent for histopathological examination revealed parakeratinized squamous epithelial lining exhibiting cuboidal and columnar cells with numerous goblet cells and foci of epithelial cells with eosinophilic material resembling mucin. The diagnosis of GOC can be extremely difficult because of the rarity of the cyst and lack of clear diagnostic criteria. The GOC’s importance is associated with the fact that it exhibits a propensity for recurrence similar to that of odontogenic keratocyst and the fact that it may be confused microscopically with central mucoepidermoid carcinoma.

PE-148 - GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST: CASE REPORT. LAÍS MORANDINI CARVALHO, ANA CRISTINA POSCH MACHADO, ELIS DE ANDRADE LIMA ZUTIN, ANA LIA ANBINDER, JANETE DIAS ALMEIDA, ESTELA KAMINAGAKURA, YASMIN RODARTE CARVALHO. INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS—UNESP.

Glandular odontogenic cyst is an aggressive, uncommon cyst that appears clinically as slowly increasing swelling that is asymptomatic in middle-aged adults. Woman, 73, complained of pain between the roots of left mandibular canines and premolars. Intraoral examination revealed swelling with fluctuation on palpation. Radiographically, a well-defined unicocular radiolucent area was noticed. Preoperative fine needle aspiration was performed. The clinical diagnosis of lateral periodontal cyst was suggested, prompting an incisional biopsy. Microscopically, the specimen was characterized by a capsule of fibrous connective tissue lined by cubic to columnar epithelium with mucous and ciliated cells. The definitive diagnosis was glandular odontogenic cyst. The patient was referred to surgery for complete removal of the lesion. Because of this lesion’s aggressive behavior the patient will be followed periodically.
PE-149 - GOLDENHAR SYNDROME: CASE REPORT.
LILIANE LINS, ANTÔNIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO, HUGO RIBEIRO, FACULDADE DE MEDICINA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA. Goldenhar syndrome is one of the most common congenital anomalies of the first and second branchial arches. Its prevalence is uncertain, ranging from 1 in 3,500 to 1 in 26,000 births. Its main manifestations affect the eye (epibulbar dermoid), the external ear (auricular appendages, blind-ended fistulas), and the spine (hemivertebrae and vertebral fusion, among other malformations). Goldenhar syndrome was reported in a 35-year-old woman and the literature and etiopathogenesis were reviewed. Woman, 35, had the three components of the Goldenhar triad described in the literature: epibulbar dermoid, auricular appendage, defective hearing on the left side, vertebral anomalies, and mandibular hypoplasia. The major challenge in managing this case was facial deformity, which requires a multidisciplinary approach to rehabilitation.

PE-150 - GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE AND ORAL MUCOSITIS IN A PATIENT WITH HODGKIN’S LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT. REBEKA THIARA NASCIMENTO SOARES DE MATTOS, REBECA THIARA NASCIMENTO DOS SANTOS, JEFFERSON DE FARIA CARDOSO, CÉLIA MARIA BOLOGNESE FERREIRA, JECONIAS CAMARA, TATIANA NAYARA LIBORIO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMAZONAS. Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is a systemic disorder affecting patients undergoing bone marrow transplantation. Oral mucositis is a toxic inflammatory reaction to chemotherapy treatment. Woman, 40, was referred to a dental office with lesions in the lower lip and painful symptoms in the oral mucosa. The patient had been diagnosed with Hodgkin’s lymphoma and was undergoing chemotherapy with BEACOPP and ASHAP. She also had a recent history of allogeneic bone marrow transplantation with symptoms of watery diarrhea accompanied by food debris, colic, and hematuria, which are characteristic of GVHD. Oroscopy found slightly exophytic lesions in the lower lip and tongue, diagnosed as GVHD lesions, and severe mucositis in the oral mucosa. The patient was treated with cyclosporine and topical Oncilon corticosteroid for both oral lesions. Currently the lesions have regressed and the patient has been followed up via palliative treatment.

PE-151 - GRANULAR CELL TUMOR OF THE TONGUE: TWO CASE REPORTS. EVELYNE PEREIRA CAVALCANTE, CAMILA MARIA BEDEL RIBEIRO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, AMANDA LAIÃSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, DIANA XAVIER PADILHA, THAYNÃ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC. Granular cell tumor is an uncommon benign neoplasm that occurs anywhere in the body. The tongue and oral cavity are the most commonly affected areas. This tumor usually presents as a solitary, well-defined, asymptomatic, lesion with slow growth and of various colors. Despite its uncertain etiology, some studies point to a neural origin. Treatment was surgical, which carries a good prognosis. Relapses can occur, and there are descriptions of malignant transformation in the literature. This article reports two clinical cases in which the chief complaint was a lump on the dorsum of the tongue that had slowly evolved. In both cases, definitive diagnosis was made after histological analysis and treatment consisted of surgical removal. The clinical, histopathological, and treatment modalities are also discussed.

PE-152 - GRANULAR CELL TUMOR: CASE REPORT. THAYS TEIXEIRA DE SOUZA, THAÍS PIMENTEL, RAPHAELA CAPELLA, NATHÁLIA ALMEIDA, FÁBIO RAMOA PIRES, ROSEMIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, MÔNICA ISRAEL, UERJ. Granular cell tumor (GCT) is an uncommon benign tumor of soft tissues. The tongue and buccal mucosa are the most frequently involved intraoral sites. Initially it was believed that the lesion had a muscular origin, but more recent studies do not support this idea, instead indicating an origin from neural or neuroendocrine cells. Woman, 39, came to the Oral Medicine clinic, FOUERJ, complaining about a painful firm nodular lesion in the anterior dorsum of the tongue that was increasing in size. Possible clinical diagnoses included granular cell tumor, neurofibroma, neuroura, fibroma, and schwannoma. An excisional biopsy was done. Histological analysis of the hematoxylin-eosin–stained slides showed a proliferation of benign granular cells, prompting a definitive diagnosis of GCT. No signs of recurrence were detected after 6 months of follow-up. A diagnosis of GCT should always be considered in submersed nodular lesions on the tongue, even when associated with pain.

PE-153 - GRANULOMA POLYMETHYLACRYLATE: CASE REPORT. NATHALIA DE ALMEIDA FREIRE, ALINE ARAÚJO SILVA, MICHELLE SCALERCIO, SARAH APARECIDA ANTERO, MARIA ELIZA BARBOSA RAMOS, ROSEMIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, MÔNICA ISRAEL, UERJ. Poly methylmethacrylate is a polymer used as filling that is often employed for aesthetic implants. After its injection into the organism it may be recognized by the body as a foreign body and cause the formation of a granuloma. White woman, 50, who was a nurse, had chief complaints of an asymmetric swelling on the right cheek, local pain, earache, and sore throat. She reported undergoing an esthetic procedure using polymethylmethacrylate in 2005. The physical examination showed a 2-cm nodular swelling that was normochromic and had a firm consistency and defined edges on the buccal mucosa. Based on these findings arteriography was requested, and the result confirmed the diagnosis of foreign body reaction to polymethylmethacrylate. The patient has been monitored for 6 months with no sign of recurrence.

PE-154 - HAIRY LEUKOPLAKIA-LIKE LESION IN ASSOCIATION WITH GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE AFTER ALLOGENEIC BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION. CLÁUDIA MARIA NAVARRO, ELAINE MARIA SGAVIOLI MASSUCATO, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE ARARAQUARA–UNESP. In September 2012, a man, 22, was referred to the oral medicine service to investigate an exophytic asymptomatic lesion on his tongue. Intraoral examination showed white plaque intercalated with erythematicous spots on the tongue’s dorsum. The tongue’s right border demonstrated white plaque with a nodular and hairy appearance. His medical history revealed allogeneic bone marrow transplantation (BMT) in June 2003 at age 13 years to treat acute lymphoid leukemia. BMT was followed by graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). In August 2007 an asymptomatic white plaque measuring 0.5 cm appeared on the
right border of the tongue. Histopathological results were compatible with hairy leukoplakia. In February 2012 the white lesion measured 3.5 cm. Another biopsy was done, and the histopathological examination revealed a microscopic pattern compatible with hairy leukoplakia, but was negative for Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) infection. The patient is currently being followed up.

PE-155 - HAND-FOOT-MOUTH DISEASE IN AN ADULT: CASE REPORT. VIVIANE ALVES DE OLIVEIRA MAIA, LUCIANA ELOÍSA DA SILVA CASTRO, PATRÍCIA TEIXEIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ANA MIRYAN COSTA DE MEDEIROS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Hand-foot-mouth disease (HFM) is a contagious but benign, febrile, rash-producing disease caused by coxsackievirus A16 and enterovirus 71. It usually occurs in childhood and can also affect adults in rare cases. HFM is characterized by a vesicular appearance in the feet and mouth and is usually asymptomatic, but pressure and touch can cause pain. The diagnosis is clinical and treatment is symptomatic. Woman, 34, a caregiver’s child, was referred to the Stomatology clinic in the Dentistry Department-UFRN complaining of ulcerated lesions in the mouth and hands. She reported contact with several children who had the same symptoms. This shows the importance of the clinical findings in relation to a thorough history and a complete evaluation in formulating an HFM diagnosis, since this infection can progress to more severe forms.

PE-156 - HEMIMACROGLOSSIA: CASE REPORT. JESSICA ELEN DA SILVA COSTA, ALEX BARBOSA NUNES, ANA CRISTINA RODRIGUES CAMPANA, CARLOS EDUARDO PITTA DE LUCA, ROSANA CANTERAS DI MATTEO, THAÍS BORGUEZAN NUNES, ANDRÉA LUSVARGHI WITZEL. DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY. USP.

Macroglossia is characterized by increasing swelling of the tongue and is a characteristic feature of Beckwith-Wiedemann Syndrome (BWS). Boy, 2, was brought by his parents to the Center of Oral Diagnosis, School of Dentistry, University of São Paulo with complaints of “increased volume of the tongue.” The history verified that prenatally, the fetus already had macroglossia and increased abdominal circumference. The patient underwent surgery to remove an abdominal lipoma when he was 1 year old. Clinical examination revealed hemimacroglossia on the left side and delayed eruption of the teeth on the same side. Because of the characteristics compatible with BWS and the possibility of discovering some cases through genetic testing, a genetic investigation was suggested, but no changes were found. Independent confirmation of BWS should be sought. Macroglossia surgery permits a return of normal function and facial harmony.

PE-157 - HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY FOR KERATOCYST PLUS MANUAL TMJ IMPLANT OF METHYL METHACRYLATE: CASE REPORT. BARBAHRA CAROLYNIE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAÚJO, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO. FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.

Keratocysts constitute 3% to 11% of odontogenic cysts, most commonly in patients age 10 to 40 years, with a predominance of males. The mandible is the most often involved site, with a tendency to compromise the posterior region of the mandibular body and the ascending ramus. Patient, 27, came to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery service of the State of Roraima with swelling and facial asymmetry. Clinical examination showed a multilocular radiolucent area associated with displacement of tooth #38 and extension to the ramus, coronoid, and condylar process plus compromised TMJ. Clinical and radiographic findings are not sufficient for diagnosis, which requires histopathological confirmation. The proposed treatment was hemimandibulectomy with construction of a prosthetic band from methylmethacrylate. The cyst is difficult to manage because of its friable nature, but the prognosis is good except for the recurrence rate.

PE-158 - HEMIMANDIBULECTOMY FOR UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA PLUS MANUAL TMJ IMPLANT OF METHYL METHACRYLATE: CASE REPORT. IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, BARBAHRA CAROLYNIE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAÚJO, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO. FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.

Ameoblastoma is the most clinically significant odontogenic tumor originating from the remnants of odontogenic epithelium. This benign tumor is locally invasive and grows slowly but is aggressive. It is more prevalent in posterior areas of the mandibular body and ramus. The three clinical and radiographic manifestations are conventional solid or multicystic, cystic, and peripheral or extraosseous. Woman, 29, sought care from the Service Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of Roraima State for a second time. Previously she had reported a lesion in the mandibular body but abandoned treatment (marsupialization) for a year. On her return she had a recurrent unicystic ameloblastoma in the region of the ascending mandibular ramus. Three-dimensional computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging showed expansion of the cortical lesion buccally and lingually. Proposed treatment was hemimandibulectomy with mandibular reconstruction. A manual methamethacrylate temporomandibular joint (TMJ) prosthesis was placed immediately to maintain functional stability.

PE-159 - HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC TELANGIECTASIA: REPORT OF TWO CASES. ISADORÁ PERES KLEIN, SWANDRO CARLOS TRASEL, ANDREAS RÜCKS VARVAKI RADOS, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO, VINICIUS COELHO CARRAD. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL/HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE.

Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) or Rendu-Osler-Weber syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant genetic condition characterized by abnormal vascular dilatations of terminal vessels in the skin, mucosa, and eventually viscera. Two cases of HHT patients were reported. Both patients complained of recurrent hemorrhagic episodes due to oral telangiectasias and gingival bleeding that required dental management. Both patients reported chronic epistaxis and presented vascular lesions on the skin of the hands and face. The HHT diagnosis has been made by physicians for a long time. Management proposed by dentists includes instruction for trauma reduction and hygiene education using gauze to cleanse the tongue and chlorhexidine gel for the teeth.

Osteosarcoma is the most common bone malignancy and accounts for 20% of all sarcomas, but rarely affects the jaws. Young man, 16, came to the CDO-FOUSP complaining of a swollen face. Clinical examination showed a deformed hemiface and enlarged buccal and lingual cortical aspect of the mandibular right side. Incisional biopsy revealed a mesenchymal neoplasm. The case was referred to HCFMUSP for investigation and management. Imaging revealed an extensive osteolytic lesion with cortical destruction in the angle of the jaw. Hemimandibulectomy and microsurgical flap reconstruction were done. Histopathological examination of the specimen confirmed the diagnosis of high-grade osteoblastic osteosarcoma. The patient completed the cycle of adjuvant chemotherapy and 6 months of follow-up. Osteosarcomas have varied clinical and histopathological findings. Early surgical resection of the lesion is necessary to avoid recurrent and metastatic complications of the tumor.

PE-161 - HIGHLY AGGRESSIVE MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT. GUSTAVO GOMES AGrippino, ROPECI ALVES MACEDO FILHO, SANDRA APAPECIDA MARINHO, FRANCISCO JADSON LIMA, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES, HÉBÉL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO, MANUEL ANTONIO GORDON-NÚÑEZ. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Fast-growing tumors are highly suggestive of malignancy in salivary glands. Man, 85, visited the Dentistry Extension Program of the Universidade Estadual da Paraíba, Brazil, requesting extraction of tooth #18 and complaining of increased volume of the hard palate. Clinical examination revealed swelling (painless upon palpation) throughout the maxilla and extending to the maxillary sinuses and eye socket. Imaging revealed extensive bone destruction affecting the maxillary sinuses and floor of the eye socket, indicating aggressive malignancy. After biopsy, the anatomopathological analysis led to the diagnosis of high-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The patient was sent for treatment, which consisted of tumor and ocular globe excision, followed by radiotherapy and is currently in dental follow up to control toxicity, which should culminate in rehabilitation with an oral-maxillofacial prosthesis. Urgency and immediate adherence to treatment were essential to the good prognosis in the present case.

PE-162 - HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE GNATHIC OSTEOSARCOMA: CASE REPORT. SANDRA LÚCIA VENTORIN VON ZEIDLER, MARCELLA SÔL, JÚLIA ALMENARA RIBEIRO VIEIRA, MARIANE GARCIA OLIVEIRA, JOSÉ ROBERTO VASCONCELOS DE PODESTÁ, RENATA SCARPAT CARETA, SONIA ALVES GOUEVA. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF ESPIRITO SANTO, VITORIA, ES.

Gnathic osteosarcoma is a rare condition that presents considerable histopathologic variability. The microscopic essential criterion for diagnosis is the direct production of osteoid by malignant mesenchymal cells. However, in some cases, osteoid production can be difficult to diagnose. Young man, 18, developed significant swelling in the jaw between teeth #34 and #36. Microscopic analysis confirmed malignant mesenchymal neoplasm, suggesting epithelioid osteosarcoma classic pattern, grade 1, as classified by the Fédération Nationale des Centres de Lutte Contre le Cancer-FNCLCC. The immunohistochemical panel using S-100 protein, vimentin, EMA, pancytokeratin AE1/AE3, antigen Melan A, HMB-45, CD68, and cell proliferation antigen Ki-67 helped to confirm the diagnosis. Treatment consisted of segmental mandibulectomy and adjuvant chemotherapy. The patient has been followed up for 3 years without recurrence. The diagnosis of gnathic osteosarcoma is always challenging because of its rarity and complexity.

PE-163 - HISTOPLASOMOSIS ORAL MANIFESTATION IN AIDS PATIENT. MARCIA RODRIGUES GORISCH, ROSANA MARA GIORDANO DE BARROS, EDUARDO GIORDANO DE BARROS, SILVIA ROBERTA CIESLAK. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UFMS.

Histoplasmosis is the most common systemic fungal disease. In endemic areas it manifests as an opportunistic infection that frequently accompanies the diagnosis of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Patient, 20, contacted the Faodo/UFMS oral diagnostic service with ulcerative lesion in the palate. Histopathological analysis using PAS staining evidenced the presence of fungi associated with macrophagic cells. The use of immunohistochemical techniques may also be useful because they are highly specific and rapid, replacing culture techniques that take 2 to 3 weeks for completion. This aids in the early diagnosis and immediate treatment of AIDS patients. In histoplasmosis the cutaneous and oral mucosa involvement in immunosuppressed patients occurs as a result of the hematogenic dissemination. Its occurrence ranges from 1.4% to 85%. In Brazil no data were found on the cutaneous and oral mucosa manifestation frequency of histoplasmosis associated with AIDS.

PE-164 - HYALINE RING GRANULOMAS IN DENTIGEROUS CYST: RARE CASE REPORT. HELLEN BANDIERA DE PONTES SANTOS, ROBERIA LÚCIA DE QUEIROZ FIGUEIREDO, JOZINETE VIEIRE PEREIRA, PATRÍCIA MEIRA BENTO, DANIELA PITA DE MELO, POLLIANNA MUNIZ ALVES, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Hyaline ring granulomas (HRGs) are characterized by hyaline rings or ovoid homogeneous/fibrillar hyaline masses lying within fibrous connective tissue. These contain variable numbers of inflammatory cells and multinucleated giant cells. These histopathological findings are rare in dentigerous cysts. Boy, 7, was referred for evaluation of a soft, painless swelling in the anterior left mandible. The deciduous canine was nonvital, and radiographic examination showed a unilocular radiolucency associated with the crown of the unerupted permanent canine. The preliminary diagnosis of dentigerous cyst prompted an incisional biopsy. Histopathological examination revealed a cystic cavity lined by a thin, nonkeratinized stratified squamous epithelium presenting areas of hyperplasia, spongiosis, and exocytosis. In the fibrous capsule, small ovoid homogeneous/fibrillar hyaline masses were associated with multinucleated giant cells, compatible with a diagnosis of HRGs. The definitive diagnosis was inflamed dentigerous cyst, which was treated with marsupialization of the lesion. The patient remains under close follow-up.
PE-165 - HYBRID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR PRESENTING FEATURES OF AMELOBLASTOMA WITH AREAS OF CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT. CLARISSA FÁVERO DE MÉDEA, MARCOS ANTONIO FÁRIA DE PAIVA, JOSÉ WILSON NOLETO, CYNTHIA HELENA PEREIRA DE CARVALHO, ANA RAFAELA LUIZ DE AQUINO, ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, HÉBÉL CAVALCANTI GALVÁO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Hybrid odontogenic lesions are rare and occur in two or more histological patterns. Ameloblastoma associated with calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) is characterized microscopically as a cystic cavity lined by epithelium with columnar-type basal cells, similar to ameloblasts and stellate reticulum. The main characteristic of this lesion is the presence of circular ghost cells, without nuclei, that can be referred to as necrotic cells. Calciﬁcation may occur, forming eosinophilic masses. Woman, 21, presented intraosseous lesions on the left side of the body of the jaw that were radiolucent and multilocular. Excisional biopsy was performed and the clinical diagnosis was ameloblastoma. Histopathological analysis revealed the presence of an ameloblastoma with CCOT areas. Given the aggressiveness that the ameloblastoma may present, the patient is being monitored, since recurrences may be frequent.

PE-166 - HYPOHIDROTIC ECTODERMAL DYSPLASIA WITH ANODONTIA: CASE REPORT. DANIEL BERRETTA MOREIRA ALVES, JOÃO ROBERTO MENDONÇA JUNIOR, VERENA PEREIRA MAIA, MARIANA CARDOSO DA SILVA, PATRÍCIA DO SOCORRO QUEIROZ FEIO, MÁRCIO AJUDARTE LOPES. FOP-UNICAMP; IESPES.

Hypohidrotic ectodermal dysplasia (HED) represents a group of hereditary conditions characterized by dysplasia of structures of ectodermal origin involving at least two of the major structures, including hair, teeth, nail, and sweat glands. The prevalence is approximately 1 in 100,000 live births. X-Linked HED is the most frequent form and is caused by genetic defects in ectodysplasin signal transduction pathways located at Xq12-13. Boy, 2, had a history of frequent high fever and hypohidrosis, thinning of scalp and eyebrow hair, xerotic skin, and periorbital wrinkling. Radiographs revealed the absence of all primary and permanent teeth. Correlating clinical data and medical history lead to a diagnosis of HED.

PE-167 - IMMATURE COMPLEX ODONTOMA: REPORT OF A CASE WITH FEATURES OF AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA WITH INDUCTION. BIANCA BRAVIM BOMFIM, ROBERTO PRADO, DANIELLE CASTEX CONDE, RENATO KOBLER SAMPÃO, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMANACH. UNESP ÀRAÇATUBA.

Boy, 4, had a painless slow-growing swelling in the left posterior mandible that was present for 8 months. Radiographically, a 2 × 3 cm well-deﬁned unilocular radiolucency causing cortical expansion was observed associated with an unerupted tooth. Microscopic features included a well-deﬁned, highly ﬁbroblastic tumor covered by an outer layer of ameloblastic epithelium presenting columnar palisaded basal cells that invaded the adjacent mesenchyme through small islands and exhibited arrested inductive change and calcified material. A dental papilla—like stroma was observed only immediately around the tumor islands. The deﬁnitive diagnosis was immature complex odontoma. No sign of recurrence was seen after 6 months of follow-up. This case represented a diagnostic challenge because of similarities between developing odontoma and ameloblastic ﬁbroma with induction. The presence of ameloblastic islands strictly located within the periphery of a well-deﬁned ﬁbrous tumor suggests its limited invasive potential and favors the diagnosis of an immature complex odontoma.

PE-168 - IMMEDIATE DENTURE IN PATIENT WITH UNDIAGNOSED AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. CELINA FAIG LIMA, NATHALIA CURTO DOS SANTOS, ADRIANA MATHIAS PEREIRA DA SILVA MARCHINI, MICHELLE CARDOSO, YASMIN RODARTE CARVALHO, ANA LIA ANBINDER, JANETE DIAS ALMEIDA. INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, UNESP-UNIV ESTADUAL PAULISTA, SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS-SP- BRAZIL.

Ameloblastoma is an odontogenic tumor that commonly affects the posterior region of the mandible and is frequently associated with an unerupted tooth. Woman, 67, complained of a hard swelling in the right mandibular premolar region that appeared after tooth extraction and placement of an immediate denture. Intraoral examination showed buccal and lingual cortical plate expansion. Occlusal and panoramic radiographs showed multilocular radiolucency with a well-deﬁned margin. Fine needle aspiration was nonproductive. The provisional diagnosis of odontogenic cyst led to an incisional biopsy. Histopathological revealed an acanthomatous ameloblastoma. The patient returned 3 years later. She reported that she was under surgery elsewhere 1 year previously and had an unsuccessful bone graft. She was sent to the prosthodontist for a complete denture. In the present case, ameloblastoma was not diagnosed before tooth extraction and immediate denture placement.

PE-169 - IMMUNOBULLOUS DISEASES: REPORT OF FIVE CASES. THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, AMANDA LAÍSA DÉ OLIVEIRA LIMA, CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARRÓS, CAMILA MARIA BENDER RIBEIRO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Pemphigus, pemphigoid bullous, and lichen planus are examples of immunologically mediated diseases caused by the inappropriate production of autoantibodies. A series of five cases of immune-mediated lesions are reported. Four women and one man, age range 36 to 74 years, sought care at the stomatological clinic with a main complaint of “sore mouth.” Clinical examination observed multiple erosions and irregularly shaped ulcerations distributed haphazardly on the buccal mucosa in most of these cases, leaving debilitated patients. Only one case had cutaneous involvement. Two patients reported vesicle or bulla formation before the lesions developed. The clinical diagnosis for all cases was pemphigus vulgaris. Histopathological study revealed two pemphigus vulgaris cases, two pemphigoid cases, and one case of inflammatory lesion with subepithelial blister. All patients required treatment with high doses of corticosteroids and a multidisciplinary approach. The importance of this series is the fact that these lesions are extremely painful and debilitating, presenting a clinical and histopathological diagnostic challenge.
PE-170 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF AN UNUSUAL CASE OF PYOGENIC GRANULOMA. SABRINA POZATTI MOURE, EMERSON FERREIRA HONÓRIO, JOSÉ RICARDO SOUSA COSTA, MILENE CASTILHOS OLIVEIRA, LUHANA GEDOZ, HUMBERTO THOMAZI GASSEN, SERGIO AUGUSTO QUEVEDO MIGUENS JR. UNIVERSIDADE LUTERANA DO BRASIL (ULBRA) CANOAS.

Pyogenic granulomas (PGs) are vascular mucocutaneous lesions occurring intraorally or extraorally. They commonly affect women in their 20s; in 75% of cases they comprise lesions with a typical shape, size, location, and behavior. This study reports an unusual case of PG. Woman, 44, had a lesion in an uncommon location—the anterior mandible—that involved the teeth and extended to the floor of the mouth. Radiographic and tomographic examination revealed extensive alveolar bone resorption, with displacement and decreased support of the affected teeth. Clinical and imaging findings were inconclusive. The diagnostic approach required the association of anatomopathological examination and immunohistochemical analysis, which ruled out mesenchymal neoplasm and confirmed the diagnosis of PG. This case demonstrates that PG may develop in an unusual way, with aggressive behavior associated with extensive alveolar bone loss, leading to tooth mobility and displacement.


The differential diagnosis of ulcerative oral lesions is diverse. Caucasian woman, 65, had an ulcer at the hard palate and reported pain and a history of trauma, but no signs of infection. The differential diagnosis included necrotizing sialometaplasia and traumatic ulcer. A biopsy was done to confirm the diagnosis and rule out malignancy. Histopathological evaluation showed stratified epithelium with exocytosis and acanthosis, supporting the diagnosis of a foreign body reaction to a popcorn shell. This report discusses the importance of the history and relevant evaluations in diagnosing oral mucosal ulceration when its appearance does not indicate the diagnosis. An ulcer may present with a wide variety of clinical features, and pathological correlations are important for a definitive diagnosis. Refining the differential diagnosis requires a comprehensive knowledge of the underlying condition of the individual and the need for good communication skills to obtain adequate information from the patient.

PE-172 - IMPORTANCE OF SURGEON-DENTIST CARE AFTER AN ANESTHETIC PROCEDURE: CASE REPORT. MATEUS BARROS CAVALCANTE, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, KARTLAND PAIVA, DIANA XAVIER PADILHA, SÔNIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, MILKLE BRUNO PESSOA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Postanesthesia ulcerations are acute lesions that produce different levels of pain, swelling, and redness. Symptoms result from patient behavior in inadvertently biting the anesthetized region. Boy, 9, developed a lesion after dental extraction. Intraoral examination showed ulcerated areas on the inferior lip that were swollen, whitish, and asymptomatic. Based on the history given, the diagnosis was ulceration after anesthesia. Treatment can be based on medicines to facilitate healing or laser therapy, which was chosen. However, these lesions can heal spontaneously within 7 days. Some authors recommend biopsy or other tests to exclude some neoplastic or other lesions, such as chronic infection and immunologic diseases if the lesion persists for over 3 weeks. Alerting dentists about cautioning patients regarding these lesions and choosing the appropriate treatment for each case is important, especially in children and mentally and/or physically handicapped people, in whom these lesions are more likely to occur.

PE-173 - INFANTILE CORTICAL HYPEROSTOSIS: CASE REPORT. THAIS FEITOSA LEITÃO DE OLIVEIRA, MARCELO BONIFÁCIO DA SILVA SAMPIERI, RENATO YASSUTAKA FARIA YAEUD, OSNY FERREIRA JÚNIOR, IZABEL REGINA FISCHER RUBIRA-BULLEN, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Infantile cortical hyperostosis (Caffey’s disease) is usually a self-limited inflammatory disease that affects young infants. The mandible is commonly affected. Boy, 6, presented a 2-week history of a soft tender swelling in the left mandibular angle that produced moderate pain. There was facial enlargement that was sensitive to palpation but had normal color and temperature. Cone-beam computed tomography revealed a lytic area associated with cortical displacement and discrete erosion in the left mandibular angle. After 4 months, the swelling had decreased significantly and the patient had no more symptoms. At 15-month follow-up, panoramic radiography and computed tomography findings indicated complete regression of the lesion with no residual scar. The superimposition performed at Dolphin Imaging Software® demonstrated the healing process, with bone neoformation inside the area of pathologic concern. Spontaneous healing is not expected in other pathological conditions, and the final diagnosis was based on imaging results.

PE-174 - INFAMMATORY CONDITION DUE TO FOREIGN BODY MIMICKING LANGERHANS' CELL DISEASE. MONICA GHISLAINE OLIVEIRA ALVES, DÁRCIO KITAKAWA, BRUNA FERNANDES DO CARMO CARVALHO, JOÃO BATISTA MACEDO BECKER, ADRIANA AIGOTTI HABERBECK BRANDÃO, LUIZ ANTONIO GUIMARAES CABRAL, JANETE DIAS ALMEIDA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA "JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO".

Girl, 11, was brought to the outpatient clinic complaining of pain and a gingival lesion in the area of teeth #21 and #22 that exhibited mobility and purulent discharge. Clinical and radiographic features indicated a diagnosis of Langerhans cell disease. During biopsy, an elastic band over the middle portion of the roots of the central incisors was found. When asked about the elastic band, the patient reported it was from her doll’s hair, and that a dentist used that method to treat a diastema in the same region on a classmate. Debris was removed, and a metal wire was placed between teeth #11 and #21. In addition, exfoliative cytology was performed, resulting in a diagnosis of class II Papanicolaou lesion with an acute inflammatory process. Follow-up showed internal resorption, increased tooth mobility, and bone
loss. Teeth were extracted and a Hawley retainer made to achieve functional and aesthetic goals.

**PE-175 - INFLAMMATORY MYOFIBROBLASTIC TUMOR: REPORT OF TWO CASES. JOSÉ NARCISO ROSA ASSUNÇÃO JUNIOR, DOUGLAS MAGNO GUIMARÃES, HELDER ANTONIO REBELO PONTES, PRISCILA LIE TOBOUTI, MARINA HELENA CURY GALLOTTINI, FÁBIO ABREU ALVES, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP/HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO JOÃO DE BARROS BARRETO.

Patient 1, man, 57, complained of a gum lesion evolving over 2 months. After a tooth extraction he had developed bone sequestration and slow growth of a pedunculated fibrous nodule with a diameter of 2 cm that produced mild symptoms in the lower alveolar ridge. Panoramic radiography showed a regular bone repair image. The differential diagnosis was peripheral giant cell granuloma or peripheral ossifying fibroma. Histopathological examination revealed an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor. The patient remains free of disease after 6 months of follow-up. Patient 2, man, 59, presented an asymptomatic nodule arising in the maxilla over 3 months. It covered the vestibular surfaces of the anterior teeth. Incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination revealed an inflammatory myofibroblastic tumor. The lesion was surgically removed; after 1 year of follow-up the patient remains free of disease.

**PE-176 - INITIAL PRESENTATION OF MANTLE CELL LYMPHOMA IN THE HARD PALATE. FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, FABRICIO BITU SOUSA, MARIA DO PATROCÍNIO FERREIRA GRANGEIRO BÊCO, RONALD FEITOSA PINHEIRO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

Mantle cell lymphoma (MCL) is a rare B-cell neoplasm. We describe here, to the best of our knowledge, the eighth case of MCL initially involving the hard palate. Man, 61, initially noticed a swelling on the hard palate during a dental consultation for oral rehabilitation. A hard palate swelling of uncertain onset was observed. One week later, the patient returned for an oral biopsy, which found an oropharyngeal exophytic mass. While the patient was waiting for the histopathologic analysis, bilateral nodules were found on the buccal mucosa. Microscopic evaluation revealed a lymphoproliferative lesion. The immunohistochemistry profile with CD45, CD20, CD5, cyclin D1, and Bcl2 antibodies disclosed a definitive diagnosis of MCL. Ki67 antibody was positive in 80% of the tumor cells. After 2 cycles of chemotherapy, remission was observed. However, the patient died after six chemotherapy cycles. We addressed the clinicopathologic features of a rare oral non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma.

**PE-177 - INTRADUCTAL PAPILLOMA ARISING FROM STENSEN’S DUCT: CASE REPORT. MONIQUE DOSSENA ACAUAN, JULIANA CASSOL SPANEMBERG, FERNANDA GONÇALVES SOARES, MARIA ANTONIA ZANCARANO DE FIGUEIREDO, KAREN CHERUBINI. PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, ORAL MEDICINE UNIT.

Caucasian woman, 77, presented an asymptomatic oral lesion of unknown duration. A firm nodule 1.0 cm in diameter, arising from the parotid papilla, was observed in the right buccal mucosa. Ultrasonography revealed a solid lesion with irregular outlines occupying the Stensen’s duct, extending 35 mm from the orifice toward the parotid gland. Functional tests of the gland were normal. Incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological examination evidenced a benign neoplasm consisting of proliferating ductal epithelial tissue lining arranged in papillary projections interspersed with thin bands of vascularized fibrous connective tissue, which confirmed the diagnosis of intraductal papilloma. The patient was referred for surgical excision of the lesion. Intraductal papilloma is a rare lesion in the oral cavity, especially in major salivary glands, and requires a dental evaluation for accurate diagnosis and management.

**PE-178 - INTRALUMINAL UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA MIMICKING APICAL ODONTOGENIC LESION: CASE REPORT. AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, RICARDO VIANA BESSA Nogueira, CAMILA MARIA BÉDER RIBEIRO, JÉSSYCA ITALA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS, MARCOS VINCIU CEVBAS VASCONCELOS FEITOSA BORGES, MATEUS BARROS CAVALCANTE. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Ameloblastoma is an aggressive, slow growing epithelial odontogenic tumor that represents 10% of all odontogenic tumors. Black woman, 18, was referred with complaints of pain on mastication. During the facial examination, asymmetry (swelling at right mandibular lower border) was identified, along with discrete expansion of the buccalmandibular cortical area on the same side. Radiographs revealed a well-defined, oval-shape radiolucent lesion at the molar roots. Tooth extraction, curettage of the molar socket, and a biopsy were done. The fragments were stained with hematoxylin-eosin (HE); histological results confirmed an odontogenic lesion. A fibrous cyst wall with a lining of ameloblastic epithelium in a plexiform and follicular pattern was observed. This suggested the diagnosis of intraluminal unicystic ameloblastoma. This case and the extensive literature review compare recurrence rates and general prognosis for ameloblastoma.

**PE-179 - INTRAMUCOSAL MELANOCYTIC NEVUS ON THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT. FELIPE LEAL MANHÃES DE SÁ, VANESSA DE CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, KARIN GONÇALVES SOARES CUNHA, ARLEY SILVA JUNIOR, KARLA BIANCA FERNANDES DA COSTA FONTES, TAIANA CAMPOS LEITE, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE.

Oral melanocytic nevi are benign tumors of melanocytes, often found on the skin but rare in oral mucosa. Congenital or acquired, they can occur in any mucosal site. Black woman, 51, complained of an oral dark spot present for 3 months. Intraoral examination showed a black oval lesion on the buccal mucosa that varied in degree of color, was slightly raised and symmetrical. Intraoral melanocytic nevi are rare. Clinical differential diagnoses included melanocytic nevus, melanotic macule, and melanoma. Histopathological results were compatible with a diagnosis of intramucosal melanocytic nevus. The patient was followed up with no recurrence.
PE-180 - INTRANEURAL NEUROFIBROMA. SABRINA Nogueira de Moraes, Silvia Paula de Oliveira, Danielle Resende Camisásca, Oslei Paes de Almeida, Rebeca Souza Azvedo. Faculdade de Odontologia de Nova Friburgo—UFF.

Neurofibroma is a common tumor of peripheral nerve, but intraneural development is uncommon. This proliferation of Schwann cells and perineural fibroblasts occurs mainly in the skin but the oral cavity may be affected. Woman, 45, had a small painless nodule on the dorsum of the tongue that had been present for 10 years. The differential diagnosis included extraneural neurofibroma and palisaded encapsulated neuroma. Microscopic analysis showed a well-circumscribed tumor mass that was demonstrating proliferation within the perineurium. It was immunologically positive for S-100, CD34, NSE, EMA, and GLUT-1 in peripheral bundles of spindle-shaped cells with wavy nuclei, collagen bundles, and numerous mast cells identified for CD56; it was negative for NF antibody. Treatment was surgical excision; prognostically, no recurrence has been noted over 2 years of follow-up. The correct diagnosis is important because patients should be evaluated for possible neurofibromatosis and malignant transformation, although that is rare.


Granulocytic sarcoma (GS) is a rare localized immature granulocytes infiltrate found in extramedullary sites or bone according to the new World Health Organization classification for lymphoid and hematopoietic neoplasms. Intraoral GS is also rare and is frequently associated with acute myeloid leukemia. Woman, 42, with myelodysplastic syndrome initially noticed a painful swelling on the right posterior maxilla of uncertain onset. Incisional biopsy was performed, and microscopic evaluation revealed a lymphoproliferative lesion. Immunohistochemical profile with PAX 5, Tdt, CD 3, CD 79a, CD 34, CD 117 (C-kit), and MPO antibodies disclosed the final diagnosis of GS. MPO antibody reaction was positive in 90% of tumor cells. Later the patient was diagnosed with acute myeloid leukemia. Currently, the patient is undergoing a chemotherapy regimen. We addressed the clinicopathological features of a rare case of myelodysplastic syndrome transformation into an acute myeloid leukemic form with the development of intraoral GS.


Avascular bone necrosis normally occurs after trauma, in diabetic patients, with chronic alcoholism, and in chronic inflammatory diseases treated with corticosteroids. It usually affects the knee, hip, and ankle, but rarely includes the jaws. Woman, 78, was referred to the stomatology department to evaluate a painful bone exposure that occurred after extraction of tooth #37 1 month previously. The patient was given corticosteroids for mycosis fungoides over the course of 18 months. On clinical examination, necrotic bone exposure was observed. Panoramic results demonstrated a diffuse osteolytic lesion. The diagnosis was osteonecrosis associated with chronic corticosteroid use. The patient was referred for surgical treatment, but passed away 2 weeks before the appointment. Avascular bone necrosis is not common in the jaw. Corticosteroid therapy contributes to the pathogenesis of avascular bone necrosis by suppressing osteoblastic function. Treatment consists of surgery debridement and antibiotics.

PE-183 - JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA OF THE MANDIBLE. Monica Ghislaine Oliveira Alves, André Caroli Rocha, Celina Faig Lima Carta, Bruna Fernandes do Carmo Carvalho, Luiz Carlos Ishida, Yasmin Rodarte Carvalho, Janete Dias Almeida. Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”.

White boy, 11, complained of pain and extensive swelling in the jaw plus tooth mobility that evolved over the course of 1 year. Extraoral examination showed significant facial asymmetry with enlargement of the left mandibular body. Intraoral examination exhibited expansion of the buccal and lingual cortical molar region with severe mobility. Imaging revealed mixed multicellular lesion in the mandible. Incisional biopsy was performed; histopathological examination uncovered fragments of unencapsulated loose tissue that was richly vascularized, with immature irregular trabecular bone mineralized to varying degrees. Histological diagnosis was benign fibro-osseous lesion. Clinical, radiographic, and histopathological findings lead to the diagnosis of juvenile ossifying fibroma. The treatment was a segmental mandibulectomy and reconstruction with microsurgical fibula flap. The patient presented no local recurrence after 5 months of follow-up.


Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is the clinical manifestation of advanced infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The progressive depletion of T-lymphocytes by HIV increases the susceptibility to opportunistic infections. The occurrence of some HIV-related malignancies, although uncommon, has been reported. Kaposi’s sarcoma is a low-grade lymphatic endothelium neoplasm, associated with human herpesvirus 8 infection. This tumor has also been diagnosed in HIV-seropositive patients. Patient with AIDS C3 was undergoing antiretroviral treatment. In addition to opportunistic oral infections, there was a purpuric lesion in the hard palate and oral mucosa. The diagnosis and case management are discussed.

KERATOACANTHOMA IS A BENIGN EPITHELIAL NEOPLASM APPEARING AS A WELL-CIRCUMSCRIBED KERATIN-FILLED CRATER ON SUN-EXPOSED SKIN, ESPECIALLY ON THE FACES OF PATIENTS AGE 50 YEARS AND OLDER. IT IS OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. LEUKODERMIC WOMAN, 62, WAS REFERRED TO THE STOMATOLOGY CLINIC OF THE UNIFAL-MG FOR A FIRM, NON Tender, WELL-DEMACERATED, SESILE, DOme-SHAPEd NOdULE WITH A CENTRAL BROWN PLUG OF KERATIN MEASURING ABOUT 2.0 CM IN ITS GREATEST DIAMETER THAT WAS LOCATED IN THE LOWER LIP. THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSES WERE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND KERATOACANTHOMA. AN INCISIONAL BIOPSY WAS PERFORMED, YIELDING A DIAGNOSIS OF KERATOACANTHOMA. TOTAL EXCISION OF THE LESION WAS PERFORMED UNDER LOCAL ANESTHESIA. HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS CONFIRMED THE DIAGNOSIS OF KERATOACANTHOMA. FOUR MONTHS AFTER SURGERY, COMPLETE HEALING OF THE OPERATED AREA AND NO RECURRENTE WERE OBSERVED. SURGICAL EXCISION OF THE LESION IS CONSIDERED THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE BECAUSE THIS PROCEDURE IS SIMULTANEOUSLY CURATIVE AND COSMETICALLY ACCEPTABLE. FINANCIAL SUPPORT: FAPEMIG.

PE-186 - KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR IN PERiapical REGION. ADERBAL SOUSA PEREIRA JÚNIOR, BRÁULIO CARNEIRO JÚNIOR, PIETRY MALAQUIAS, JEAD MARGARIDA CROSOUÉ ROCHA REBELLO, ÁGÜIDA CRISTINA GOMES HENRIQUES, PATRÍCIA RAMOS CURLY, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHÍA.

Some benign and malignant tumors, including odontogenic lesions, have been reported as periapical radiolucencies. Keratoctytic odontogenic tumors (KOTs) mimicking periapical lesions of endodontic origin are uncommon, especially when the lesions involve the maxilla. This report described a case of a KOT that was clinically and radiographically diagnosed as a radicular cyst. Man, 55, had a well-defined, oval, radiolucent lesion occupying the middle and apical third of teeth 2.2 and 2.3, which were scheduled to undergo treatment and endodontic retreatment, respectively. After 30 days, the clinical and radiographic findings remained unchanged, and the patient was referred for surgical removal of the lesion. The specimen was diagnosed as KOT. The patient continues under clinical and radiographic follow-up and bone repair is taking place in the affected region. Endodontists should be aware that a large number of neoplastic lesions can mimic different periapical lesions.

PE-187 - KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: OUTCOME ASSESSMENTS OF EIGHT TREATED CASES. TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO, VALBER BARBOSA MARTINS, FLAVIO TENDOLO FAYAD, JESSICA MITOSO HENRIQUES, RENAN FERREIRA, LIONEY NOBRE CABRAL. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO AMAZONAS.

The wide spectrum of clinical and radiographic features of keratoctytic odontogenic tumor represents a diagnostic challenge in aggressive cases. A case series of eight diagnosed and treated keratoctytic odontogenic tumors had follow-up periods ranging from 6 months to 1 year. Different treatment options were used according to the size and location of the lesions. These included marsupialization, enucleation with and without Carnoy solution rinsing, and block resection. The outcome of each treatment is discussed, including clinical, microscopic, and imaging results.

PE-188 - LANGERHANS CELL HISTIOCYTOSIS: UNUSUAL FINDINGS. DIEGO DA CRUZ COELHO, LUIZ CARLOS FERREIRA DA SILVA, CLEVERSON LUCIANO TRENTO, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, MARTA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis is a rare disease with an estimated incidence of 4 to 5 cases/million children and 1 to 2 adult cases/million inhabitants. The etiology is unknown, but lesions are characterized by an abnormal proliferation of histiocytes and intense marrow-derived bone (Langerhans cells). Woman, 40, attended the clinic of oral diagnosis complaining of tooth pain in the lower jaw present for about 6 months. Physical examination revealed an ulcerated lesion on the mucosa of the hard palate bilaterally, well-defined limits, reddened margins, and pain on manipulation. Incisional biopsy was performed bilaterally. After 2 months, the patient was prescribed prednisone (40 mg daily) because the lesions had increased, but there was no response to treatment. The biopsy result, confirmed by immunohistochemistry, led to a diagnosis of Langerhans cell histiocytosis.

PE-189 - LARGE AMELOBLASTIC FIBRO-ODONTOMA IN THE POSTERIOR MAXILLA WITH 7-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, DIEGO FELIPE SILVEIRA ESSES, JOSÉ RÓMULO DE MEDEIROS, BÁRBARA GRESSY DUARTE SOUZA CARNEIRO, THYCIANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, EDUARDO COSTA STUDART SOARES. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

Ameoblastic fibro-odontoma (AFO) is a rare mixed odontogenic tumor that accounts for 1% to 3% of odontogenic neoplasms. The occurrence in the posterior maxillary region is also rare. Patient, 6, was referred to the stomatology clinic, complaining of “hardening” next to the left nasal region that developed over about 3 years. Extraoral evaluation found a volume increase in the left side of the face. Intraoral examination found swelling in the left maxillary buccal vestibule. Radiographically, there was an extensive well-defined radiolucent area, with corticated margins containing radiopaque structures with different sizes and shapes associated with permanent tooth germs. After incisional biopsy, histopathological analysis revealed a benign neoplasm consistent with the diagnosis of AFO. The lesion was removed later. Currently, the patient has been followed up for 7 years with no signs of recurrence. We addressed the important features of a rare pediatric lesion.

PE-190 - LARGE ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA WITHOUT CERVICAL LYMPHADENOPATHY. SÉRGIO HENRIQUE GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, GUSTAVO GOMES AGRIPINO, DMITRY JOSÉ DE SANTANA SARMENTO, SANDRA APARECIDA MARINO, JOSÉ CADMO WANDERLEY PEREGRINO DE ARAÚJO FILHO, MANUEL ANTONIO GORDON-NÚÑEZ, ANDELLIANA DA SÉRIADE SOUSA RODRIGUES, FACULDADES INTEGRADAS DE PATOS/ UEPB CAMPUS VIII.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma is a multifactorial malignancy that occurs with a high frequency and a high risk of metastasis. Caucasian man, 65, a smoker, came to the Stomatology Service of Faculdades Integradas de Patos with a lesion in mandibular ridge. Clinically, there was a large tumoral mass, with necrotic areas, extending from tooth #34 to #47, which was classified as T4N0Mx. Computed tomography scans of the neck showed no regional metastasis. After incisional biopsy in many areas of the
lesion, histopathological diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment was mandibular resection and radiotherapy. Although metastasis was not present, treatment was radical, evidence of the need for early diagnosis to obtain a better prognosis.

**PE-191 - LEIOMYOSARCOMA IN THE BUCCAL MUCOSA. JOSÉ NARCISO ROSA ASSUNÇÃO JUNIOR, PRISCILA LIE TOBOUTI, MARILIA TRIERVEILER MARTINS, HAROLDO ARID SOARES, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SANTOS-UNIMES/FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP.**

Black woman, 39, had an asymptomatic nodule in the left buccal mucosa for 18 months. She reported an asymptomatic, slow-growing lesion, with mild, sporadic paresthesia in the area. A submucosal asymptomatic fibrous nodule 1 cm in diameter and covered by regular mucosa was observed at intraoral examination. The clinical diagnosis was a benign neoplasm of the salivary gland X neural benign neoplasia. Histopathological examination revealed a fragment of a mesenchymal neoplasia formed by a dense proliferation of fusiform cells with stretched cell nuclei. Cell and nuclei polymorphism was observed, along with numerous atypical mitoses and a coagulated necrotic region. The immunohistochemical reaction was positive to smooth muscle actin, HHF35, and laminine and negative to S-100, CD-34, and desmine. Ki-67 level was high (over 20%). The neoplasm presented 10 mitoses/10 sites at 400× magnification. The definitive diagnosis was leiomyosarcoma. The patient was referred to an oncologic hospital for treatment.

**PE-192 - LEOPARD SYNDROME IN TWINS: CASE REPORT. IARA RAFAELA FERREIRA TAVARES, LAURA PRISCILA BARBOZA DE CARVALHO, MARIA CRISTINA HONORATO, LEONARDO ANTUNES TRINDADE, VILSON LACERDA BRASILEIRO JÚNIOR, GLÓRIA MARIA PIMENTA CABRAL, GILKA SOARES SAMPAIO ANDRADE. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE JOÃO PESSOA- UNIPÊ.**

Leopard syndrome (multiple lentigines syndrome) is a dominant autosomal disorder that results in skin and skeletal problems and with the cardiovascular system. LEOPARD is an acronym for manifestations of the syndrome—lentigines, electrocardiographic abnormalities, ocular hypertelorism, pulmonary stenosis, abnormal genitalia, retarded growth, and deafness. Clinical diagnosis is based on lentigines and two other symptoms or, in cases where lentigines is absent, three other symptoms and at least one of the parents having the disorder in the first degree. Twin white men, 21, had multiple lentigines syndrome. The paternal grandmother has the syndrome and the father had lentiginosis. The patients present multiple lentigines on the skin, ocular hypertelorism, abnormal genitalia, intellectual deficiencies, delayed speech, and visual disabilities. Oral examination found mandibular retrusion. Because of their various problems, the patients are being treated according to a multidisciplinary approach, including orthodontic treatment.

**PE-193 - LICHEN PLANUS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS C: DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF A CASE. SORAYA DE MATTOS CAMARGO GROSSMANN, FLÁVIA ROBERTA DOS SANTOS, DIASSIANE ALVES ESTEVES OTTONI, LUCINEI ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA, TUFI MEYER, ROSÂNGELA TEIXEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS/UNIVERSIDADE VALE DO RIO VERDE.**

Man, 61, came to the Universidade Vale do Rio Verde complaining of “pain in the tongue.” The patient had chronic hepatitis C and also reported difficulty in speaking and feeding and loss of taste sensation. Intraoral examination noted ulceration in almost all tongue areas and extreme symptoms associated with white plaques, which developed over 2 years. The clinical findings and medical history yielded primary diagnostic hypothesis of erosive lichen planus associated with secondary Candida infection. The patient was initially prescribed topical Nystatin; after 7 days an incisional biopsy was performed. Because the symptoms grew worse, dexamethasone was prescribed. The histopathological examination revealed an inflammatory process but did not yield a definitive diagnosis. The patient was prescribed systemic and topical dexamethasone and a new biopsy was performed. He is now being followed in our service. (Support: CNPq; Fapemig).

**PE-194 - LICHENOID REACTIONS OF THE ORAL CAVITY: A DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS, PRESENTATION OF TWO CASES, AMALGAM AND CINNAMON LICHENOID REACTION. MÁRCIA ABDEL MASSIH, VICTOR ÂNGELO MONTALLI, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAUJO, FÁBRICIO PASSADOR-SANTOS, PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.**

Lichenoid reaction is a common entity among skin pathologies but a relatively rare condition in the oral mucosa. Amalgam restorations, foods, mouthwashes, toothpastes, synthetic resin, and topical treatments can act as triggering factors in oral mucosal cases. However, the clinical diagnosis remains a challenge because of the clinical similarity between lichenoid reactions and oral lichen planus. Two cases of lichenoid lesions will be presented: the first one was an allergic reaction caused by the components of amalgam restorations and the second one a reaction to chronic cinnamon contact. Both were localized in the buccal mucosa. Lichenoid reactions are alterations in the mucosal tissue resulting from hypersensitivity to some chemical components, whereas lichen planus shows patterns such as white striae, erythema, erosions, white papules, or plaques. Besides presenting two cases, this report discusses the diagnosis and clinical findings of these contact allergy reactions.

**PE-195 - LOCAL RECURRENTRY OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND IMPORTANCE OF FOLLOW-UP: REPORT OF FOUR CASES. MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, AMANDA LAISA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS, EVELYN TEIPE DE PEREIRA CAVALCANTE, MATEUS BARROS CAVALCANTE, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.**

Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) has low recurrence after treatment and the elimination of deleterious habits. Four cases of SCC are reported in which the patient developed local recurrence after treatment. Man, 68, who had radiotherapy in 2008 demonstrated a reddish lesion on the soft palate. Histological examination showed “carcinoma in situ” (2011). Woman, 66, who had radiotherapy in 2007, presented a whitish verrucous lesion on the left side of the hard palate. Histological characteristics were compatible with “carcinoma in situ” (2013). Woman, 53, underwent radiotherapy and chemotherapy in 2005, then presented an ulcerated lesion on the tongue. Oral biopsy was diagnostic for speckled leukoplakia with severe dysplasia (2011). Man, 71, had radiotherapy in 2009, then developed an ulcerated lesion on the
left retromolar area. Histological examination was diagnostic for SCC. These cases highlight the importance of monitoring treated patients in order to appropriately treat recurrences.

PE-196 - LOW-GRADE CENTRAL OSTEOSARCOMA IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. RENATA ACAY, WALTER NICCOLI-FILHO, VIVIAN NARANA RIBEIRO EL-ACHIKAY, GABRIELA DE MORAIS GOUVÉA LIMA, ESTELA KAMINAGAKURA TANGO, YASMIM RODARTE CARVALHO, ANA LÍA ANINDER. UNESP - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA/SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS.

Low-grade central osteosarcoma of the jaws is an extremely rare lesion that cannot be diagnosed solely through histopathological analysis because microscopically it presents few signs of malignancy. The definitive diagnosis depends on an evaluation of the clinical course and imaging. A good example of the independence among these aspects of diagnostic investigation is presented. Woman, 48, was referred to the oral medicine service due to a mixed radiolucent/radiopaque lesion with aggressive appearance and cortical erosion that affected the body and ramus of the right mandible. An incisional biopsy was performed to investigate the preliminary clinical diagnosis of osteosarcoma. Histologically, the specimen consisted of a proliferation of spindle cells showing very discrete pleomorphism in a fibrous stroma. Irregular and immature osseous trabeculae with evident osteoid production, often surrounded by flat cells, were evident. Combining clinical, radiographic, and histopathological features, the diagnosis was compatible with low-grade central osteosarcoma.

PE-197 - LOW-GRADE MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA OF MINOR SALIVARY GLAND: CASE REPORT. THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, JÉSSYCA ITALIA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, CAMILA MARIA BEDES RIBEIRO. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Mucocoeplidermoid carcinoma (MEC) is a malignant glandular epithelial neoplasm. MEC is the most common salivary gland malignancy in both adults and children and demonstrates a wide and uniform age distribution. There is a 3:2 female predilection, but a higher female predominance for tongue and retromolar sites. Half of the tumors occur in the major salivary glands, but the minor salivary glands may also be affected. Most tumors present as firm, fixed, painless swellings. Dark-skinned young woman, 18, was referred with complaints of a “lump.” Intraorally there was a single normal, homogeneous, smooth-surfaced nodule/mass in the parotid duct region. Biopsy was performed, and histological samples evidenced a low-grade MEC. The patient was referred to a head and neck surgeon to remove the lesion. Currently, the patient has been monitored for 1 month with no signs of recurrence. We emphasize the importance of diagnosing malignant minor salivary gland lesions in young patients.

PE-198 - LYMPHANGIOMA IN THE TONGUE: CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP OF 8 YEARS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STAINING WITH D2-40. CLARISSA CASTRO GALVÃO MEDEIROS, JULIANA ANDRADE CARDOSO, FERNANDA GONÇALVES SALUM, KAREN CHERUBINI, MARIA ANTONIA ZANCANARO DE FIGUEIREDO. DIVISÃO DE ORAL MEDICINE, PUCRS, PONTIFICIAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL, BRAZIL.

Lymphangiomias are benign lymphatic malformations that frequently affect the head and neck region. Oral lesions occur mostly in the anterior two thirds of the tongue and produce macroglossia. A lymphangioma in the tongue was clinically followed-up for 8 years. Girl, 3, was referred to the oral medicine unit for assessment of a painless enlargement at the right side of the tongue. A nodule measuring 2.0 × 1.0 cm was noticed at clinical evaluation. During the first 5 years of follow-up there was no enlargement of the lesion, which was confirmed by two ultrasonography exams. After 7 years the nodule increased to 2.5 × 1.5 cm and the patient reported speech problems due to the lesion growth. Surgery was performed, and the histopathological examination showed several large lymphatic vessels filled with lymph below the epithelium. Immunostaining with D2-40, a lymphatic vessel-reactive antibody, was positive.

PE-199 - MAJOR SALIVARY GLAND CYSTADENOMA: CASE REPORT. DIANA XAVIER DE BARROS PADILHA, CAMILA MARIA BEDES RIBEIRO, RICARDO VIANA BESSA NOGUEIRA, DARLAN SILVA DE OLIVEIRA, KÁTIA VALÉRIA LIMA DE OLIVEIRA LEITE, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Cystadenoma is a rare benign epithelial tumor commonly located in minor salivary gland regions that produces smooth-surfaced nodules. There is a female predilection and the most common age is about 57 years. Histopathologically, it is characterized by predominantly multicystic growth with adenomatous proliferation of the epithelium. The epithelial lining is frequently papillary and rarely mucinous. Woman, 58, complained of a slowly growing large painless mass on the left side of her face. Intraoral examination noted a well-defined, homogeneous, smooth-surfaced nodule/mass in the parotid duct region. Pathological cuts revealed benign glandular lesion with multiple small cystic spaces. The lumen contained eosinophilic material with scattered epithelial inflammatory cells and cuboidal material lining the epithelium. A diagnosis of major salivary gland cystadenoma was suggested. After 8 months of follow-up, no recurrence was observed and the patient had no major complaints.

PE-200 - MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION OF AN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS IN A 74- YEAR-OLD WOMAN. ANNA TORREZANI, ANA PAULA CANDIDO DOS SANTOS, CAMILA DE BARROS GALLO, ÉRICA PATRÍCIO, NORBERTO NOBUO SUGAYA, FABIO DAUMAS NUNES, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS JUNIOR. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLÓGIA DA USP.

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disease that affects around 1% to 2% of the population. It affects mainly women between ages 30 and 60 years. The most frequently affected anatomical regions in the oral cavity are the buccal mucosa, gingiva, and lateral borders of the tongue, all bilaterally. In about 0.2% of OLP cases, the lesion can transform into a carcinoma, mainly associated with atrophic lesions, erosion, and plaque. Leukokeratotic woman, 74, had lesions suggestive of OLP for 4 years. OLP was confirmed by histological analysis. After 8 months of follow up, a lesion in the left lingual alveolar ridge was suggestive of carcinoma. Histopathological examination confirmed squamous cell carcinoma. An oncologic surgeon removed the alveolar ridge, mouth floor, and border of the tongue, which were confirmed by frozen biopsy to be carcinoma. No adjuvant therapy was necessary, and the patient remains free of disease after 3 months.
PE-201 - MANAGEMENT OF CHERUBISM WITH CALCITONIN AND TRIAMCINOLONE ACETONIDE: CLINICAL CASE REPORT. VANESSA CHIDIC JORNADA, MARIA NOEL MARZANO RODRIGUES PETRUZZI, LILIANE SOARES YURGEL, FERNANDA GONÇALVES SALUM, MARIA ANTONIA ZANCANARO DE FIGUEIREDO, KAREN CHERUBINI. PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Cherubism is a benign disorder characterized by “raised-to-heaven” eyes, painless jawbone enlargement, abnormal dentition, and intra-osseous central giant cell granuloma-like lesions. Since the disease presents a tendency toward spontaneous remission, treatment need raises controversy. However, aggressive lesions might require clinical intervention. Young woman, 17, was referred to the department of stomatology with dental impaction, might require clinical intervention. Young woman, 17, was referred to the department of stomatology with dental impaction, might require clinical intervention. Young woman, 17, was referred to the department of stomatology with dental impaction, might require clinical intervention. Young woman, 17, was referred to the department of stomatology with dental impaction, might require clinical intervention. Young woman, 17, was referred to the department of stomatology with dental impaction, might require clinical intervention. 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PE-206 - MANDIBULAR OSTEOSARCOMA: CASE REPORT. JULYANNA FILGUEIRAS GONÇALVES DE FARIAS, DANIELA PITA DE MELO, POILLIANA MUNIZ ALVES, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA, GUSTAVO PINA GODÓY, PATRÍCIA MEIRA BENTO, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Osteosarcoma is an aggressive malignancy that originates from primitive bone-forming mesenchymal cells and is characterized by osteoid matrix production. Osteosarcomas are relatively rare in the head and neck region. Approximately 5% of all osteosarcomas occur in the jaws. Woman, 40, had a chief complaint of strong pain and swelling in the mandible. Her medical history revealed breast cancer. Intraoral examination showed a lesion localized in the alveolar ridge between the third molar and the second premolar on the right side of the mandible. Panoramic radiograph and computed tomography revealed alteration in the trabecular bone with no well-defined boundaries. Microscopically, intense cell proliferation and osteoid matrix deposition were observed. The diagnosis was consistent with osteosarcoma of metastatic breast cancer origin. Osteosarcomas of the jaws are rare entities, but can evolve rapidly and aggressively. Therefore knowledge of this lesion is vital to correctly diagnose and treat patients.

PE-207 - MASTICATORY SPACE TUMOR: SCHWANNOMA WITH PSEUDOCYSTIC CHANGES. ANDREZA VERUSKA LIRA CORREA, LUCIANO PADILHA DOS SANTOS, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO, FLÁVIA MARIA DE MORAES RAMOS-PEREZ, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, DANIEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO: STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS.

Schwannomas are benign neoplasms that arise from Schwann cells. About 45% are located in the head and neck region. The presence of pseudocystic areas is uncommon. A case of schwannoma with pseudocystic areas was reported. Woman, 57, was referred for diagnosis of a swelling located in the oropharynx. Computed tomography revealed a well-defined hypodense image within the medial and lateral pterygoid muscles, measuring 4.0 cm in length. The lesion was excised under local anesthesia. Microscopically, there were hypercellular areas, with frequent nuclear palisading arrangements (Antoni A pattern), interspersed by less dense reticular areas. A large pseudocystic area was observed. Tumor cells were positive for S-100 protein, suggesting the diagnosis of schwannoma. In conclusion, schwannomas are well-circumscribed lesions that may contain pseudocystic areas but carry a good prognosis.

PE-208 - MELANOMA IN THE ORAL CAVITY: CLINICAL CASE REPORT. VIVIANE DA SILVA SIQUEIRA, ANELISE RIBEIRO PEIXOTO ALENCAR, ANDREA BORGES SOARES, JOSÉ FERREIRA DE MENEZES FILHO, FABRICIO PASSADOR SANTOS, RAFAEL STELINI. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Melanoma is rare in the oral cavity, representing 0.2% to 8% of all melanomas. Man, 73, complained of a swelling, present for the last 2 months, occurring after a dental extraction. The lesion had been increasing in size. Oral examination revealed an asymptomatic, exophytic, pigmented lesion, measuring 5 x 5 cm, that was accompanied by an unpleasant odor. An incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination revealed a fragment of mucosa lined by a stratified squamous parakeratinized epithelium, showing numerous irregularly distributed melanocytes, intense nuclear pleomorphism, and hyperchromatism. Melanocytic positivity was demonstrated on immunohistochemical tests for HMB 45, S-100, and Melan-A. The definitive diagnosis was melanoma. The patient was referred to a head and neck surgeon for treatment. After investigation, metastatic lung disease was diagnosed. The treatment of choice was palliative chemotherapy, but the patient died 2 months after diagnosis.

PE-209 - MELANOTIC NEUROECTODERMAL TUMOR OF INFANCY: CASE REPORT WITH 1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. JULIANA SEO, DANIEL ISAAC SENDYK, MARIA CRISTINA ZINDEL DEBONI, DANIEL MARTINS DE SOUZA, NORBERTO NOBUO SUGAYA, FABIO DAUMAS NUNES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (MNTI) is a rare, fast-growing tumor with a high recurrence rate. Commonly it develops in the anterior maxilla of children younger than age 1 year. Tumor origin is the neural crest. Girl, 2 months, had an increasingly large area of swelling on the left cheek. After tomography and biopsy, the diagnosis of MNTI was established. Histological examination indicated a remarkable combination of neural, melanocytic, and epithelial cell differentiation. One year after tumor excision, the child has had no recurrence. Since its first description, about 260 cases of this tumor have been reported. Early diagnosis minimized difficulties and risks during treatment and leads to an optimal outcome. Despite complete surgical excision, careful follow-up is recommended. Maxillary functional orthopedic care and reconstruction may be necessary.

PE-210 - MONOSTOTIC FIBROUS DYSPLASIA OF THE JAW: CASE REPORT WITH 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. SÍNTIQU PRISCILA ALVES LUZ, JULIANA BASTOS FIGUEIRE, JÉSSICA OLIVEIRA MELO SILVA, LAIRA RENATA LEMOS SANTOS, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Fibrous dysplasia is an idiopathic benign fibro-osseous lesion in which the normal bone is replaced by fibrous tissue. The monostotic form is found in 80% of diagnosed cases. Computed tomography is the most common imaging method performed to demonstrate the extent of the lesion in craniofacial bones. Surgical treatment includes reducing the injury to an acceptable margin, but future development is possible in 25% to 50% of cases. Woman, 34, was diagnosed with monostotic fibrous dysplasia of the jaw. She had been followed up for 10 years through clinical and imaging surveillance at the School of Dentistry, Federal University of Bahia.

PE-211 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA IN A YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT. ANA PAULA CANDIDO DOS SANTOS, ANA PATRÍCIA CARNEIRO GONÇALVES BEZERRA COELHO, RENATA MENDES MOURA, FABIO DAUMAS NUNES, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JR., ANDREA LUSVARGHI WITZEL, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP.
Woman, 19, came to an ambulatory clinic complaining of swelling of 8 months’ duration. She had her third molars removed after the lesion appeared and the specimen was sent for analysis, leading to a diagnosis of salivary gland choristoma. Intraoral examination showed a nodule, measuring 2 cm in diameter, which was sessile, asymmetrical on palpation, of soft consistency, and irregular in shape with a whitish surface in the right retromolar area. Suspecting malignant glandular neoplasia, fine needle aspiration (FNA) and biopsy were performed. Histopathological analysis showed fragments of salivary epithelial neoplasm with numerous mucous and epidermal cells along with cystic spaces, resulting in a diagnosis of mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC). After a year of cancer treatment, the patient remains free of disease. MEC is most common between the third and fifth decades, affects more women, and has an unknown etiology. It is rare in young patients.

PE-212 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA ON THE ALVEOLAR RIDGE. FELIPE SOUZA LIMA ALENCAR, IVI GABRIELE SOUZA CABRAL, GABRIELLA MUNDIM ROCHA OLIVEIRA, GERALDO OLIVEIRA SILVA-JUNIOR, RUTH TRAMONTANI RAMOS, MARILÍA HEFFER CANTISANO, FABIO RAMOA PIRES. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Mucoepidermoid carcinomas represent about 5% of all salivary gland tumors. When affecting intraoral minor salivary glands it can be considered in the differential diagnosis of oral reactive lesions. This study reported a case of mucoepidermoid carcinoma clinically resembling a reactive salivary lesion. Woman, 47, complained about a superficial painless nodular well-defined bluish swelling measuring about 1.5 cm located on the right retromolar area that had been present for 1 month. Panoramic and periapical radiographs showed a slight bone rarefaction distal to tooth #47, above the external oblique line. Incisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia and revealed a low-grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma. The patient was referred for the head and neck surgeon and was managed by local resection, confirming the diagnosis. The patient has been followed-up clinically for months with no signs of local recurrence.

PE-213 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA ON THE UPPER LIP. AGNES ASSAO, MOACYR TADEU VICENTE RODRIGUES, NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, DIEGO MAURÍCIO BRAVO-CALDERÓN, ALEXANDRE SIMÕES GARCIA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO - FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is one of the most common malignant tumors of salivary tissue, but its occurrence in the upper lip is extremely rare. Woman, 83, presented a nodule located on the vermilion of the upper lip, with ulcerated surface, clear limits, measuring 3 cm in diameter, resistant to palpation, and causing symptoms. The possible clinical diagnoses were minor salivary gland tumor or oral squamous cell carcinoma. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological analysis detected various neoplastic epithelial cells, with an epidermoid and mucoid cell pattern, hypercromatism, and nuclear pleomorphism. These cells were distributed as islands, with cystic formation and irregular in shape with a whitish surface. The clinical diagnosis was mucoepidermoid carcinoma, which may arise from minor salivary glands of the lip and often demonstrates prominent cystic growth. Although extremely rare, the mucoepidermoid carcinoma should be considered among the differential diagnosis of lesions in the upper lip.

PE-214 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA WITH EXTENSIVE MANDIBULAR DESTRUCTION. FRANCISCO BARBARA ABREU BARROS, DIOGO LOUREIRO DE FREITAS, NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU- FOB/USP.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is a malignant neoplasm observed in the salivary glands. Man, 51, on a radiographic evaluation demonstrated a radiolucent area with irregular borders on the right side of the mandible, in the angle-ramus region, that had been present for 2 years. The tumor caused perforation of the cortical bone extending to the adjacent tissues. The patient’s symptoms were trismus and orofacial pain. The clinical diagnosis suggested an osteosarcoma. Biopsy results were sent to the anatopathology laboratory of Bauru School of Dentistry, university of São Paulo, for histopathological analysis. Microscopically, cystic formations and neoplastic epithelial cells were observed, some with epidermoid aspects and others with clear cytoplasm. The clear cells retained PAS positivity and were found closely associated with the trabecular bone of the mandible. Histopathological results established a diagnosis of mucoepidermoid carcinoma, and the patient was referred for treatment of his head and neck cancer. Supported by CNPq:133509/2012-5.

PE-215 - MULTIPLE CONGENITAL GRANULAR CELL TUMORS: CASE REPORT. SUÉLLEN TRENIT BRUM, JOSÉ VAGNER BANDERLI RIBEIRO, JOSÉ ALFREDO USBERTI NETO, LUISIANA DADALT, NEY SOARES DE ARAÚJO, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, ANDRÉS BORGES SOARES. SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Congenital granular cell tumor is an uncommon soft tissue neoplasm. Having multiple lesions is extremely rare. Newborn girl had two masses in her oral cavity that were noticed immediately after birth. No remarkable signs were obvious on three-dimensional ultrasound nothing. The mass almost filled the entire oral cavity, causing difficulties with breastfeeding. On examination, both lesions were well defined, firm, and round, with a red surface. They measured 2.5 cm and arose from the left upper and lower alveolar margins with a broad base. On the second day of life, after nasotracheal intubation, the lesions were excised via laser surgery. Histopathological evaluation of the specimen revealed a nodular tumor mass characterized by large, rounded cells with abundant granular, eosinophilic cytoplasm and round to oval lightly basophilic nuclei. The overlying epithelium was atrophic. The definitive diagnosis was congenital granular cell tumors. Follow-up for the next month of life did not show signs of recurrence.

PE-216 - MULTIPLE FIBRO-OSSEOUS LESIONS OF THE MANDIBLE. FRANCISCO BARBARA ABREU BARROS, FELIPE POLITANO LANGE, NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU- FOB/USP.

Woman had two distinct radiolucent lesions on radiographic examination. The first demonstrated a cystic image involving the apex of tooth #46; the other involved the periapical region of teeth #43 and #44. The lesion surrounding tooth #46 contained a liquid of citrine aspect and a fibrous capsule. The clinical findings suggested a diagnosis of simple bone cyst involving tooth #46.
and fibro-osseous dysplasia for the lesion involving the premolars. Microscopically, the molar lesion showed fibrous connective tissue with a capillary aspect, hemorrhagic areas, trabecular bone, and some cells with round nuclei and others with fusiform nuclei. Histopathological evaluation confirmed a diagnosis of aneurysmal bone cyst associated with ossifying fibroma. Microscopically the premolar lesion had the deposition of bone matrix, some cells with round nuclei, and others with fusiform nuclei. Histopathological analysis established a diagnosis of ossifying fibroma. Supported by CNPq:133509/2012-5.

PE-217 - MULTIPLE HEPATIC ABSCESSES CAUSED BY ORAL INFECTION: CASE REPORT. RAFAELA MAIA CARDOSO ALMENDRA, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, ANTONIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALÇAO, VINÍCIUS RABELLO TORREGROSSA, VINÍCIUS DA COSTA VIEIRA, ANDRÉ LUCAS D’ALMEIDA LYRIO DOS SANTOS, UFBA.

Abscesses in organs are rare and potentially fatal disorders, especially when caused by oral infections such as periodontitis through hematogenous spread. Immediate recognition of the main focus is important for early treatment of the underlying cause. Woman, 64, was admitted to the University Hospital with signs of abdominal distention, fever, and vomiting. The diagnosis was multiple hepatic abscesses based on cerebral and abdominal computed tomography, and severe periodontal disease, indicated by hepatic drainage and multiple extractions. Blood analysis and liver puncture revealed the presence of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, a bacterial organism found in the oral cavity of hospitalized patients with poor oral hygiene, representing a risk factor for the development of hepatic abscesses.

PE-218 - MULTIPLE ORAL LYMPHEPITHELIAL CYSTS IN A HEALTHY PATIENT. VIVEK SHETHANE, GOMES FEITOSA, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, ANA PAULA NEGRIEOS NUNES ALVES, FABRÍCIO BITU SOUSA, FÁBIO WILDSOM GURGEL COSTA, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ CAMPUSS SOBRAL.

Oral lymphoepithelial cyst (LEC) is a rare lesion that may develop in normal or accessory lymphoid tissue. Typically, it is characterized by a solitary, freely movable, dome-shaped, submucosal nodule, with a smooth, nonulcerated surface that is yellowish pink to white, with a cheeselike consistency when palpated. A rare case of multiple LEC on the tongue was reported. Woman, approximately 50, complained of three lesions in the oral cavity. Intraoral examination showed three yellowish nodules on the tongue. Myofibroma occurs more frequently during childhood at multiple sites such as bones, intestines, and soft tissues. Reportedly it has a discrete predilection for the head and neck regions. The jaw is the most common oral location, followed by the lips, cheeks, and tongue. Myofibroma can grow quickly and is painless. Child, 5, was brought to the Odontology Faculty/UFMS with a nodular lesion of the gingival mucosa whose color was apparently normal. Microscopic evaluation showed fusiform cells lying in order between collagen sheafs. Immunohistochemical reaction was positive to anti-actin antibody of smooth muscle. The treatment of choice is surgical excision; recurrence can occur in about 25% of cases. Although it is considered a benign fibrous neoplasm, solitary tumors located in the intestines carry a grim prognosis and a 76% mortality rate.

PE-220 - NASOPALATINE CYST: CASE REPORT WITH SURGICAL MANAGEMENT. SERGIO EDUARDO MIGLIORINI, LUCIANO LAURIA DIB, DANIELA LATUFF CORTIZO, MARISA ALVAREZ, CORAZZA MARQUES, LUIZ FERNANDO DUARTE, RENATA TUCCI, RICARDO SOUZA, UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA-UNIP.

Nasopalatine duct cyst is considered a nonodontogenic cyst of uncertain pathogenesis that affects individuals between the second and fifth decades of life, displaying slow, asymptomatic growth. Radiographically there is a radiolucent area in the anterior maxilla. Man, 24, came to the clinic of Stomatology Graduate Dentistry UNIP for the treatment of a radiolucent lesion, near the apices of the teeth #21, #22, and #23. The vitality test was positive in all dental elements. Computed tomography revealed a hypodense circular-shaped lesion with regular contour and interruption of the cortical bone palate, buccal area, and nasal cavity floor. Based on a clinical diagnosis of nasopalatine cyst, the patient underwent surgery. Histopathological analysis of the specimen was done by the service of Oral Pathology FOUNIP. The patient is free of symptoms. Bone formation is evaluated periodically by panoramic radiography.

PE-221 - NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA OF THE INFERIOR LIP: CASE REPORT AND CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT. ELOÁ BORGES LUNA, MARIA ELISA RANGEL, JANIN VALDIV MEIRELLES JUNIOR, JULIANA TRISTÃO WERNECK, RAPHAELLA POSTORIVO, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DE ROCHA CURVELLO, MICHÉLLE AGOSTINI, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UFRJ.

Necrotizing sialometaplasia is a self-limited inflammatory condition that affects the minor salivary glands and rarely the lip region. Often the clinical appearance is similar to that of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Man, 65, was referred to the service with a lesion in the lip after trauma that did not heal for 15 days. Clinical examination revealed an ulcer on the right lower lip that was hard and well-defined, with a grey-white pseudomembrane and symptoms of burning. The differential diagnoses were lymphoma, SCC, and necrotizing sialometaplasia. Conservative treatment was undertaken with topical corticosteroids and cleansing with hydrogen peroxide. In 2 weeks the hardness completely disappeared; after 5 weeks of the same therapy, the lesion resolved totally. Because the necrotizing sialometaplasia is a self-limiting lesion, which heals after 6 to 10 weeks, we opted for conservative therapy rather than submit the patient to an unnecessary invasive procedure.

PE-222 - NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA: CASE REPORT FOCUSING ON HISTOLOGICAL STAGE AND HISTOPATHOGENESIS. JOAQUE DOS SANTOS PEREIRA, BÁRBARA VANESSA DE BRITO MONTEIRO, THÂMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, ADRIANO ROCHA
GERMANO, GIORDANO BRUNO PAIVA CAMPOS, ANA MIRIAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS, MÁRCIA CRISTINA DA COSTA MIGUEL. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Necrotizing sialometaplasia is a benign, self-limiting inflammatory condition first described in 1973. Its clinical and histologic features mimic those of a malignant neoplasm, mainly mucoepidermoid carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma. A case description focused on histologic stage and histopathogenesis of the lesion. Man, 26, presented an ulcerated mass in the soft palate. The lesion had appeared 40 days previously and was reddish, firm, and painless, measuring 0.5 cm in diameter. No secondary signals or lymphadenopathy was present. The clinical diagnosis was traumatic ulcer. Histopathological examination revealed scarce necrosis of the glandular acini, squamous metaplasia of the salivary ductal epithelium, pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia of the overlying epithelium, and an associated inflammatory response. This case demonstrates principally the reparative histological stage proposed by Amore and Hasen (1982); metastatic change of ducts, fibrosis, and chronic inflammatory infiltrate. Pathophysiology of this lesion is related to ischemic events. Its accurate recognition avoids inappropriate treatment.

PE-224 - NON-FAMILIAL CHERUBISM ASSOCIATED WITH CONGENITAL CARDIOPATHY: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS WITH NOONAN SYNDROME AND TURNER SYNDROME. ARTHUR PIAS SALGUEIRO, RONAIRO ZAIOSC TURCHIELLO, MICHELE RORATO SAGRILLO, MÁRCIA RODRIGUES PAYERAS, LEANDRO BERNI OSÓRIO, KÍVIA LINHARES FERRAZZO, FRANCISCA UNIVERSITY CENTER - UNIFRA - SANTA MARIA/RS, BRAZIL.

Cherubism is a rare disease that usually manifests in childhood. A case of cherubism was reported and the clinical, radiographic, and laboratory findings noted, focusing on the differential diagnosis. Girl, 10, was brought for dental care with a medical history of pulmonary valve stenosis, short stature, and bilateral convergent strabismus. Physical examination, imaging findings, laboratory tests, and histology suggested the diagnosis of cherubism. Given the heart disease, a differential diagnosis of cherubism with Noonan syndrome (NS) and Turner syndrome (TS) was postulated. After normal cytogenetic examination, TS was ruled out. Based on the clinical diagnostic criteria proposed by Van der Burgt et al (1994), the diagnosis of NS was not possible. For the differential diagnosis of cherubism, it is necessary to unite medical history, physical evaluation, radiographic findings, and laboratory tests. Although clinical criteria are useful in the diagnosis of NS, genetic tests are essential to establish the definitive diagnosis of this disease.

PE-225 - NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA IN THE SUBMANDIBULAR REGION. LEONARDO AMARAL DOS REIS, ALÍCIA RUMAYOR PÍA, MARISOL MARTÍNEZ, NÁDIA LAGES LIMA, JOÃO LUIZ DE MIRANDA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, ANA Terezinha Marques Mesquita. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DOS VALES DO JÉQUITINHONHA E MUCURI.

The diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL) is the most common type of non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma and is more frequent in the head and neck region. Man, 58, had swelling in the right submandibular region that had developed over 4 months. His medical history was uneventful. Intraoral examination revealed a nodular lesion, normal in color, with ill-defined borders, that was adhering to the underlying tissues. Intraoral examination and panoramic radiograph showed normal features. Histopathological analysis revealed malignancy of lymphocytic origin and demonstrated cells of varied morphologies, some large cells with polymorphic nuclei, and atypical mitosis. Immunohistochemical analysis showed the atypical cells were positive for LCA, CD20, CD43, CD45RO, and CD79a, but negative for CD3, CD138, kappa, and lambda. Ki-67 proliferation index was 60%. The definitive diagnosis was diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. The patient was referred for treatment and is under follow-up.

PE-226 - NOONAN SYNDROME AND ITS DENTOFACIAL ACCOMPANIMENTS: REPORT OF TWO CLINICAL CASES. CAROLINE FARIA LEMOS, LUCIANA DUARTE CALDAS, BERNARDO FERREIRA BRASILEIRO, MÁRITA RABELLO PIVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SERGIPE.

Noonan syndrome (NS) is an autosomal dominant genetic syndrome that affects both genders, with an incidence estimated between 1:1000 and 1:2500. NS is an important differential diagnosis in patients with short stature, facial dysmorphism, delayed puberty, and cryptorchidism. Among the facial changes typical of NS carriers are hypertelorism of the eye, eyelid ptosis, palpebral fissures externally diverted down with low attachment, incomplete rotation of the ear, mandibular micrognathia, short and webbed neck, and a triangularly shaped face. Changes produced include dental maxillary atresia, making an adequate tongue position and triggering, usually a posterior cross-bite and eventually an anterior open bite. By virtue of mandibular micrognathia, such patients have malocclusions of type Class II malocclusion. Two patients with NS demonstrated similarities in dentofacial changes and the therapeutic procedures employed.
FERREIRA, DARLLY JANNE ALVES DEAZEVEDO, BÁRBARA DE MORAES RAMOS ROCHA, MARCOS VINCIUS VASCONCELOS FEITOSA BORGES, EVELLYNE PEREIRA CAVALCANTE. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is an invasive malignant neoplasm of epithelial origin. Clinically, it may take different aspects in its early stages and show areas of leukoplakia, erythroplasia, erythroleukoplakia, or ulceration that do not heal. White man, 35, was referred to the dental clinic in a college in Northeastern Brazil with painful symptoms and an irregular ulcerated lesion present for 3 months. The incisional biopsy specimen was sent for anatomopathological analysis, which revealed fragments of malignant neoplasm, islands of necrotic cells that had invaded and destroyed the connective tissue, nuclear and cell pleomorphism, atypical mitosis, and chronic inflammatory infiltrate. This malignancy seldom occurs in patients under age 40 years. The case highlights the importance of diagnosing oral cancer lesions early and conducting prevention campaigns for young patients, although it is more common to see these lesions in people over age 50 years.

PE-228 - ODONTOGENIC CYST ORTHOKERATINIZED. JARIELLE OLIVEIRA ZED IN ELDERLY WOMAN. PE-229 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA IN ELDERLY PATIENT. HELITON GUSTAVO DE LIMA, INGRID ARAÚJO DE OLIVEIRA SOUZA, KAREN HENRIETTE PINKE, IZABEL REGINA FISCHER RUBIRA-BULLEN, JOSÉ HUMBERTO DAMANTE, VANESSA SOARES LARA. BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SAO PAULO.

Odontogenic cyst orthokeratinized refers to an odontogenic cyst that has a microscopically orthokeratinized epithelial border. Dark-skinned woman, 88, came to the stomatology clinic complaining of pain in tooth #4.1. After evaluating panoramic radiographs, we observed the presence of extensive radiolucent defined edges, a diagnosis suggestive of odontogenic cyst. Aspiration biopsy found yellow liquid. Surgical enucleation and histopathological analysis revealed a diagnosis of odontogenic cyst orthokeratinized. The patient has been under clinical and radiographic observation for 14 months with no signs of recurrence. In the past, odontogenic cyst orthokeratinized was considered a variant of odontogenic keratocyst. However, its clinical behavior is far more indolent when that of the latter, allowing its reclassification as a distinct injury. Its occurrence in the anterior jaw of elderly women has differed significantly in epidemiological patterns according to the literature.

PE-230 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA IN ANTERIOR REGION OF THE MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. MARCOS VINCIUS DE VASCONCELOS FEITOSA BORGES, JOSÉ RICARDO MIKAMI, CAMILA MARIA BENDER RIBEIRO, CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS, JESSYCA ITALIA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, EVELLYNE PEREIRA CAVALCANTE, MATEUS BARROS CAVALCANTE. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Odontogenic myxoma (OM) is a mesenchymal lesion that originates in the dental papilla and the dental follicle. It affects young patients, although it is more common to see these lesions in people over age 50 years. Any area of the gnathic bones can be involved, with a predilection for the jaw. Dark-skinned young man, 16, came in September 2006 complaining of a painless lesion in the lower incisor with pain and bleeding. The initial biopsy led to a histopathological diagnosis of focal oral mucinosis. The patient returned in 2007 and a new biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of OM. On histological analysis the typical appearance of OM was seen, with randomly oriented stellate, spindle-shaped, and round cells with long cytoplasmic processes. After surgical curettage the patient remained free of recurrence for 4 years. The importance of this case is the reported relapse after conservative treatment and recognizing the value of radical treatment for such cases.

PE-231 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA: CASE REPORT. TABATA DE MELLO TERA, RODRIGO DIAS NASCIMENTO, RENATA FALCHETE DO PRADO, ADRIANA DA MOTA DELGADO, MIRIANE CARNEIRO MACHADO, MARIA APARECIDA NEVES JARDIN, YASMIN RODARTE CARVALHO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS - UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA. FOSJC/UNESP.

Odontogenic myxoma is a rare ectomesenchymal tumor comprising 3% to 6% of all odontogenic tumors. It occurs mostly in the second or third decades of life and affects mainly the posterior mandible. The tumor displays slow growth and may displace teeth and lead to the expansion of bone. Radiographically, it appears as a unilocular or multilocular radiolucency with irregular margins. Multilocular lesions may present a “racket” appearance, with the trabeculae of residual bone arranged at right angles to one another. Case Report: Dark-skinned young man, 15, presented a radiolucent lesion between teeth #37 and #38, with displacement of the latter. Surgical removal was performed; after 6 years, the patient had a recurrence. Microscopically there were stellate cells in an abundant myxoid stroma, yielding a diagnosis of odontogenic myxoma. Immunohistochemical examination showed positive reactions for smooth muscle actin, vimentin, and Ki-67. The treatment was surgical resection with a safety margin.

PE-232 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA: CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A CASE REPORT. SABRINA POZZATTI MOURE, JOSÉ RICARDO SOUZA COSTA, EMERSON FERREIRA HONÓRIO, MILENE CASTILHOS
OLIVEIRA, LUHANA GEDOZ, HUMBERTO THOMAZI GASSEN, SERGIO AUGUSTO QUEVEDO MIGUENS JR. UNIVERSIDADE LUTERANA DO BRASIL (ULBRA)–CANOAS.

Odontogenic myxoma (OM) is a rare benign tumor that has the potential to cause extensive destruction of the maxillary bones. Because of its relatively slow growth pattern and the absence of symptoms, OM is often discovered in unrelated radiographic examinations or when it reaches proportions that cause facial deformities. The similarity in clinical, radiographic, and microscopic findings when compared to other odontogenic tumors makes diagnosis a challenge. Woman, 20, had swelling and pain localized to the mandible. Intraoral examination showed a small swelling with osseous expansion between teeth #31 and #36, which evidenced mobility. After clinical, imaging, and microscopic evaluation, a myxoid lesion was suspected. Immunohistochemistry led to a definitive diagnosis of OM. This study describes an intraosseous OM of the jaw, with an emphasis on discussing issues related to the diagnostic workup.

PE-233 - ONCOCYTIC CYSTADENOMA IN THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH. STHEFANE GOMES FEITOSA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FABRÍCIO BITU SOUSA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ–CAMPUS SOBRAL.

Salivary gland neoplasms are relatively uncommon disorders, representing about 3% to 10% of all tumors of the head and neck region. Oncocytic cystadenoma is a rare benign salivary gland neoplasm. Woman, 79, was referred to the clinic of stomatology complaining of an asymptomatic nodule in the floor of the mouth. Intraoral examination revealed a firm, submucosal, smooth-surfaced nodule measuring about 1 cm on the left side of the mouth floor. Based on the clinical features, a diagnosis of benign salivary gland cystadenoma was made. A histopathological evaluation was performed. The patient has been symptom free. We addressed the clinicopathological features of a rare condition and reinforce the importance of a detailed clinical examination.

PE-234 - 1-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF A CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION IN YOUNG PATIENT TREATED WITH INTRALESIONAL CORTICOSTEROID AND CALCITONIN. KAMILE DUTRA, LILIANE JANETE GRANDO, ELENA RIEI CRIOR RIVERO, CARLOS EDUARDO CHIZANOWSKI PEREIRA DE SOUZA, SUZELI DIAS, MARIA INÉS MEURER. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.

Central giant cell lesions (CGCLs) are nonneoplastic proliferations with benign tumorlike behavior more common in young patients. Conventional treatment is surgical enucleation. Pharmacological approaches offer an option to reduce lesion volume before surgery, minimizing sequelae. Young man, 14, had a red-purple swelling of the right maxilla, with buccal/palatal expansion extending from teeth #17 to #21. Histopathological evaluation produced a diagnosis of CGCL. Computed tomography (CT) with contrast media showed an expansile lesion with heterogeneous impregnation and internal wispy septa that involved the anatomic boundaries of the ipsilateral maxillary sinus and nasal cavity and perforated the cortical bone. The patient was given intralesional corticosteroid injections (dexamethasone 4 mg/ml monthly) and calcitonin nasal spray (800 mg/day). Monthly consultations showed a marked reduction in lesion volume. CT scan after 12 months revealed thickened peripheral cortical bone but no perforation. Surgical resection of large CGCLs produces especially serious sequelae in young patients. A pharmacological approach allows more conservative surgical procedures.

PE-235 - ORAL AND FACIAL LESIONS OF BLUE RUBBER BLEB NEVUS SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. GILBERTO MARCUCCI, MARCELO MARCUCCI, SERGIO ADAMOLI, CIRO ELSTON BANNWART, CLAUDIA PEREZ TRINDADE FRAGA. SERVIÇO DE ESTOMATOLOGIA DO HOSPITAL HELIÓPOLIS - SUS - SÃO PAULO.

Blue rubber bleb nevus syndrome (BRBNS) is a rare disease first described in 1860 that usually presents as cavernous hemangiomas of the skin and gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Cutaneous lesions are characterized by multiple, compressible, protuberant dark blue blebs. GI findings may develop from the oral to the anal mucosa; severe bleeding is the most important complication of this disease. Cerebrovenous malformation, skeletal bowing, articular pain, and cardiac hypertrophy have also been described. Facial and intraoral lesions are not rare. Previous reports showed about 50% of cases with dark blue blebs and/or cavernous hemangiomas. Man, 65, was referred for oral investigations. We found lesions on his neck, eyelid, lip, and tongue. The differential diagnoses and management of oral mucosal lesions are discussed.

PE-236 - ORAL ATROPHIC/EROSIVE LICHEN PLANUS: CASE REPORT. NIKEILA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE, ETIENNY DA SILVA ARRUDA, JOSÉ EDUARDO GOMES DOMINGUES, MAX EDUARDO BARROSO DE AMORIM, JECONIAS CÂMARA, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÔRIO, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS.

Lichen planus is a chronic inflammatory mucocutaneous disease of unknown etiology. About 1% of the affected patients have skin lesions, while 0.1% to 2% have oral mucosal lesions. Woman, 62, was referred to the Dental School of the Federal University of Amazonas presenting clinical alterations in both sides of buccal mucosa. Examination showed the right buccal mucosa had an erosive lesion and annular white plaques, but the left side had scattered white plaques along the mucosa associated with an erythematous halo in the center and occasional symptoms of local burning. An incisional biopsy was performed to investigate possible lichen planus. Histology revealed atrophy and orthokeratosis of the lining epithelium with a chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the lamina propria underlying the epithelium, producing a diagnosis of atrophic/erosive lichen planus. Because symptoms are rare, the patient has been followed up closely without corticosteroid treatment at this time.

PE-237 - ORAL BLUE NEVUS: REPORT OF TWO CASES. MARCOS ANTONIO NUNES COSTA SILAMI, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, MARCIA DUARTE SOTHER, REBECA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO, SIMONE QUEIROZ CHAVES LOURENÇO, SILVIA PAULA DE OLIVEIRA. ODONTOCLÍNICA CENTRAL DO EXÉRCITO (OCEX).
Blue nevus is a rare deep benign proliferation of the dermal melanocytes in the connective tissue. Tyndall effect explains the blue color, which results from the optical effects of light reflecting off melanin deep in the connective tissue. Two cases of blue nevus are reported. Woman, 32, had three dark lesions—one on the upper lip and two on the lower lip—that measured 0.2 cm each. Young woman, 16, had one macula in the hard palate in the premolar region that measured 0.8 cm. Both cases showed negative diascopy; biopsy was performed on the upper lip and palate, with definitive diagnosis of blue nevus. Both lesions were macules. Reported cases are common in young women. One occurred in the hard palate, which is the most affected site, and the other involved an unusual presentation: multiple lesions in the upper and lower lip.

**PE-238 - ORAL CALIBER-PERSISTENT ARTERY: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** **PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES, LETÍCIA KOVAC ELIAS, VICTOR ANGELO MARTINS MONTALLI, RUBENS GONÇALVES TEIXEIRA, LUIS ALEXANDRE THOMAZ, FABRÍCIO PASSADOR-SANTOS, MÁRCIA ABDEL. SÃO LEOPOLO MANIC DENTAL INSTITUTE AND RESEARCH CENTRE.**

The oral caliber-persistent artery is a vascular anomaly in which a vessel penetrates into the submucosa without reduction in diameter. After separating from the facial artery, it immediately enters the lip and runs between the mucosa and the muscle. This entity was first described by Gallard in 1884 and involved a case of fatal gastric hemorrhage after rupture of caliber-persistent artery. This anomaly occurs in the stomach, jejunum, eyes, and lips. In the oral cavity caliber-persistent artery presents as a solitary, soft, elevated labial mucosal lesion that can be bluish or pulsatile. The diagnosis can be confused with mucocoeles, but the pulsation is a key sign in the physical examination that helps to identify a caliber-persistent artery of the lip. We present two cases of oral caliber-persistent artery mimicking mucocoeles whose diagnosis was confirmed by clinical examination (nodes with pulsation) and Doppler ultrasound.

**PE-239 - ORAL CARE IN PATIENTS WITH HEPATITIS C—ASSOCIATED CIRRHOSIS UNDERGOING LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW.** **RENATA MARTINS FALCÃO, THAMIRS AZEVEDO NOGUEIRA, RAVENA DE MORAES ALVES, LUMA MACHADO DIAS, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, ANTONIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.**

Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is a major cause of liver transplant loss, hepatic failure, and retransplantation need. Because of the susceptibility to infection and rejection during the post-transplant period, vigilant oral health maintenance is essential. Woman, 55, had HCV-associated cirrhosis diagnosed 14 years previously but came now for dental management in a pre-transplant stage. The HCV infection was acquired after blood transfusion. Intraoral examination showed severe periodontal problems. A dental management plan that included the need for antibiotic prophylaxis, analgesics, and local anesthetics was established before liver transplantation. The dental management of a liver transplant patient requires awareness of the problems associated with controlling infection, bleeding complications, and pain during routine dental procedures.

**PE-240 - ORAL CELLULAR NEUROTHEKEOMA IN CHILDREN: CASE REPORT.** **ANA TEREZINHA MARQUES MESQUITA, TATIANA FERNANDES ARAÚJO ALMEIDA, FLAVIANA DORNELA VERLI, MAURÍCIO DA ROCHA DOURADO, ANNE MARGARETH BATISTA, CÁSSIO ROBERTO ROCHA DOS SANTOS, JORGE ESBUQUE LEÓN. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DOS VALES DO JÉQUITINHONHA E MUCURI.**

Cellular neurothekeomas (CNs) are distinctive benign cutaneous tumors of uncertain histogenesis. CNs show a predilection for the skin of the head and neck of children and young adults, usually females, but have a low local recurrence rate. Only a few CNs of the oral mucosa have been reported. Girl, 9, complained of pain at the intraoral site. Her medical history and extraoral examination were unremarkable. Intraoral examination showed two well-defined nodular lesions measuring 1.5 x 1.5 cm that were located on the left buccal mucosa. Histopathological evaluation showed a diffuse, nodular proliferation of spindle and polygonal cells supported by fibrous stroma. Immunohistochemical tests found the tumor cells were positive for VIM, CD63 (NKI-C3), and focally for CD56, whereas results were negative for AE1/AE3, S100, AML, GFAP, EMA, CD57, and NSE. The Ki-67 proliferation index was less than 2%. CNs should be considered in the differential diagnosis of oral benign spindle cell lesions.

**PE-241 - ORAL COMPOUND NEVUS: CASE REPORT.** **LYZETE BERRIEL CARDOSO, JOSÉ ENDRIGO TINOCO-ARAUJO, MARCELO BONIFACIO DA SILVA SAMPIERI, ALBERTO CONDONARO, ANA LÚCIA ALVARES CAPELOZZA, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU—USP.**

Melanocytic nevus is a benign, localized proliferation of nevus cells that can be congenital or acquired. Melanocytic nevus is histopathologically classified as junctional, compound, intra- mucosal, blue, and combined types. Intraoral lesions are uncommon, and the etiology and pathogenesis are poorly understood. The occurrence rate of oral compound nevus is about 5.9% to 16.5% of all oral melanocytic nevi. Man, 22, had a dark brown macule on the buccal mucosa of the maxilla in the region of tooth #26. The lesion was elliptical, 0.7 cm in diameter, well-circumscribed, and asymptomatic. The patient did not know how long it was present. Excisional biopsy and microscopic analysis revealed nests of nevus cells in the epithelium and underlying connective tissue compatible with melanocytic compound nevus. Because of the clinical similarity between oral melanocytic nevus and oral melanoma, histopathological analysis is mandatory to clarifying the diagnosis.

**PE-242 - ORAL EPIDERMOID CYST IN BUCCAL MUCOSA EXHIBITING AN INTENSE INFLAMMATORY GIGANTOCELLULAR REACTION.** **RODRIGO RODRIGUES RODRIGUES, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSÓN GURGEL COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.**

Dermoid and epidermoid cysts represent less than 0.01% of all the oral cysts. To date, only 6 cases of epidermoid cyst affecting the buccal mucosa have been published. Man, 29, came to the Stomatology clinic complaining of a painless intraoral increase in volume noticed 4 years earlier. A nodular lesion
measuring 3.5 cm and located in the right buccal mucosa was observed. Microscopic examination of the surgical specimen revealed an epidermoid cyst with an intense foreign body reaction. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed using the following primary antibodies: Cytokeratins AE1/3, 34BE12 and 5/6; CD138; and Bcl-2. The patient is being clinically followed up for 12 months and has shown no signs of recurrence of the lesion. This article addressed the clinical, histopathological, and immunohistochemical features of an epidermoid cyst located in the buccal mucosa associated with a foreign body reaction.

PE-243 - ORAL FOCAL MUCINOSIS: CASE REPORT AND DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. VINICIUS RABELO TORREGROSSA, HENRIQUE FURLAN PAUINA, PATRICIA BETTE, FERNANDO LAFFITTE FERNANDES, BRUNO SIQUEIRA BELLINI, ANA DAL RIO, ESTER NICOLA, DEPARTAMENTO DE OTORRINOLARINGOLOGIA, CABEÇA E PESCOÇO, HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS, UNICAMP.

Oral focal mucinosis is a rare disease of unknown etiology in which the connective tissue undergoes focal myxoid degeneration. Its pathogenesis is related to overproduction of hyaluronic acid by fibroblasts during collagen production, which causes the degeneration. Woman, 30, had a progressive lesion on the palate. After completing dental treatment, we discuss the clinical features and differential diagnosis of myxomatous lesions of the oral cavity. Since oral focal mucinosis has no distinguishing clinical features and the diagnosis is based on a histopathological examination, we emphasize the importance of this procedure to confirm the diagnosis. This article is based on literature review and reports the clinical and surgical outcome of oral focal mucinosis, demonstrating the importance of biopsy and pathological examinations in the differential diagnosis of nodular masses in the oral cavity.

PE-244 - ORAL KAPOSI’S SARCOMA IN HIV PATIENTS: REPORT OF TWO CASES. SABRINA POZATTI MOURE, MILENE CASTILHOS OLIVEIRA, JOSE RICARDO SOUSA COSTA, EMERSON FERREIRA HONORIO, LUHANA GEDOX, HUMBERTO THOMAZI GASSEN, SERGIO AUGUSTO QUEVEDO MIGUENS JR. UNIVERSIDADE LUTERANA DO BRASIL (ULBRA)—CANOAS.

Kaposi’s sarcoma (KS) is a malignant neoplasm with locally aggressive behavior. Typical lesions present as multiple patches, plaques, or nodules of the skin, mucosa, and lymph nodes. KS is strongly associated with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, especially in severe immunosuppression, and is less prevalent in populations adhering to antiretroviral treatment. This study reports two cases of oral KS in HIV-infected patients not receiving antiretroviral therapy. Early, precisely indicated antiretroviral therapy increases life expectancy dramatically, although some patients are resistant to compliance with treatment and others may not have been diagnosed with HIV as yet. Dentists must be able to identify oral manifestations of diseases like KS so they can treat these lesions appropriately, but also so they can make an accurate diagnosis and effectively monitor patients’ acquired immunodeficiency disease (AIDS) clinical status, immune system deterioration, and disease progression.

PE-245 - ORAL LICHEN PLANUS LESIONS MIMICKING GLANDULAR CHEILITIS: CASE REPORT. DÉBORAH DANIELLA DINIZ FONSECÁ, ANIVALDO ANTUNES JÚNIOR, SAMANTHA CARDOSO ANDRADE, ANDREZA BARKOKEBAS SANTOS DE FARIA, LUIZ ALCINO GUEIROS, ALESSANDRA TAVARES CARVALHO, JAIR CARNEIRO LEÃO. UFPE.

Oral lichen planus is a relatively common skin disease that affects the oral mucosa. Woman, 54, had a chief complaint of painful ulceration of the lower lip that had been present for about 3 months. Clinically the lower lip showed swelling and irregular ulcerations. Intraorally, bilateral white striae in the buccal mucosa were observed. The provisional diagnosis included lichen planus with a differential diagnosis of systemic lupus erythematosus and glandular cheilitis. Histopathological examination revealed hyperplastic stratified squamous epithelium that was keratinized and ulcerated. Submucosally, fibrous connective tissue showed intense chronic inflammatory infiltrate. On the basis of the clinical and histopathological features the patient was diagnosed with oral lichen planus with a labial lesion mimicking glandular cheilitis.

PE-246 - ORAL LYMPHANGIOMA: UNCOMMON CASE OF A RARE ENTITY. GABRIELE BOTELHO MARTINS, LUCIANA RODRIGUES SILVA, RITA DE CÁSSIA PEREIRA FRANCA, LEONARDO ASSIS COSTA, ANTONÍO MÁRCIO TEIXEIRA MARCHIONNI, ELISÂNGELA DE JESUS CAMPOS, SILVIA REGINA DE ALMEIDA REIS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Lymphangiomas are benign malformations of lymphatic vessels with a predilection for the head and neck region. Oral lesions are rare and usually occur on the dorsum of the tongue, producing macroglossia. This case reports an unusual case of lymphangioma on the posterior third of tongue that had discrete clinical aspects. Boy, 6, came for an evaluation of numerous translucent vesicles on the tongue’s dorsum that were the same color as the surrounding mucosa. There was a slight change in surface texture. Discomfort was present for 3 years, but no macroglossia of bleeding. An incisional biopsy revealed cavernous lymphangioma. The patient was referred to a vascular surgeon for treatment. The patient was examined by many physicians with no definitive diagnosis, perhaps because of the mild clinical aspects and uncommon site. The biopsy and histopathological examinations were essential for determining the diagnosis in this case.

PE-247 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF SECONDARY SYPHILIS IN A PATIENT WITH THE HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS: CASE REPORT. MARCELO ANDERSON BARBOSA NÁSCIMENTO, TIAGO JOÃO DA SILVA FILHO, THÁMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, THAIS ALINE OLIVEIRA MACEIL, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, PATRÍCIA TEIXEIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ANA MIRIAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Infective syphilis is caused by the anaerobic alimentary spirochete, Treponema pallidum. The changing epidemiology of syphilis reflects the falling use of barrier methods of contraception, high numbers of sexual partners, and sexual promiscuity. Man, 30, had several patches in the dorsum of the tongue that appeared over about 2 weeks. Clinical examination revealed multiple rounded red areas with a loss of tongue papillae. His medical history did not include human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, but he smokes and drinks socially. The patient reported the use of injectable hormones and has an active sex life. The clinical results were confirmed on VDRL testing. The patient was referred for medical monitoring and treatment and was diagnosed with HIV infection. It is imperative to understand the
varied manifestations of syphilis and establish the correct diagnosis.

**PE-248 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF SINONASAL UNDIFFERENTIATED CARCINOMA: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** CAMILLA BORGES FERREIRA GOMES, KARINA MORAIS FÁRIA, LARA MARIA ALENÇAR RAMOS INNOCENTINI, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MARCIO AJUDARTE LOPES, ALAN ROGER SANTOS-SILVA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - FOP/UNICAMP.

Sinonasal undifferentiated carcinoma (SNUC) is a rare, highly aggressive tumor arising in the nasal cavity or paranasal sinuses with an unclear pathogenesis. Clinical signs may include maxillary swelling, epistaxis, and nasal obstruction. The prognosis of SNUC is extremely poor, with high rates of local distant metastases. Additionally, locoregional controls are quite common after surgery because of the complex anatomy of the sinonasal region. We describe the clinicopathologic, immunohistochemical, and immunohistochemical features of 2 cases of advanced SNUC diagnosed based on intraoral manifestations. Remarkably, both cases were previously misdiagnosed and treated as sinusitis in another service. Clinicians must be aware that SNUC may first manifest as an intraoral swelling or ulceration. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment of SNUC are key to providing better outcomes.

**PE-249 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENT WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA: CASE REPORT.** DANIELLA VIEIRA ALVES, GABRIELA SAMPAIO ARAGÃO, HANNAH MENEZES LIRA, RAVENA DE MORAES ALVES, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER, ANTONIO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALÇO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Sickle cell anemia (SCA) is a hereditary hemolytic disease in which abnormal hemoglobin leads to morphological alterations in erythrocytes. Brunette-skinned woman, 51, was diagnosed with SCA and diabetes. She presented with dental pain and mobility. Intraroral examination, orthopantomography, and intraoral periapical radiography revealed a dentoalveolar abscess in the mandibular first molar and asymptomatic pulpal necrosis leading to a periapical reaction in the lateral incisor on the right side. Radiographic changes included a radiopaque area in the jaw bone that decreases in the trabecular pattern; bony trabeculae were also arranged horizontally. All these findings are compatible with SCA oral manifestations. The patient underwent dental treatment and is been followed up. Because SCA patients present special oral health findings, oral hygiene maintenance must be well-established. Moreover, the identification of bony micro-infarctions and the diagnosis and treatment of oral health problems are necessary to manage orofacial pain and infection in SCA patients.

**PE-250 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** CAROLINE ALVES DE CASTRO, EDUARDO REZENDE ARANTES, LORRANY CANDIDO DA SILVA, GEISA BADAUY LAURIA SILVA. HOSPITAL ARAÚJO JORGE.

Allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT) is a curative modality in nonmalignant and neoplastic diseases. Allogeneic HSCT is frequently complicated by graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). The clinical manifestations of oral chronic GVHD are lichenoid mucositis, xerostomia, ulcerated mucosa, and hyperkeratotic leukoplakia lesions that may be considered a potential risk factor for the development of oral cancer. White man, 27, presented extensive leukoplakia of the buccal mucosa 7 months after allogenic HSCT. Dark-skinned boy, 11, had multiple ulcerated lesions on the buccal mucosa, lip, and gingiva with pain and significant xerostomia 6 months after allogenic HSCT. Both patients received systemic treatment. Early diagnosis and treatment of oral manifestations of GVHD are complemented by vigilant follow-up and care under the supervision of oral health specialists to minimize morbidity and mortality and to improve living conditions.

**PE-251 - ORAL MELANOMA: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW.** ANA LUCIA NORNHA FRANCISCO, MARCUS VINICIUS FURLAN, CLÓVIS ANTONIO LOPES PINTO, MONICA LUCIA RODRIGUES, NATÁLIE KELNER, LUIZ PAULO KOWALSKI, MAURO KASUO IKEDA. DEPARTMENT OF HEAD AND NECK SURGERY AND OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, A.C. CAMARGO HOSPITAL.

Mucosal melanoma is a rare, aggressive malignancy that accounts for about 2% of all head and neck cancers. Less than 1% of all melanomas occur in the oral mucosa. In the oral cavity the sites most often affected are the hard palate and maxillary gingiva. This neoplasia affects slightly more men than women in age 50 to 60 years. Asian man, 66, came for a medical consultation concerning a dark, painless, nodular, sessile lesion that t had been followed up. Because SCA patients present special oral health findings, oral hygiene maintenance must be well-established. Moreover, the identification of bony micro-infarctions and the diagnosis and treatment of oral health problems are necessary to manage orofacial pain and infection in SCA patients.

**PE-252 - ORAL METASTASIS OF BREAST CANCER: RARE CASE REPORT.** SILAS ANTONIO JUVENCIO DE FREITAS FILHO, ROBERTA REZENDE ROSA, TAMIRIS RODRIGUES SABRINA, PEDRO HENRIQUE REZENDE SPINI, CARLA SILVA SIQUEIRA, TÚLIO HUMBERTO SPINI, SÉRGIO VITORINO CARDOSO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE UBERLÂNDIA.

Metastatic tumors to the oral cavity may occur in the jawbones, soft tissues, or salivary glands, but represent less than 1% of all malignant oral lesions. Woman, 53, had a mass in her oral cavity. The patient reported having had breast carcinoma that was treated with chemotherapy and radiation 2 years previously. Oral examination showed a painful mass in the left posterior maxilla (soft palate and alveolar ridge) with yellowish coloration and ulcerative surface. After incisional biopsy, histopathological analysis revealed nests of malignant cells and deposits of eosinophilic and clear cells permeated by ductal structures that suggested the origin was the breast. The specimen was positive for cytokeratins 7, 8, and HMW, progesterone receptor, and estrogen. The diagnosis of metastatic carcinoma of breast origin was established. The patient was referred to an oncology center for further investigation and treatment.

**PE-253 - ORAL PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** KARINE CASSIA BATISTA LUCIO E SILVA, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS, VANESSA DE
CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORais, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, SONIA MÁRIA SOARES FERREIRA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Paracoccidioidomycosis is a mucocutaneous disease that often involves the oral mucosa and may clinically resemble other infectious and neoplastic processes. Two Brazilian patients living in Alagoas developed oral manifestations due to Paracoccidioides brasiliensis infection. Woman, 67, and man, 47, both heavy smokers, were seen for diagnosis and treatment. Only the man had previous experience as a farmer. Palpable and symptomatic lymph nodes were observed. Oral examination showed ulcerated lesions with a granular surface located in the gingival, labial, and buccal mucosa. Fungal cells with the characteristic granulomatous inflammatory reaction were present in samples stained with hematoxylin-eosin (HE) and Grocott-Gomori methenamine silver stain. Patients were referred and treated but long-term follow-up is mandatory. The entire diagnosis process was conducted by a stomatologist, although both patients had undiagnosed pulmonary involvement. This case shows that the stomatologist has an important role in early diagnosis and that adequate therapy may prevent extensive tissue destruction.

PE-254 - ORAL POSTINFLAMMATORY PIGMENTATION IN LICHEN PLANUS. FERNANDA PAULA YAMAMOTO SILVA, BRUNO SANTOS DE FREITAS SILVA, POLYANA FERNANDES RODARTE, JULIANO RAPOUZEIRO SEIXAS, ALEXANDRE BELLOTTI, ALINE CARVALHO BATISTA, REJANE FARIA RIBEIRO-ROTTA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.

Oral postinflammatory pigmentation is characterized by a discoloration of the oral mucosa caused by excess melanin production and deposition within the basal layer cells and connective tissue in areas affected by chronic inflammation. Therefore it is necessary to demonstrate the association with a previous or concomitant inflammatory process in the same area. White woman, 30, presented a bilateral asymptomatic brown pigmentation localized in her buccal mucosa and tongue. However, a small white reticular plaque area was also seen. Microscopic examination showed parakeratosis, bandlike lymphocytic infiltration, incontinent melatin, and melanin-laden macrophages in the connective tissue—all features compatible with oral lichen planus. It is believed that 11% of patients with oral lichen planus have postinflammatory pigmentation of the oral mucosa. Postinflammatory pigmentation should be included in the differential diagnosis of pigmented disease to establish the correct diagnosis and treatment.

PE-255 - ORAL SECONDARY SYPHILIS: CASE REPORT. LARISSA PEREIRA LAGOS DE MELO, TALITA RIBEIRO TENÓRIO DE FRANÇA, MARIA FERNANDA MUNIZ ARAUJO, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO, EDUARDO RODRIGUES FREGNANI, DANYEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.

Syphilis is a systemic infectious disease caused by Treponema pallidum. Recently, cases of syphilis seem to be increasing, including the oral manifestation. A case of oral secondary syphilis was reported. Man, 36, was referred for diagnosis of an oral ulcer of 1 month’s duration. Intraoral examination revealed an ulcerated lesion at the tip of the tongue, with borders slightly elevated and firm consistency on palpation. An incisional biopsy was done under local anesthesia. Microscopically, a severe chronic inflammatory reaction rich in plasma cells was observed. Based on these, syphilis was the proposed diagnosis, which was confirmed on serological testing. The patient was reevaluated and presented round red patches in the skin, prompting a diagnosis of secondary syphilis. The patient was treated with penicillin, prescribed by an infectologist. Currently, syphilis should be also considered in the differential diagnosis of all single oral ulcers.

PE-256 - ORAL SOFT TISSUE ALTERATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1: ANALYSIS OF 37 PATIENTS. RAFAELA ELVIRA ROZZA DE MENEZES, RAQUEL MACHADO ANDRADE, RAQUEL RICHELEI MIMA DE ANDRADE PONTES, ELOÁ BORGES LUNA, LILIAN MACHADO DE SOUSA ALMEIDA, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS, KARIN SOARES GONÇALVES CUNHA. POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM IN PATHOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE, RJ.

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is a complex syndrome that may affect all organic systems, including oral mucosa. The oral soft tissue alterations in 37 NF1 patients were reported, including neurofibromas (44.1%) and prominent fungiform papillae (13.5%). The number of neurofibromas varied from 1 to 9 tumors per patient. The most common locations were the lips and alveolar process. Other alterations not associated with NF1 were also observed, such as fissured tongue, benign migratory glossitis, hyperplasia of the lingual frenum, and inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia. Erythematous candidiasis was also observed and confirmed by cytopathological examination in 6 NF1 patients. NF1 is one of the most common genetic diseases and manifests in different forms orally. Therefore clinicians and dentists must be aware of these alterations for proper diagnosis and treatment, as indicated.

PE-257 - ORAL ULCERATIONS BY DISCOID LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: THE IMPORTANCE OF DENTISTS IN MANAGING THESE LESIONS. GRAZIELI DE OLIVEIRA RAMOS, THAISE GOMES E NÔBREGA, VIVIANE PALMEIRA DA SILVA, PANTELIS VARVAKIS RODOS, FERNANDA VISIOLI, MÁRCIA GAIGER DE OLIVEIRA, MARCELO LAZZARON LAMERS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE) is a chronic dermatological disease and represents the most common subtype of cutaneouslupus erythematosus. In DLE the lesions remain localized to the skin and/or mucosa. Woman, 49, had oral ulcerations caused by DLE. Oral examination revealed ulcerations with central erythema and irradiating white striations bilaterally in the buccal mucosa. Her skin had numerous disk-shaped lesions characterized clinically by the presence of white plaques and an erythematous halo; these were located on the neck, head, face, back, and hands. The patient uses topical clotetasol propionate 0.05% mg/ml. The dentist may be able to establish the diagnosis of this disease before cutaneous lesions become apparent and can also manage the oral lesions, which occur in about 20% of patients and can be very painful.

PE-258 - OROFACIAL FINDINGS AND DENTAL TREATMENT IN A PATIENT WITH WILLIAMS-BEUREN SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. GRAZIELE BEANES DA SILVA SANTOS, DELANO SOUZA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAIIA.
Williams-Beuren syndrome (WBS) is a genetic condition (prevalence between 1:20 000 and 1:50 000 individuals) caused by a microdeletion in the long arm of chromosome 7 at 7q11.23, with a characteristic constellation of problems. Typical symptoms comprise supravalvular aortic stenosis, mental retardation, and other clinical manifestations, including idiopathic hypercalcemia, growth retardation, and frequent dental problems. Boy, 7, had WBS and multiple dental problems, such as cavities, periodontal disease, and malocclusion. Special attention should be given to the dental treatment of patients with WBS, especially because of the frequent systemic changes. This study discusses important issues in the dental management of patients with WBS, such as treatment under general anesthesia, conscious sedation, and the need for antibiotic prophylaxis.

**PE-259 - OSTEORADIONECROSIS MANAGEMENT WITH LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY SUPPORT.** MARIANA COMPAROTTO MINAMISAKO, LILIANE JANETE GRANDO, MARIA INÊS MEURER, YASMIN GUTERRES, THAÍSE CRISTINA GEREMIAS, CARLOS EDUARDO CHRZANOWSKI PEREIRA DE SOUZA, CARLA GIRARDI, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.

Osteoradionecrosis of the jaw (ORNJ) is a side effect of radiotherapy given to treat mouth cancer. The association between decreasing bone repair and local trauma and/or infection facilitates ORNJ and may lead to mandibular fracture, resulting in morbidity. Man, 62, experienced extensive ORNJ with an extraoral active fistula. After bacterial cultivation in a bone fragment, the antibiotic chosen was ciprofloxacin. Treatment consisted of bone debridement, 808-nm low-level laser therapy, and photodynamic therapy with a 660-nm laser in the exposed intraoral bone and fistulous path. After a year, ORNJ was stable and caused no pain, but the risk of mandibular fracture remains. Since the healing process for extensive ORNJ is complex, a combination of techniques is employed to stabilize the lesion. Laser and photodynamic therapies are important tools complementing pre-existing therapies that can improve the patient’s quality of life.

**PE-260 - PALATAL ACTINOMYCOsis IN A DIABETIC PATIENT.** ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, MÁRCIO MENEZES NOVAES, ANDRÉIA FERREIRA DO CARMO, STEFÂNIA JERÓNIMO FERREIRA, MANUEL ANTONIO GORDÓN-NUNÉZ, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Actinomyces are saprophyte bacteria of the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract that can become pathogenic under the right conditions. Woman, 46, who had diabetes mellitus presented a lesion on the hard palate that had developed over the course of 4 days. It measured 1 cm in diameter and showed bone destruction and an overlying yellow-white slough. The preliminary diagnoses were oral squamous cell carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, and necrotizing sialometaplasia. A sample obtained by incisional biopsy was analyzed histopathologically, revealing microscopic aggregates characterized by an eosinophilic central mass that featured numerous peripheral basophilic rays. The surrounding connective tissue was dense with a scarce mixed inflammatory infiltrate. Two microbial cultures were required to identify the causative agent, which was *Actinomyces naeslundii*. The patient was treated with amoxicillin for 4 weeks, causing complete regression of the lesion. Considering the available literature, we reported the fourth case of actinomycosis involving the hard palate.

**PE-261 - PALATE MUCOECELE.** CARLA RENATA SANOMIYA IKUTA, DANIEL GOMES SALGUEIRO, HELITON GUSTAVO DE LIMA, IZABEL REGINA FISCHER RUBIRA-BULLET, VANESSA SOARES LARA, PAULO SERGIO DA SILVA SANTOS, JOSE HUMBERTO DAMANTE, FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU-USP.

Woman, 63, complained of a “wart in the palate” that had developed over 6 months. It was asymptomatic, of normal color, had well-defined edges, and was situated near the median suture. The presumptive diagnosis was mucocele or a minor salivary gland tumor. Histopathological analysis identified adenoid cystic carcinoma. Microscopic analysis revealed numerous hyperchromatic, cuboidal epithelial cells with scanty and clear cytoplasm. Perineural infiltration was scarce. Adjacent to it was a dilated duct with mucus inside that suggested a mucous retention cyst. These cells were arranged in small strands and nests, with tubular and ductal aspects. The patient was treated surgically. This case emphasizes the importance of biopsy in identifying tumors associated with mucocele.

**PE-262 - PALATOPLASTY IN CLEFT PALATE: CASE REPORT.** IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, BARBAHRA CAROLYNIE AMORIM REIS, DANIEL DO CARMO CARVALHO, DIMITRE RAMOS GRANDEZ ARAÚJO, IGOR BRASIL VILLAR, LUCIANO HENRIQUE DE JESUS, RICARDO FARIAS BRITO, FACULDADE CATHEDRAL.

Orofacial defects are common in humans. A cleft palate results from failure of fusion of the palatal shelves and is more prevalent in girls. Treatment for this deformity is challenging, requiring surgical intervention and help from certain specialties, such as orthodontics and speech therapy. Patient, 13, had a median cleft palate. Treatment was performed using the technique of von Langenbeck palatoplasty. The patient improved significantly and achieved functional reestablishment of the pharyngeal mechanism.

**PE-263 - PATIENTS WITH SKIN DISEASES AND ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL TREATMENT.** SERGIO EDUARDO MIGLiorini, DANIELA LATUFF CORTIZO, LUIZ FERNANDO DUARTE, RENATA TUCCI, MARISA ALVAREZ CORAZZA MARQUES, CLAUDIA GIULI SANTI, LUCIANO LAURIA DIB, UNIVERSIDADE PAULISTA-UNIP.

Dermatological diseases have great scientific interest because stomatological signs may precede cutaneous manifestations. Pathogenetic mechanisms of autoimmune phenomena determine the clinical symptoms. Without proper treatment, oral and skin lesions tend to persist, involving progressively larger surface area. Multidisciplinary care is required to achieve effective control of such diseases. The purpose of this study is to highlight the importance of the role of the dentist in managing patients with skin diseases and oral manifestations through the presentation of case reports of pemphigus vulgaris. The patient was diagnosed and treated in the Clinic of Stomatology Graduate UNIP and the Department of Dermatology, Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo to achieve close dental follow-up and effective multidisciplinary treatment.
PE-264 - PERIAPICAL ACTINOMYCOsis: Two CASE REPORTS. JÉSSICA MONTENEGRO FONSECA, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, SANDRA DE CÁSSIA SANTANA SARDINHA, ÉRICA DOS SANTOS CARVALHO, ARLEI CERQUEIRA, ÁGUISA CRISTINA GOMES HENRIQUES. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Actinomycosis is an indolent, slowly progressive infection caused by the anaerobic gram-positive bacterium Actinomyces, which resides in oral microbiota. Periapical actinomycosis (PA) is considered a mild and uncommon form of cervicofacial actinomycosis. It results from dental manipulation, loss of coronal sealing, or deficient root canal obturation, which facilitates the invasion of microorganisms. Two PA cases were reported. Woman, 37, and man, 34, both showed radiolucent lesions in endodontically treated teeth in the mandible and maxilla, respectively. Both cases suggested radicular cyst. Microscopically, the lesions were composed of inflammatory granulomatous connective tissue and typical filamentous actinomycotic colonies. PA is believed to be a nonresolving periapical lesion. Actinomycotic infection has been suggested as a contributing factor in perpetuating periapical radiolucencies after root canal treatment. Its resolution has been linked to antibiotic treatment. Therefore histological examination of all surgically curetted periapical lesions is needed to establish appropriate treatment.

PE-265 - PERIAPICAL CEMENTO-OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL CASE COMPROMISING THE COR-TICAL BUCCAL AREA. ANNA PAULA NIGRI, AURELINO MACHADO GUEDES, MARIA ELIZA BARBOSA RAMOS, MÔNICA ISRAEL, ALEXANDRE PEREZ MARQUES, UERJ.

Periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is a fibro-osseous lesion associated with a vital tooth apex, especially in the anterior lower jaw, for which it has a predilection. It commonly affects black women around age 40 years and is usually asymptomatic, self-limiting, and does not expand cortical bone. White man, 25, in October 2002 presented radiolucent images associated with the apex of the left mandibular canine and inferior incisors, all of which were vital on sensitivity testing and without a history of pain. The lesions were diagnosed as periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia. At an annual visit in August 2011, he complained of discomfort in the region of the left mandibular canine and lateral incisor. Cone-beam computed tomography showed the lesions extent had increased and the buccal cortical bone was disrupted. Close follow-up of cases of periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia is essential.

PE-266 - PERIORAL DERMATITIS IN YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT. EVELLYNE PEREIRA CAVALCANTE, CAMILA MARÍA BENER RIBEIRO, SONIA MARÍA SOARES FERREIRA, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, ALINE CACHATE DE FARIAS, KARTLAND VIEIRA DE LUNA PAIVA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Perioral dermatitis (POD) is a chronic papulopustular and eczematous facial dermatitis that involves the skin surrounding the vermilion border of the lips. It usually occurs in women and children. The multifactorial etiology of POD is associated with allergic reactions to cosmetics and dentifrice. Black boy, 10, was referred with a desquamative painless area located in the perioral region. Extraoral examination noted erythematous papules localized to the skin surrounding the vermilion border of the lips. After 7 months of follow-up, no recurrence was observed. This case reports the coexistence of predisposing factors for POD, including saliva, which may cause maceration of the skin and removes the protective oils secreted by the sebaceous glands of the skin.

PE-267 - PERIPHERAL ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR RELATED TO DENTIGEROUS CYST MARSUPLIALIZATION. VILMA DA SILVA MELO, LIONE NOBRE CABRAL, CLÁUDIA ANDRÉIA SIMÕES, ANDRÉ DE MORAES VITAS, MAURÍCIO BACARI, TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO AMAZONAS –UEA.

This study reports an unusual case of a peripheral adenomatoid odontogenic tumor arising in a post-marsupialization site and its relationship to a dentigerous cyst. Boy, 14, was referred to treat swelling in the left anterior maxilla that was associated with impaction of teeth #22 and #23. Treatment planning included marsupialization and posterior orthodontic traction of the impacted teeth. The marsupialization reduced significantly the swelling after 4 months, but in the access site of the marsupialization a 3-cm wide sessile nodule developed at the vestibular gingiva. The surgery for enucleation of the dentigerous cyst included removal of the gingival nodule. Histopathological evaluation revealed an association among the dentigerous cyst with the adenomatoid odontogenic tumor.

PE-268 - PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. KARINA MORIEL-TAVARES, GABRIELA MUNDIM ROCHA OLIVEIRA, VITOR MARCELLO ANDRADE, THIAGO MOREIRA PESSOA, RUTH TRAMONTANI RAMOS, MARILIA HEFFER CANTISANO, FABIO RAMOA PIRES. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Peripheral ameloblastoma is the soft tissue clinicopathological variant of the conventional intraosseous ameloblastoma. It is characterized by slow growth and does not display the same aggressive behavior as its intraosseous counterpart. It predominantly affects the alveolar mucosa and gingiva of the mandible, most commonly in adults, with no gender predilection. Caucasian woman, 62, presented a painless fibrous nodular exophytic mass covered by normal mucosa located on the alveolar mucosa in the area of the lower left lateral incisor and canine. It had been present for about 18 months. Panoramic and periapical radiographs and computed tomography scans showed no bone involvement. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the definitive diagnosis was follicular ameloblastoma. A follow-up period of months showed no signs of local recurrence.

PE-269 - PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. MARIA FERNANDA LIMA VILAÇA-CARVALHO, MARI ELI LEONELLI DE MORAES, WALTER DOMINGOS NICCOLI-FILHO, PAMELA APARECIDA DINIZ, GERUSA DE OLIVEIRA MOURA CARDOSO, GABRIELE DE FÁTIMA SANTANA-MELO, RENATA FALCHETE DAS PRADO. INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA UNESP SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS.

Peripheral ameloblastoma is a rare disease characterized by a slow-growing, firm mass that can be sessile or pedunculated.
Usually the patient has no ulceration and pain. The alveolar or gingival mucosa, most often in the mandible, is affected. Woman, 61, complained that her dentures were causing trauma to her mouth, with pain especially during brushing. The dentures had been in place for 3 years. An ulcerated lesion was observed in the right for mini of the molar region. Imaging showed a radiolucent, multicellular, well-defined image with an irregular sclerotic margin. Microscopically, ameloblastic follicular islets were seen contiguous with the lining epithelium of the mucosa. After clinical and microscopic correlations, the diagnosis of peripheral ameloblastoma was established. Among the three different clinical-radiographic presentations of ameloblastoma, peripheral subtype is the least aggressive; however, rare cases of recurrence and malignant transformation are reported. Therefore careful evaluation, clinical-surgical management, and follow-up of peripheral ameloblastomas are important.

PE-270 - PERIPHERAL CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT. ANA PAULA SILVA, FÁBIO ABREU ALVES, NORBERTO NOBUYO SUGAYA, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS, ANDREA MANTESSO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT), formerly known as calcifying odontogenic cyst, is a benign neoplasm characterized by an ameloblastoma-like epithelium with ghost cells that may calcify. This report presents a case of a peripheral manifestation in the maxilla. Woman, 19, reported a 4-month history of an intraoral painless swelling in the upper left premolar region on the buccal aspect that had a cystic appearance and measured 2 cm in diameter. Panoramic radiograph showed no bone involvement. Incisional biopsy allowed a histopathological diagnosis of peripheral CCOT. The patient refused treatment and returned 4 years later with a 5-cm swelling in the same location, still painless but bony hard on palpation. Excisional biopsy with curettage was performed as treatment. Histopathological examination confirmed the CCOT diagnosis. The patient is being followed up periodically. CCOT presents variable biological behavior, as shown in this report, fueling the debate concerning its classification and pathogenesis.

PE-271 - PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA ASSOCIATED WITH DENTAL IMPLANT: CASE REPORT. LÍGIA GONZAGA FERNANDES, ÉRICA FERNANDA PATRICIO DA SILVA, CAMILA DE BARROS GALLO, DOUGLAS MAGNO GUIMARÃES, MARINA HELENA CURY GALLOTTINI, NORBERTO NOBUYO SUGAYA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

Peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG) is a benign reactive lesion confined to the gingiva and alveolar mucosa. It is considered to be caused by local irritation or trauma and originates from the periosteum or periodontal ligament. Man, 53, presented a fibrous swelling surrounding a maxillary dental implant placed 2 years earlier. On clinical examination a pedunculated exophytic mass, measuring about 1 cm, was seen. Its surface ranged from red to purple, was ulcerated, and bled easily. The dental implant was stable. An excisional biopsy was performed and histopathological analysis confirmed the clinical diagnosis of PGCG. Healing was uneventful. The patient replaced the implant crown; after 6 months, no recurrence was observed. The etiology and histogenesis of PGCG still remain obscure. There are very few cases of implant-related PGCG reported in the literature, prompting the need for a discussion of possible mechanisms involved in its etiopathogenesis.

PE-272 - PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL LESION WITH EXUBERANT BONE FORMATION. LUIS ANTONIO DE ASSIS TAVEIRA, NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, EDUARDO PEREIRA GUIMARÃES, MARINA LARA DE CARLI, ALESSANDRO ANTÔNIO COSTA PEREIRA, JOÃO ADOLFO COSTA HANEMANN. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU.

Woman, 31, was referred to the clinic of stomatology complaining of a sessile nodule that was of firm consistency and purplish. There was superficial ulceration covered by a serofibrinous pseudomembrane located on the left side of the mandible and extending from the first premolar to the molar region. The patient reported it was present about 8 years. Radiographic examination revealed a radiopaque lesion with irregular borders associated with two residual roots. The clinical diagnosis suggested was peripheral giant cell lesion and peripheral ossifying fibroma. After surgical excision, the histopathological diagnosis was peripheral giant cell lesion with exuberant bone formation. Six months after surgery, there was complete healing of the operated area and no recurrence.

PE-273 - PERIPHERAL OSTEOMA: CASE REPORT. JÉSSYCA ITALIA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, KATHARINA JUCÁ DE MORAES FERNANDES, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO, CAMILA MARIA BÉDER RIBEIRO, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, MATEUS HENRIQUE ALVES LIM. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Osteomas are benign tumors made up of mature bone; the compact or medullary forms are more commonly associated with endosteal tissues. These lesions can be classified as central, peripheral (rare in the oral cavity), or extraskeletal. Usually lesions are asymptomatic, although patients can experience pain, volumetric increase, sinusitis, and purplish. Radiographically the osteoma appears as a circumscribed sclerotic area. Dark-skinned man, 55, was concerned about swelling at the palate. Intraoral examination revealed a unilateral nodule that was normochromic colored, asymptomatic, smooth-surfaced, well defined, oval, firm to the touch, fixed, and sessile. The clinical diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma and fibroma. Biopsy yielded a sample with mucosa fragments and stratified squamous epithelium. The connective tissue showed areas of bone metaplasia. The definitive diagnosis was peripheral osteoma. This case reports a rare site for osteoma based on the current literature.

PE-274 - PERSISTENT ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN WOMAN WITH PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS: CASE REPORT. ANA LÚCIA DA SILVA MOREIRA, ANA LUIZA FERREIRA DA SILVA, EMELINE DAS NEVES DE ARAUJO LIMA, MARCELO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, ANTONIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA, ANA MIRIAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Pemphigus vulgaris (PV) is a chronic autoimmune mucocutaneous disease that can initially manifest as painful intraoral erosions and ulcers followed by skin involvement. Timely
Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a mucocutaneous, inflammatory disease that frequently affects middle-aged women. Oral pigmentation is caused by an excess of melanin production and deposition within the basal layer of the epithelium and connective tissue of areas affected by chronic inflammation. Three cases of pigmented OLP were reported. Black man, 44, had asymptomatic brownish macules with superimposed white striations in the buccal mucosa and tongue. Black woman, 51, had bilateral white striations in the buccal mucosa with stimulated symptoms. Black woman, 40, had bilateral brown macules with superimposed white striations in the buccal mucosa that were associated with stimulated symptoms. In all cases the histopathological exam demonstrated pigmented OLP. Several diseases that produce chronic inflammation are included in the differential diagnosis. The patients were treated with corticosteroids and low level laser therapy. No further problems have been reported during follow-up for any of the cases.

**PE-278 - PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN UPPER LABIAL MUCOSA: CASE REPORT.** NATASCHA PENUTT BORGES, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA, MAX EDUARDO BARBOSO DE AMORIM, LUCIANA BOTINELLY MENDONÇA FUJIMOTO, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÔRIO, NAIZA MENEZES MEDEIROS ABRAHIM, NIKEILA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS.

Pleomorphic adenoma is the most frequent benign tumor of salivary glands. Its preferred location is the parotid gland (85% to 90%), but it can also occur in the minor salivary glands, especially in the hard palate, followed by the upper lip. Brown-skinned man, 60, was referred to a dental office for a painless lesion in the upper labial mucosa. Oroscopy revealed a sessile and nodular 1.5 cm-floating mass with solid consistency covered by mild erythematous mucosa in the upper labial region. Excisional biopsy was performed based on a presumptive diagnosis of canaliculada adenoma based on the lesion’s location and clinical presentation. Microscopic examination revealed a pleomorphic pattern consisting of epithelial and myoepithelial cells with ductiform formation, cystic cavities with eosinophilic material inside, and areas showing squamous characteristics.

**PE-279 - PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE PALATE: CASE REPORT.** LUCIANA ELOIÇA DA SILVA CASTRO, ROSEANE CARVALHO NASCIMENTO, VIVIANE ALVES DE OLIVEIRA MAIA, ASSIS FILIPE MEDEIROS DE ALBUQUERQUE, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, JOSÉ SANDRO PEREIRA DA SILVA, ANTONÍO DE LÍSBOA LOPES COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is the most common salivary gland tumor, accounting for about 40% to 70% of all salivary gland tumors. The minor salivary glands are affected in about 10% of the cases, mainly in the hard palate region. Man, 26, was referred to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery division of the Dentistry Department-UFRN, complaining of a large painless mass that had occupied the palate for 5 years. Intraoral examination revealed a 5.0-cm painless, firm, nodular mass with a normal mucosal appearance and no areas of ulceration that involved the hard and soft palate. Computed tomography (CT) revealed a lesion occupying the entire region of the palate and upper oropharynx. The lesion was successfully treated by surgical excision. Microscopic analysis of the specimen revealed a well-circumscribed, encapsulated tumor.
composed of a mixture of glandular epithelium and myoepithelial cells within a mesenchymal-like background, confirming the diagnosis of PA. After 4 months of follow-up, complete healing and no sign of recurrence were observed.

PE-280 - PLEXIFORM SCHWANNOMA IN HARD PALATE: CASE REPORT. LARISSA ABREUSSEN COUTO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ DE AQUINO XAVIER, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, LEONARDO DE ARAÚJO MELO, CLARISSA ARAÚJO SILVA GURGEL, AGUIDA CRISTINA GOMES HENRIQUES, UFBA.

Schwannoma is a benign peripheral nerve sheath tumor that mostly affects young adults. It commonly affects cutaneous tissues of the head and neck region and is classified into four histopathological variants: conventional, cellular, plexiform, and melanotic. Young woman, 14, presented a nodular lesion in the hard palate of normal color that measured 3.0 cm. Pleomorphic adenoma was suspected. The incisional biopsy specimen revealed multiple round nodules demarcated with a fibrous capsule. The nodules mainly consisted of Antoni A tissue with spindle-shaped cells arranged in a nuclear palisade, along with well-developed Verocay bodies. Areas of Antoni B tissue were less frequently seen. Microscopic analysis was compatible with plexiform schwannoma (PS). Immunohistochemical analysis showed positive reactions for S-100 protein and vimentin in hypercellular and hypocellular areas. PS is extremely rare in the oral cavity. Peripheral nerve tumors are subject to frequent misdiagnosis, often mimicking neoplasms of different prognosis and treatment.

PE-281 - POLYMORPHOUS LOW-GRADE ADENOCARCINOMA MIMICKING CANALICULAR ADENOMA. MARION FARIAS GUIMARÃES, KALINY SOUZA FARIAS, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO JÚNIOR, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA, MAX EDUARDO BARROSO DE AMORIM, NIKEILA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÓRIO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMAZonas.

Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA) and canalicular adenoma (CA) are relatively rare tumors of the minor salivary glands. PLGA is frequently found in the palate and CA in the upper lip. Histologically, PLGA presents diverse patterns of architecture, and low infiltrative growth and CA presents strands of columnar cells with occasionally cystic spaces. Man, 68, presented a 1-year history of an asymptomatic lesion in the upper lip mucosa. Orscopy found a 0.7-cm floating mass of solid consistency, movable on palpation, that was covered by normal mucosa. After an excisional biopsy, microscopic examination revealed a monotonous pattern of long canals organized in cords of columnar epithelium with highly basophilic nuclei. The lesion mimicked canalicular adenoma both in location and histology. Immunohistochemistry revealed immunoreactivity for anti-AE1/3, anti-CK7, and anti-vimentin. The definitive diagnosis of PLGA was established. The patient has had no recurrences over 6 months of follow-up.

PE-282 - PRIMARY SJÖGREN’S SYNDROME: CASE REPORT. JÉSSICA BRUNA CORRÊA LINDOSO, ELIZÂNGELA CRISTINA BARBOSA VIANA, NIKEILA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE, LUÍZ FERNANDO SOUZA PASSOS, SANDRA LÚCIA EUZÉBIO RIBEIRO.

Sjögren’s syndrome is a chronic, multisystem autoimmune disorder leading to dysfunction of the exocrine glands. Woman, 39, was referred to a dental school to assess symptoms of xerostomia, xeropthalmia, and swallowing difficulty. The patient had no history of systemic autoimmune disease but had a positive Schimmer test, attesting a decreased tearing, and a positive serological result for anti-Ro/SSA autoantibody. Oroscopy discovered dry lips and coated tongue. The patient underwent sialometry based on unstimulated and stimulated whole salivary flow, both detecting hyposialivation. A minor salivary gland biopsy was performed. Microscopic examination revealed focal lymphocytic sialoadenitis around the ducts and some degenerative acinar structure. Clinical and histological findings were compatible with the diagnosis of primary Sjögren’s syndrome. The patient was instructed to use artificial saliva and was referred to a rheumatologist and ophthalmologist for multidisciplinary treatment.

PE-283 - PROGRESSIVE FACIAL HEMIatrophy: CASE REPORT. THAÍSE GOMES E NÓBREGA, MARCO ANTÔNIO TREVISAN MARTINS, FERNANDA VISIOLI, MANOEL SANT’ANA FILHO, LAURA CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO. UFRGS - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Progressive facial hemiatrophy (PFH) (Parry-Romberg syndrome) is a rare degenerative disease of unknown origin with a heterogenic spectrum of associated neurological and cutaneous complications. The main clinical features are a slow, progressive atrophy, generally unilateral, of the facial tissues, including muscles, bones, and skin. It affects both the aesthetic aspects and the functionality of the hemiface. Patient, 45, had progressive facial asymmetry over the previous 25 years that affected the lower third of the left side without crossing the facial median line. Panoramic radiographs did not reveal any bone alterations. Local alopecia, 9 degrees of myopia with ocular degeneration, and paresthesia were detected. The diagnosis supported by all these clinical features. PFH remains a poorly understood condition and exhibits very limited medical management.

PE-284 - PROLIFERATIVE OSTEOMYELITIS: CASE REPORT. CLÁUDIA ANDRÉA CORRÊA GARCIA SIMÕES, CRISTIANO DE BRITO MATOS, LIONEY NOBRE CABRAL, TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO, TÂNIA CRISTINA CHICRE ALCÂNTARA DE BRITO, VILMA MELO. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO AMAZONAS.

Proliferative osteomyelitis associated with periostitis ossificans or Garré’s osteomyelitis is a type of chronic nonsuppurative osteomyelitis that mostly affects the mandible of children and young adults in molar regions. It is usually related to dental caries and periapical lesions. The lesion is characterized by a periosteal reaction caused by persistent low-grade infection and is radiographically similar to a lamellar “onion skin” pattern. Girl, 12, had an extensive carious lesion on tooth #36, facial asymmetry, and a slightly characteristic radiographic appearance. Extraction and curettage of the compromised region were done. Follow-up and diagnostic maneuvers essential for the correct diagnosis constitute a major factor in managing similar cases.
PE-285 - PROLIFERATIVE PERIOSTITIS: CASE REPORT. AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, AUREA VALÉRIA DE MELO FRANCO, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO, FERNANDA FREITAS LINS, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, LUÍZ ARTHUR CAVALCANTE LAURENTINO. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Proliferative periostitis is characterized by successive depositions of layers of bone from the periosteum in response to chronic inflammation. It has a lamellar component, regular margins, or cortical bone proliferation. This disorder primarily affects young patients and is usually associated with first permanent molars with chronic apical lesions. Etiology is related to caries and pulp necrosis. Patient, 9, had left submandibular swelling that was firm on palpation but evidenced no inflammation. Intraorally tooth #36 was partially damaged by dental caries; panoramic and periapical radiographs documented pulp involvement and confirmed the diffuse periapical lesion. Occlusal radiographs demonstrated radiopaque laminations of bone that roughly approximated each other and the underlying cortical surface, giving a radiographic appearance of an “onion peel,” suggestive of the diagnosis. When the etiology is evident, the diagnosis is based on clinical and radiographic findings.

PE-286 - PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA IN A MALE PATIENT: CASE REPORT. MARCOS VINÍCIUS DE VASCONCELOS FEITOSA BORGES, KATHARINA JUCÁ DE MORAES FERNANDES, FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO, AUREA VALÉRIA DE MELO FRANCO, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL) is characterized by the development of several keratotic plaques with a rough surface that varies from simple keratosis to severe dysplasia. PVL is more common in women, but has an idiopathic etiology, although it may accompany tobacco use. Dark-skinned man, 52, demonstrated an irregularly shaped rough whitish plaque on the left side of buccal mucosa and lower lip that had persisted for 20 years. The patient’s history included chronic pipe smoking for 40 years. The biopsy specimen showed fragments of mucosa covered by stratified squamous acanthosis and verrucous hyperkeratosis epithelium. The epithelium presented projections with moderate dysplasia, prompting a diagnosis of PVL. This case illustrates the need to strengthen knowledge and to provide constant clinical monitoring of the patient.

PE-287 - PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA: CASE REPORT. CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, KATHARINA JUCÁ DE MORAES FERNANDES, AMANDA LAÍSA DE OLIVEIRA LIMA, FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL) is a potentially malignant disease that usually affects women and smokers. It is clinically characterized by multiple whitish, rough-surfaced plaques. Histopathological findings can vary from benign hyperkeratosis to severe dysplasia. Woman, 67, came to a public dental clinic complaining of white patches in the mouth. Intraoral examination showed a whitish, firm, rough, but asymptomatic plaque at the alveolar ridge. An incisional biopsy provided specimens for histological sectioning, which revealed mucosal fragments coated by stratified squamous epithelium that had verrucous areas of extensive hyperkeratosis and acanthosis with moderate dysplasia. Tissue was observed in an intense chronic inflammatory infiltrate. The histological diagnosis was PVL. PVL is carcinogenic lesion characterized by aggressive biological behavior and increased risk of malignancy, thus requiring the dentist to have greater knowledge and to provide constant clinical monitoring of the patient.

PE-288 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: CASE REPORT OF UNUSUAL SIZE WITH BONE LOSS. CHIRLEY MOREIRA AGUIAR, MERIANE MATOS XAVIER BARBOSA, LUMA MACHADO DIAS, MARCELO VITOR COSTA, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, ANTONÍO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Oral pyogenic granuloma is a common reactive enlargement secondary to chronic low-grade local irritation and hormonal imbalance. It usually affects gingiva but rarely exhibits alveolar resorption. Woman, 44, had progressive painful swelling in the lower left jaw of 3 months’ duration. Extraoral examination revealed mild facial asymmetry. Intraorally, a solitary red nodule with a smooth surface covered the buccal vestibule of the alveolar mucosa in the molar region. It measured about 5 × 3 × 2.0 cm. Orthopantomography showed moderate interdental bone loss. The provisional diagnosis of peripheral giant cell granuloma was made. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the reflected periosteum exposed the underlying bone defect. Microscopic examination disclosed pyogenic granuloma with lobulated capillary proliferation among intervening fibrous septa. Since oral reactive lesions present similar clinical appearance, knowing about unusual presentations may be a practical tool for better diagnosis.

PE-289 - RANULA MANAGEMENT BY MODIFIED MICROMARSUPIALIZATION TECHNIQUE IN ELDERLY PATIENT. ROBSON DOS PASSOS SILVA, CARLISON SALES EVANGELISTA, DANIEL MIRANDA DE PAULA, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, MARCONDES QUEIROZ OLIVEIRA, ANTONÍO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALTÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Ranula treatment ranges from conservative to radical surgical techniques. Man, 70, was referred for assessment of a painless swelling (measuring 2.0 cm) in the floor of the mouth that developed over 5 months. The lesion was elliptical in shape, of normal oral mucosal color, had a smooth surface, and was flabby in consistency. Mandibular denture fracture was reported. Fine needle aspiration sample was positive for mucoid content. After establishing a diagnosis of ranula, micromarsupialization was performed under local anesthetic, passing 5 successive 4.0 nylon sutures in the lesion dome along its widest diameter. Salivary drainage was assessed during the procedure. After 30 days, suture removal showed the lesion was markedly smaller. The patient remains under clinical and radiographic follow-up but has had no recurrence after 6 months. Micromarsupialization is less invasive than other
The study of dental dermatological diseases has presented the oral manifestations of these disorders that represent an integral part or a prodromal sign of disease. In this context pemphigus vulgaris is an important component. This study describes oral lesions in patients with pemphigus vulgaris, emphasizing location, clinical features of the lesions, and the socioeconomic profile of patients. This case study was conducted from August to October 2011 and followed the routine outpatient dermatology iMIP. The women selected, ages 43 and 65 years, had oral manifestations of the pemphigus vulgaris. This disease affects the oral cavity often as the initial site of manifestation. It is critical that dentists understand this disease and be able to make a diagnosis early and use that knowledge to guide treatment. Multidisciplinary care is an important approach.
because early diagnosis and appropriate therapy improve prognosis and quality of life.

**PE-296 - SALIVARY DUCT CYST IN UPPER LIP. ANTONIO BRUNNO GOMES MORORÔ, FRANCISCO SAMUEL RODRIGUES CARVALHO, FILIPE NOBRE CHAVES, ROBERTA BARROSO CAVALCANTE, THYCIANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.**

Salivary duct cyst is an uncommon lesion of the minor salivary glands that is rare in the upper lip. Man, 78, had a 2-cm × 1-cm painless lump on the upper lip with color similar to mucosa and unknown duration of development. An excisional biopsy was performed, followed by histopathological evaluation. Microscopically, a dilated salivary gland duct containing eosinophilic material was noted, consistent with a mucinous epithelial lining with two to three layers of cuboidal cells and salivary gland mucosal acini showing mild atrophy. This was consistent with the diagnosis of salivary duct cyst. After 1 year of follow-up, no signs of recurrence have developed. This case emphasizes the importance of dentists including this condition in the differential diagnosis of lesions in the upper lip, even though this condition is relatively rare for this anatomical site.

**PE-297 - SCHWANNOMA OF THE TONGUE: CASE REPORT. FERNANDA DOS SANTOS MOREIRA, ROGÉRIO DE ANDRADE ELIAS, ISADORA LUANA FLORES, WILFREDO ALEJANDRO GONZÁLEZ-ARRIAGADA, ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS-SILVA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MARCIO AJUDARTE LOPES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA - FOP/UNICAMP.**

Schwannoma (neurilemmoma) is a slow-growing benign tumor of the nerve sheath derived from Schwann cells. Approximately 25% to 48% of all schwannomas are seen in the head and neck region. In rare cases, these lesions may affect the oral cavity. They are usually asymptomatic, do not recur, and rarely undergo malignant transformation. Intraorally, the tongue is the most common site, followed by the palate and floor of the mouth. Man, 66, had an asymptomatic nodular lesion on the tip of tongue for about 4 years. The main clinical proposed diagnoses were benign mesenchymal tumors and salivary gland tumors. An excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological analysis led to a diagnosis of schwannoma. The patient recovered well and is in follow-up with no abnormalities.

**PE-298 - SCHWANNOMA OF THE UPPER LIP IN A CHILD. ALINE CORREA ABRAHÃO, PRISCILA ALMEIDA, VALDIR MEIRELLES, JÚNIOR, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DA ROCHA CURVELO, ALICIA RUMAYOR-PIÑA, LUCIANNE COPLE MAIA DE FARIÁ, MÁRCIA GRILLO CABRAL. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF ROIO DE JANEIRO.**

Schwannoma is an encapsulated benign neural tumor that mainly affects the tongue of adult patients. Boy, 7, was referred for evaluation of a soft, painless, slow-growing nodule in the upper lip lasting 6 months and measuring 1.5 × 1.5 cm at the greatest diameter. The patient underwent an excisional biopsy. The microscopic features included a circumscribed proliferation of spindle cells representing Verocay bodies and composed of palisading nuclei adjacent to spaces filled with eosinophilic filaments (Antoni A pattern) and hypocellular areas against a myxoid background (Antoni B pattern). The tumor cells were strongly positive for S-100 protein; perineural cells were positive for epithelial membrane antigen. The definitive diagnosis was schwannoma. The patient has been clinically followed for 1 year with no recurrences. Clinicians should consider schwannoma in the clinical differential diagnosis of upper lip nodules in pediatric patients.

**PE-299 - SECONDARY SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME DETECTED FROM AN ORAL COMPLAINT: CASE REPORT. MARCELO BONIFÁCIO DA SILVA SAMPieri, LYZETE BERRIEL CARDOSO, VITOR HUGO LEITE RODRIGUES, ALBERTO CONSOLARO, EDUARDO SANTÁANA, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU FOB-USP.**

Sjögren's syndrome is a complex, chronic, systemic, autoimmune disease that mainly affects the exocrine glands, especially the salivary and lacrimal glands, leading to dryness of the oral and ocular mucosa. Woman, 54, reported oral dryness and bitter taste in the mouth. The diagnosis of hyposalivation prompted an investigation for Sjögren’s syndrome. Using the revised international classification criteria for Sjögren’s syndrome, there were positive findings for ocular symptoms, oral symptoms, ocular signs, and involvement of the salivary glands. Negative findings were present for microscopic analyses of focal lymphocytic sialadenitis in the minor salivary glands and for anti Ro(SS-A) and anti La(SS-B), which corroborates secondary Sjögren’s syndrome. These findings were detected because of an oral complaint. The patient was then referred to a rheumatologist to investigate other potential diseases, such as rheumatoid arthritis and systemic lupus erythematosus.

**PE-300 - SEVERE ORAL MUCOSITIS IN A PATIENT WITH ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA: CASE REPORT. JEFFERSON FREIRE CARDOSO, REBEKA THIARA NASCIMENTO DOS SANTOS, CELIA MARIA BOLOGNESE FERREIRA, JECONIAS CAMARA, TATIANA NAYARA LIBORIO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMAZONAS.**

Oral mucositis usually occurs as a result of chemotherapy for patients with oncohematologic diseases. Young man, 16, was referred to a dental office with painful lesions on the lips and complaints of dysgeusia, dysphagia, and trismus. The patient had been diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia, B-cell lineage, and was undergoing chemotherapy with MADIT. Oroscopy revealed multiple bleeding, ulcerated lesions in the upper and lower lip and in palate, leading to a diagnosis of a grade IV mucositis, based on the World Health Organization (WHO) classification. The oral lesions were treated with cryotherapy and Ad-muc, which has anti-inflammatory and antibacterial action included in its healing formula. Cleaning the mucosa with saline solution and chlorhexidine gluconate was also done to improve oral hygiene. After a week the patient showed a mild decrease in the mucositis, but he died 8 weeks later from an exacerbation of his underlying disease.
Sialolipoma is a rare entity characterized by the presence of mature adipose tissue within salivary gland tissue. A case report describes a patient with a slow-growing exophytic lesion in the submandibular gland, measuring 1 cm. The histological examination revealed mature adipose tissue with a well-circumscribed border, consistent with a salivary gland lipoma. The patient has been followed up for 6 months without recurrence, indicating a benign nature of the lesion.

Sialolithiasis is the development of mineralized structures within excretory salivary ducts or glandular parenchyma. A case report describes a patient with a calcified lesion in the submandibular gland, associated with pain and difficulty opening the mouth. Panoramic radiography confirmed the presence of multiple sialoliths, and surgical excision was performed, leading to pain relief and satisfactory outcome.

Simple bone cysts are rare, non-neoplastic lesions that may occur in the craniofacial skeleton. A report describes a case of simple bone cysts in the bilateral temporomandibular joint, presenting as painful swellings. Surgical intervention was performed, and pathological examination confirmed the diagnosis, with no recurrence after treatment.

Crouzon’s syndrome is a rare genetic disorder affecting the craniofacial skeleton. A case report describes a patient with pronounced craniofacial dysmorphology, including exophthalmos and limited mouth opening. Surgical intervention for craniofacial skeletal abnormalities was necessary, with subsequent improvement in facial symmetry and daily activities.
approach involving physiotherapy, TMA surgery, and clinical dental care.

PE-306 - SJOGREN’S SYNDROME: MANAGEMENT OF A CASE. SORAYA DE MATTOS CAMARGO GROSSMANN, PATRÍCIA CALDEIRA, MARIA AUXILIADORA VIEIRA DO CARMO, LUCINEI ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA, TUFÍ MEYER, RINALDO BORGES DE ALMEIDA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS/UNIVERSIDADE VALE DO RIO VERDE.

Woman, 53, complained of “dry mouth and swallowing difficulty.” In addition to the xerostomia, she had xerophthalmia and was being treated for rheumatoid arthritis. Extraoral exam showed bilateral red eyes. Intraoral examination revealed dry dull-looking mucosa. The result of a questionnaire about xerostomia indicated she had moderate xerostomia. Stimulated and nonstimulated flow measurements indicated hyposalivation, and laboratory tests were requested, showing she was ANA and RF positive. Clinical findings indicated a diagnosis of Sjögren’s syndrome, so an incisional biopsy was performed in the salivary gland in the lower lip. It showed focal areas of lymphocytic infiltrate and destruction of ductal and acinar salivary glands, confirming the diagnosis of Sjögren’s syndrome. The patient was treated with artificial saliva and alteration of certain habits. She was referred to an ophthalmologist and a rheumatologist and has shown significant improvement in symptoms. (Support: CNPq; Fapemig).

PE-307 - SOFT TISSUE RECURRENCE AFTER TREATMENT OF AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT WITH CLINICO-PATHOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS. LEORIK PEREIRA DA SILVA, VANESSA DE CARVALHO MELO, CAMILA CARLA MARIA XIMENES OLIVEIRA, EDMILSON ZACARIAS DA SILVA JÚNIOR, EMANUEL DIAS DE OLIVEIRA E SILVA, EMANUEL SÁVIO DE SOUZA ANDRADE, ANA CLAUDIA AMORIM GOMES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO - UNIVERSIDADE DE PERNAMBUCO.

Amebolastomas are locally aggressive jaw tumors with a high propensity for recurrence. They are believed to arise from remnants of dental lamina or odontogenic epithelium. Radical surgery remains the therapy of choice. Patient, 69, was seen exactly 9 years after hemimandibulectomy for the treatment of multicystic ameloblastoma. The patient underwent a maxillofacial surgery procedure at University Hospital Oswaldo Cruz in Pernambuco, Brazil. She reported having two well-demarcated areas of painful swelling that measured about 4 cm in the submucosa next to a titanium bone plate used for reconstruction. Computed tomography and an incisional biopsy were performed. The tumors were diagnosed as ameloblastoma. They were resected, and the anatopathological analyses showed predominantly follicular and acanthomatous ameloblastoma within intense cicatricial fibrosis, constituting a soft tissue recurrence. This report shows the need to monitor ameloblastomas for a long-term period after radical treatment.

PE-308 - SOLITARY PERIPHERAL OSTEOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: RARE CASE REPORT. DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ANA MIRIAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS, ANTÔNIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA, ERICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Osteomas are relatively rare benign osteogenic neoplasms characterized by the proliferation of compact and/or cancellous bone. Osteomas can develop as peripheral (periosteal) masses attached to the cortical plates or as central lesions arising from endosteal bone surfaces. Multiple osteomas of the facial bones are an important early marker for Gardner’s syndrome, but the solitary peripheral osteoma of the mandible is uncommon. Woman, 39, was referred to the oral diagnostic service with a complaint of painful swelling in the mandible of about 2 years’ duration. Physical examination showed a hard, sessile mass measuring 2 cm in diameter on the buccal side of the mandible in the region of teeth #44 and #45. Microscopic examination of the surgical specimen showed chiefly mature lamellar bone containing a small amount of bone marrow. A diagnosis of compact osteoma was made. Postoperative was uneventful and there has been no recurrence.

PE-309 - SOLITARY PLASMACYTOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. MARISOL MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ, ALCIA RUMAYOR PIÑA, KAYA PULIDO DÍAZ, WILSON DELGADO AZAÑERO, OSELI PAES DE ALMEIDA. DEPARTMENT OF ORAL DIAGNOSIS, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS.

Solitary plasmacytoma is a rare malignant tumor in the family of plasma cell proliferative diseases that affect bones. A mandibular location is extremely rare. Man, 48, presented a solitary plasmacytoma in his mandible. Panoramic radiographs revealed a large irregular radiolucent lesion in the body of the mandible. Histologically the lesion consisted of sheets of poorly differentiated plasma cells. The immunoprofile showed positive reactions to VS38c, CD138, and MUM-1. Low-index cell proliferation was analyzed with Ki-67. Monoclonality of the light (kappa) chains confirmed the diagnosis. Complementary tests ruled out multiple myeloma. Appropriate treatment combines surgery and radiotherapy. Careful surveillance is required because this lesion often progresses to multiple myeloma according to the literature.

PE-310 - SPORADIC BURKITT’S LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT IN A CHILD. MARCO ANTONIO ALVES DA SILVA, ELISSAMA DE JESUS SENA REIS, JARIELLE MASCARENHAS OLIVEIRA ANDRADE, BRUNO CUNHA PIRES, VALÉRIA SOUZA FREITAS, TARSILA DE CARVALHO FREITAS, MÁRCIO CAMPOS OLIVEIRA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

Burkitt’s lymphoma is an aggressive malignancy that can affect children. This condition is characterized as an undifferentiated lymphoma caused by B lymphocytes. Dark-skinned boy, 6, was referred to a stomatology clinic for investigation of a cervical tumor. After rigorous clinical evaluation, there were neither signs nor symptoms that justified odontogenic etiology. The broad immunohistochemical panel of the incisal biopsy suggested Burkitt’s lymphoma, so chemotherapy treatment was begun at an oncology therapy center. However, after the second cycle of the therapy, the patient developed serious complications and died. Although delays in diagnosing Burkitt’s lymphoma may allow the disease to continue unchecked and hinder successful therapeutic outcomes, early diagnosis of the disease plus appropriate therapy can ensure significant cure rates.
PE-311 - SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE WITH OSTEOCLAST-LIKE GIANT CELL REACTION: CASE REPORT. RAFAELA BASTOS LEITE, ROBERIA LÚCIA DE QUEIROZ FIGUEIREDO, JOZINETA VIEIRA PEREIRA, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES, POLIANNIA MUNIZ ALVES, GUSTAVO PINA GODÓY, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA. UNIV. D. DA PARAÍBA.

Osteoclast-like giant cell (O-LGC) reaction in intimate association with human malignancies is an uncommon phenomenon that is usually reported in high-grade carcinomas. Tumors with O-LGC reactions have been identified at several anatomic locations, including breast, pancreas, liver, gallbladder, and skin. In the oral cavity, O-LGC reaction is only rarely reported with squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Nonsmoking woman, 50, evaluated for evaluation of a painful reddish nodule on the lateral surface of the tongue that was found about 6 months earlier. Extraoral examination showed no palpable lymph nodes. Because SCC was suspected, an incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination revealed moderately differentiated invasive SCC with numerous O-LGCs closely associated with the neoplastic epithelial cells. Immunohistochemical analysis disclosed positive reactions for cytokeratin 14 (epithelial cells) and CD68 (O-LGCs). The definitive diagnosis was SCC with O-LGC reaction. The patient was referred to a head and neck surgical service.

PE-312 - SYNCHRONOUS OCCURRENCE OF JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA OF THE MANDIBLE AND MAXILLA: CASE REPORT. TARCÍSIO OLIVEIRA DONATO FERNANDES, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, CLARISSA ARAÚJO SILVA GURGEL, BRUNO BOTTO DA SILVEIRA, FATIMA KAROLINE ARAÚJO ALVES DULTRA, JOAQUIM ALMEIDA DULTRA, ÁGUIDA CRISTINA GOMES HENRIQUES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Juvenile ossifying fibroma (JOF) is an uncommon, benign, bone-forming neoplasm distinguished from other fibro-osseous lesions primarily by its age of onset, clinical presentation, aggressive behavior, and high tendency to recur. An atypical case is presented. Man, 26, manifested synchronous JOF lesions, with one in the left mandible measuring 10 cm and one in the left maxilla measuring 5 cm with a multilocular radiolucent radiographic appearance. The lesions were treated by hemimandibulectomy and curettage, respectively. Microscopically, the lesions were composed of cell-rich fibrous stroma associated with bony trabeculae exhibiting different degrees of mineralization and spherical ossicles showing basophilic centers and peripheral eosinophilia. Synchronous presentation of this neoplasm in the maxilla and mandible is rare. JOF can share clinicopathological features with other fibro-osseous lesions and bone neoplasms. Clinicoradiologic and histopathological criteria for JOF are discussed, along with suggestions to guide early diagnosis, suggest appropriate treatment, and, especially, provide long-term follow-up of patients.

PE-313 - TEMPOROMANDIBULAR ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS: A RARE MANIFESTATION: CASE REPORT. JESSICA OLIVEIRA MELO SILVA, SINTIQUE PRISCILA ALVES LUZ, LAIRA RENATA LEMOS SANTOS, PATRICIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, MILENA PEREIRA SOUZA PAIXÃO, ADRIANA BORGES OLIVEIRA. UFBA.

Ankylosing spondylitis is an inflammatory chronic rheumatic disease that affects the joints of genetically predisposed individuals. It primarily affects the spine, but the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is involved in 4% of cases, or only 1% of the general population, making this a rare manifestation. Ankylosing spondylitis produces generalized joint stiffness through the development of fibrous scar tissue that ossifies, subsequently leading to progressive loss of mobility. Treatment is designed to induce the remission of symptoms, which reduces pain, joint stiffness, inflammation, and the consequent functional incapacity. The dentist should know about this condition to guide a multidisciplinary team approach with the goal of improving the patient’s quality of life. This report documents a case of bilateral TMJ ankylosis secondary to ankylosing spondylitis, in a light-skinned man, age 37 years, who came to the Stomatology Clinic of FOUFBA.

PE-314 - EFFICACY OF LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY FOR HYPOSALIVATION: REPORT OF TWO CASES. TAIANA CAMPOS LEITE, RAFAELA ELVIRA ROZZA DE MENEZES, KARLA BIANCA FERNANDES DA COSTA FONTES, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS, RÁQUEL RICHIELIU LIMA DE ANDRADE, ARLEY SILVA JÚNIOR, KARIN SOARES GONÇALVES CUNHA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE.

Hyposalivation is often neglected and may cause negative consequences for the patient’s health. This report outlines the hyposalivation protocol of our service and shows the results of treatment of two patients with xerostomia. Both patients underwent clinical and cytopathological examinations and a sialometry test. They presented low non-stimulated (0.02 mL/min; 0.12 mL/min) and low stimulated sialometry values (0.35 mL/min; 0.34 mL/min) and were treated with low-level laser therapy (LLLT) given in doses designed to increase salivation. Weekly irradiation with GaAlAs diode laser (808 nm, 4 J, 142 J/cm², 100 mW) was done at three points in each parotid and submandibular gland, and two points in each sublingual gland. After 10 sessions of LLLT, both patients had improved xerostomia and salivary flow rates: non-stimulated (0.28 mL/min; 0.36 mL/min) and stimulated (0.7 mL/min for both). LLLT is beneficial for hyposalivation, but the literature still lacks reports of clinical trials and protocols.

PE-315 - USE OF INTENSIFIER IMAGE AS A METHOD FOR LOCATING DIAGNOSTIC NEEDLE IN PTERYGOMANDIBULAR SPACE. RENNAN LUÍZ OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS, LUCAS ALEXANDRE DE MORAIS SANTOS, PRISCILLA FLORES SILVA, ANTONIO FIGUEIREDO CAUBI, FÁBIO LUIZ NEVES GONÇALVES, MARIA LUÍSA SOARES, RAFAEL DE QUEIROZ MOURA. FOP—UPE.

The decision to remove or maintain fractured needles after local anesthesia remains controversial because surgical manipulation without identifying the exact location may cause more harm than benefit. Woman, 41, complained of severe pain in the right pterygomandibular region 3 months after having a tooth extracted. Clinically, no facial or intraoral abnormalities were extracted. Clinically, no facial or intraoral abnormalities were compatible with the symptoms. Computed tomography was done to ensure greater diagnostic accuracy and showed a semi-circular suture needle in the pterygomandibular region on the right side that was in intimate contact with the mandibular foramen. Removal was performed under general anesthesia with the
Transient lingual papillitis (TLP) is an inflammatory condition that has an uncertain pathogenesis and has been associated with several different factors. It affects the fungiform papillae of the tongue and is most common in women. While Man, 30, described a burning sensation and pain on the lateral portion of the tongue’s dorsum present for about a week. The physical examination revealed focially localized erythematous and hypertrophied papillae. After a meticulous history was obtained, an association between food hypersensitivity and the patient’s clinical features was noticed. Because TLP has no precise pathogenesis, the history assumes a vital role in correlating symptoms and causation and is indispensable to reaching the correct diagnosis.

**PE-319 - TRAUMATIC DENTOALVEOLAR INJURY WITH TOOTH IMPACTION MIMICKING MIXED ODONTOGENIC LESION: CASE REPORT.** CAROLINE SIVIERO DILLENBURG, JOSÉ LUIZ NICOLAU GHENO, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO. HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DE PORTO ALEGRE, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Man, 84, came to the stomatology service with a fistula in the left submental region present for 6 months. He reported spontaneous purulent drainage. Intraoral examination showed mild bone irregularity in the region of the lower alveolar ridge. The patient stated that at age 13 years he suffered a mule kick that caused chin trauma with multiple fractures and loss of teeth. Panoramic radiography indicated a mixed image with well-defined edges and central calcified spots surrounded by a radiolucent area measuring about 2.0 × 1.5 cm. Possible diagnoses included various odontogenic lesions. Based on the clinical and radiographic characteristics, surgical exploration was performed and the lesion was excised. Several tooth fragments were removed, consistent with the history of traumatic dentoalveolar injury. Histopathological analysis showed chronic supplicative inflammation. After surgery, the extraoral fistula resolved completely. The patient continues to attend clinical and radiographic follow-up with no signs of recurrence.

**PE-320 - TRAUMATIC NEUROMA: REPORT OF TWO CASES.** MARCOS ANTONIO NUNES COSTA SILAMI, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, MARCIA DUARTE SOTHER, REBECA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO, SILVIA PAULA DE OLIVEIRA. ODONTOCLÍNICA CENTRAL DO EXÉRCITO (OCEX).

Traumatic neuroma is a reactive lesion of neural origin that develops in a nerve bundle after trauma. In the repair process, axon growth occurs to reestablish neural connections, but sometimes a mass resembling an ordinary reactive lesion develops at the site of injury. Two cases of traumatic neuroma are reported. Woman, 61, had a white lesion associated with a mandibular removable partial denture clip in the alveolar mucosa corresponding to the inferior left canine. It was sensitive to cold spots surrounded by a radiolucent area measuring about 1.5 cm. Possible diagnoses included various odontogenic lesions. Based on the clinical and radiographic characteristics, surgical exploration was performed and the lesion was excised. Several tooth fragments were removed, consistent with the history of traumatic dentoalveolar injury. Histopathological analysis showed chronic supplicative inflammation. After surgery, the extraoral fistula resolved completely. The patient continues to attend clinical and radiographic follow-up with no signs of recurrence.
PE-321 - TRAUMATIC ULCER TREATMENT IN A PATIENT UNDER PALLIATIVE CARE: CASE REPORT. ISABELA SOARES DE CASTRO, JOSIANE COSTA RODRIGUES DE SÁ, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS. COMANDO DA AERONÁUTICA, DIVISÃO DE SAÚDE, DIVISÃO ODONTOLOGÍCA, SEÇÃO DE ODONTOLOGIA HOSPITALAR.

White man, 79, suffered from hypertension, age, poor general health, and motor impairment. He had experienced a cerebrovascular accident. After 30 days of hospitalization the intraoral examination demonstrated an ulcer measuring about 4 cm on his lower lip that evidenced center erythematosus and significant depth and was clearly related to dental trauma. An acrylic plate was placed to minimize trauma and facilitate injury repair. An appropriate hygiene protocol was established, and the patient underwent low-intensity laser (660 nm, 10 J/cm²) treatments. After 40 days the lesion showed 75% remission and the patient was hemodynamically stable. Clinical improvement suggests that repair of the lesion reduced the risk of secondary infection and contributed to the patient’s overall recovery. Importantly, the dental protocols for palliative care are highly relevant to improved quality of life.

PE-322 - TREATMENT OF ORAL ARTERIOVENOUS MALFORMATIONS THROUGH APPLICATION OF SCLEROSING SUBSTANCE. MAÍRA DE PAULA LEITE BATTISTI, THAÍS SUMIE NOZU IMADA, VICTOR TIEGHI NETO, JOSÉ HUMBERTO DAMANTE, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS. BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO (FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - USP).

Oral arteriovenous malformations (OAVM) are benign tumors of vascular origin characterized by the proliferation of endothelial cells. The definitive diagnosis is based on clinical history and complementary tests such as diascopy and imaging. The most common therapies used to treat these malformations are cryotherapy, sclerotherapy, embolization, laser therapy, and surgery. We present five cases of OAVM in which the therapy employed was chemical sclerotherapy using ethanolamine oleate. The technique involves the application of the sclerosing substance with a fine needle, slowly, in conjunction with aspiration to confirm the presence of blood. Sclerotherapy was performed in 1 or 2 sessions with ethamolamine oleate and the anesthetic articaine in the ratio of 7:3. Complete regression occurred within 60 days of application. Sclerotherapy with ethanolamine oleate was effective in clinical practice and offers the advantages of being a rapid technique that was minimally invasive and had satisfactory cosmetic and symptomatological results.

PE-323 - TREATMENT OF RANULA AND MUCCOCELE IN BABIES WITH CRYOSURGERY: REPORT OF TWO CASES. LETICIA KOVAC ELIAS, VICTOR ANGELO MARTINS MONTALLI, VERA CAVALCANTE DE ARAÚJO, FABRÍCIO PASSADOR-SANTOS, NEY SOARES DE ARAÚJO, PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Ranula develops from an extravasation of mucus after trauma to the sublingual gland or obstruction of the ducts. Mucocelles are common lesions defined as mucus-filled cavities characterized by an accumulation of liquid or mucoid material; they occur in various sizes. Although surgical excision is the most common type of therapy, cryosurgery has recently been used. Two cases of extravasation of mucus are described. Infant, 4 months, with a clinical suspicion of ranula and infant, 3 months, with a clinical suspicion of mucocele at the inferior labial mucosa. Both were treated with cryosurgery, although this type of surgery is uncommon in the oral cavity, especially in infants. The literature describes different treatment options, including intralesional corticosteroid injection and micromarsupialization in pediatric patients. This report we demonstrate a conservative treatment for ranulas and mucocelles using cryosurgery in infants.

PE-324 - TRUE MUCUS RETENTION CYSTS? CAROLINA AMÁLIA BARCELLOS SILVA, REGINA GARCIA DORTA, PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES, MARIA CAROLINA MONTEIRO BARKI, FABRÍCIO PASSADOR-SANTOS, ANDRESA BORGES SOARES, VERA CAVALCANTE DE ARAÚJO. INSTITUTO E CENTRO DE PESQUISAS SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Sialocysts or mucus retention cysts of the minor oral salivary glands are rare when compared with the common mucocele. Their etiology is uncertain, but could be related to ductal obstruction or weakness in the structure of the ducts (congenital or acquired). Clinically, they present as smooth nodules that are usually single, although multiple retention cysts may be observed. We report three cases, one presenting as a single and two exhibiting multiple nodules in the oral mucosa. In two cases the lesions were painful and showed purulent drainage. Histopathologically, the lesions demonstrated dilated ducts lined by squamous stratified epithelium and pseudostratified columnar epithelium and areas of oncocytic metaplasia. Mucous plug and salivary gland lobules showing chronic sialadenitis were also present. The term mucus retention cyst, although widely used for this pathological entity, should be revised, since its characteristic dilated ducts do not represent true cysts histologically.

PE-325 - TWO CONCOMITANT TRAUMATIC BONE CYSTS IN THE SAME PATIENT: CASE REPORT. JULIANA TRISTÃO WERNECK, MARIA ELISA RANGEL JANINI, VALDIR MEIRELLES, JOSÉ ALEXANDRE DE ROCHA CURVELLO, ELOÁ BORGES LUNA, ALINE CORRÊA TRISTÃO WERNECK, MARIA ELISA RANGEL JANINI, REGINA GARCIA DORTA, LETÍCIA KOVAC ELIAS, VICTOR ANGELO MARTINS MONTALLI, VERA CAVALCANTE DE ARAÚJO, RAPHAELA POSTORIVO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Traumatic bone cyst (TBC) is an asymptomatic lesion of uncertain etiology occurring more often in young people. Radiographically TBC is characterized as a well-demarcated radiolucent unilocular lesion with projections between the roots. This report presents the occurrence of two TBCs simultaneously in the same patient. Young man, 15, came to the Stomatology Service in Rio de Janeiro with a panoramic radiograph that was taken for orthodontic purposes, showing two well-defined radioluent lesions with sclerotic margins that involved the right mandibular body. The larger one measured 31 mm and the smaller one 15 mm. Neither was associated with impacted teeth, and the ipsilateral teeth were vital. The proposed differential diagnoses were TBC, ameloblastoma, and odontogenic keratocystic tumor. Surgery revealed the lesions were distinct and had no content, confirming the diagnosis of traumatic bone cysts. The patient is under clinicoradiographic follow-up, is asymptomatic, and has undergone bone regeneration.

PE-326 - UNDIFFERENTIATED HIGH-GRADE SARCOMA IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. RUCHIELLI LOUREIRO BORGHETTI, LETICIA DE FREITAS CUBA,
FERNANDA GONÇALVES SALUM, KAREN CHERUBINI, VINÍCIUS DUVAL DA SILVA, MARIA ANTONIA ZANCANARO DE FIGUEIREDO, PONTIFICAL CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Woman, 22, was referred to a specialized service with alleged gum injury that had developed over 7 days. She also reported discomfort, pressure, fever, and facial asymmetry. Intraoral examination detected a firm nodule at the buccal aspect of the right mandibular region that was attached to the bony tissues and was reddish purple. It was covered by ulcerated mucosa and measured 2 cm in diameter. Imaging studies revealed a radiolucent lesion involving the first and second premolars with disruption of cortical bone and bony crest. Incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological and immunohistochemical findings were consistent with undifferentiated high-grade sarcoma. Due to the aggressiveness of the disease, the treatment of choice was hemimandibulectomy followed by mandibular reconstruction, neck dissection, and chemotherapy. Subsequently, the patient suffered complications and postponed aesthetic surgical interventions. During clinical follow-up for 10 months no signs of recurrence developed.

PE-327 - UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA WITH DIVERSE HISTOLOGICAL VARIANTS AND HYALINE RING GRANULOMAS. JOSÉ BURGOS PONCE, HELITON GUSTAVO DE LIMA, TAIANE PRISCILA GARDIZANI, MOACYR TADEU VICENTE RODRIGUES, RODRIGO QUEIROZ ALEIXO, FABRICIO GUIMARÃES DE SOUZA, VANESSA SOARES LARA, BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY.

Man, 23, had a unilocular radiolucent lesion extending from the lower second premolar to the ramus of the mandible that involved the impacted third molar. After excisional biopsy, the definitive diagnosis was unicystic ameloblastoma with luminal and mural growth. The epithelial component showed frequent squamous metaplasia, resulting in an acanthomatous pattern, as well as other histological variants, including basal cell and granular cell types. There were also hyaline ring granulomas in the fibrous wall. This granuloma has been described under various names, such as pulse granuloma and oral vegetable granuloma. Hyaline ring granuloma is a rare oral lesion with a controversial etiology such as pulse granuloma and oral vegetable granuloma. Hyaline ring granuloma is a rare oral lesion with a controversial etiology that is characterized by the presence of rings of palely eosinophilic structureless material with foreign body–type multinucleated giant cells around and within the rings. Occasionally the lesions occur in the wall of inflammatory odontogenic cysts. No other report documents their presence in unicystic ameloblastoma.

PE-328 - UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF THE ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST WITH EXTENSIVE CALCIFIED AREAS. CYNTIA HELENA PEREIRA DE CARVALHO, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA, ANA RAFAELA LUZ DE AGUINO, BRUNA AGUIAR DO AMARAL, JOSÉ IVOr QUEIROZ AMARAL, LÊLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA, LÉO PEREIRA PINTO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) is a locally aggressive odontogenic lesion lined by parakeratinized stratified squamous epithelium. Foci of calcification in the fibrous capsule of OKC have been reported previously, but are considered rare. Woman, 25, had an OKC in the right posterior maxilla. Panoramic radiographs revealed a unilocular radiolucency involving unerupted permanent tooth #18 and extending to the maxillary sinus. Computed tomography showed a hypodense lesion circumscribed by a hyperdense halo and content consisting of fluid material and calcifications. Based on a suspected diagnosis of calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor, incisional biopsy was performed. Microscopic examination revealed a cystic cavity lined by parakeratinized stratified squamous epithelium with a corrugated surface. In areas of the fibrous wall, scattered irregular eosinophilic masses, dystrophic calcifications with circular shape, and hairpin-shaped structures were found. With the definitive diagnosis of OKC, total enucleation of the lesion was performed. The patient remains under follow-up.

PE-329 - USE OF TOOLS TO IMPROVE REFERRAL PROCESS BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SPECIALTY CARE IN ORAL MEDICINE. CAROLINE ZIMMERMANN, MARIA INÊS MEURER, FERNANDA DA SILVA DO NASCIMENTO, JOSIMARI TELINO DE LACERDA, LILIANE JANETE GRANDO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE SANTA CATARINA.

In Brazil, the Public Health System is deploying an online information system to schedule consultations. A regulatory system sets the schedule depending on the urgency of the health problem as conveyed by the clinical description. In Florianópolis, SC, insufficient descriptions of oral lesions have been identified as the greatest problem in determining care priorities. Communication is essential to the referral process, and failures can delay diagnoses and increase health care costs. Tools to guide health professionals to write referral letters can be useful to improve communication. This study evaluated the self-assessments of 32 dentists and 64 students of dentistry regarding their ability to describe oral lesions with no guide (“free” description) and supported by two different guide tools. Describing oral lesions using guide tools improves competence, ease, and agility during the process. The most detailed guide was considered the more effective support to fulfilling this task.

PE-330 - VERRUCIFORM XANTHOMA OF THE PALATE: CASE REPORT. ANA PAULA MOLINA VIVAS, GUSTAVO HENRIQUE CAMPOS RODRIGUES, GABRIELA SANCHEZ NAGATA, ALEXANDER KRAUL SCARPATI, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS JÚNIOR, MARILIA TRIEVEREIL MARTINS, FÁBIO DE ABREU ALVES. FOUSP.

Verruciform xanthoma is an uncommon benign lesion of unknown etiology that mainly affects the oral mucosa. Clinically, this painless plaque has a papillary or verrucous surface. Man, 52, was referred for evaluation of an asymptomatic lesion on the palate. The lesion had appeared 6 years earlier, but had never been treated. Intraoral examination showed a 0.8-cm, well-demarcated, rounded whitish plaque with a verrucous surface and reddish background on the left side of the hard palate. The patient denied prior local trauma and reported tobacco use. Papilloma was the presumptive clinical diagnosis and an excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological analysis revealed papillary epithelial hyperplasia and foamy macrophages in the lamina propria papillary zone. After 1 month of follow-up there is no sign of recurrence. The histopathological characterization of verruciform xanthoma is essential for the diagnosis, which clinically is often mistaken for a papilloma, condyloma, or wart.

PE-331 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF TRANSFORMING GROWTH FACTOR BETA (TGF-ß) AND INTERLEUKIN-6 (IL-6) IN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS. THÂMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, MARCIA CRISTINA DA COSTA.
**Abstracts February 2014**

**PE-333 - IMPACT OF HSV 1/2, EBV, AND CMV INFECTION ON CHEMOTHERAPY-INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS IN ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA PATIENTS.** ANDREZA BARKOKEBAS SANTOS DE FARIA, DÉBORAH FONSECA, IGOR HENRIQUE MORAIS SILVA, WYLLA TATIANA FERREIRA GOMES PORTO, MÁRIO ROGÉRIO LIMA MOTA, FABRÍCIO BITÚ SOUSA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

Salivary gland tissues are distributed widely in the stomatognathic system and may be affected by diverse conditions, including neoplastic and non-neoplastic lesions. This study described the pathologic features of salivary gland lesions (SGL) seen in a Brazilian outpatient service. Data from 609 samples of SGL were retrieved from five anatomic pathology services in Fortaleza, Brazil, over a 5-year period. From this total, the ratio of males to females was 1:1.5. Benign conditions (93.76%) were more frequent than malignant lesions (6.24%). Mucocele (n = 420), pleomorphic adenoma (n = 49), and sialoadenitis (n = 27) were the most common benign lesions. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (n = 10), adenocarcinoma (n = 10), and adenoid cystic carcinoma (n = 10) were the main malignant lesions diagnosed. This study adds to the worldwide literature the pathologic features of a sample of SGL in a Brazilian population.

**PE-336 - DOSE RESPONSE STUDY OF LASER THERAPY ON NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION IN MACROPHAGES.** SAMANTHA CARDOSO DE ANDRADE, IGOR HENRIQUE MORAIS SILVA, WYLLA TATIANA FERREIRA

Objective: This study evaluated the influence of HSV1/2, EBV, and CMV infections in chemotherapy-induced oral mucositis. Methods: Ninety-two patients diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia who had undergone chemotherapy were selected. Results: Serology using an ELISA test showed that 65 individuals (70.7%) developed mucositis after the seventh day of chemotherapy. Of these 60% were grade I and 40% grade II; 64% had HSV-1; 62% EBV; 81% and 22% were, respectively, CMV-IgG and CMV-IgM positive; and almost 10% were concomitantly positive for all the viruses studied. The results showed no correlation between oral mucositis and herpesvirus infection: HSV-1 (p = 0.469), EBV (p = 0.454), CMV-IgG (p = 0.192), and CMV-IgM (p = 0.069). However, using a logistic regression model it was observed that the severity of oral mucositis was influenced by the presence of HSV-1 (p = 0.03). Conclusion: Based on the results of the present study, it can be concluded that herpesvirus is an ubiquitous infection in the target population. Also, HSV-1 exacerbates the severity of mucositis in patients with leukemia.
PE-338 - ROLE FOR SP/NK-1R COMPLEX IN CELL PROLIFERATION IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. SYLVIE BRENER, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, MIGUEL ANGEL GONZALEZ-MOLES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA USP.

Substance P (SP) has been implicated in the regulation of the cardiovascular system, in neuronal survival and degeneration, in the regulation of respiratory mechanisms, and in salivation. This study investigated the presence and distribution of SP and neurokinin 1 receptor (NK-1R) in oral squamous cell carcinoma and their relationship to proliferation. Using monoclonal antibodies against SP, NK-1R, and Ki-67. Ninety oral squamous cell carcinomas from 73 patients were analyzed. Direct significant associations were observed in SP expression between different tissue levels (p < 0.01), between SP and NK-1R tumor cell membrane expression (p < 0.01), and between SP and NK-1R joint expression in tumor cell cytoplasm. In conclusion, the ubiquitous presence of SP strongly suggests a role for SP/NK-1R complex in tumor development and progression and possibly for NK-1R antagonists in the management of patients with oral cancer. Financial support: CNPq—process number: 14280/2006-8/Banco Santander.

PE-340 - ROLE OF THE DENTIST IN LEVELS OF CARE IN ORAL CANCER. DANIEL MIRANDA DE PAULA, LEANDRO MEDEIROS CAVALCANTE, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERTI, LILIANE ELZE FALCÃO KUSTERER, ANTONÍO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Oral cancer is an aggressive malignancy that is disabling, potentially lethal, and multifactorial. It is essential to prevent oral cancer’s development, diagnose it early, and provide rehabilitation. Thirty patients were assisted in the Program of Oral Health of Special Patients/FOUFBA between 2001 and 2010. Through special forms, we collected information about the patient: extrinsic factors, oral health, cancer treatment, the progress of lesions, and survival data. Men were more often affected (57%) than women. Of those with oral cancer, 53% reported smoking. 63% brushed their teeth at least twice a day, and none used dental floss. The most common treatment was surgery. For 60% of participants, survival and quality of life were achieved. The low survival rates reflect the need for greater attention to this disease and the important role of dentists throughout the care continuum, but especially in the early detection of lesions.
determining if biopsy is indicated and in monitoring actinic cheilitis. Material and Methods: Thirty patients with actinic cheilitis were admitted to a scrape and biopsy of the lower lip. The slides were analyzed by an experienced pathologist in a blinded study. Results: Actinic cheilitis was associated with 4 (12%) carcinomas, 11 (33%) moderate epithelial dysplasias, and 16 (49%) mild dysplasias. Cytopathology identified 3 (75%) of the four carcinomas. Considering the 11 cases with moderate dysplasia, 1 (9%) was identified as severe, 4 (36%) moderate, and 6 (55%) mild; 11 (69%) were confirmed to be mild among the 16 with mild dysplasia. Cytopathology can help in detecting atypical epithelial cells of actinic cheilitis, by indicating the need of biopsy, and as a method for monitoring patients.

PE-342 - AMYLOIDOSIS: EXPRESSION IN ORAL CAVITY. LARISSA ARAÚJO QUEIROZ, LÍVIA SOUZA PUGLIESE, LUCIANA CARVALHO, THIAGO MARCELINO SODRÉ, SAMILLY SILVA MIRANDA, MARCO ANTONIO ALVES, JENNER GONÇALVES DE FARIAS. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

Amyloidosis refers to the extracellular deposition and progressive and irreversible accumulation of a heterogeneous group of pathogenic fibrillar proteins called amyloid. Deposits can occur locally or generally. Man, 87, reported having bilateral lesions in the mouth. His medical history included hypertension, cardiac arrhythmia, duodenal cancer, and proteinuria. Physical examination revealed multiple intraoral nodular popular lesions. The lesions were sessile, exophytic, rough, and whitish. After biopsy, histopathological and histochemical results indicated the presence of protein with conclusive evidence based on Congo red staining. To estimate systemic involvement, the patient was advised to see a nephrologist, but he died 2 months later, pending further investigation to determine if the disorder was local or systemic. Amyloidosis in the head and neck is uncommon, but when it occurs the mouth is the most commonly affected site. The nonspecific early symptoms often delay diagnosis until an advanced stage of the disease.

PE-343 - ANALYSIS OF THE EXPRESSION OF VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR (VEGF) AND FACTOR VIII IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LIP. LUIZ CLÁUDIO CARDOSO DOS SANTOS, LUIZ CLAUDIO CARDOSO DOS SANTOS, REBECA MOTA VASCONCELOS, TAISE SANTOS, GARDÉNIA MATOS PARAGUASSÚ, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, SILVIA REGINA REIS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Actinic cheilitis (AC) is a premalignant lesion related to chronic solar exposure of the lower lip that can undergo malignant transformation into squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). This study evaluated VEGF and factor VIII in SCC displaying AC. Material and Methods: Thirty-four samples of SCC displaying AC were analyzed, graded, and immunostained for VEGF and factor VIII using LSAB™. Hot spot areas for both markers in AC were analyzed, graded, and immunostained for VEGF and factor VIII using LSAB™. Hot spot areas for both markers in AC to SCC. Further, higher expression of VEGF in well-differentiated SCC suggests this cytokine is related to the beginning of tumorigenesis.

PE-344 - ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF EQUISETUM GIGANTEUM EXTRACT AGAINST CLINICAL STRAINS OF CANDIDA ALBICANS, ESCHERICHIA COLI, AND STANDARD STRAIN OF STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS. FELIPE ALAVARCE DE OLIVEIRA, FELIPE ALAVARCE DE OLIVEIRA, RAFAEL ALVES DA SILVA ALAVARCE, ANNE LIGIA DOKKEDAL BOSQUEIRO, VANESSA SOARES LARA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU—USP.

Candida albicans adheres directly or via an intermediary layer of plaque-forming bacteria to denture base acrylic resin. Mixed candidal-bacterial biofilm is strongly associated with a high prevalence of denture stomatitis. The effects of the main medicinal plant claiming to be an antifungal agent, Equisetum giganteum, an endemic species of Latin America, might offer a natural safeguard against the development of infectious conditions. Material and Methods: This study evaluated in vitro antimicrobial activity of different concentrations of E. giganteum against strains of C. albicans SC 5314, E. coli O: 124, and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 6538, by the broth microdilution method. Results: All concentrations of the herbal extracts possessed bactericidal activity against the strains analyzed. Conclusion: E. giganteum could be considered a bioactive compound displaying antimicrobial activities that have a promising potential for use as pharmaceutical agents to treat infectious diseases, such as denture stomatitis.

PE-345 - ASSESSMENT OF THE BINARY GRADING SYSTEM’S USEFULNESS IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS. FERNANDA CAIRES BORBA, LORENA AGUIAR SANTOS FARIA, REBECA BARROS NASCIMENTO, LIA PONTES ARRUDA PORTO, CLARISSA ARAÚJO SILVA GURGEL, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Potentially malignant disorders (PMD) may precede or be associated with oral cancer. The predictive risk of PMD malignant transformation is unknown. This study evaluated the usefulness of the binary grading system of oral epithelial dysplasia (OED) in identifying PMD clinical risk profile. Study Design: Seventy-four PMD were selected from archives of the Oral Pathology Service (2002 to 2012) according to their histopathological diagnosis. Clinicalpathological data (age, gender, site, smoking habit, size, and pathological grade) were collected. Twenty-nine cases were classified according to the binary grading system. Results: There were 26 (89.7%) low-risk OED and 3 (10.3%) high-risk OED. Lesion size (less than 2.0 cm) showed a trend toward being associated with low-risk OED (p = 0.1, Fisher’s test). Nearly PMD classified as hyperkeratosis were significantly reclassified as low-risk OED (p = 0.001). Conclusion: The biological significance of low-risk and high-risk dysplasia should be validated to support clinical practices.

PE-346 - ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MATERNAL SMOKING, GENDER, AND CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION. DANIELLA REIS BARBOSA MARTELLI, LAÍS ANGÉLICA RODRIGUES, LÍVIA MARIS PARANÁIBA, SIBELE NASCIMENTO DE AQUINO, MÁRIO SÉRGIO OLIVEIRA SWERTS, LETÍZIA MONTEIRO e198 Abstracts February 2014
BARROS, HERCÍLIO MARTELLI JÚNIOR. STATE UNIVERSITY OF MONTES CLAROS - MINAS GERAIS—BRASIL.

This study evaluated the relationship between maternal smoking, gender, and nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate (NSCL/P). We performed a cross-sectional single-centre study. We interviewed 1,519 mothers and divided them into 2 groups: cases, who were mothers of children with NSCL/P (n = 843) and controls, who were mothers of children without NSCL/P (n = 676). All mothers were classified as smokers or non-smokers during the first trimester of pregnancy. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were performed through the x² and Poisson regression, which yielded significant results. Statistically significant differences were observed between cases and controls and also between different types of clefts. Maternal smoking increased the chance of clefts in both genders; however, this increase was significant only for females (OR = 1.58; CI 95%:1.35–1.84). Our findings are consistent with a positive association between maternal smoking and NSCL/P. Acknowledgment: FAPEMIG.

PE-347 - ASSOCIATION OF MYOFIBROBLASTS AND MAST CELLS WITH DENTIGEROUS CYSTS, ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTS, AND AMELOBLASTOMAS.

JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS PEREIRA, ADRIANA COSTA DE SOUZA MARTINS CÂMARA, FERNANDO JOSÉ DE OLIVEIRA NÓBREGA, RODRIGO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, LÉLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study evaluated the presence of myofibroblasts (MF) and mast cells (MC) in dentigerous cysts (DC), odontogenic keratocysts (OKc), and solid ameloblastomas (AM). Study Design: The sample included 20 cases of each lesion. Specimens were submitted to immunohistochemistry using antibodies for MF and in 10 fields for MC. Results: Degranulated MF were more frequent in AM, followed by OKc, and then by DC (p < 0.001). The Pearson correlation test between MF and degranulated MC revealed a moderate positive correlation (r = 0.562; p = 0.014). No correlation was found with HLA class II. Conclusion: MF modulates important events associated with the development and progression of OSCCs.

PE-348 - ASSOCIATION OF PSORIASIS AND GEOGRAPHIC TONGUE WITH HUMAN LEUKOCYTE ANTIGEN.

BRUNA LAVINAS SAYED PICCIANI, BRUNA MICHALSKI DOS SANTOS, ANA LUISA SOBRAL BITTENCOURT SAMPAIO, SUELI CARNEIRO, HÉRIBIO FERNANDO DE SOUSA GONZAGA, LUIZ CRISTÓVÃO DE MORAES SOBRINO PÓRTO, ELLIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE.

Geographic tongue (GT) may represent an oral lesion of psoriasis. The association of human leukocyte antigens (HLA) with psoriasis vulgaris (PV) and GT can confirm this relation. This study typed and compared HLA classes I and II of PV, GT, and healthy controls (HC). Material and Methods: 58 PV, 26 GT, and 125 HC were HLA typed using a polymerase chain reaction with sequence-specific primers method. Results: The frequency of HLA-A*25 was 5% PV, 4% GT, and 0% HC (p = 0.044). HLA-B*57 was present in 21% PV, 0% GT and 4% HC (p = 0.001).

HLA-B*58 was present in 7% PV, 27% GT, and 10% HC (p = 0.018). HLA-C*06 was significantly present in 33% PV, 25% GT, and 5% HC (p = 0.021). No correlation was found with HLA class II. Conclusion: HLA-A*25 and C*06 were more prevalent in PV and GT, confirming the association.

PE-349 - BIOLOGICAL ROLE OF HOXA10 HOMEBOX GENE IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOVA.

MANOELA CARRERA, CAROLINA CAVALCANTI BITU, AKI MANNINEN, TUULA SALO, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA—UNICAMP.

This study compared the levels of HOXA10 in oral samples from normal mucosa and oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) samples and analyzed the effects of overexpression and neutralization of HOXA10 in modulating the main events associated with tumorigenesis. Study Design: The levels of HOXA10 were evaluated by qRT-PCR, and HOXA10 effects on tumorigenic phenotypes were evaluated on HaCaT normal keratinocytes overexpressing HOXA10 and on HSC-3 tongue carcinoma cells expressing a shRNA neutralizing sequence. Results: The expression of HOXA10 was significantly higher on OSCC samples when compared to normal tissues. HaCaT cells overexpressing HOXA10 showed higher expression of N-cadherin and β-catenin, and adhesion and migration were coordinately regulated on those cells. The neutralization of HOXA10 reduced significantly the proliferation but induced the expression of EMT markers and the adhesion, migration, and invasion of HSC-3 cells. Conclusion: Results suggest that HOXA10 expression modulates important events associated with the development and progression of OSCCs.

PE-350 - BISPHOSPHONATES IN IMPLANT DENTISTRY: INDICATION, USE, AND ASSOCIATION WITH OSTEONECROSIS, PORTO ALEGRE CITY - RIO GRANDE DO SUL STATE.

ORLANDO IZOLANI NETO, SAMANTHA JANNONE CARRION, MARISTANE LAUAR GODINHO, MILENA BORTOLOTO FELIPPE SILVA, SILVIA CRISTINA MAZETI TORRES, CAIO VINCIUS BARDI MATAI, LUIZ ALEXANDRE THOMAZ. CPO - SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Bisphosphonates are medicines used for their affinity with bony tissue, especially with respect to upper osteolytic activity and despite minimal collateral effects. A complication of their use is jaw osteonecrosis. Through this study we evaluate 84 implantodontists’ knowledge about the bisphosphonates-osteonecrosis interaction. Of those interviewed, 96.5% reported that the topic was addressed in the dental school. When they were asked if they inquired of their patients about bisphosphonates use, 88.1% responded positively, although 11.9% said they did not request this information before planning surgery. When the patient reported use the medicine, 57.1% of those interviewed pursued medical physician assistance and 16.7% requested additional tests. The group of interviewees rated 38.1% of patients with this pathology in clinical care; the clinical treatment for 51.2% was surgical debridement. The data collected from the majority of participants indicated they had knowledge about the subject and about the best approach to be followed.

PE-351 - BULIMIA AND THE ROLE OF THE DENTIST IN ITS DIAGNOSIS.

EMANUELLA CESAR ROCHA, LISANDRA TEIXEIRA RIOS, EMANUELLA CESAR ROCHA, LISANDRA TEIXEIRA RIOS.
**PE-352** - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: OUTCOME ASSESSMENT OF FOUR TREATED CASES. JÉSSICA MITOSO HENRIQUES, TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO, FLAVIO TENDOLO FAYAD, VALBER BARBOSA MARTINS. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO AMAZONAS.

Formerly known as “Gorlin cyst,” calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor is characterized as a central or peripheral neoplasm that is well circumscribed and usually asymptomatic. The distribution of involved sites is equal between maxilla and mandible. Radiographically there is bone saucerization or circumscribed unilocular appearance, sometimes with displacement or resorption of the adjacent teeth. A variable amount of radiopaque material may be seen as well. This study presents a series of four diagnosed and treated calcifying cystic odontogenic tumors, with follow-up periods ranging from 6 months to 1 year. Two of these lesions involved the maxilla in women; one involved the mandible and one the maxilla in men. The outcome of each treatment is evaluated on the basis of clinical, microscopic, and imaging results.

**PE-353** - TOMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF BENIGN INTRA-OSSEOUS LESIONS. MIRLA CRISTINA RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA, IÉDA MARGARIDA CRUSOÉ ROCHA REBELLO, LIA PONTES ARRUDA PORTO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Odontogenic tumors (TO) comprise a heterogeneous group of rare lesions. Knowledge of the characteristics of various histological and clinicopathological odontogenic tumors is important for its input in the identification of high-risk groups. Materials and Methods: This retrospective study characterized the sample bank of tomographic images of benign intra-osseous lesions of the jaws of the Faculty of Dentistry, Federal University of Bahia. Data were evaluated from clinical records and included radiographic and histopathologic findings. Results: It should be possible to determine the frequency of various types of benign intra-osseous lesions as well as the frequency and distribution by gender, age, and primary site of injury. Computed tomography has great relevance in the differential diagnosis of intra-osseous lesions. Conclusion: Epidemiological studies of these tumors allow more precise knowledge of the occurrence of these lesions in different populations, aiding in the identification of risk factors.

**PE-354** - DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION OF CAVEOLIN-2 DURING ORAL CARCINOGENESIS. LORENA AGUIAR SANTOS FARIÁ, REBECA BARROS NASCIMENTO, FERNANDA CAIRES BORBA, LIA PONTES ARRUDA PORTO, KATIÚCIA BATISTA SILVA PAIVA, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, FLÁVIA CALÓ AQUINO XAVIER. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Caveolin-2 is a component of caveolae, a specialized membrane domain that regulates signal transduction and focal adhesion. Its participation in oral cancer is unknown. This study evaluated caveolin-2 immunoeexpression during oral carcinogenesis. Study Design: Immunohistochemical analysis for caveolin-2 was performed in 14 normal oral mucosa (NOM), 14 oral epithelial dysplasia (OED), and 24 oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) in formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded specimens. Clinicopathological parameters (age, gender, smoking habit, site, duration, and pathological grade) were used. Results: Caveolin-2 immunoeexpression significantly increased during oral carcinogenesis (p = 0.02 Fisher exact test), since NOM, OED, and OSCC presented 21%, 35%, and 75% of positivity, respectively. Moreover, NOM and OED demonstrated immunoeexpression predominantly in membrane and OSCC in a membranous/cytoplasmatic pattern. A trend of caveolin-2 immunoeexpression was seen in buccal mucosa OED (p = 0.09). Conclusion: Caveolin-2 is a potential biomarker in oral carcinogenesis. More studies are needed to elucidate its role in oral carcinogenesis.
and 6 controls. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed to CD1a+, factor XIIIa+, and CD83+ (DCs). CCL2, CCL3, CCL5, CCL19, CCL20, and CXCL8 were measured using enzyme-linked immune sorbent assay (ELISA). Inflammatory infiltrate, DCs, chemokines, classification of HCP, and clinical parameters were correlated and compared. Results: CCL2 and CCL20 correlated positively with the increased densities of CD1a+ DCs. CCL3 and CXCL8 were positively related with clinical attachment level (CAL). CCL3, CCL5, CCL19, and CXCL8 were increased when compared with controls. Conclusion: Increase of CD1a+ DCs is related to CCL2 and CCL20, although only CCL3, CCL5, CCL19, and CXCL8 demonstrated increased with the presence of HCP (CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3; FAPEMIG).

PE-357 - CLEFT LIP AND PALATE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENDER AND CLINICAL EXTENSION. PATRÍCIA HELENA COSTA MENDES, HERCILIO MARTELLI JÚNIOR, RENATO ASSIS MACHADO, LAÍSE ANGÉLICA MENDES RODRIGUES, MÁRIO SÉRGIO OLIVEIRA SWERTS, LETÍZIA MONTEIRO DE BARROS, DANIELLA REIS BARBOSA MARTELLI. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS.

This study described the relationship between cleft lip and/or palate and gender and severity of the cleft in Brazilian population. The cross-sectional study was conducted between 2009 and 2011 with 366 patients. Clefts were categorized into three groups, using the incisive foramen reference. Data were analyzed through logistic regression, which estimated the chances of the types of cleft lip and palate between genders. Of the 366 cases of cleft lip and palate, the more frequent clefts were cleft lip and palate (53.4%). Cleft palate was more frequent in female patients, whereas cleft lip and palate and cleft lip predominated in male patients. The risk of occurrence of cleft lip in relation to cleft palate was 2.19 times in males compared to females. This study showed differences in the distribution of the cleft lip and palate between genders.

PE-358 - CLEFT LIPS AND PALATES: CLINICAL FEATURES AND CHARACTERISTICS. BRUNO OLIVEIRA QUEIROZ, JOSÉ NUNES CARNEIRO NETO, VANESSA BATISTA PINHEIRO, JAMILLE RIOS MOURA, CARLA MARIA SANTOS LIMA, MICHELLE MIRANDA LOPES FALCÃO. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

Craniofacial abnormalities form a diverse and complex group among congenital defects. Cleft lips and palates are the most common craniofacial malformations, occurring in 1/1,000 children born worldwide. The literature was reviewed to identify the clinical characteristics of orofacial clefts. Materials and Methods: The PubMed database was searched for articles covering the clinical features of cleft lips and palates published between 2007 and 2013. Results: These clefts can be unilateral or bilateral and vary from milder forms, like lip scars or cleft uvula, to forms of greater severity, like completely cleft lips and palates. Atypical clefts involve other areas as well as the upper lip and palate, such as the oral, nasal, ocular, and cranial areas. Discussion: Knowledge of the clinical features of orofacial clefts may help dental surgeons to advise and manage cases. Conclusion: Cleft lips and palates are a public health problem that deserves attention from healthcare professionals.

PE-359 - CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL OUTCOMES OF ONE SESSION OF PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY FOR ACTINIC CHEILITIS. KARLA BIANCA FERANDES DA COSTA FONTES, TAIANA CAMPOS LEITE, KARIN SOARES GONÇALVES CUNHA, ANA MARIA DE OLIVEIRA MIRANDA, MARÍA CLAUDIA ALMEIDA ISSA, CRISTINA KURACHI, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM OF PATHOLOGY. USP - SÃO CARLOS INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS.

Actinic cheilitis (AC) is an epithelial precursor lesion of lips. Epithelial dysplasia (ED) is the main microscopic finding, and photodynamic therapy (PDT) is a new modality of treatment that causes death of altered cells. Study Design: This study assessed the clinical and histopathological outcome of one session of PDT using 5-aminolevulinic acid methyl1 ester cream and a red LED light source in 10 patients with AC. Results: All patients showed clinical improvement, 20.2% had remission of ED, 10.0% presented improvement of ED, 30.0% showed no changes, and 40.0% showed worsening of their ED classification. Although some studies have reported high cure rates, others stated that PDT does not present the same satisfactory outcomes as in skin lesions. Conclusion: PDT offers several advantages in the treatment of AC, but treatment protocols should be assessed for better outcomes, since one session of PDT is not enough to significantly improve ED.

PE-360 - CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES IN PROGNOSIS OF ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. PRISCILA CAMPIONI RODRIGUES, ELIZABETE BAGORDAKIS, MARCIA MIGUEL, MARCIO AJUDARTE LOPES, TUULA SALO, LUIS PAULO KOWALSKI, RICARDO D. COLETTA. FOP-UNICAMP.

This study assessed the impact of clinicopathological features on survival of patients with oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC). Study Design: The clinical and demographic data of 202 patients with OTSCC were retrospectively analyzed. The histologic risk model (Brandwein-Gensler system), which is based on worst pattern of invasion, lymphocytic host response, and perineural invasion, was used for tumor grading. Cox proportional hazards regression model was used for univariate and multivariate survival analyses. Results: Mean overall survival was 56 months (range 6 to 190 months). Multivariate analysis indicated that T stage, pN stage, and recurrence were independent factors for overall, disease-specific, and disease-free survival of patients with OTSCC. The histologic risk model or its individual parameters showed no association with the prognosis. Conclusion: Our findings demonstrated that clinical features are better predictive factors for OTSCC prognosis than the histological risk model.

PE-361 - CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SEVENTY AMELOBLASTOMAS DIAGNOSED IN A SINGLE ORAL PATHOLOGY SERVICE. ANDRESSA INCERTE FILIZZOLA, FÁBIO RAMÔA PIRES, TERESA CRISTINA RIBEIRO BARTHOLOMEU DOS SANTOS. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Clinicopathological characteristics of ameloblastomas can vary in different populations. This study analyzed these features in a series of ameloblastomas from Brazil. Materials and Methods: Cases diagnosed as ameloblastomas were reviewed from an Oral Pathology service. Histological slides and files were reviewed to obtain clinicopathological information. Results: Seventy ameloblastomas were selected, 40 affecting males (57%) and 30 females (43%). Mean patient age was 35.4 years. There were 59 (84%) solid/multicystic, 7 (10%) unicystic, and 2 (3%)...
desmoplastic, and 2 (3%) peripheral ameloblastomas. The posterior (74%) and anterior (13%) mandible were the sites most often affected. The mean size of the radiological images was 45.9 mm, and they were unilocular in 42% and multilocular in 53% of the cases. Follicular and plexiform subtypes were the two most common histological patterns. Conclusion: Clinicopathological characteristics of this sample were similar to the most common findings worldwide. Financial support: FAPERJ.

PE-362 - CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MMP-25 IMMUNOE XPRESSION IN ORAL CARCINOGENESIS. REBECA BARROS NASCIMENTO, FERNANDA CAIRES BORBA, LORENA AGUIAR SANTOS FARIA, LIA PONTES ARRUDA PORTO, KATIÚCIA BATISTA SILVA PAIVA, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ DE AQUINO XAVIER. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Biological markers to improve diagnosis and prognosis may be a valuable tool. MMP-25 is a GPI-anchored MMP on the cell membrane. Its role in cancer remains unclear. This study evaluated MMP-25 immunoeexpression in oral carcinogenesis. Study Design: Immunohistochemical analysis for MMP-25 was performed in 13 normal oral mucosa (NOM), 14 oral epithelial dysplasia (OED), and 24 oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) formalin-fixed paraffin-embedded specimens. Clinicopathological data (age, gender, smoking habit, site, duration, and pathological grade) were also evaluated. Results: All NOM showed MMP-25 immunoeexpression. Both OEDs (n = 8/14) and OSCCs (n = 19/24) demonstrated immunoeexpression predominantly distributed in strong and moderate nuclear/cytoplasmatic staining. There was a trend toward MMP-25 immunoeexpression in OSCC patients over age 60 years (p = 0.15, Fisher exact test), and female patients (p = 0.13) with hyperkeratosis (p = 0.07). Conclusion: MMP-25 may participate in some lesion phenotypes, but additional studies are needed to better understand its participation in oral carcinogenesis.

PE-363 - COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA AND CARCINOMA EX-PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA BY ARRAY-COMPARATIVE GENOMIC HYBRIDIZATION. FERNANDA VIVIANE MARIANO, RODERIO DE OLIVEIRA GONDAK, LUIZ PAULO KOWALSKI, RICARDO DELLA COLETTA, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, ANA CRISTINA VICTORINO KREPISCHI, ALBINA ALTEMANI. FCM-UNICAMP, FOP-UNICAMP, HOSPITAL AC CAMARGO, CIPE-AC CAMARGO.

The comparison between pleomorphic adenoma (PA) and carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma (CXA) can be important in understanding the malignant transformation process. Materials and Methods. Five PAs and eight CXAs were evaluated by array-comparative genomic hybridization (array-CGH). Results: The PAs showed a prevalence of gain in chromosome 8 and loss in 17q, 19q. All alterations in PAs were maintained in CXAs, with additional gains and losses. A different genomic profile was found in all CXAs. More changes did not occur with increased tumor invasiveness. The most-often repeated alterations in CXAs were gains and losses in chromosomes 2, 5, and 8. Conclusion: In comparison to PAs, CXAs showed an increase of genomic alterations. The changes in chromosomes 2 and 5 may be important for malignant transformation. It was impossible to identify a particular genotypic pattern for each histological subtype and stage of carcinogenesis. However, more cases need to be investigated.

PE-364 - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CD8+ LYMPHOCYTES IN SALIVARY GLANDS AND LIVER OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS. C. KARLA RACHEL OLIVEIRA E SILVA, PATRÍCIA CARLOS CALDEIRA, PAULA VIEIRA TEIXEIRA VIDIGAL, MARIA AUXILIADORA VIEIRA DO CARMO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS.

This study compared the percentage of CD8+ lymphocytes in the salivary glands and liver of patients with chronic hepatitis C, considering the distribution pattern of inflammation. Methods: Sixty-one samples of salivary glands and 59 of liver were tested immunohistochemically for CD8+. Infiltrate was classified as diffuse or focal. Results: CD8+ levels were higher in liver than in salivary glands. Salivary glands showed higher CD8+ infiltration within focal infiltrate than in diffuse infiltrate, but a lower value than liver with focal infiltrate. Salivary glands with diffuse infiltrate presented a lower value than liver with diffuse infiltrate. Liver with diffuse infiltrate showed a slightly higher index than liver with focal infiltrate. Comparison of the salivary glands with positive and negative HCV RNA showed no statistical differences. Conclusion: CD8+ lymphocytes are found in salivary glands in a lower proportion than in liver, but their presence did not depend on the local presence of HCV RNA. Support: FAPEMIG.

PE-365 - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF STYLOID LIGATION AMONG PATIENTS SUBJECT TO TONSILLECTOMY. ORLANDO IZOLANI NETO, MARCUS VINICIUS DE SOUZA, ANAMARIA DE LIMA LARANJUEIRA, MILENA BORTOLOTTO FELIPPE SILVA, SILVIA CRISTINA MAZETI TORRES, JOSÉ LUIZ CINTRA JUNQUEIRA, CAIO VINICIUS BARDI MATAI. CPO - SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Styloid ligament ossification is a common finding when evaluating radiographic images. This study established an epidemiological profile of styloid ligament ossification from the observation of panoramic radiographs in patients undergoing tonsillectomy and compared them with those of patients not having this intervention. The sample included 200 patient radiographs considered to show styloid ossified ligaments that extended beyond the anatomic location of the earlobe. A total of 170 patients reported not having undergone tonsillectomy. Of these, 25.5% had ligament ossification, 69.7% had bilateral cases, and 67.4% were from female patients. The remaining 30 radiographs were from patients with a history of palatal tonsil removal, and 26.6% showed ossification, all bilateral; 62.5% were from male patients. Ossification was found on an average of 25% of the images assessed. There were no differences between patients who underwent surgery to remove the tonsils and those who did not undergo this intervention.

PE-366 - CORRELATION BETWEEN SALIVARY ANTI-HCV ANTIBODIES AND HCV RNA IN SALIVA AND SALIVARY GLANDS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS. C. PATRÍCIA CARLOS CALDEIRA, KARLA RACHEL OLIVEIRA E SILVA, TARCÍLIA APARECIDA SILVA, MARIA AUXILIADORA VIEIRA DO CARMO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS.

This study investigated the correlation between anti-HCV antibodies in saliva and HCV RNA in saliva and salivary glands of patients with chronic hepatitis C. Methods: A total of 131
non-stimulated and 49 stimulated saliva samples were tested for anti-HCV antibodies. Results were compared with HCV RNA detection in saliva and salivary glands. Statistical analysis was done. Results: Antibodies were detected in 26.1% of the saliva samples. In 23.5% of these, HCV RNA was detected. Of the 73.9% of saliva samples with undetectable antibodies, 36.8% were positive for HCV RNA. In 26.6% of the patients with salivary gland samples there were detectable antibodies in the saliva. Of these, 11.8% had HCV RNA in the salivary gland. From the 73.4% cases negative for salivary antibodies, 21.3% were positive for HCV RNA in the salivary gland. Conclusion: There was no correlation between anti-HCV antibodies in saliva and HCV RNA in saliva and salivary glands. Support: FAPEMIG.

PE-367 - CYTOKERATINS AS PREDICTIVE BIOMARKERS FOR LIP CANCER IN PATIENTS WITH ACTINIC CHEILITIS. NATÁLIA GALVÃO GARCIA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, MARIA APARECIDA CUSTÓDIO DOMINGUES, ELIANA MARIA MENICUCCI, CLÉVERSON TEIXEIRA SOARES. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU, UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (FOB/USP).

This study evaluated the expression of CK10 and CK13 in 45 actinic cheilitis (AC) and 20 squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) of the lip samples and compared results with the cell proliferation index. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed using the antibodies anti-CK10, anti-CK13, and anti-Ki-67. The association between the expression of CK10 and CK13 in AC and SCC was calculated using the Chi-square test. The results showed a loss of CK13 and absence of CK10 in dysplastic areas of AC. In SCC there was heterogeneous expression of CK13 and total absence of CK10. A statistically significant association was noted between the CK10 expression in SCC and AC with or without dysplasia (p < 0.001). These results suggest that CK13 and CK10 participate in the malignant transformation of AC, and that the absence or alteration of these biomarker expressions indicate dysplastic areas or SCC of the lip. Supported: CNPq-141641/2013-4.

PE-368 - CYTOKINES AND DENDRITIC CELLS IN HUMAN CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, CELSO MARTINS QUEIROZ JUNIOR, MAURO HERINQUE NOGUEIRA GUIMARÃES DE ABREU, FERNANDO OLIVEIRA COSTA, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA—UFGM.

This study evaluated cytokines and dendritic cells (DCs) on the human chronic periodontitis (CP). Study Design: Samples from 24 individuals with CP and 6 controls were obtained. Immunohistochemical examination was done, with cytokines IL-2, IL-10, IL-4, IL-6, INF, TNF-z, and IL-17A measured using the cytometric bead array. DCs and inflammatory infiltrate densities, cytokines, classification of CP, and clinical parameters were correlated and compared. Results: IL-6 was positively correlated with the increase of CD1a+ DCs and probing depth (PD). IL-2 was negatively related to clinical attachment level (CAL), whereas positive correlations were observed between CD1a+ and factor XIIIa+ DCs with PD. IL-2, TNF-z, INF, IL-10, and IL-17A were increased when compared with controls. Conclusion: Although their levels were not increased in CP, IL-6 can inhibit DC maturation, resulting in decreased levels of CD1a+ DCs. CNPq #309209/2010-2;472045/2011-3; FAPEMIG.

PE-369 - DENTAL EXTRACTION IN HEAD AND NECK IRRADIATED PATIENTS UNDERGOING A CLINICAL-SURGICAL PROTOCOL TO PREVENT OSTEORADIONECROSIS. MARIA CRISTINA MUNERATO, BRUNA JESINSKA SELBACH, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS. UFRGS/HCPA.

Radiotherapy is the main treatment modality for patients with head and neck cancer. Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) is one of the most serious complications of radiotherapy, having as its main trigger dental extractions. This study evaluated the occurrence of ORN associated with dental extractions after radiotherapy, using a clinical-surgical protocol to prevent ORN. Methods: Twelve patients underwent 31 dental extractions. The protocol consisted of the use of antibiotics before and after dental extractions, use of chlorhexidine gluconate 0.12%, extraction with minimal trauma, osteoplasty, and first-intention suturing. Demographic data, tumor location, histology, radiation dose and time, number of teeth extracted, location, and repair evolution were assessed. Results: After 31 dental extraction procedures, 3 (9.67%) patients developed ORN. There was no statistically significant correlation between the development of ORN and the type of extraction and total dose of radiation received. Conclusion: The clinical-surgical protocol helped to reduce postoperative ORN in irradiated patients.

PE-370 - DENTAL MINERALIZATION IN RICKETS STUDIED USING MICROCOMPUTED TOMOGRA- PHY. FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA, THYCIANA RODRIGUES RIBEIRO, EDUARDO COSTA STUDART SOARES, JAMES CADDWELL WILLIAMS JR, CRISTIANE SÁ RORIZ FONTELES. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

X-linked hypophosphatemic rickets (XLHR) is a rare condition characterized by alterations in vitamin D, phosphorus, and phosphate levels. Spontaneous abscesses are common oral findings. We evaluated dental mineralization in patients affected by XLHR using micro-computed tomography (μCT). Nineteen teeth from members of the same family (1 unaffected and 4 affected by XLHR) were collected and analyzed through μCT scan. Gender, age, tooth position, and tooth type (deciduous or permanent) were recorded for each patient. Projection images were reconstructed and analyzed using Anova. Affected individuals presented lower dentin mineralization values compared to unaffected patients. Gray values differed significantly between anterior and posterior teeth (p < 0.001), affected and unaffected (p < 0.001), and when position and disease status were considered (p < 0.001). Dentin mineralization was significantly reduced in patients affected by XLHR. Lower mineralization of the tooth matrix may contribute to the apparently poor ability of these teeth to resist infection.

PE-371 - DIABETES MELLITUS: SYSTEMIC AND ORAL COMPLICATIONS IN 467 PATIENTS FROM CAPE- FOUSP. MARIA CAROLINA NUNES VILELA, CRISTINE AYAME IVANO, CÍNTIA DE PAULA MARTINS, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, MARINA HELENA CURY GALLOTTINI, NATHALIE PEPE MEDEIROS DE REZENDE. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO SÃO PAULO.

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disorder characterized by impaired action or secretion of insulin or both, resulting in hyperglycemia with acute and chronic complications. We
evaluated the incidence of oral and systemic complications in patients with DM. Materials and Methods: We reviewed 467 charts of patients with a primary diagnosis of DM. Data collected included age, gender, type of diabetes, macronutritional complications (nephropathy, retinopathy, or neuropathy), microvascular complications (hypertension, cardiovascular disease, or stroke), hypo/hyperglycemic episodes, ketoacidosis, glycated hemoglobin level, and oral lesions (caries, periodontal disease, herpes, candidiasis, or xerostomia). Results: Patient age ranged from 4 to 91 years, 47.5% were men and 52.5% women, and 74.7% had type 2 diabetes. Nephropathy was the most frequent microvascular complication. Hypertension was the most frequent macrovascular complication. Most patients had caries (80.6%) and periodontal disease (74.5%). Xerostomia was present in 17.6%. Conclusion: Since most patients with diabetes have oral and systemic complications, the dentist must be able to identify and manage them.

PE-372 - DOSIMETRIC AND CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF INTRAORAL STENT IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL CANCER UNDERGOING RADIATION THERAPY. JULIANA ROCHA VERRONE, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR, MARIA APARECIDA CONTE MAIA, ALESSANDRA DAS DORES MARCICANO, PETRUS PAULO COMBAS EUFRAZIO DA SILVA, JOSÉ DIVALDO PRADO, FÁBIO DE ABREU ALVES, A.C.CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

This study defined the impact of an intraoral stent on dosimetric and clinical outcomes in patients with oral cancer undergoing intensity-modulated radiotherapy (IMRT). Methods: A total of 33 patients with tongue and floor of the mouth cancer were retrospectively evaluated and divided into two groups, according to the use of an intraoral stent during IMRT: Group 1 (n = 19) had a stent and Group 2 (n = 14) did not. Oral mucositis was assessed weekly using a World Health Organization (WHO) scale from the commencement of radiotherapy until the end of treatment. Results: Dosimetric analysis showed that the irradiation dose to the ipsilateral parotid and maxilla in Group 2 was significantly higher compared to Group 1. With respect to mucositis, there was no significant difference between the groups. Conclusion: The use of intraoral stents was effective in decreasing radiation doses to healthy structures and had no impact on mucositis severity.

PE-373 - EFFECT OF THE SMOKING HABIT ON CHEMOKINES IN SAMPLES OF HUMAN CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, CELSO MARTINS QUEIROZ JUNIOR, FERNANDO OLIVEIRA COSTA, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA—UFMG.

This study evaluated the effect of smoking on the dendritic cells (DCs) and cytokines in samples of human chronic periodontitis (CP). Material and Methods: Analysis included SET knockdown in OSCC cell line by shRNA, Western blot and immunofluorescence analysis, PCR-array for cell motility genes, zymogram for MMPs, and a migration and invasion assay. The xenograft tumor model in Balb/C nude mice, with and without cisplatin treatment, was subjected to hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and immunohistochemistry. Results: HN12shSET decreased levels of pAkt, and a migration and invasion assay. The xenograft tumor model in Balb/C nude mice, with and without cisplatin treatment, was subjected to hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) staining and immunohistochemistry. Results: HN12shSET decreased levels of pAkt, pERK, and p-p53, with a p21 decrease. Loss of E-cadherin and gain of vimentin expression accompanied an increase of MMP-2 and -9 activity, cell migration, and invasion. HN12shSET xenograft tumors showed a poorly differentiated phenotype and reduced cell proliferation. Cisplatin treatment was more effective in HN12shSET xenograft tumors. Conclusion: SET has a dual role in OSCC: oncogenenic by activating cell proliferation and cisplatin resistance, and tumor suppressive by controlling invasion and EMT.

PE-374 - EFFECT OF SMOKING ON THE DENDRITIC CELLS AND CYTOKINES IN SAMPLES OF HUMAN CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, CELSO MARTINS QUEIROZ JUNIOR, FERNANDO OLIVEIRA COSTA, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA—UFMG.

This study evaluated the effect of smoking on the dendritic cells (DCs) and cytokines in samples of human chronic periodontitis (CP). Study Design: Gingival samples were obtained from 24 smokers and 21 non-smokers with CP. Immunohistochemical staining was performed to identify CD1a+, factor XIIa+, and CD83+ DCs. IL-2, IL-10, IL-4, IL-6, IFN-γ, TNF-α, and IL-17A were measured using the cytometric bead array (CBA). Inflammatory infiltrate, DCs, cytokines, classification of CP, clinical parameters, smoking habit per years (SH/years), and how many cigarettes were smoked per day (C/day) were correlated and compared. Results: CD83+ DCs decreased in the smoker group. Negative correlations were shown between number of C/day and levels of IL-17A and number of teeth. Conclusion: This result demonstrates a different modulation of immune response of the CP in smokers. CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3; FAPESPI.
State. Study Design: A prospective study used epidemiological and clinical data obtained between 2011 and 2013. Descriptive statistical analysis was done. Results: Forty-three of the 73 patients evaluated were males, with a mean age of 11.67 years (±5.02 years). Thirty-two patients came from mainly metropolitan and coastal regions. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia was the most prevalent neoplasm (n = 19), followed by neural/brain neoplasms (n = 14), osteosarcoma (n = 8), and rhabdomyosarcoma (n = 8). The head and neck were involved in 20 cases. Forty-one patients underwent isolated chemotherapy. Forty-four patients presented complications of the head and neck, with 20 cases of mucositis and 2 of spontaneous gingival bleeding. Conclusion: The epidemiological profile included male gender, acute lymphoblastic leukemia predilection, regional effects, and treatment with chemotherapy were linked to head and neck complications.

**PE-377 - EPIDEMIOLOGIC SURVEY OF POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT ORAL LESIONS IN A REFERENCE CENTER IN BAHIA.**

MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO ANDRADE, KATHERINE LORDELO LEAL, MARCO ANTONIO ALVES DA SILVA, JARIELLE OLIVEIRA MASCARENHAS ANDRADE, MÁRCIO CAMPOS OLIVEIRA, UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

This study estimated the prevalence of potentially malignant oral lesions diagnosed in a Reference Center for Oral Lesions and describes their possible clinical outcomes reported in medical records. Methods: A cross-sectional study of 512 cases of oral lesions with malignant potential in 409 patients was done. Results: Leukoplakia was the most prevalent injury (43.6%), whereas erythroplasia was the least prevalent (13.7%). We observed statistically significant associations between all injuries and the variables related to the patient (p < 0.05), indicating a predominance of women age range 40 to 59 years. With regard to clinical outcome, 58.3% of the lesions remained stable and 26.9% progressed to healing, having seen that there was no progression to oral cancer. Conclusions: Leukoplakia lesions are the most common, affecting more women in middle age and usually of low-grade severity. None of the studied cases progressed to malignancy.

**PE-378 - EPIDEMIOLOGIC ASSESSMENT OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A NORTHEASTERN CITY.**

CAMILA DE QUEIROZ TORRES BARROS, MAYRA BASÍLIO DE LIMA GOMES, FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT SOUZA TENÓRIO, JESSYCA ITALA BARROS WANDERLEY DA SILVA, FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO, CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.

Epidemiologic assessments of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and its histopathological findings allow one to track prevalence and assess demographic profiles for this disorder. This study focused on the demographic profile of OSCC in a northeastern city. Material and Methods: Over the course of 10 years, 1623 cases were analyzed. OSCC cases were evaluated and demographic data collected. Results: Of the 115 cases analyzed, 63% of patients were male and 37% female. Mean age was 66.88 years for female patients and 60 years for male patients. Ethnic analysis revealed 44% were dark-skinned women and 48% were African-American men. The most common location was the tongue, with the palate second in both genders. Conclusion: The methodology used allowed us to show that OSCC is more likely in dark-skinned men. This subgroup of the population should be targeted for health promotion and prevention activities specific to these malignant neoplasias.
relationship to denture stomatitis. Material and Methods: This study evaluated the anti-adherent action of Equisetum giganteum extract against C. albicans. Biofilms were induced on specimens of thermopolymerized acrylic resin simulating the denture, which were previously treated with extract or PBS (control). Viable and nonviable microorganisms were quantified after 12 hours of biofilm formation using confocal laser scanning microscopy. Results: E. giganteum extract interfered with C. albicans adhesion on resin because the C. albicans biofilms were lower on treated samples than on control samples. Conclusion: This initial study demonstrating the anti-adherent ability of the extract against C. albicans allows us to suggest that this phytotherapeutic agent can be used as a natural innovative therapy for biofilm-based local infections, such as denture stomatitis.

PE-382 - EVALUATION OF MCM7 AND P16 INK4 EXPRESSION IN TISSUE SAMPLES FROM PATIENTS WITH ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA (OSCC). ZELINA LISLEY PEREIRA, ANNAMARIA RAVARA VAGO, FRANCISCO BERNARDO ARREGUY DE OLIVEIRA, MARCELO VIDIGAL CALIARI, RICARDO SANTIAGO GOMEZ, TARSIILA APARECIDA SILVA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS.

The survival of patients with oral cancer has remained unchanged over the past three decades. We need to identify biological markers that can be incorporated into assessments of the prognosis and monitoring of this neoplasia. This study evaluated P16 INK4 and MCM7 expression as possible biomarkers associated with OSCC development. We performed immunohistochemical and morphometric analysis of both markers’ expression areas in 74 paraffin-embedded tissues (PETS) (65 OSCC biopsies and 09 healthy oral mucosa specimens). We observed a variable P16 INK4 expression among the OSCC samples, with a comparable number of positive and negative samples. However, an increased MCM7 expression was observed in the totality of the OSCC specimens. Our findings suggested that, while the P16 INK4a immunoeexpression can be a useful biomarker of OSCC cases possibly related to human papillomavirus (HPV) infection, MCM7 can be considered a valuable molecule marker of this neoplasm and epithelial-related lesions.

PE-383 - EVALUATION OF BIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOR OF KERATOCYST ODONTOGENIC TUMOR BASED ON CLINICAL FINDINGS, HISTOLOGY, AND RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS THROUGH EPIDEMIOLOGIC SURVEY AT SÃO LEOPOLDO DE MANDIC C.P.O. LUCAS CORREA HOMSE, RAFAEL CLAUDINO LINS, ANAMARIA DE LIMA LARANJEIRA, MILENA BORTOLOTTO FELIPPE SILVA, SILVIA CRISTINA MAZETI TORRES, JOSÉ LUIZ CINTRA JUNQUEIRA, CAIO VINICIUS BARDI MATAI. SÃO LEOPOLDO MANDIC.

Keratocyst odontogenic tumor, which was renamed in 2005 by the World Health Organization, requires special care because of its locally invasive behavior, aggressiveness, and high recurrence rate. An evaluation of 115 pathological results and clinical and radiographic findings from the Oral Pathology Laboratory of São Leopoldo Mandic provided data on the biological behavior of this lesion. This entity affects more men (53%), has a higher incidence in the third decade of life (28.7%), displays progression in 1 year or less (27%), consists of cells from the basal layer of the palisade and stains dark (84.3%), has a coated surface revealed by parakeratin (90.4%), is unilocular (40%) and radiolucent (57.4%), has well-defined margins (45.2%), is located in the posterior mandible region (47%), and is unrelated to teeth (21.7%). Based on these findings and this lesion’s controversial etiology, more research is needed in genetic evaluation and molecular biology of this entity.

PE-384 - EVALUATION OF ORAL ABNORMALITIES IN PATIENTS ADMITTED TO ONCOLOGY INTENSIVE CARE UNIT. ANA PAULA SILVA, PAULO ANDRÉ GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES, ANDRÉ GUILLO, FÁBIO ABREU ALVES. AC CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

This study evaluated the oral abnormalities and the procedures performed by Stomatology Department for patients admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) of the AC Camargo Cancer Center. Methods: This retrospective, observational, descriptive study analyzed data on 116 patients who had 330 procedures performed by a stomatologist between May 2007 and July 2011. Results: The most common condition was oral mucositis, which was especially common in immunosuppressed patients on chemotherapy (p < 0.001). Among the other conditions were candidiasis (16.6%), biofilm accumulation (14.9%), and xerostomia (7.18%). Most of the procedures performed by the stomatologist related to the clinical evaluation and management of buccal hygiene. Conclusion: Most patients (104; 89.7%) had some oral abnormalities consistent with side effects of cancer treatments. The role of the dentist in intensive care units should be directed toward early identification, treatment, and prevention of oral diseases.

PE-385 - EVALUATION OF ORAL HEALTH IN CRACK USERS FROM RECIFE-PE. DÉBORAH DANIELLA DINIZ FONSECÁ, SAMANTHA CARDOSO ANDRADE, ANDREZA BARKOKEBAS SANTOS DE FARIA, ISABELLE LEMOS GOMES FERREIRA, LUIZ ALCINO GUÉRES, ALESSANDRA TAVARES CARVALHO, JAIR CARNEIRO LEÃO. UFPE.

The clinical and social implications associated with crack use have challenged health professionals to better understand the needs of this group. This study was to evaluate the oral health of crack users from Recife-PE. Materials and Methods: The study sample comprised 93 patients admitted to the Psychosocial Care Center. Result: The average age of individuals was 33.59 years and 80% were male, 20% female. Seventy-three percent of users were of low-income status and 95% used crack and other drugs. The mean decayed-missing-filled tooth (DMFT) value was 12.75, and the average salivary flow rate was 0.31 mL/min. Conclusion: Based on the results of the present study, crack users have poor oral health.

PE-386 - EVALUATION OF ORTHODONTIST’S PERCEPTION IN IDENTIFYING INTRA-OSSEOUS LESIONS IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS. ANNA PAULA NIGRI, HÉLIO HENRIQUE DE LUCA, ALINE ARAÚJO SILVA, PAULA PAIVA DO NASCIMENTO İZÜERDO, GLAUCÉ AMARAL PINTO RUBIM, LUCIANA SILVA RIGHI, MÔNICA ISRAEL. UERJ.

The degree of orthodontists’ perception was measured with respect to the identification of common intra-osseous lesions in panoramic radiographs. Study Design: Dentists randomly
evaluated six panoramic radiographs individually over the course of 2 minutes. In images 1 and 4 there were no lesions to be seen; in image 2, there was an intra-osseous lesion suggestive of dentigerous cyst, in image 3 there was a composite odontoma, in image 5 there was a periapical cemento-osseous dysplasia, and in image 6 there was a lesion suggestive of ameloblastoma. Dentists also completed a questionnaire about their perception and knowledge about these lesions. Results: In 43% of cases an intra-osseous lesion was not noticed. Conclusion: Almost half of the orthodontists were not able to identify radiographic images suggestive of intraosseous lesions.

**PE-387 - EVALUATION OF PRECANCEROUS LESIONS IN THE ORAL MUCOSA OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS.**

ANTÔNIA OCICLEIDE ARAÚJO VIEIRA, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA, IANA OLIVEIRA MICHELES, DEBORAH MONTENEGRO MENDONÇA, GLAUSER PALMA DE OLIVEIRA, LIVIA NANCY BULCÃO DA SILVA COSTA, NIKELA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS.

This study evaluated the presence of precancerous conditions among individuals with chronic alcoholism who belonged to a support group in Manaus, since alcohol consumption may represent a risk factor for developing oral cancer. Initially the subjects answered a questionnaire concerning socioeconomic and alcohol consumption information, then they underwent a systematic evaluation of the oral cavity. A total of 110 patients were examined; 93.64% were men, mean age 53.4 years, who frequently consumed beer (100%) and ethyl alcohol (81.8%), with a mean duration of alcohol consumption of 22.8 years. All patients showed abnormalities in the oral cavity, but only 2.9% of the lesions were clinically suggestive of precancerous conditions of leukoplakia and actinic cheilitis. It can be concluded that in this population, chronic alcohol consumption induced changes in the oral mucosa, but was not decisive for the occurrence of precancerous lesions.

**PE-388 - EVALUATION OF PREVALENCE AND INTENSITY OF ORAL MUCOSITIS INDUCED BY CHEMOTHERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH OSTEOSARCOMA.**

PAULO ANDRÉ GONÇALVES DE CARVALHO, ALINE OLIVEIRA COSTA BENEVIDES, ANA PAULA SILVA, ANDRE GIOLLO, FABIO DE ABREU ALVES. A C CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

This retrospective study evaluated the prevalence, intensity, and duration of oral mucositis in patients with osteosarcoma who used high-dose methotrexate (HD-MTX), doxorubicin, and cisplatin. Methods: The 25 patients had undergone chemotherapy over 31 weeks, between January 2006 and December 2009. Oral mucositis was evaluated according to the criteria of the World Health Organization (WHO) scale. All patients received prophylactic low-level laser therapy. Results: The most prevalent weeks for mucositis were 5 (70.9%), 6 (56.5%), 10 (60.8%), 18 and 19 (61.1%), and 31 (58.3%). In week 5, 12 patients (50%) developed mucositis grade 2, 4 patients (16.7%) grade 3, and one patient (4.2%) grade 4. Conclusion: The prevalence and severity of the oral mucositis were greater in the consecutive weeks of chemotherapy, specifically, HD-MTX, doxorubicin, and cisplatin, was used. There was no association between plasma concentration of HD-MTX and oral mucositis.

**PE-389 - EVALUATION OF PROTEIN EXTRACTION FROM FORMALIN-FIXED AND PARAFFIN-EMBEDDED MALIGNANT SALIVARY NEOPLASM SAMPLES.**

DANIO FIGUEIREDO SOARES, MARA RUBIA NUNES CELES, MARCO ANTONIO ROSSI, ALFREDO RIBEIRO SILVA. DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF RIBEIRÃO PRETO, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

Formaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded (FFPE) tissue samples are the standard means for tissue preservation and storage for pathologic analysis. This study described and examined the potential usefulness of protein extraction protocol from paraffin collected material in different periods. Materials and Methods: Paraffin was removed from tissue samples in 5- to 10-mm thick sections using an organic solvent, followed by protein extraction using a modified RIPA lysis buffer and solubilization in 5% SDS. The resulting protein extracts were used for SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting analysis. Results: Both SDS-PAGE and immunoblotting presented a quantity of workable protein. However, samples older than 5 years presented fewer amounts of proteins than samples 2 years old. Conclusion: Our investigation presented evidence that the evaluation of protein extraction in FFPE samples can provide information about protein expression in malignant neoplasms.

**PE-390 - EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF 5-FLUOROURACIL-ORABASE ON POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT LESIONS OF MOUSE ORAL MUCOSA INDUCED BY 4-NITROQUINOLINE-1-OXIDE.**

GILLIEN BATISTA FERREIRA DA COSTA, GILLIANE BATISTA FERREIRA DA COSTA, FERNANDA GALINDO DE BRITO CAVALCANTI, EDVALDO RODRIGUES DE ALMEIDA, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.

The use of 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) is associated with a cure rate greater than 90% in potentially malignant lesions of skin. This study evaluated the effectiveness of 5-FU in potentially malignant lesions of the oral mucosa. Materials and Methods: Mice Swiss were challenged with 4-nitroquinoline-1-oxide, 100 mg/ml, in their drinking water for 8 weeks. Their tongues were treated each day topically with 5-FU in orabase at concentrations of 0.5% and 5% for 3 weeks. The tongues were processed for light microscopy. Results: 5-FU showed effectiveness in the involution of the histological degree of lesions (p < 0.05), with no difference between the concentrations (p > 0.05). This form of therapy has been shown to be effective preventively, since the histopathological diagnosis of these lesions may represent a predisposition to cancer of the mouth. Conclusions: 5-FU in orabase presents a therapeutic resource in potentially malignant oral lesions.

**PE-391 - EXPRESSION OF BCL-2, P16INK4A, AND CYCLIN D1 PROTEINS IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LIP.**

NIRCLENY DA SILVA ALMEIDA, ANDRÉA SANTOS CASTRO, JECONIAS CÂMARA, LUÍZ CARLOS LIMA FERREIRA, PAULO JOSÉ BENEVIDES SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÔ AQUINO XAVIER, TATIANA NAYARA LIBÓRIO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMAZONAS.

The protein expression of Bcl-2, p16INK4a, and cyclin D1 in squamous cell carcinoma of the lip (SCCL) was evaluated. Study
Design: Sixteen cases of SCCL were studied by immunohistochemistry and evaluated according to histological grading and histological features. Results: The expression of p16INK4a was the highest among proteins studied, with 68.7% of positive cases, especially in well-differentiated SCCL and in keratin pearls, followed by Bcl-2 expression in 42.8% of cases, especially in moderately differentiated SCCL and in cords. Cyclin D1 was expressed only in 37.5% of cases, especially in well-differentiated SCCL and in cords of neoplastic cells. Conclusion: It is suggested that p16INK4a may inhibit the cyclin D1 in SCCL, since its expression was present in most cases, contrary of that observed for cyclin D1, in a manner different from other tumors. Bcl-2 should not exert its anti-apoptotic role properly in SCCL, since its expression was lower than expected.

PE-392 - EXPRESSION OF BIOLOGICAL MARKERS IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. JOSÉ RICARDO SOUSA COSTA, SABRINA MOURE, EMERSON FERREIRA HONÓRIO, MILENE CASTILHOS OLIVEIRA, SIMONE MARCIA DOS SANTOS MACHADO, HUMBERTO THOMAZI GASSEN, SÉRGIO AUGUSTO MIGUENS JR.

The use of toluidine blue (TB) as an ancillary method seems to be helpful in determining the site with the most severe degree of alterations based on staining intensity. Immunohistochemistry contributes to the diagnosis and treatment of squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). This study evaluated the expression of cell proliferation markers in patients with a suspected diagnosis of oral SCC, with biopsy fragments coming from areas with the most intense TB stains. Those areas were removed and analyzed microscopically (hematoxylin-eosin [HE] stain; immunohistochemistry with anti-CD31, anti-CD34, factor VIII, Ki-67, and p53). The control group consisted of fragments less stained by TB. A positive immune marking was found, suggesting the tumors had a high proliferative activity. The use of immune markers adds to the behavioral and prognostic understanding of SCC. TB seems to be helpful in choosing fragments with more proliferative activity.

PE-395 - FLUORESCENCE SPECTROSCOPY FOR EVALUATION OF SAFETY MARGINS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH SURGERICALLY TREATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY. ANA LUCIA NORONHA FRANCISCO, WAGNER RAFAEL CORRER, THIAGO CELESTINO CHULAM, JOAO GONCALVES FILHO, NATALIE KELNER, CRISTINA KURACHI, LUIZ PAULO KOWALSKI.

Oral cancer is a public health problem. It is usually detected in advanced stages, which decreases survival rates. Fluorescence spectroscopy (FS) is a noninvasive diagnostic tool that can aid in cancer detection, is simple, and is accurate. FS evaluates the biochemical composition and structure of the tissue fluorescence spectrum. This study discriminated healthy tissue from tumor and margins using FS. The sample consisted of 56 individuals who underwent FS; 28 patients had cancer and 28 were healthy volunteers. Male patients accounted for 60.7% of the sample; the mean age was 58.46 years. The spectra were classified and compared to histopathology to determine the usefulness of FS in diagnostic discrimination. Variation was seen between anatomical sites and the safety margins of the tumor. In conclusion, FS can potentially be used as an aid in the diagnosis of oral cancer.

PE-396 - FREQUENCY OF ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE IN HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS. CESAR WERNER NOCE, ALESSANDRA GOMES, MARIA CLAUDIA R. MOREIRA, VANESSA SHCAIRA, MARIA ELVIRA P. CORREIA, ANGELO MAIOLINO.
SANDRA TORRES. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Oral manifestations are common in patients with chronic graft-versus-host disease (cGVHD). However, few studies present systematic results on the prevalence of its different clinical presentations. This study evaluates the frequency of oral cGVHD features. Materials and Methods: Patients with symptomatic oral cGVHD were studied. Demographic and clinical data were taken from medical records. Oral features were assessed through National Institutes of Health (NIH) criteria. A descriptive analysis was performed. Results: Twenty-two patients were included, 43.8% of whom were male. Patients presented diagnostic (87.5%), distinctive (100%), and common (100%) features of oral cGVHD. The gingiva was the most commonly affected anatomical site. Ulceration was the most frequent type of oral lesion, which is related to the inclusion of patients with symptomatic cGVHD. Salivary gland dysfunction was observed in 87.5% of cases. Conclusions: Oral involvement was frequent in the population studied. The calibration of investigators is important for an adequate diagnosis of oral cGVHD.

PE-397 - GLUT-1 AS A TOOL FOR THE CORRECT DIAGNOSIS OF HEMANGIOMAS: AN UPDATE OF ALL CASES DIAGNOSED AT AN ORAL PATHOLOGY SERVICE. TIAGO JOAO DA SILVA FILHO, DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, LUCIANA ELOISA DA SILVA CASTRO, ANDRÉIA FERREIRA DO CARMO, RODRIGO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, PATRÍCIA TEIXEIRA DE OLIVEIRA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study analyzed the immunohistochemical expression of human glucose transporter proteins (GLUT-1) in all cases diagnosed as hemangiomas from a service of Oral Pathology and reclassified those lesions according to their immunoreactivity. Study Design: A total of 79 cases histologically diagnosed as hemangiomas were retrieved from a total of 12,100 lesions diagnosed at the Division of Oral Pathology, Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, between 1970 and 2013. For all those lesions, we assessed the immunohistochemical expression of GLUT-1. Some cases were reclassified as pyogenic granulomas (PG) and vascular malformations (VM). Results: This research showed that only 26 cases initially classified as hemangiomas presented immunopositivity for GLUT-1 and fit the initial diagnosis. The remaining 53 cases were reclassified as PG (20 cases) and VM (33 cases). Conclusion: This study showed that the histological diagnosis alone is not always enough for the correct diagnosis of infantile hemangiomas.

PE-398 - GRANULAR CELL TUMOR: HISTOPATHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF 25 NEW CASES. MARISOL MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ, MARISOL MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, THAMYRES CAMPOS FONSECA, MICHELLE AGOSTINII, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMANACH, DEPARTAMENTO DE ORAL DIAGNÓSTICO, PIRAÇICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS; DEPARTMENT.

This study evaluated the clinical, histopathological, and immunohistochemical features of granular cell tumors of the oral cavity. Study Design: Granular cell tumors were retrieved from the files of two oral pathology laboratories in Brazil from 1975 to 2013. Twenty-five cases were included and subjected to immunohistochemical analysis through the streptavidin-biotin technique. Results: Most patients were in the third decade of life (mean age 36 years), and the lesions were observed mainly in the tongue of females. Microscopically, tumors were composed of clusters of polygonal cells with abundant granular cytoplasm in the connective tissue, which was covered by superficial epithelium with pseudopitheliomatous hyperplasia. The tumor cells were positive for S-100, CD63, and CD68, and they were negative for CD163 and Claudin-1. Conclusion: Granular cell tumors are uncommon neural tumors that mainly affect the tongue of adult patients. The neural granular cells probably exhibit histiocytic differentiation and are not related to perineural cells.

PE-399 - HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PERIAPICAL GRANULOMA AND RADICULAR CYSTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. MARIA ALICE RAMALHO DE SÁ LEITE, RAFAELA ALBUQUERQUE MELO, LUIZ CARLOS ALVES JÚNIOR, BARBARA VANESSA DE BRITO MONTEIRO, THÂMARA MANOELA MARINHO BEZERRA, JOABE DOS SANTOS PEREIRA, MÁRCIA CRISTINA DA COSTA MIGUEL, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Periapical granulomas (PG) and radicular cysts (RC) are common inflammatory periapical lesions whose etiology is associated with the presence of bacteria in root canals. The study investigated and compared the histopathological features of PGs and RCs. Methods: Fifty specimens, including 25 PGs and 25 RCs, were evaluated histopathologically. Results: Analysis of the inflammatory infiltrate in PGs revealed 21 cases (84%) with inflammatory infiltrate grade III, 3 cases (12%) grade II, and 1 case (4%) grade I. Among the RCs, 14 cases (56%) showed inflammatory infiltrate grade III, 8 cases (32%) grade II, and 3 cases (12%) infiltrate grade I. Morphological analysis of the epithelial thickness in RCs revealed the presence of an atrophic epithelium in 14 cases (58%). Conclusion: There were more inflammatory cells in cases of PGs than in cases of RCs, suggesting higher antigenic stimulation in PGs.

PE-400 - HYPOSALIVATION IN NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1: A PRELIMINARY STUDY. ELOÁ BORGES LUNA, RAQUEL RICHELIEU LIMA DE ANDRADE PONTES, RAFAELA ELVIRA ROZZA DE MENEZES, ELIANE PEDRA DIAS, MARIA ELISA RANGEL JANINI, KARIN SOARES GONÇALVES CUNHA, UFF.

Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is one of the most common genetic diseases and can affect many organic systems. No studies investigated the glandular function in NF1 individuals. This study evaluated the unstimulated (US) and stimulated salivary flow (SS) in 37 patients with NF1. Material and Methods: Whole saliva was measured between 8:00 and 12:00 AM using the spitting method (5 min). Salivary flow rates were classified as very low (US < 0.1 mL/min; SS < 0.7 mL/min), low (US 0.1 to 0.25 mL/min; SS 0.7 to 1.0 mL/min), and normal (US > 0.25 mL/min; SS > 1.0 mL/min). Results: The prevalence of hyposalivation was high (US = 62.1%; SS = 78.4%) in NF1, and the majority presented very low rates (US = 60.8%; SS = 72.4%). There was no association with drugs that cause xerostomia. Hyposalivation is common among individuals with NF1. Conclusion: Other studies are needed to investigate if NF1 is a predisposing disease for hyposalivation or if other factors are associated with hyposalivation in NF1.
PE-401 - IL-17/TGF-β1 IMMUNOREGULATORY BALANCE IN PERIAPICAL GRANULOMAS, RADICULAR CYSTS, AND RESIDUAL RADICULAR CYSTS. ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA, MANUEL ANTONIO GORDÓN-NÚÑEZ, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study evaluated the immunoexpression of interleukin (IL)-17 and transforming growth factor (TGF)-β1 in periapical lesions, correlating them with the type of lesion, intensity of the inflammatory infiltrate, and thickness of the cyst lining. Study Design: Twenty periapical granulomas (PGs), 20 radicular cysts (RCs), and 20 residual radicular cysts (RRCs) were analyzed morphologically and immunohistochemically. Results: Compared to PGs and RCs, RRCs exhibited lower immunoexpression of IL-17 and TGF-β1 (p = 0.021 and p < 0.001, respectively). Lesions with inflammatory infiltrate grade I showed a tendency for lower expression of IL-17 and TGF-β1 (p = 0.085 and p = 0.051, respectively) than lesions with grades II and III. No statistically significant differences were observed regarding the epithelial thickness (p > 0.05). For all groups, there was a positive correlation between the immunoexpressions of both cytokines (p < 0.05). Conclusion: This result highlights the complexity of the mechanisms underlying the immunopathogenesis of periapical lesions, suggesting the involvement of pro-inflammatory and immunoregulatory cytokines.

PE-402 - IMMUNODETECTION OF ACTIVIN A IS A MARKER OF OCCULT LYMPH NODE METASTASIS AND PROGNOSIS IN ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. PRISCILA CAMPIONI RODRIGUES, NATALIE KELNER, ANDREIA BUFALINO, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, ALAN ROGER DOS SANTOS SILVA, LUÍZ PAULO KOWALSKI, RICARDO D. COLETTA. FOP-UNICAMP.

This study evaluated whether clinicopathological features and immunohistochemical detection of carcinoma-associated fibroblasts (CAFs) and activin A could be predictive markers for occult lymph node metastasis in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC). Study Design: One hundred ten patients with primary OTSCC, who were classified with an early stage tumor and received surgical treatment with elective neck dissection, were enrolled in the study. Results: Of all the examined factors, only the high expression of activin A was significantly associated with the presence of occult lymph node metastasis (p = 0.006). Multivariate survival analysis showed that the activin A expression was an independent marker of reduced overall survival. The 5-year survival was 89.7% for patients with low expression compared with 76.5% for those with high expression (HR: 2.44, 95% CI:1.55-3.85, p = 0.012). Conclusion: Activin A immunodetection can be useful for making prognostications about OTSCC, revealing patients with occult lymph node metastasis and shortened overall survival.

PE-403 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF HIF-1 A IN ORAL VASCULAR LESIONS. EMELINE DAS NEVES DE ARAÚJO LIMA, DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ROSEANE CARVALHO VASCONCELOS, POLLIANNA MUNIZ ALVES, ANA MIRYAM COSTA DE MEDEIROS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

To understand the pathogenesis of oral vascular lesions, we investigated hypoxia-inducible factor-1α (HIF-1α) immunoeexpression in hemangioma and pyogenic granuloma (PG). Study Design: The sample consisted of 30 cases of hemangiomas and 30 of PG. The first diagnoses were reclassified based on expression of human glucose transporter (GLUT-1). Subsequently, lesions were immunohistochemically evaluated for the expression of HIF-1α. Positive and negative cells were counted, and the mean number of positive cells was calculated for each case. Results: After the reclassification, 13 cases previous identified as hemangiomas were diagnosed as vascular malformation (VM) and 10 as PG, leaving only 7 true hemangiomas. The percentage of HIF-1α-positive cells was higher in PG, followed by hemangiomas and VMs (p = 0.005). Conclusion: HIF-1α seems to participate in the immunopathogenesis of oral vascular neoplasm and can be a useful tool in the differential diagnosis between these lesions and VMs.

PE-404 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF VEGF, TGF-β, AND MMP-9 IN SOLID AMELOBLASTOMA AND ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR. STEFÂNIA JERONIMO FERREIRA, EMELINE DAS NEVES DE ARAÚJO LIMA, CONCEIÇÃO APARECIDA DORNELAS MONTEIRO MAÍA, ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, ANDRÉIA FERREIRA DO CARMO, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study investigated the immunohistochemical expression of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), transforming growth factor-beta (TGF-β) and matrix metalloproteinase-9 (MMP-9) in solid ameloblastoma (SA) and adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT). Study Design: Immunoeexpression was studied in 15 SAs and 15 AOTs. A semi-quantitative analysis of the immunostained cells was performed, and the statistical analysis was made using the Mann-Whitney nonparametric and Spearman correlation test, with significance level at 0.05 (p < 0.05). Results: A higher epithelial immunoeexpression of VEGF and TGF-beta was observed in SA and AOT, respectively, and the stromal reactivity to VEGF was statistically higher in SA (p < 0.05). No statistical difference was observed for MMP-9 (p > 0.05). Conclusion: The results suggest the involvement of angiogenesis in tumor progression of SA and the inductive effect of stromal cells in AOT, hence justifying its lower growth potential.

PE-405 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF VEGF-C IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE AND FLOOR OF MOUTH IN PATIENTS WITH AND WITHOUT CERVICAL METASTASIS. MARCOS ANTONIO NUNES COSTA SILAMI, TIFFANY TAVARES, ELEINE CARVALHO DA FONSECA, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, PAULO ANTONIO SILVESTRE DE FARIÁ, FERNANDO LUIZ DIAS, SIMONE QUEIROZ CHAVES LOURENÇO. NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE.

This study evaluated and compared the VEGF-C protein immunoeexpression in tongue and floor-of-mouth primary
squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in patients with and without cervical metastasis. Study Design: This retrospective, descriptive study used samples from patients initially submitted for surgery related to neck dissection and diagnosed at the National Institute of Cancer in 2001. Sociodemographic and clinicopathologic data were registered. Immunohistochemical staining for VEGF-C antibody in patients with and without metastasis was performed. Immunoeexpression analysis was qualitative. Results: Study population was composed of 41 patients—men age 45 to 60 years who smoke and drink and have tumors of the tongue. VEGF-C immunoeexpression was not associated with sociodemographic parameters, however, a statistically significant association (p = 0.015) was found between VEGF-C immunoeexpression and metastases to cervical lymph nodes. Conclusion: VEGF-C must be studied as a possible biomarker of regional metastasis for oral SCC.

PE-406 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CYTOKERATINS ON CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR. RENATA PILLI JÓIAS, ESTELA KAMINAGAKURA, PATRÍCIA LUCIANA DOMINGOS BATISTA, MARIZÉ RÁQUEL DINIZ DA ROSA, ADRIANO MOTA LOYOLA, PAULO ROGÉRIO BONAN, PAULO ROGÉRIO FARIA. INSTITUTO DE CIÊNCIA E TECNOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA "JÚLIO DE MESQUITA FILHO"-SP.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) is an odontogenic-origin benign cystic lesion characterized by an ameloblastoma-like epithelium and the presence of ghost cells. To clarify CCOT’s cytokeratin (Ck) expression pattern, this study investigated Ck6, 13, 14, 18, and 19. Study Design: Seven CCOT cases were classified into four types. The Ck expression was evaluated by immunohistochemistry. For analysis, the epithelium lining was divided according to the following regions: basal layer, suprabasal layer, and ghost cells compartment. Results: Six cases (85.7%) were classified as type 1 and one (14.3%) as 4. All cases were Ck13 and 18 negative. The Ck14 and 19 positivity in all cases reinforced the possibility of CCOT odontogenic origin, and the Ck6 restricted expression to the ghost cells may be associated with these cells’ pathogenesis. Conclusion: Ck14 and 19 were positive in all cases and Ck6 in the ghost cells.

PE-407 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF HYPOXIA INDUCIBLE FACTOR-1 ALPHA IN PERIODONTAL DISEASE. ROSEANE CARVALHO VASCONCELOS, DENISE HELEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, MAIARA DE MORAES, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, ANTONIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ, BRUNO CÉSAR DE VASCONCELOS GURGEL, UFRN.

This study evaluated the immunohistochemical expression of hypoxia inducible factor-1 alpha (HIF-1α) and correlated it with periodontal disease. Study Design: The expression pattern and the percentage of cells immunostained for HIF-1α were evaluated in 30 cases of chronic periodontitis, 30 cases of chronic gingivitis, and 15 samples of healthy gingiva. Results: HIF-1α exhibited predominantly diffuse nuclear and cytoplasmic staining in inflammatory and endothelial cells. High expression of HIF-1α was observed in periodontitis and gingivitis cases compared to healthy gingiva, but the difference was not statistically significant (p = 0.519). Conclusion: This study suggests that the pathways for HIF-1α transcription are activated in periodontal disease, demonstrating a possible role for this protein in disease progression.

PE-408 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF CELLULAR AND EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX COMPONENTS OF ORAL MUCOCELES. ADNA CONCEIÇÃO BARROS, JAMILLE GOMES CONCEIÇÃO, FLÁVIA CALÓ XAVIER DE AQUINO, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, CLARISSA ARAÚJO SILVA GURGEL, EDUARDO ANTÔNIO GONÇALVES RAMOS, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAÍA.

Oral mucoceles are caused by damage to the excretory ducts of salivary glands. Materials and Methods: We investigated CD34-positive blood vessels, mast cells, macrophages, and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs—1 and -9) using immunohistochemical analysis on a series of 32 oral mucoceles. Morphometric and semi-quantitative analysis was done. Results: Mast cells and CD68-positive macrophages as well as MMP-1-, MMP-9-, and CD34-positive blood vessels were seen in all cases. Mast cell accumulation was observed in capsular fibrous bands. An elevated expression of MMP-1 and MMP-9 was observed in fibroblasts and inflammatory cells. There were no differences between markers (p < 0.05), although a significant association was seen between mast cells and MMP-1 (p = 0.03) and between macrophages and MMP-1 (p = 0.01). Conclusion: The tissue remodeling seen in oral mucoceles mainly involved the migration and interaction of mast cells, macrophages, and MMP-1.

PE-409 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EMMPRIN AND ANGIogenic INDEX IN DENTIGEROUS CYSTS, RADICULAR CYSTS, AND ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTS. KEILA MARTHA AMORIM BARROSO, CINTIA HELENA PEREIRA DE CARVALHO, LÊLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ, LÊLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study assessed the immunoeexpression of extracellular matrix metalloproteinase inducer (EMMPRIN) and the angiogenic index between odontogenic lesions. Study Design: The sample was composed of 20 cases each of radicular cysts (RCs), dentigerous cysts (DCs), and odontogenic keratocysts (OKCs). Immunoeexpression of EMMPRIN was evaluated in the epithelial component and connective tissue of the lesions. Angiogenic index was determined by microvessel count (MVC) using anti-CD105 antibody. Results: Expression of EMMPRIN in the epithelial lining did not differ significantly between groups (p > 0.05). In the fibrous capsule, immunostaining for EMMPRIN showed a significant difference for RCs (p < 0.001). MVC revealed a significant difference between RCs and OKCs (p = 0.018). Positive and moderate correlation was observed between MVC and immunoeexpression of EMMPRIN in the fibrous capsule of RCs (r = 0.654; p = 0.002). Conclusion: The results suggest that the expression of EMMPRIN is related to the development of the odontogenic lesions studied.
PE-410 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF CYTOKERATINS IN CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMAS. BRUNO SANTOS DE FREITAS SILVA, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, MARIA FÁTIMA GUARIZO KLINGBEIL, FERNANDA PAULA YAMAMOTO-SILVA, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO-JÚNIOR. CURSO DE ODONTOLOGIA DO CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE ANÁPOLIS/GO.

This study investigated the immunohistochemical expression of cytokeratins (CK) 5/6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 18, and 19 in five cases of central odontogenic fibromas (COF), nine peripheral odontogenic fibromas (POF), and three dental follicle specimens. Study Design: Paraffin-embedded sections were obtained for the immunohistochemical evaluation of CK monoclonal antibodies. Results: CK 14 expression was positive in the epithelial islands of all cases. In four POF cases (28.57%) a weak positivity to CK 19 was observed in some central stellate cells (three POF and one COF). Of these four cases, three were WHO type and one simple type. Strong expression of CK 7 was detected in some central stellate cells and peripheral columnar cells of three cases of POF (21.43%). Conclusion: CK expression in POFs suggested a variable degree of epithelium maturation, demonstrating a possible difference in COF and POF origin.

PE-411 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF LANGHERHANS CELLS IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. MARIANNE DE VASCONCELOS CARVALHO, FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, ROGÉRIO GONDAK, JULIANE OLIVEIRA GOMES, MÁRCIO AJUDARTE FELIPE PAIVA FONSECA, ROGÉRIO GONDAK, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ AQUINO SILVA GURGEL, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, ORAL BENIGN PERIPHERAL NERVE SHEATH TUMORS. PE-412 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF MA. MARIANNE DE VASCONCELOS CARVALHO, LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND PE-411 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF CYTOKERATINS IN CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMAS. BRUNO SANTOS DE FREITAS SILVA, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, MARIA FÁTIMA GUARIZO KLINGBEIL, FERNANDA PAULA YAMAMOTO-SILVA, DÉCIO DOS SANTOS PINTO-JÚNIOR. CURSO DE ODONTOLOGIA DO CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE ANÁPOLIS/GO.

Oral mucosal Langerhans cells (LCs) are involved in immunosurveillance against neoantigens associated with malignant transformation. This study compared the presence and distribution of LCs in actinic cheilitis (AC) with without dysplasia and correlated findings with those in lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (LLSCC). Study Design: Forty-eight cases of AC and 21 of LLSCC were retrieved from the archives of the Department of Oral Diagnosis (Pathology) of the State University of Campinas (Piracicaba Dental School, Brazil). Immunohistochemical analysis was performed with antibodies anti-CD1 and anti-CD1a. The quantification of LCs was performed and the results expressed as positive cells per area of epithelium. Results: Increased grade of dysplasia was accompanied by a decrease in the population of LCs and a depletion of these cells in LLSCC samples (p < 0.001). Conclusion: Depletion of LC in lip epithelium may represent a higher risk for malignant transformation of oral lesions such as ACs.

PE-412 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF ORAL BENIGN PERIPHERAL NERVE SHEATH TUMORS. GARDÊNIA MATOS PARAGUASSÚ, LUANA COSTA BASTOS, LEONARDO PROVEDER, CLARISSA ARAÚJO SILVA GURCEI, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ AQUINO XVIER. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

Schwannoma and neurofibroma are rare benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors that can be difficult to diagnose based on histopathological analysis. Immunohistochemical analysis may facilitate diagnosis. This study evaluated the histopathological and immunohistochemical features of oral schwannomas and neurofibromas diagnosed in an oral pathology service between 2002 and 2012. Two schwannomas and three neurofibromas were selected and reviewed from a total of 2,114 oral lesion cases. Immunohistochemical tests included anti-S100, anti-vimentin, anti-VEGF, anti-CD-34, and anti-tryptase antibodies. All tumors demonstrated positive immunostaining for S-100 and showed variable immunostaining intensity for vimentin and VEGF in tumors. CD-34 immunostaining revealed more blood vessels in schwannomas (13.2 ± 0.57) compared to neurofibromas (12.54 ± 0.5). Tryptase immunostaining revealed more mast cells in neurofibromas (5.6 ± 5.44) than in schwannoma (3 ± 4.24). Therefore vascular endothelial factors and mast cells may contribute to the diagnosis of these tumors and have implications for their pathogenesis.

PE-413 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY OF CYCLIN D1, COX-2, AND PCNA IN PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMAS. JEFFERSON DA ROCHA TENÓRIO, LEORIK PEREIRA DA SILVA, GEORGE JOÃO FERREIRA DO NASCIMENTO, GLEICY FÁTIMA MEDEIROS DE SOUZA, ANA PAULA VERAS SOBRAL. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO - UNIVERSIDADE DE PERNAMBUCO.

Several studies have associated cell cycle proteins and cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) with an increase of neoplastic cell proliferation levels. This work evaluated immunohistochemical expression of cyclin D1 (CD1), Cox-2, and proliferating cell nuclear antigen (PCNA) in pleomorphic adenomas (PAs). Materials and Methods: Clinicopathological data and 3-mm-thick sections of 48 PAs were retrieved from files of the Laboratory of Oral Pathology, Dental School, University of Pernambuco, Recife, Brazil. Anti-CD1, -Cox-2 and -PCNA monoclonal antibodies were used in immunohistochemical staining. Results: Immunoreactivity of CD1, PCNA, and Cox2 exhibited positivity in, respectively, 57.9%, 54.2% and 43.8% of PAs (p > 0.05). No statistical associations were found between the proteins studied and the clinicopathological data. Results appear to show that cell proliferation is characteristic of the neoplastic behavior of PAs. Conclusion: Cell cycle proliferation regulatory proteins (CD1 and Cox-2) are involved in the neoplastic growth of PAs independently of their clinicopathological features.

PE-414 - IMPACT OF PAIN ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER. SANDRA LÚCIA VENTORIN VON ZEIDER, MARIANE GARCIA OLIVEIRA, MARCELLA SOL, KARINE GADIOI OLIVEIRA, JOSE ROBERTO VASCONCELOS PODESTÁ, NAZARE SOUZA BISSOLI, SONIA ALVES GOUNEA. FEDERAL UNIVERSIDADE DE ESPIRITO SANTO, VITORIA, ES.

This study evaluated the quality of life (QoL) and pain levels in patients with head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). Materials and Methods: Interviews were conducted of 127 patients with HNSCC. Pain severity was measured using the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) questionnaire, and QoL was assessed with the EORTC QLQ-C30 and the QLQ-H&N35 module. Data were analyzed using SPSS software and the Chi-square test (p < 0.05). Results: Mean patient age was 57.9 years, and there was a predominance of males. Most cases
involved advanced cancers (stages III and IV). QoL in early stages of cancer was better, but patients with advanced stage cancer scored significantly higher on symptom scales regarding fatigue and pain, which indicate greater difficulties. Conclusion: The severity of pain is statistically related to advanced stages of cancer and directly affects QoL.

**PE-415 - IN VITRO CYTOKINE PRODUCTION BY MONOCYTES AND PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS FROM ELDERLY PATIENTS. JOSÉ BURGOS PONCE, KAREN HENRIETTE PINKE, BRUNO CALZAVARA, PATRÍCIA FREITAS-FARIA, MAGDA PAULA PEREIRA DO NASCIMENTO, JAMES VENTURINI, VANESSA SOARES LARA. BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO, DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, AREA OF PATHOLOGY.**

Immunosenescence changes are related to various impairments such as susceptibility to inflammatory, infectious, and autoimmune diseases, as well as higher rates of developing malignancies. Recent evidence shows that most innate immune functions are at least partly affected by aging. This study investigated in vitro basal production of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), tumor necrosis factor-α (TNF-α), and transforming growth factor-β (TGF-β) by monocytes and peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) in healthy young and elderly subjects through enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Monocytes from elderly compared to young individuals showed higher basal production of TNF-α and MCP-1 but lower levels of TGF-β. Cytokine production by PBMC was similar regardless of age. These results reflect the systemic inflammatory state reported in the elderly and indicate susceptibility to numerous diseases. Immunity deterioration in elderly persons may be associated with predisposition to developing diseases related to nursing home and hospital settings.

**PE-416 - IN VITRO INFLUENCE OF EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX IN MYOEPITHELIAL CELLS FROM PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA STIMULATED BY EPIDERMAL GROWTH FACTOR. VICTOR ANGELO MARTINS MONTALLI, ALBINA ALTEMANI, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, NEY SOARES DE ARAÚJO, ELIZABETH FERREIRA MARTINEZ. UNIV. ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS.**

The interaction between growth factors and extracellular matrix components is crucial in tumorigenesis. This study evaluated the in vitro effect of EGF, in different concentrations, on benign myoepithelial cells from pleomorphic adenoma. Study Design: The morphology and viability of various extracellular matrix proteins (matrigel, type I collagen, fibronectin) were evaluated. In addition, the immunophenotype of these cells was determined by α-smooth muscle actin and vimentin immunoexpression. Results: Myoepithelial cells exhibited polyhedral morphology in all extracellular matrix conditions independently of growth factor supplementation. In addition, no significant statistical alteration in cell proliferation was observed in the myoepithelial cells under influence of EGF. SMA was immunostained in the cells. Conclusion: The extracellular matrix did not exert an important role on the morphology, proliferation, or immunophenotype of myoepithelial cells, even under the influence of EGF. FAPESP 2011/10366-7, 2011/51112-8.

**PE-417 - INFLUENCE OF CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 INHIBITION ON BONE GRAFT HEALING: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN RABBITS. EDUARDO MORESCHI, CLAUDIA CRISTINA BIGUETTI, ELISTON COMPARIM, LEANDRO DE ANDRADE HOLGADO, PAULO DOMINGOS RIBEIRO-JUNIOR, HUGO NARY-FILHO, MARIZA AKEMI MATSUMOTO. SAGRADO CORAÇÃO UNIVERSITY/ UNICESUMAR.**

This study analyzed the effect of COX-2 inhibition on the integration of endochondral (EC) and intramembranous (IM) bone grafts. Thirty-two male rabbits were divided into 4 groups: Calvaria Control (CC) and Iliac Control (IC) groups were treated with oral saline solution, and Calvarial NSAID (C-NSAID) and Iliac-NSAID (I-NSAID) groups were treated with an oral 6g/kg nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug. After 7, 14, 30, and 60 days the animals were euthanized for histological and histomorphometric analysis. At day 60, a tight integration of IM blocks could be seen along with remodeling bone, whereas integration of EC grafts was mainly observed at graft edges. A significantly higher percentage of bone matrix was noted in the interface region of the CC grafts compared to C-NSAID only on day 14. A drug-induced inhibition of COX-2 does not impair onlay bone grafts healing of both embryological origins in rabbits.

**PE-418 - INFLUENCE OF RED (660 NM) AND INFRARED (808 NM) LASER ON RELEASE OF NITRIC OXIDE (NO) IN CULTURED MACROPHAGES. IGOR HENRIQUE MORAIS SILVA, SAMANTHA CARDOSO ANDRADE, WYLLA TATIANA FERREIRA E SILVA, RAUL MANHÃES-DE-CASTRO, LUIZ ALCINO GUEIRES, ALESSANDRA DE ALBUQUERQUE TAVARES CARVALHO, JAIR CARNEIRO LEÃO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE PERNAMBUCO.**

An important feature of low-level laser therapy (LLLT) is its anti-inflammatory action. Nitric oxide (NO) produced by macrophages is a modulator of the inflammatory response. This study evaluated the influence of LLLT on NO release by macrophages in culture. Study Design: RAW 264.7 cells derived from a mouse monocyte macrophage cell line were irradiated using an arsenide-gallium-aluminium laser, with wavelengths of 660 nm and 808 nm. Energy density ranged from 11 to 214 J/cm². Basal NO production was measured, as was its production in cells stimulated by lipopolysaccharide with or without laser irradiation. Results and Conclusion: Results showed that LLLT alters the release of NO at both wavelengths. Red laser promotes a significant increase (p < 0.001) in NO release compared to unstimulated cells, suggesting LLLT is an important tool in the immune response and adds to the anti-inflammatory response produced by macrophages.

**PE-419 - INFLUENCE OF SIGNING UP FOR THE PREPARATION AND DENTAL FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM ON THE SURVIVAL OF PATIENTS WITH NONMETSATOSTATIC CANCER OF THE ORAL CAVITY. MARCELA RAMOS ABRAHÃO ELIAS, MARILIA OLIVEIRA MORAIS, JEAN DE OLIVEIRA MARCELO.**
CARLOS BARBOSA FERREIRA, ELISA MAURO FRANCISCO DE MENDONÇA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.

The treatment of cancer of the oral cavity produces various localized adverse effects that can lead to the interruption of radiotherapy and hence influence patient survival. To reduce such effects, preventive dental protocols are established before, during, and after treatment. This study sought to determine the influence of signing up for preventive dental protocols on the survival of patients with oral cavity cancer. Materials and Methods: A total of 89 patients with nonmetastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity between 1989 and 2009, all of whom had undergone radiation therapy, were categorized based on time spent signed up for the dental protocol. Results: Those patients signed up for more than 6 months presented higher survival rates when compared to other groups (p = 0.016). Patients monitored by dental teams suffer less severe adverse effects of radiotherapy and thereby have a lower risk of interruption of treatment, leading to a longer survival. Conclusion: Patients who signed up for the preventive protocol for more than 6 months survived longer.

PE-420 - IS THE PODOPLANIN ASSOCIATED WITH EZRIN PART OF THE PROCESS OF INVASION BY AMELOBLASTOMAS? YARA FRANCINE COSTA, KELLEN CRISTINE TJIOE, SUSZY NONOGAKI, FERNANDO AUGUSTO SOARES, JOSÉ ROBERTO PEREIRA LAURIS, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

The association between podoplanin and ezrin in the process of odontogenic tumor invasion has not been studied previously. This paper investigated the relationship between podoplanin and ezrin expression in the odontogenic epithelium of ameloblastomas. Forty-seven ameloblastomas were analyzed by immunohistochemistry using anti-podoplanin and anti-ezrin antibodies. The association between both proteins was evaluated by applying chi-square and Spearman correlation coefficient using a statistical significance level of 0.05. Statistically significant differences between podoplanin expression in peripheral and central cells of tumors was observed (p < 0.001). Cytoplasmic expression of ezrin in the peripheral cells of ameloblastomas was stronger than membranous expression (p < 0.001). A positive correlation between podoplanin and ezrin was found but it did not reach statistical significance (p ≥ 0.05). Although all ameloblastomas showed intense podoplanin and ezrin expression in odontogenic epithelium, these proteins do not seem to act together in the process of tumor invasiveness. FAPESP (2012/08278-5 e 2012/13411-6).

PE-421 - LASER THERAPY-ASSOCIATED TOPICAL GROWTH FACTORS FOR TREATMENT OF ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION. CATARINA DA MOTA VANCONCELOS BRASIL, MARIANNA SAMPÃO SERPA, ANDREZA VERUSKA LIRA CORREIA, ELVIA CHRISTINA BARROS DE ALMEIDA, RODRIGO NEVES FLORÊNCIO, RODOLFO FROES CALIXTO, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO.

Oral mucositis (OM) is a common unwanted effect of bone marrow transplantation (BMT). This study evaluated the effect of topical growth factors (TGF) associated with laser therapy in patients undergoing BMT with OM. Thirty-six of the 52 patients who received preventive laser treatment developed OM and were divided into two groups: treatment group (A), who received laser + TGF, and control group (B), who received laser + placebo. The average number of laser sessions and the average length of days for MO in placebo were higher than in the treatment group, respectively, 5.72 versus 4.89 and 7.28 versus 5.14. A statistically significant relationship was found between the number of days of use and MO TGF compared to placebo (p = 0.019). The use of growth factors associated with topical laser therapy can be an alternative for treating oral mucositis.

PE-422 - LIFESTYLE HABITS AND CLEFT LIP AND PALATE: A POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP? JAMILLE RIOS MOURA, RAYLENE LAÍSE SOUZA SILVA, BRUNO OLIVEIRA QUEIROZ, NILTON CÉSAR NOGUEIRA DOS SANTOS, VALÉRIA SOUZA FREITAS, MICHELLE MIRANDA LOPES FALÇÃO. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE FEIRA DE SANTANA.

Cleft lips and palates are the commonest abnormalities in the craniofacial region. Their etiology is multifactorial and involves environmental and genetic factors. A systematic review of the literature was done to evaluate any relationship between tobacco and alcoholic drink use and cleft lips and palates. Materials and Methods: The PubMed database was searched. Eleven articles were selected, of which five dealt with the role of tobacco and seven the influence of alcohol on the development of clefts. Results: The quantity and type of drink and the mother’s and fetus’s capacity to metabolize alcohol were correlated with cleft development. Cigarette consumption by the parents and inhalation of smoke by the mother were also correlated. The parents’ habits of smoking and alcohol consumption compromised embryo development and fusion of the craniofacial processes. Conclusion: Tobacco and alcoholic drinks interfere with craniofacial development, thus increasing the risk of producing children with malformations.

PE-423 - LIPID DROPLETS IN ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA WITH HIGH-GRADE TRANSFORMATION. HARM TAVARES DOS SANTOS, VÍCTOR ANGELO MARTINS MONTALLI, FERNANDA VIVIANE MARIANO, ALBINA ALTEMANI. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS.

This study sought to verify the quantity of cytoplasmic lipid droplets (CLDs) in adenoid cystic carcinoma with high-grade transformation (HGT-ACC) due to its association with tumor aggressiveness. Study Design: Six HGT-ACC samples were stained for adipophilin and Ki-67. Conventional and transformed areas were compared. The quantity of CLDs in tumor cells was classified as 0 (0%-5%), + (+5%-50%), or ++ (>50%). Results: In the conventional area 50% of the cases were + and 50% were 0. In the transformed area 83.3% of the cases were ++ and 17.7% were +. Ki-67 proliferation index was higher in the transformed area. Conclusion: In HGT-ACC the increased quantity of CLDs in the transformed areas probably reflects its higher lipogenesis due to tumor proliferation. FAPESP: 2012/18104-4.

PE-424 - LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY IN ORAL GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE. ELVIA CHRISTINA BARROS DE ALMEIDA, CATARINA DA MOTA VANCONCELOS BRASIL, MARIANNA SAMPÃO SERPA, ANDREZA VERUSKA LIRA CORREIA, MARIZE RAQUEL DINIZ DA ROSA, JUREMA
FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF PERNAMBUCO.

Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is a major complication of allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Oral GVHD produces ulcerations, bleeding, lichenoid changes, atrophy, xerostomia, and sometimes pain. This study reported the treatment of oral GVHD in four cases with low-intensity laser therapy (LLLT). The wavelengths used were 660 nm (70 J/cm²) and 830 nm (35 J/cm²) for each lesion, with a 30-second exposure time per point. In half of the patients, GVHD was restricted to the oral cavity, and in half it manifested elsewhere, such as the lungs and eyes. The decrease in pain score over time was statistically significant, with a $p$-value of 0.033. The reduction in disease severity over time was statistically significant with a $p$-value of 0.012. The ease of using LLLT, its high acceptance by patients, and the positive results achieved make this therapy feasible for the treatment of oral GVHD.

PE-425 - MAST CELLS AND ANGIOGENESIS EVALUATION IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT LESIONS AND IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. CAROLINA RODRIGUES TEÓFILO, GALYLEIA MENESES CAVALCANTE, CAMILA CARVALHO DE OLIVEIRA, PAULO GOBERLÂNIO DE BARROS SILVA, ALCEU MACHADO DE SOUSA, CLARISSA PESSOA OLIVEIRA, PAULO GOBERLÂNIO DE BARROS SILVA, MENESES CAVALCANTE, CAMILA CARVALHO DE AND IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. PATRICIA MEIRA BENTO, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES, JOZINETE VIEIRA PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Angiogenesis is essential for tumor growth by providing nutrition and oxygen to cells. Mast cells (MC) may be involved because they help regulate blood vessels. This study evaluated angiogenesis and MC density in oral epithelial dysplasia (ED) and in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). The MC evaluation sample consisted of SCC $(n = 30)$, ED $(n = 23)$ and normal mucosa $(NM) (n = 20)$ as control. For angiogenesis the sample was 24 SCCs, 19 EDs, and 22 NMs. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed using anti-tryptase, anti-CD31, and anti-CD34. The MC sample showed lower density in SCC compared to NM and ED. In the angiogenesis sample, CD31 showed differences between SCC and ED, and SCC and NM, with a greater percentage of vessels in SCC, whereas CD34 showed no differences. The increase of vascularization in oral SCC suggests that angiogenesis is necessary for tumor growth. No correlation was found between MC and angiogenesis.

PE-426 - MAST CELL DEGRANULATION IN THE CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS OF NON–HIV-INFECTED AND HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS UNDERGOING HIGHLY ACTIVE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY. ALESSANDRO OLIVEIRA DE JESUS, ALESSANDRO OLIVEIRA DE JESUS, GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, TAKESHI KATO SEGUNDO, PAÓLLA FREITAS PERDIÇÃO, JULIANA MARIA BRAGA SCLAUSER BASÍLIO, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA - UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE MINAS GERAIS.

This study compared mast cell densities and percentage of intact and degranulated mast cells in chronic periodontitis of non–HIV-infected and HIV-infected individuals undergoing highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART). Study Design: The gingival samples included 10 non–HIV-infected and 10 HIV-infected individuals who had chronic periodontitis. Samples were collected, processed, and stained with 0.3% toluidine blue O. Densities of mast cells and percentages of intact and degranulated mast cells were obtained. Statistical analysis was accomplished using BioStat®. Results: HIV-infected samples had lower mast cell densities and a lower percentage of degranulated mast cells. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups evaluated. Conclusion: Mast cell densities and percentage of mast cell degranulation were not affected in individuals with HIV infection who were undergoing HAART.

PE-427 - MATRICARIA RECUTITA LINN. IN THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF RADIO-INDUCED ORAL MUCOSITIS. THAIS PEREIRA DANTAS SAMPAIO, TATIANA STUART VIEIRA HOLMES, DANÚBIA ROBERTA DE MEDEIROS NOBREGA, MANUELA GOUVÊA CAMPÉLO DOS SANTOS, PATRÍCIA MEIRA BENTO, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES, JOZINETE VIEIRA PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

This study investigated the use of Matricaria recutita Linn. (chamomile) for the prevention and control of radiotherapy-induced oral mucositis (OM). Methods: This clinical, experimental, single-blinded trial included 22 patients divided into three groups, as follows: Group-I $(n = 7)$: 3% chamomile gel (CHAM) used from baseline until the end of radiotherapy; Group-II $(n = 7)$: 1% chlorhexidine gel used from the onset until OM regression; Group-III $(n = 8)$: CHAM used from the onset until OM regression. Data were analyzed descriptively and using the Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$). Results: No significant differences were noted between groups $(p > 0.05)$ with respect to OM prevention and control. This study reported the effect of chamomile in decreasing OM severity and alleviating symptoms. Its anti-inflammatory, antimicrobial, and healing activities mainly result from essential oils, flavonoids, and phenols. Conclusion: CHAM did not prevent the onset of OM, but effectively reduced its severity.


This study analyzed MMP-2 and MMP-9 immunostaining in patients with tongue and floor of mouth carcinomas (TFSCC) at clinical stages I-II. Study Design: Records from 156 patients were analyzed and submitted to bivariate ($\chi^2$) and survival (Kaplan-Meier) analysis. Results: Men age 41 to 60 years who smoked and drank and developed tongue tumors clinical and pathological stages II were most often affected. Immunohistochemical analysis showed MMP-2 positivity in 98.1% of the cases and MMP-9 in 64.1% of the tumors. MMP-2 was mainly nuclear and cytoplasmic (76.9%); MMP-9 was predominantly cytoplasmic (48.1%). The worst disease-free survival was detected for patients whose tumors were at an advanced pathological stage $(p = 0.006)$, poorly differentiated tumors $(p = 0.011)$, and those expressing MMP-2 $(p = 0.033)$. Conclusion: The demographic profile of patients with TFSCC in the initial clinical stage does not differ from the classic profile for
individuals with SCC of the mouth. MMP-2 has emerged as a promising prognostic marker for TFSCC.

PE-429 - ANALYSIS OF HER-1, HER-2, AND P16 IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF TONGUE AND FLOOR OF THE MOUTH IN YOUNG AND ADULT PATIENTS. RHYANY DE CASTRO LINDENBLATT RIBEIRO, Vagner Gonçalves Bernardino, Cintia Tereza Lima Ferraro, Silvia Paula de Oliveira, Luis Felipe Ribeiro Pinto, Danielle Reusende Camisasca Barroso, Simone de Queiroz Chaves Lourenço. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE/ INSTITUTO NACIONAL DO CÂNCER.

It has been suggested that squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) in young patients is a distinct disease from that occurring in older patients. Retrospective samples of young and adult patients diagnosed with SCC of the tongue and floor of the mouth were selected. Histopathological analysis was performed using the World Health Organization (WHO) grading system and histopathological risk assessment. Immunohistochemical staining was used to evaluate the expression of HER-1, HER-2, and p16. Younger patients were classified as having a high risk for recurrence. All cases were immunopositive for HER-1 and 100% of the sample was negative for HER-2. The p16 immunostaining was greater for younger patients. HER-1 showed an important role in the carcinogenesis of SCC of the tongue and floor of the mouth.

PE-430 - NFκB SILENCING INDUCES CHROMATIN ACETYLATION AND ABLATES RESISTANCE TO CISPLATIN IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER. Aline Correa Abraaho, Luciana O. Almeida, Luciana K. Roselli-Murai, Fernanda S. Giudice, Andrea M. Leopoldino, Cristiane H. Squarize, Rogério M. Castilho. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.

Cisplatin-based chemotherapy is currently the standard treatment for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). Its efficacy is influenced by the development of tumor resistance. Here we explore a novel mechanism by which NFκB drives HNSCC resistance. Methods and Results: NFκB and BRCA1 were evaluated in HNSCC cell lines. HNSCC cells presenting active NFκB showed loss of nuclear BRCA1 and increased resistance to cisplatin along with genomic instability, γH2AX accumulation, and chromatin acetylation. Pharmacological administration of HDAC inhibitors increased cisplatin cytotoxicity. NFκB is a key signaling pathway involved in the control of chromatin acetylation and tumor chemoresistance in HNSCC. Using NFκB interference via siRNA, we observed increased cisplatin cytotoxicity along with increased chromatin acetylation observed by nuclear morphometry and increased levels of acH3. Conclusion: Our results suggest that HDAC inhibitors and NFκB targeted therapies may represent viable adjuvant chemotherapy to revert HNSCC resistant to platinum-based therapies.


In the antineoplastic treatment of cancer of the head and neck the main complication is oral mucositis. This study developed and characterized the use of oral mucoadhesive buccal devices (DB), hydrogels use for the prevention and/or treatment of mucositis. Materials and Methods: The DB in the form of films containing lidocaine/ benzidamide/N-acetylcyesteine were prepared with carboxymethylcellulose, chitoan, and hydroxipropylmethylcellulose K4M and sweeteners for better adhesion. The hydrogels were characterized by rheology and films for mechanical strength, swelling, and mucoadhesion.

Result: The hydrogels exhibited dilating behavior, and the DB with 4 cm² showed satisfactory organoleptic characteristics, excellent mechanical properties for handling, and mucoadhesion. Mucoadhesion was accomplished by one-way links between hydrogen atoms and mucin. The controlled release of drugs was done by increasing the diffusion layer. Conclusion: The DO is a promising alternative for patient care in anticancer treatment that can be useful in controlling pain and inflammation of the oral mucosa.

PE-432 - ORAL FUNCTION REQUESTS IN INDIVIDUALS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF BURNING MOUTH AND XEROSTOMIA. Marília Heffer Cantisano, Silvana da Gama Pastana, Bruna Lavinhas Sayed Picciani, Geraldlo Oliveira Silva-Júnior, Ruth Tramontani Ramos, Esther Mandelbaum Gonçalves Bianchini. UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.

Symptoms may bring discomfort or oral modifications to stomatognathic functions. Materials and Methods: We evaluated 66 subjects age 30 to 78 years and divided them into three groups: burning mouth group, xerostomia group, and group without oral symptoms. Interviews, oral inspection, and speech recordings were taken for all groups. Results: The identification of general oral profile and clinical symptoms of the pathologic groups demonstrated similarities in many aspects when compared to the control group. The xerostomia group had more complaints of oral functions. Noise in speech was the prevalent symptom in the burning mouth and xerostomia groups. Complaints of oral symptoms may go unnoticed and mask relevant diseases. Multidisciplinary investigation enables early diagnosis and appropriate referral. Conclusion: Oral complaints can develop in the presence of symptoms of burning and dryness of the mouth. These symptoms are evidenced by the presence of noises during speech.

PE-433 - ORAL HEALTH CONDITION IN PSYCHIATRIC FEMALE PATIENTS FROM AN INSTITUTION IN IGARASSU, PERNAMBUCO, BRAZIL. Kariny Milfont de Paiva, Leila Milfont Rameh, Gabriel Muniz Pacheco, Gleicy Fátima Meideiros de Souza. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PERNAMBUCO.

Eight percent of the Brazilian population has a psychiatric disorder along with high rates of bad oral health. This study describes clinical, demographic, and oral aspects of intern female patients at Hospital Colônia Professor Alcides Codeeira. Methods: The 108 hospitalized women with psychiatric disorders were evaluated by interview, clinical examination, and record analysis. Social demographic, overall clinical, and oral data were documented. Their caregivers were counseled during oral health
lectures. Results: The mean age of the subjects was 58.8 years and they exhibited sundry psychiatric disorders and systemic co-morbidities. Characteristics included 25.9% were illiterate; 55.6% were smokers; 74.1% had a toothbrush, although 91.7% did not perform oral hygiene; 80.6% had unfavorable oral health conditions; and 2.7% complained about their oral health. The DMF index was 38.5%, and 96.3% of the subjects needed partial or complete dentures. Conclusion: This patient sample had a high DMF index related to elevated tooth loss rate, inefficient prevention techniques, and poor promotion of oral health as well as a tendency toward dental mutilation.

PE-434 - ORAL LESIONS RELATED TO REMOVABLE DENTAL PROSTHESES: EXPERIENCE IN A STOMATOLOGY SERVICE. LETICIA ALMEIDA CHEFFER, ANTONÍO FERNANDO PEREIRA FALCÃO, PATRÍCIA LEITE RIBEIRO LAMBERT, VIVIANE ALMEIDA SARMENTO, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, CLARISSA ARAÚJO GURGEL ROCHA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UFBA.

This study evaluated the prevalence of soft tissue lesions caused by removable dentures in patients treated in a referral stomatology service of the Bahia, Brazil. Study Design: A total of 644 records were reviewed, and 87 of these were from patients with soft tissue lesions related to removable dental prostheses. Gender, age, clinical and histopathological diagnosis, and anatomical site were annotated according to a specific schedule. Data analysis was performed with GraphPad Prism 5.0. Results: Women were predominantly affected (75.86%; n = 66). The mean age at first diagnosis was 56.66 years (SD: ±13.45). Candidiasis and inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia were the most frequent lesions and affected 39.42% (n = 41) and 38.46% (n = 40), respectively, of the patients. The palate was the main anatomical site involved in candidiasis (p < 0.05) and the alveolar mucosa had higher levels of inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (p < 0.05). Conclusion: Patients with soft lesions related to removable prostheses should be advised about hygiene practices, maintenance, and use of the removable dental prosthesis.

PE-435 - ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL: CORRELATION OF PATIENT PROFILE AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS. GRASIELI DE OLIVEIRA RAMOS, LAURA CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, BIANCA DE BEM PRUNES, KELLY DE SOUZA CARVALHO, PANTELIS VARVAKI RADOS, MANOEL SANT'ANA FILHO, MARCELO LAZZARON LAMERS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Oral leukoplakia (OL) is a potentially malignant disorder defined as “white plaque of questionable risk having excluded (other) known diseases.” Our aim was to analyze the histopathological and clinical profile of OL in Southern Brazil. All diagnosed cases (1959 to 2012) were retrieved from the Oral Pathology Laboratory/UFRGS files. The patient profile (408 cases) showed the mean age was 51 years and lesions were more frequent in Caucasians (74%) and slightly more common in women (52%). The most frequent diagnosis was hyperkeratosis (28%), while the dysplastic lesions (15%) occurred preferentially in men (57%) and at the buccal mucosa (43%). These data might be limited to the predominantly white population in Southern Brazil. Compared to what is observed in the literature, dysplastic cases were observed more often at the buccal mucosa. Conclusion: The profile of the Southern Brazil OL patient was not the same as that found in other populations.

PE-436 - ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA PATIENTS ATTENDING THE SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY AT FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL: CHARACTERISTICS AND EVOLUTION (UFRGS). ISADORA PERES KLEIN, ALESSANDRA DUTRA DA SILVA, BRUNA JALFIM MARASCHIN, LAURA DE CAMPOS HILDEBRAND, FERNANDA VISIOLI, VINICIUS COELHO CARRARD, PANTELIS VARVAKI RADOS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Oral leukoplakia (OL) is a patch or plaque predominantly white in color that cannot be characterized as any other condition. This study describes the characteristics and evolution of OL patients seen at the School of Dentistry (UFRGS) from 2003 to 2013. The sample comprised 57 patients, mean age 56.9 years. Forty-two (72.5%) patients were tobacco smokers or former smokers and 44 (80%) were alcohol drinkers or former drinkers. One hundred six lesions were found, with a mean size of 157.62 mm². The most affected sites were the palate (28.4%) and buccal mucosa (22.5%). Most lesions were homogeneous (64.2%) and nondysplastic (66.7%). During follow-up consultations, 15 patients presented new OLs and 6 had malignant transformation. In conclusion, our findings reinforce the association of OL with smoking and drinking and the importance of close follow-up to detect malignant transformation early.

PE-437 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH HIV/AIDS ASSISTED IN A SPECIALIZED CARE CENTER IN CAMPINA GRANDE, PB, BRAZIL. MYLLENA ALVES XAVIER, WALKYRIA KHÉTURINE DE SOUZA MOTTA, DANÚBIA ROBERTA DE MEDEIROS NÔBREGA, THAÍS PEREIRA DANTAS SAMPÃO, MANUELA GOUVA CAMPELO DOS SANTOS, DALIANA QUEIROGA DE CASTRO GOMES, JOZINETE VIEIRA PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA.

Oral and perioral lesions are commonly found in patients infected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This study sought to estimate the prevalence of oral manifestations in HIV-positive individuals. Methods: This clinical and epidemiological study was carried out between 2007 and 2008 and involved a sample of 40 patients. Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistics. Results: Oral manifestations were found in 42.5% of the sample, and pseudomembranous candidiasis was the most expressive finding (19.23%). In addition, no association was found between oral manifestations and viral load (p = 0.1268) and number of CD4 T-cells (p = 0.3458). These results corroborate the literature indicating that candidiasis, hairy leukoplakia, and gingivitis are among the most common oral manifestations related to HIV-infection. Conclusion: It is important for the dentist to know these oral manifestations and help in achieving early diagnosis and a better quality of life for patients.

PE-438 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX IN CHILDREN: PILOT STUDY. ISIS HENRIQUES DE ALMEIDA BASTOS, LUCIANA RODRIGUES SILVA, ELISÂNGELA DE JESUS CAMPOS, EDUARDO GOMES FERRAZ, ROBERTO PAULO CORREIA ARAÚJO, MAX JOSÉ PIMENTA LIMA,
GABRIELA BOTELHO MARTINS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

This study investigated risk factors for dental caries, dental erosion, and soft tissue injuries in children with gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD). Study Design: Twenty-five children with GERD (age 3 to 14 years) underwent oral and salivary examinations, and answered a questionnaire about their medical history, oral hygiene, dental erosion, and dietary habits. Caries was determined according to World Health Organization (WHO) criteria and dental erosion by BEWE index. Results: Two children presented dental erosion. Mean DMFT and dmft were 8.6 and 2.1, respectively. Of these children, 84% had oral aphthous ulcers on soft tissue evaluation. Conclusion: It was not possible to establish associations between GERD and dental erosion, or between GERD and soft tissue injuries. Vomiting and regurgitation episodes in the sample were controlled by the use of medications, lifestyle modifications, and changes in dietary habits, which may explain these results.

PE-439 - ORAL MUCOCELES: A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL REVIEW OF 100 CASES. VIRGÍNIA DIAS UZÉDA E SILVA, JAMILE GOMES CONCEIÇÃO, CLARISSA ARAÚJO GURGEL, EDUARDO ANTONIO GONÇALVES RAMOS, FLÁVIA CALÓ DE AQUINO XAVIER, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

This study described the clinicopathological features of oral mucoceles. Study Design: We retrospectively reviewed the clinical and histopathological data of oral mucoceles diagnosed by the Oral Pathology Service from 2002 to 2010. Results: The average age of the 100 patients chosen was 23.2 years, with a 1.64:1 male-to-female ratio, and predilection for the lower lip (90%). The lesions were often nodules or blisters, of elastic consistency, variable in color, mean size of 1.1 cm, and preceded by trauma. The most common clinical diagnosis was mucocele (84%) or ranula (10%). Solitary (37%), multiple cavity (33%), and noncystic structures were seen (30%) surrounded by chronic (61%) or mixed granulation tissue (29%) adjacent to the salivary gland (81%). Variants with unusual histopathological findings included superficial mucoceles (16%), myxogobulosis (9%), pseudopapillary projections (3%), epithelioid histiocytes (4%), and multinucleated giant cells (1%). Conclusion: This study provided important insight into the demographic and histopathological features of oral mucoceles.

PE-440 - ORAL PROBLEMS AND TREATMENT NEEDS OF ADULTS AND CHILDREN WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA. ALINE CACHATE DE FARIAS, KARTLAND VIEIRA DE LUNA PAIVA, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, FERNANDA BRAGA PEIXOTO, KATARINA JUCÁ DE MORAES FERNANDES, AUREA VALERIA DE MELO FRANÇO, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA, CENTRO UNIVERSITARIO CESMAC.

The oral problems and treatment needs of children with sickle cell anemia were investigated. Study Design: This cross-sectional study was approved by the research ethics committee of the University Center Cesmac and conducted at the Public Blood Center of Alagoas/Brazil. A questionnaire was administered and examinations were performed. Oral conditions were recorded in accordance with the World Health Organization (WHO) evaluation form. Results: A total of 34 children and 12 adults, all of little education and low socioeconomic class, were examined. All of the patients had pallor of the oral mucosa. In 10 children enamel maturation defects were observed. Although malocclusion has been found, the major problems for these patients remain periodontal and dental caries. Dental restoration is the major treatment need. Conclusions: It is important maintain oral health in order to reduce the risks of dental problems when treating these patients.

PE-441 - OSTEOMYELITIS ASSOCIATED WITH FLORID CEMENTO-OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: FO/UFU ORAL MEDICINE SERVICE CASUISTICS. ANNA PAULA NIGRI, FLÁVIA SOUZA PEREIRA DE JESUS ALMEIDA, NATHÁLIA ALMEIDA, MARIA ELIZA BARBOSA RAMOS, ROSEMIRO DE MENEZES MACIEL, MÔNICA ISRAEL, SARAH APARECIDA ANTERO. UERJ.

This study sought to correlate florid cemento-osseous dysplasia with the development of secondary osteomyelitis. Study Design: A survey of patients diagnosed with florid cemento-osseous dysplasia who were treated between 2005 and 2013 in UERJ's oral medicine clinic was conducted. Cases in which the condition evolved to acute or chronic osteomyelitis were studied. About 50% evolved to secondary osteomyelitis after surgical intervention, with 28% after a tooth extraction and 7% after curettage. About 85.7% of cases presented purulent fluid associated with swelling and 14% presented only swelling. Results: The number of cases of florid cemento-osseous dysplasia that evolved to secondary osteomyelitis was significant. Nearly half of these cases were associated with infection. Conclusion: We emphasize the role of the dentist in preventing osteomyelitis development in patients with florid cemento-osseous dysplasia. Teeth extraction and biopsies must be avoided. Preventive consultations with the dentist are strongly recommended.

PE-442 - PARTICIPATION OF HYPOXIA-INDUCIBLE FACTOR-1ALPHA AND ANGIOGENESIS IN THE CARCINOGENESIS OF TONGUE AND LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ALESSANDRA OLIVEIRA BARRETO, FERNANDO JOSE DE OLIVEIRA NÓBREGA, DMITRY JOSÉ DE SANTANA SARMENTO, MARCELO GADELHA VASCONCELOS, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study analyzed the immunexpression of HIF-1z and VEGF-C in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lower lip and tongue, comparing them with the pattern of aggressiveness of these tumors, since they exhibit different biological behaviors. Study Design: Thirty-four cases of lower lip SCC and 32 cases of tongue SCC were subjected to the immunoperoxidase method. The expressions of HIF-1z and VEGF-C were analyzed semi-quantitatively. Results: HIF-1z and VEGF were expressed in all specimens. The means of HIF-1z and VEGF-C were analyzed semi-quantitatively. Results: HIF-1z and VEGF were expressed in all specimens. The means of HIF-1z and VEGF-C (p > 0.05) were similar. We detected a higher mean for both HIF-1z and a similar level for VEGF-C in the stroma and parenchyma of tongue SCC where the patient died, but there was no statistically significant association (p > 0.05). Conclusions: Hypoxia and angiogenesis were important events in oral carcinogenesis, but these processes did not reflect the clinical behavior and prognosis of the SCC of the lower lip and tongue studied.
PE-443 - PARTICIPATION OF NITRIC OXIDE IN THE SALIVARY SECRETION OF HYPERTHYROID RATS. ILANNA JAMILDE DE SOUZA CASTRO, ALANA OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS, ISADORA ALMEIDA RIOS ROCHA, JULIANA DE ALMEIDA SOUZA, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, TANIA TAVARES RODRIGUEZ, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

The salivary glands have a high rate of metabolism and blood flow and indirectly depend on thyroid function. In the present study the participation of nitric oxide (NO) in the salivary secretion of hyperthyroid rats was investigated. Study Design: Male Wistar rats, initial weight of 220 g, were distributed into two groups, euthyroid (EU) or hyperthyroid (HYPER), and treated with thyroxine (300 mg/Kg; s.c; 7 days). EU and HYPER rats received L-NAME (10 mg/kg; i.p.), a NO synthase (NOS) inhibitor, 30 minutes before salivary stimulation with pilocarpine (5 mg/kg; i.p.). Saliva was collected over a 15-minute period (µL/min/100 g body wt) from the time of the first drop of saliva. Results: Hyperthyroidism increased salivary flow rate. L-NAME reduced salivary flow in both groups of rats (Mann-Whitney test; p < 0.05). Conclusion: NOS inhibition reduced the salivary flow in EU and HYPER rats, suggesting that NO has a stimulatory effect on the salivary gland in both conditions.

PE-444 - PARTICIPATION OF PROSTAGLANDIN IN THE SALIVARY SECRETION OF HYPERTHYROID RATS. ALANA OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS, ILANNA JAMILDE DE SOUZA CASTRO, VIRGÍNIA DIAS SILVA UZEDA, LUCIANA LYRA CASAIS E SILVA, MARIA JOSÉ PEDREIRA RAMALHO, LUCIANA MARIA PEDREIRA RAMALHO, TANIA TAVARES RODRIGUEZ, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA.

The salivary glands have a high rate of metabolism and blood flow and indirectly depend on thyroid function. In the present study the influence of prostaglandin (PG) on salivary secretion in hyperthyroid rats was investigated. Study Design: Male Wistar rats, initial weight of 220 g, were distributed into two groups, euthyroid (EU) or hyperthyroid (HYPER), and treated with thyroxine (300µg/Kg; s.c; 7 days). EU and HYPER rats received meloxicam (MLX; 0.5 mg/kg; i.p.), a preferential cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor, 30 minutes before salivary stimulation with pilocarpine (5 mg/kg; i.p.). Saliva was collected over a 15-minute period (µL/min/100 g body wt) from the time of the first drop of saliva. Results: Hyperthyroidism increased salivary flow rate. COX-2 did not alter salivary flow in either group of rats (Mann-Whitney test; p < 0.05). Conclusion: COX-2 inhibition and, consequently, the synthesis of PGs by the injection of MLX, a non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, did not modulate the salivary secretion of HYPER rats.


This study described the clinical and genetic features of four patients from three Brazilian families affected by Pfeiffer syndrome. Methods: FGFR1 (exon 7 and 8) and FGFR2 (exon 10) were amplified by polymerase chain reaction sequencing. Results: All patients demonstrated the classical phenotypes related to Pfeiffer syndrome, such as brachycephaly, midface hypoplasia, flat forehead, proptosis, hypertelorism, short nose with a bulbous tip, broad and deviated thumbs, and big toes. Bilateral hearing loss and cleft palate were also observed in some members. The three families showed different mutations. In the first family, T1024C was in the exon 10 of FGFR2; in the second family, G833T in the exon 8 of FGFR2; and in the third family, G1075C in the exon 10 of FGFR2. Conclusion: The identification of clinical features associated with mutation analysis is important to correctly diagnose Pfeiffer syndrome and distinguish it from other clinically similar craniosynostosis syndromes.

PE-446 - PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY FOR ACTINIC CHEILITIS: A OPTION FOR TREATMENT. KARLA BIANCA FERNANDES DA COSTA FONTES, FÁBIO FRANÇA VIEIRA E SILVA, ADREAM TAKAHAMA JÚNIOR, REBECA DE SOUZA AZEVEDO, CRISTIÁNO MAGALHAES MOURA VLACCA, JOSIANE DOS SANTOS BARCELOS, CRISTINA KURACHI, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE - POLO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE NOVA FRIBURGO; INSTITUTO DE FÍSICA DA USP.

Photodynamic therapy (PDT) is widely used in dermatological diseases and is currently indicated for the treatment of oral epithelial precursor lesions such as actinic cheilitis (AC). Study Design: This study assessed the efficacy of two sessions of PDT using 5-aminolevulinic acid methyl ester cream and a red LED light source in 15 patients with AC. Results: Histopathological analysis after PDT demonstrated that in four patients with mild epithelial dysplasia (ED), one patient changed to no ED, one patient maintained the ED, and two patients changed to moderate ED. In seven patients with moderate ED, one patient had total remission of ED, three patients reduced the ED, and three patients remained with ED. In four patients with severe DE, two patients showed no ED and two patients changed to mild ED. Conclusion: PDT might be an alternative for the treatment of AC, but the literature still lacks research regarding clinical trials and protocols.

PE-447 - PRACTICAL AND SAFE TECHNIQUES FOR SALIVA RNA EXTRACTION. PAULO ANDRÉ GONCALVES DE CARVALHO, ROBERTA CARDIM LESSA, ELOISA HELENA RIBEIRO OLIVIERI, DIRCE MARIA CARRARO, FABIO DE ABREU ALVES. A C CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

The use of salivary diagnostics is increasing because of its noninvasiveness and easy of sampling. However, saliva mRNAs may rapidly become partially degraded. Technical advances have made the stabilization of salivary RNA possible. This study provides practical and safe methods for isolating RNA from saliva. Methods and Results: Individual saliva samples for healthy volunteers were processed separately and packed into the Oragene® Kit collection of saliva for RNA analysis. The saliva was extracted with RNeasy Micro kit (Qiagem). This technique produced a high yield of RNA (1.18 to 4.79 mg) from saliva. The material performed RIN in the recommended range, and the ratio of the absorbance measured at 260 nm to that measured at 280 nm ranged from 2.12 to 2.04. Conclusions: The method is robust, is simple, provides RNA at high yields, and can be implemented to allow saliva transcriptomic studies.
**PE-448 - PREVALENCE OF BIOPSYED ORAL MUCOCUTANEOUS LESIONS IN A STOMATOLOGY SERVICE: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OVER 12 YEARS. TAIAARA DE OLIVEIRA COSTA, BRUNA LAVINAS SAYED PICCIANI, GERALDO OLIVEIRA SILVA-JUNIOR, RUTH TRAMONTANI RAMOS, THIAGO PESSOA MOREIRA, MARÍLIA HEFFER CANTISANO, FÁBIO RAMOA PIRES, UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RÍO DE JANEIRO.**

Oral lesions may represent the first manifestations of immunologically mediated mucocutaneous diseases. This study evaluated the prevalence of these entities in a stomatology service over a 12-year period. Materials and Methods: Patients’ medical records were reviewed and data regarding gender, age, location of the lesions, and histological diagnosis were retrieved. Results: The sample included 84 patients, mostly women (77%), Caucasians (69%), whose mean age was 52 years (range 21 to 100 years). Lichen planus was the most frequent entity (64%), followed by pemphigus vulgaris (18%), pemphigoid (14%), and systemic lupus erythematosus and erythema multiforme (2% each). The most common location was the buccal mucosa (61%). Conclusion: These results reflect the prevalence of immunologically mediated mucocutaneous diseases in a public stomatology service in southeastern Brazil. Knowledge of these trends can improve early diagnosis and prompt treatment of these entities in this population.

**PE-449 - PREVALENCE OF ORAL LESIONS AND MAXILLOFACIAL BIOPSY IN A STOMATOLOGY SERVICE: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 2078 CASES. ANDREZA MARIA DE OLIVEIRA FILGUEIRAS, MARCUS VINCIUS REGO BENEVIDES, MONALISA CRISTINA AGUILLERA M. ALBUQUERQUE, GERALDO OLIVEIRA SILVA-JUNIOR, RUTH TRAMONTANI RAMOS, BRUNA LAVINAS SAYED PICCIANI, MARILÍA HEFFER CANTISANO, UNIVERSIDADE DO ESTADO DO RIO DE JANEIRO.**

The clinical examination and radiographs provide a provisional clinical diagnosis that should be confirmed by biopsy in many cases. Oral and maxillofacial lesions biopsied in Brazilian patients treated at the stomatology clinic from 2000 to 2012 were surveyed. Materials and Methods: The medical records of 2078 patients with a histopathological diagnosis of oral cavity and maxillofacial lesions were studied. The patient’s clinical data were registered and evaluated retrospectively. Results: The histological findings were varied, with a total of 108 different diagnoses. Of the lesions biopsied, 104 (7.9%) were squamous cell carcinomas. The most frequent lesions biopsied were non-neoplastic proliferative processes, including in particular inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (33.7%), pyogenic granuloma (4.5%), and peripheral ossifying fibroma (1.0%). Mucus extravasation/retention phenomenon (7.0%) and lichen planus (4.2%) were also common in our series. Conclusion: The frequency of oromaxillofacial complex lesions susceptible to histopathology study was similar to the figures reported elsewhere in the literature.

**PE-450 - PREVALENCE OF ORAL LESIONS AT THE ORAL MEDICINE OUTPATIENT CLINIC AT HEMOCENTRO CAMPINAS/UNICAMP. VINCIUS RABELO TORREGROSSA, JOSE LAURENTINO FERREIRA FILHO, VINCIUS RABELO TORREGROSSA, NATHALIA CAROLINE DE SOUZA LIMA, MARIA ELVIRA PIZZIGATTI CORREA, AMBULATÓRIO DE ODONTOLOGIA, HEMOCENTRO, UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS/UNICAMP.**

The oral outpatient clinic at Hemocentro Campinas/Unicamp provides dental treatment and oral diagnosis for oncohematological patients. This study evaluated the prevalence of oral lesions in this specific group of patients. Materials and Methods: A retrospective analysis studied biopsies and oral cytology results obtained between 2009 and 2012. Results: A total of 121 biopsies were carried out, with 44 (35.4%) of these in patients undergoing hematopoietic stem cell transplant (HSCT). Three patients (2.5%) showed oral non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, 20 (16.5%) had inflammatory gingival hyperplasia, and 7 (5.8%) had squamous cell carcinoma, among others. From oral cytology results, 11 (9%) showed fungal infection and 9 (7.4%) showed herpetic infection. HSCT patients represented those who were most in need of an oral biopsy. Oral cytology was useful for oral fungal and viral infection diagnosis. Conclusion: Hospital dentistry includes the diagnosis of oral manifestations of an underlying disease and/or its treatment.

**PE-451 - PROFILE AND SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION OF BRAZILIAN RESEARCHERS IN ORAL PATHOLOGY. PATRÍCIA HELENA COSTA MENDES, MARIA IVANILDE PEREIRA SANTOS, RAFAEL AMÂNCIO DIAS DE OLIVEIRA, FRANCISCO MARCONE VERÍSSIMO, LÍVIA MÁRIS RIBEIRO PARANAÍBA, EDUARDO ARAÚJO OLIVEIRA, HERCÍLIO MARTELLI-JÚNIOR, UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE MONTES CLAROS.**

This study evaluated the scientific production of researchers in oral pathology who received grants from the Brazilian National Research and Development Council in 2008 through 2010 that were included in the *curriculum Lattes* of 34 researchers. The variables analyzed were as follows: gender, affiliation, time from completion of the PhD program, scientific production, supervision of undergraduate students, and Master’s and PhD programs. Men and category 2 grants were predominant. The states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais were responsible for 79.41% of the researchers. They published 906 articles, with a median of 26.64 articles per researcher in the triennium. It was found that of 906 articles published, 366 were published in strata A (qualis-CAPES). Oral pathology researchers supervised 437 scientific initiation and post-graduate students. Our study demonstrated an important scientific production of oral pathology researchers in this triennium.

**PE-452 - PTEN DOWNREGULATION LEADS TO AUGMENTED ANGIGENESIS AND INCREASED COX-2 EXPRESSION IN HNSCC. ALINE CORREA ABRAHÃO, ROGERIO M. CASTILHO, ALFREDO MOLINOLÓ, MARK W. LINGEN, J. SILVIO GUTKIND, CRISTIANE H. SQUARIZE. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.**

Tumor suppressor *PTEN* and *PI3K* oncogene are deregulated and mutated in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC). We investigated the in vivo molecular changes led by *PTEN* and *PI3K* deregulation during HNSCC tumor development and progression. Study Design: Oral tumors from an oral specific and genetically defined HNSCC animal model with *Pten* downmodulation was used to identify the molecular changes using immunoblot, immunohistochemistry, and microvessel
density (MVD). Results: Detailed in vivo and histological analysis revealed that HNSCC formation and progression, upon PTEN downmodulation/PI3K activation, are accompanied by increased tumor angiogenesis, upregulation of pAKT activity, and COX-2 expression in epithelial dysplasias and oral tumors. Notably, these oral tumors did not involve the accumulation of mutant p53. Conclusion: PTEN deletion and PI3K activation are important molecular events in HNSCC formation and progression, which leads to up-regulation of the mTor pathway in the tumor cells and modulation of the tumor microenvironment.

**PE-453 - QUANTIFICATION OF DENDRITIC CELLS IN SAMPLES OF LEUKOPLAKIA FROM SMOKERS AND NONSMOKERS.** LAIZ FERNANDES MENDES NUNES, MARIA CÁSSIA FERREIRA DE AGUIAR, GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA—UFMG.

To evaluate immature and mature dendritic cells (DCs) in samples of leukoplakia in smokers (S) and nonsmokers (NS). Study Design: Twenty samples from leukoplakia of S and NS were obtained from the archives of oral pathology of the UFMG. Immunohistochemical tests were performed to identify CD1a+ immature and CD83+ mature DCs. Densities were obtained in epithelium (Ep), lamina propria (LP), and Ep+LP.

Results: This study included 13 women and 7 men. The samples were located mainly in the tongue (45%). Histopathological features were hyperkeratosis (35%), mild dysplasia (45%), moderate dysplasia (15%), and severe dysplasia (5%). There were lower densities of immature and mature DCs in the Ep, LP, and Ep+LP in S compared to NS samples. There was no statistically significant difference between the groups. Conclusion: Smoking habit did not affect the densities of immature and mature DCs in samples of leukoplakia. CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3; FAPEMIG.

**PE-454 - QUANTITATIVE AND MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INFLAMMATORY INFILTRATE OF PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS IN ORAL LESIONS.** MARINA LARA DE CARLII, MARTA MIYAWAZA, SUELY NONOGAKI, NEUZA KASUMI SHIRATA, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, ALESSANDRO ANTONIO COSTA PEREIRA, JOAO ADOLFO COSTA HANEMANN, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ALFENAS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY.

This study evaluated the composition, intensity and distribution of the inflammatory infiltrate present in oral lesions of paracoccidioidomycosis and verified fungus localization and quantity in oral tissues. Qualitative microscopic analysis was done on 38 cases of hematoxylin-eosin and Grocott-Gomori stained slides. Microscopic analysis revealed a predominance of intense diffuse inflammatory infiltrate, mainly composed of lymphocytes and plasma cells. In most cases, there were no immunogenic granulomas, whereas multinucleated giant cells of the Langhans type were observed in 68% of cases. Fungi were frequently dispersed in the connective tissue and inside giant cells. The average number of fungi per field was 11.4. Paracoccidioidomycosis presents predominantly as an intense mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate, diffusely distributed in the tissues. Financial support: CAPES (AUX PE - PNPD - 2386/2011) and CNPq (500940/2009-6).

**PE-455 - RANDOMIZED TRIALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME: AN EVIDENCE-BASED REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.** MAIARA DE MORAES, EMELINE DAS NEVES DE ARAUJO LIMA, FELIPE RODRIGUES DE MATOS, LEAO PEREIRA PINTO, ANTONIO DE LISBOA LOPES COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is defined as a chronic pain condition characterized symptomatically by a generalized or localized burning sensation in the oral cavity. This review assessed the effectiveness of therapies for BMS. Study Design: Randomized controlled trials enrolling patients with a diagnosis of BMS were identified by searching the PubMed and Scopus databases. The methodological quality of included studies was assessed on the basis of the method of allocation concealment, blindness of the study, loss of participants, sample size, and outcome concealment. Results: Therapies that used capsaicin, alpha-lipoic acid, and clonazepam were those that with more reduced symptoms. Conclusions: The therapy of BMS is still supportive. Further studies are needed to prove the real effectiveness of various drugs, involving a larger sample of patients as well as a longer duration of treatment and preservation.

**PE-456 - EVALUATION OF RECOVERING DRUG ADDICTS’ ORAL LESIONS ON ADMISSION TO FAZENDA DA ESPERANÇA (MANAUS-AM).** NICOLE GONÇALVES LIMA, NAIME SAID DE MELO, MARIA AUGUSTA BESSA REBELO, ADRINA CORRÊA DE QUEIROZ, NIKIELA CHACON DE OLIVEIRA CONDE, JULIANA VIANNA PEREIRA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO AMUNDAS.

Considering the health and socioeconomic impacts on the population, this study analyzed soft tissue changes in drug addicts in recovery at Fazenda da Esperança Gino Malvestio - Manaus. Patients were interviewed about socioeconomic data and drug abuse, and then physical examination was performed on the oral mucosa to verify the presence of changes. A total of 74 committed men were examined, mostly age 20 to 34 years (66.2%) and in school (47.2%). The most frequently used drugs were cocaine (87.8%) and alcohol (86.4%). The lesions found were more suggestive: gingival inflammation (56.7%), pigmentation in smokers (10%), denture stomatitis (9.4%), hyperkeratosis (8.1%), leukoplakia (6.7%), and petechial trauma (6.7%). The deviations from normality were leukoedema (12.1%) and tongue coating (50%). The results suggest that the local action of drugs on the oral cavity may cause deleterious effects to oral tissues, contributing to significant lesions in soft tissues.

**PE-457 - RESULTS OF A RETROSPECTIVE SINGLE-INSTITUTION ANALYSIS OF ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING MELPHALAN-BASED AUTOLOGOUS STEM CELL TRANSPLANT FOR MULTIPLE MYELOMA.** GUSTAVO HENRIQUE CAMPOS RODRIGUES, LEILA MARIA MAGALHÃES PESSOA DE MELO, ANDRÉ GUOLLO, CELSO AUGUSTO LEMOS JUNIOR, FABIO DE ABREU ALVES, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR. FOUSP/ A. C. CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.
This study defined the impact of oral mucositis (OM) on outcomes in patients with multiple myeloma (MM) after autologous transplant who were receiving low-level laser therapy (LLLT).

Methods: A total of 79 patients with MM were evaluated retrospectively. We examined the relationship between the worst OM grade and clinical outcomes. Results: Of 79 patients, 55 experienced OM grade 0-1, 16 OM grade 2, 7 grade 3, and 1 grade 4. Patients with OM grade 0-2 had statistically fewer days of oral pain compared with those with grade 3-4 (0.88 and 6.25 days, respectively). The worst OM grade was also significantly associated with days of narcotic therapy and length of LLLT. Severe OM was associated with worse clinical outcomes. Conclusion: In this transplantation setting, severe OM was not as common as previously reported in literature, probably due to LLLT. Controlled randomized trials should be performed to confirm the real benefit of LLLT.

PE-458 - RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE ORAL MUCOSA AND JAW LESIONS IN A SERVICE REFERRAL FOR ORAL PATHOLOGY. LAIZ FERNANDES MENDES NUNES, CAMILA DE NAZARÉ ALVES DE OLIVEIRA, ELITON BOTELHO DOS SANTOS, RICARDO SANTIAGO GOMEZ, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA—UFMG.

This study describes the frequency of the oral lesions diagnosed in a service referral in oral pathology. Study Design: Charts of patients admitted for diagnosis in the Oral Pathology Clinic, School of Dentistry, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Brazil, were evaluated. A total of 7295 records were analyzed for the following variables: age, gender, race, and diagnosis. The period was from 1990 to 2011. Results: Women (61.96%) and Caucasians (32.83%) predominated. Oral lesions were more prevalent in the fourth and fifth decades. Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (IFH) was the most frequent lesion (11.00%), followed by candidiasis (5.85%), mucocele (3.59%), and leukoplakia (2.76%). Conclusion: IFH was the most common oral lesion in this sample of the Brazilian population. CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3, FAPEMIG.

PE-459 - RETROSPECTIVE CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF 172 CASES OF MINOR ORAL SALIVARY GLAND TUMORS IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION. ALINE CORREA ABRAHAO, JULIANA DE NORONHA SANTOS NETTO, FÁBIO RAMÓA PIRES, MÁRCIA GRILLO CABRAL. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Oral minor salivary gland tumors are uncommon lesions. This study determined the distribution and demographic features of oral minor salivary gland tumors (OMSGTs) in a Rio de Janeiro population. Methods: Clinicopathological features of 172 cases of OMSGTs diagnosed between 1942 and 2012 were taken from the files of two oral pathology services and reviewed. Results: Eighty-eight tumors were benign and 84 were malignant. Mean patient age was 51 years, and most of the patients were females. The palate was the most common location (56.4%). Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) (44%), mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC) (13%), and polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA) (13%) were the most frequent neoplasms. Conclusion: The present data confirm PA, MEC, and PLGA as the most common OMSGTs. Epidemiological data of OMSGTs in specific populations can be of great interest for a better understanding of its biology and clinicopathological features.
Oleate monoethanolamine offers effective and safe treatment. This study shows the results of treatment of BVLs with sclerotherapy using 5% ethanolamine oleate. The records of patients treated at School of Dentistry of UFMG for BVL were reviewed retrospectively, noting resolution, postoperative complications, and degree of satisfaction with treatment. The sample consisted of 15 patients (19 BVLs), 7 (46.7%) men and 8 (53.3%) women, with a mean age of 62.3 years. Resolution of lesions was observed an average of 14 days after initiation of treatment. There were no reported postoperative complications, and patients’ level of satisfaction was above 8 on a visual analog scale. Our results suggest that sclerotherapy with 5% ethanolamine oleate can be an effective treatment for BVL. CNPq #309209/2010-2; 472045/2011-3, FAPEMIG.

PE-465 - SHOULD PERICORONAL FOLLICLES ASSOCIATED WITH MANDIBULAR THIRD MOLARS ROUTINELY BE SENT FOR HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS? A PROSPECTIVE STUDY AND SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. THALES SALLES ANGELIM VIANA, GALLYÊIA MENESES CAVALLANTE, PAULO GOBERLÂNIO BARROS SILVA, ROBERTA BARROSO CAVALCANTE, ALEXANDRE SIMÕES NOGUEIRA, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, FÁBIO WILDSON GURGEL COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

Pathological changes associated with third molar follicles have been used to justify prophylactic tooth removal. This study investigated the pathological alterations related to mandibular third molar dental follicles. A prospective study was conducted with 120 patients. Patients were divided into two groups: G1 (presence of lesion) and G2 (absence of lesion). A systematic review of the literature was also performed. A total of 113 surgical specimens were analyzed. G1 was the most prevalent finding (p = 0.0004). Lesions were found in patients between ages 20 and 25 years (p < 0.004). The most prevalent histological diagnosis was paracental cyst (47.7%; p < 0.0001). The systematic review of the literature showed that the majority of cases occur in patients under age 25 years and are mainly dentigerous cysts (p < 0.05). According to this study, prophylactic removal of mandibular third molars is suggested, in addition to routinely sending pericoronar follicles for histopathological analysis.

PE-463 - SCROFULA: A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM. ANNA TEREZA OLIVEIRA GÔES SIQUEIRA CAMPOS LIMA, JOÃO DE JESUS VIANA PINHEIRO, ANDRÉ LUIS RIBEIRO RIBEIRO, SERGIO DE MELO ALVES JUNIOR, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PARÁ.

Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease, common in developing countries, where the health strategies are low and weak. Therefore special care is needed on the part of health professionals and the population because there is no predictable way to eradicate TB. Usually its manifestation is pulmonary, but in a few cases it can be extrapulmonary, as in skeletal, urogenital, and lymph node tuberculosis. Brazilian young woman, 18, came to the CESUPA’s pathology department complaining of pain and swelling of the left submandibular cervical region. The standard submandibular incision was used to excise the enlarged lymph node and specimens were sent for histopathological analysis. The diagnosis was based on the lymph node histological culture, permitting appropriate treatment.

PE-464 - SEVERE SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM AND PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY PARAMETERS. JOÃO CESAR GUIMARÃES HENRIQUES, REINHILDE JACOBS, RAFAELA RANGEL ROSA, SÉRGIO VITORINO CARDOSO, CAIO VINICIUS BARDI MATAI, JULIO CEZAR DE MELO CASTILHO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DEUberlândia.

This study evaluated the effects of renal osteodystrophy (RO) using panoramic radiography parameters. Materials and Methods: Qualitative (mandibular cortical index/trabecular bone pattern) and quantitative (mental index/calciﬁcation and resorption foci) parameters were applied from panoramic radiographs of chronic kidney disease (CKD) patients and controls. Results: Qualitative parameters demonstrated signiﬁcant differences compared to the control group. The mental index was lower in patients with CKD, but the difference was not signiﬁcant. Parathyroid hormone levels correlated with mental index, mandibular cortical index, and trabecular bone pattern. The mental index, mandibular cortical index, and trabecular bone pattern are good parameters for evaluating the effects of renal osteodystrophy. Conclusion: Renal osteodystrophy presented sufﬁcient characteristics that could be identiﬁed by panoramic radiographic parameters.

PE-466 - SPLUNC2A EXPRESSION IN PATIENTS HAVING AUTOLOGOUS BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION. LARA MARIA ALENCAR RAMOS, WILFREDO ALEJANDRO GONZÁLEZ-ARRIAGADA, ANDRÉA APARECIDA DA SILVA, MARIA ELMIRA PIZZIGATTI CORREA, LYNNIE BINGLE, PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, MARCIO ABDUARTE LOPES, PIRACICABA DENTAL SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, UNICAMP, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

This study analyzed SPLUNC2A expression in patients who underwent high-dose chemotherapy for autologous hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (AH SCT). Materials and Methods: A study was performed with 14 AH PCT patients (mean age 45 years). Unstimulated saliva was collected for 5 min before the transplant, as well as 7 (D+7) and 21 (D+21) after. SPLUNC2A expression was analyzed by Western blotting. Data were analyzed statistically (ANOVA, T test, p < 0.05). Results: Densitometry of protein bands showed a higher level of SPLUNC2A after transplant, measuring 0.54 ± 0.22 compared to 0.44 ± 0.35 before the transplant (p = 0.58). In addition, salivary flow rate decreased after AH SCT, measuring 0.40 ± 0.33 compared with 0.47 ± 0.31 before the AHSC T (p = 0.55). Conclusion: The present study, despite the small sample, describes recent findings showing that patients who undergo AHSC T may have changes in SPLUNC2A expression and in salivary flow rate.

PE-467 - IMMUNE CELLS IN DIFFERENT CLINICAL PRESENTATIONS OF DENTURE STOMATITIS. KAREN HENRIETTE PINKE, PATRÍCIA FREITAS-FARIA, THAÍS HELENA GASPAROTO, ALINE CARVALHO BATISTA, TAIANE PRISCILA GARDIZANI, VANESSA SOARES LARA. BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO.
Denture stomatitis (DS) is a frequent lesion that affects the mucosa covered by a denture, especially in elderly patients. The etiology is multifactorial, but is strongly associated with Candida albicans. We quantified different cells in DS lesions clinically classified as simple or diffuse inflamed mucosa (DS1) or hyperplastic surface (DS2) under a maxillary complete denture (papillary hyperplasia). The molecules CD3, CD4, CD8, CD20, CD68, and mast cell tryptase were labeled by immunohistochemistry in 32 DS cases and 6 healthy human palatal mucosa samples (control) obtained from the files of the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory of FOB/USP. DS1 lesions demonstrate a cellular infiltrate similar to that of controls. However, in the DS2 group, CD4 and CD8 lymphocytes, mast cells, and B cells were more prevalent in connective tissue. These changes may indicate an association between aspects of immune response and different clinical presentations of DS.

PE-468 - INDUCTION OF APOPTOSIS IN DENTURE STOMATITIS BY CANDIDA ALBICANS. ANA REGINA CASARÔTO, RAFAELA ALVES DA SILVA ALAVARCE, SAMIRA SALMERON, MARIA FÁTIMA GUARIZO KLINGBEIL, MONICA BEATRIZ MATHOR, MARIA LÚCIA RUBO DE REZENDE, VANESSA SOARES LARA. BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF SÃO PAULO.

The presence of Candida albicans in adherent biofilm under prostheses is related to denture stomatitis (DS). This study evaluated the ability of C. albicans to induce apoptotic events in human epithelium cells in vitro. Study Design: Cells obtained from palatal tissue were challenged by direct and indirect contact with viable C. albicans (0.01/1, 0.025/1, and 0.1/1 yeast/keratinocyte) at 3, 6, and 10 hours. Apoptotic cells were determined by fluorescent nuclear staining, expressed as a percentage of the total number of cells counted, and evaluated using contrast and/or Mann-Whitney tests (p < 0.05). Results: In the direct assay, the ratio of 0.025/1 caused significant apoptosis at the 3-hour assessment compared with other times. The increase of the fungal concentration resulted in significant cell apoptosis compared to unchallenged epithelium. The same was observed for the indirect assay. Conclusion: These results suggested that C. albicans induces early epithelial apoptosis in the DS.

PE-469 - MDM2 AND SUMO-1 EXPRESSION IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND LIP CANCER. ADRIANA DA MOTA DELGADO, MÔNICA GHISLAINE OLIVEIRA ALVES, TABATA DE MELO TERA, IVAN BALDUCCHI, YASMIN RODARTE CARVALHO, ANA SUELI RODRIGUES CAVALCANTE, JANETE DIAS ALMEIDA. UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL PAULISTA—UNESP.

This study compared the expression of MDM2 and SUMO-1 proteins between actinic cheilitis and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lip. Methods: The sample consisted of lower lip mucosa specimens obtained from patients with a clinical and histopathological diagnosis of actinic cheilitis (n = 26) and SCC (n = 25) as well as specimens of semimucosa (n = 15) without clinical alterations. The tissue samples were stained with hematoxylin-eosin and anti-MDM2 and anti-SUMO-1 antibodies. Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn’s tests (5%). Results: The median expression of MDM2 and SUMO-1 was higher in cases of actinic cheilitis and SCC of the lip, but differed significantly from that observed for semimucous specimens. Conclusion: We observed an overexpression of MDM2 and SUMO-1 in cases of actinic cheilitis and lip SCC, so we believe that it could be related to the regulatory mechanisms of apoptosis.

PE-470 - CONNECTION BETWEEN MONONUCLEAR CELL INFILTRATE AND THE EXPRESSION OF KI-67, COLLAGEN TYPE IV, AND LAMININ IN RADICULAR CYSTS. RENATA VERAS CARVALHO MOURÃO, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES, ALCEU MACHADO DE SOUSA, DENNYS RAMON DE MELO FERNANDES ALMEIDA, ANA LARISSA FERREIRA GOMES PORTO, MÁRIO RÔDGOIRO LIMA MOTA, ERASMO BERNARDO MARINHO. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO CEARÁ.

Radicular cyst (RC) and dentigerous cyst (DC) have different etiopathogenesis. This study evaluated the relationship between inflammatory infiltrate, expression of proliferative immunomarkers, proteins of basement membrane (BM), and extracellular matrix in RC. The expression of Ki-67, collagen type IV (C-IV), and laminin were examined in highly inflamed RC (HIRC) (n = 17), slightly inflamed RC (SIRC) (n = 9), and DC (n = 9). The immunoexpression of Ki-67 was higher in SIRC than in HIRC and DC. The immunohistochemistry of C-IV in the BM of the SIRC was lower than in HIRC and DC. The anti-laminin expression in BM of HIRC and DC was negative, and in SIRC it was focal. It was concluded that severity of inflammatory content in the RC wall appeared to modify the expression of proliferation factors in the BM, but not in the extracellular matrix.

PE-471 - SURVIVAL ANALYSIS AND FOLLOW-UP OF MALIGNANT ODONTOGENIC TUMORS. THAIS SOUSA DA SILVA, DANIELA OTERO PEREIRA COSTA, PAULO ANTÔNIO FARIÁ, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, FABIO RAMOA PIRES, FABIO RÁMOLA PIRES, LUCIANA ARMADA DIAS, SIMONE LOURENÇO, VANESSA SOARES LARA. INSTITUTO NACIONAL DO CÂNCER (INCA) - RJ, BRASIL.

This study presents the clinicopathologic features, survival, and follow-up of a series of malignant odontogenic tumors. Methods: Fourteen cases of malignant odontogenic tumors were reviewed. Sociodemographic and clinicopathologic data were recorded. Survival was analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method. Results: The most common tumor was ameloblastic carcinoma (50.0%), followed by malignant odontogenic tumors not otherwise classified (21.4%). The average age was 46.2 years old, the male to female ratio was 1.6:1, and the maxilla was the site most often affected (64.28%). Surgical resection was the treatment employed in all cases. Mean overall survival (OS) and disease-free interval were 73.88 months and 54.93 months, respectively. Survival analysis identified maxilla (p = 0.05) and diagnosis (p = 0.006) as being associated with the worst OS. Conclusions: These neoplasms present an aggressive and sometimes lethal course, especially tumors in the maxilla, which was the most meaningful parameter in survival analysis.

PE-472 - SYNDENAC-1 EXPRESSION IN SOLID AMELOBLASTOMA AND CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR. SABRINA NOGUEIRA DE MORAES, FABIO RAMOA PIRES, LUCIANA ARMADA DIAS, REBECA SOUZA AZEVEDO. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE PIRACICABA—UNICAMP.

Ameloblastoma (AME) and calcifying odontogenic tumor (CCOT) are benign odontogenic tumors having some
microscopic similarities but different clinical behavior. Syndecan-1 (SDC-1) is a transmembrane heparin sulfate proteoglycan that is usually downregulated in aggressive tumors and shifted from epithelial to stromal cells in invasive tumors. This study comparatively evaluated the immunohistochemical expression of SDC-1 in AME and CCOT. Study Design: SDC-1 immunohistochemical expression was analyzed in 17 cases of solid AME and 6 cases of CCOT. Results: SDC-1 epithelial expression was identified in all cases of solid AME and CCOT, whereas SDC-1 stromal expression was identified in 40% of the cases of solid AME and 17% of the cases of CCOT. Conclusion: SDC-1 expression seems to have a role in both solid AME and CCOT development. SDC-1 stromal expression may be involved in the invasiveness of solid AME. Financial support: FAPERJ.

PE-473 - EFFECTS OF ZOLENDRONATE IN CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS: AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN RATS. TALITA RIBEIRO TENÓRIO DE FRANÇA, JUREMA FREIRE LISBOA DE CASTRO, MARCO ANTÔNIO GOMES FRAÇÃO, FLÁVIA MARIA DE MORAES RAMOS-PEREZ, DANYEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ, UFPE.

This study evaluated the histopathological features of chronic periapical lesions and adjacent bone tissue in animals treated with zolendronate. Study Design: Forty male rats were used. Initially, the pulps of the first mandibular molars were exposed. Subsequently, the animals were divided into 8 groups: GI and GII - Periapical lesion induction (PLI) and weekly intraperitoneal administration (WIPA) of saline solution for 4 and 8 weeks, respectively; GIII and GIV – PLI and WIPA of zolendronate (0.15 mg/kg/week) for 4 and 8 weeks; GV and GVI – WIPA of saline solution for 4 and 8 weeks and subsequent PLI; G VII and GVII – WIPA of zolendronate for 4 and 8 weeks and subsequent PLI. Results: Periapical lesions were characterized by chronic inflammation, with no difference between groups. No osteonecrosis was observed in any specimen. Conclusion: Chronic periapical lesions apparently are not a risk factor for osteonecrosis induced by bisphosphonates.

PE-474 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF HIF-1A AND MEASUREMENT OF DENSITY IN LOWER LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN METASTATIC AND NON-METASTATIC CASES: A RELATIONSHIP WITH PROGNOSIS PARAMETERS. CLARISSA FAVERO DEMEDA, ANA RAFAELA LUZ DE AQUINO, CYNTIA HELENA PEREIRA DE CARVALHO, CASSIANO FRANCISCO WEEGE NONAKA, LÉLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA, LÉAO PEREIRA PINTO. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.

This study evaluated the immunoeexpression of HIF-1α and correlated it with intratumoral and peritumoral lymphatic density in metastatic and non-metastatic lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (LLSCC). Study Design: This study evaluated the expression pattern and the percentage of cells immunostained for HIF-1α in 50 cases of LLSCC; 25 had regional nodal metastasis and 25 did not. Lymphatic microvessel density was determined. Results: HIF-1α exhibited predominantly diffuse cytoplasmic staining in tumors. The analysis of intratumoral and peritumoral lymphatic density showed no significant association with clinicopathological parameters and immunoeexpression of HIF-1α (p > 0.05). A positive correlation was noted between intratumoral and peritumoral lymphatic density (p = 0.004). The percentage of nuclear positivity for HIF-1α was significantly higher in cases without invasion of peritumoral lymphatics (p = 0.040). Conclusion: This study suggests that diffuse cytoplasmic expression of HIF-1α can contribute to a better prognosis for LLSCC. It does not directly influence the increased lymphatic microvessel density.

PE-475 - IMPACT OF BETHANECHOL ON XEROSTOMIA-INDUCED RADIATION AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY OF LIFE IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS. DANIEL CAMPANHÁ, JULIANA ROCHA VERRÔNE, BRUNA DE CASSIA SABINO, JOSÉ DIVALDO FRADO, GRAZIELLA CHAGAS JAGUAR. A. C. CAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

This study assessed whether the prophylactic use of bethanechol during radiotherapy (RT) reduces xerostomia in head and neck cancer patients and what effects it has on quality of life (QoL). Methods: We conducted a prospective randomized double-blind study with 97 patients allocated into two groups: bethanechol (n = 48) and placebo (n = 49). Xerostomia severity was assessed weekly from baseline to 3 months after completion of treatment. Results: All patients completed the University of Washington Quality of Life Questionnaire before RT, during treatment, and 3 months after RT. QoL significantly worsened with increased time in both groups. However, 3 months after RT, xerostomia severity was significantly higher in the placebo group (p < 0.001) with a significant impact on saliva secretion (p = 0.009) and mastication (p = 0.041) domain scores. Conclusion: The present study supports the concept that using bethanechol during RT increases saliva secretion, significantly decreases xerostomia, and improves QoL.

PE-476 - THE IMPACT OF DENTAL CARE BEFORE AND AFTER HEAD AND NECK RADIOTHERAPY. ALEXANDRE FRASCINO, KARIN SÁ FERNANDES, CAROLINA MUSSI, MARINA GALLOTTINI. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.

This study compared the impact of dental care before and after radiotherapy. Study Design: Records of all irradiated patients seen at CAPE-FOUSP were reviewed. Information collected concerned demographic profile, tumor location, dental conditions, and procedures performed. Patients were allocated into two groups: group 1, patients who had dental care before radiotherapy, and group 2, patients who had dental care after radiotherapy. Results: The sample population consisted of 76% men, 85% were white, and the average age was 52 years. Squamous cell carcinomas affected 69% of patients, mostly in the tongue (22.37%). Twenty patients (13%) were allocated into group 1 and 139 (87%) into group 2. A comparison of caries prevalence showed statistically significant differences (p = 0.01). Similar results were found for periodontitis, gingivitis, and xerostomia (p = 0.02, 0.04, and 0.09; respectively). Group 2 patients needed 29% more dental procedures than group 1 patients. Conclusion: Dental care before radiotherapy decreases the prevalence of oral complications.

PE-477 - IMPACT OF ORAL HEALTH ON QUALITY OF LIFE FOR PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH CANCER. ANDREZA BARKOKEBAS SANTOS DE FARIA, DÉBORAH FONSECA, IGOR HENRIQUE MORAIS, ELIZABETH MARQUES, LUIZ ALCINO GUEIROS, ALESSANDRA CARVALHO, JAIR CARNEIRO LEÃO. UFPE.
This study assessed the impact of oral health on the quality of life of patients who had been diagnosed with cancer. Study Design: A cross-sectional study of 60 patients age 13 years or older who had chemotherapy-induced oral mucositis were included. The Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14) was used. OHIP-14 scores were obtained by assigning a weight to each question according to the Likert scale. Results: For each dimension, the maximum values of the OHIP-14 were functional limitation (105), pain (225), psychological distress (155), physical disability (160), psychological inability (130), social disability (81), and disability (120). Conclusion: Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that oral mucositis is a side effect that causes decreased quality of life for affected patients.


Keratocyst odontogenic tumor (KOT) has potentially aggressive clinical behavior, a tendency to recur, and is associated with nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome. P63 plays a critical role in neoplasm biology, being involved in several aspects of tumorigenesis. Materials and Methods: Seventeen cases of isolated, 17 syndromic, and 8 recurrent KOTs were selected for immunohistochemical analysis of p63. The positivity index (PI) was established. The parametric one-way ANOVA test was used with 5% significance. Results: P63 was expressed in the nuclei of all cases. The majority of the sample exhibited expression in all epithelial layers (64.28%). There was no statistical difference in the PI for the primary, isolated, and recurrent KOTs (p = 0.152). Conclusion: The p63 expression observed suggests the existence of a suprabasal proliferative compartment in epithelium. Expression of p63 protein may not be related to the differences in biologic behavior in isolated, syndromic, and recurrent keratocyst odontogenic tumor.


This study evaluated the epithelial expression of hMLH1, MDM2, and p63 in lower lip actinic cheilitis (AC) and lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) cases. Study Design: Forty cases of AC and 40 cases of SCC underwent immunoperoxidase method analysis. A thousand cells of each case were counted for immunohistochemical analysis. The data were analyzed quantitatively, and expression was compared by Mann-Whitney, Student-t-test, or one-way ANOVA (p ≤ 0.05). Results: The hMLH1 expression was higher in cases of AC without dysplasia or with mild dysplasia (721.23 ± 88.116), whereas fewer positive cells were observed in lower lip SCCs (255.03 ± 199.47) when compared to the AC group (p < 0.001). Immunoreexpression of MDM2 and p63 was higher in SCCs than in AC (p = 0.019 and p = 0.045, respectively). Conclusion: Our results suggest that alterations in the epithelial immunoexpression of hMLH1, MDM2, and p63 in potentially malignant and malignant lip disease are related to the process of lower lip carcinogenesis.

PE-480 - TOMOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF POSITIONING OF NASAL SEPTUM IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGICALLY ASSISTED MAXILLARY EXPANSION: PILOT STUDY. Rennan Luiz Oliveira dos Santos, Maria Luísa Soares, Priscilla Flores Silva, Antonio Figueiredo Caubi, Fabio Luiz Neves Gonçalves, Carlos Henrique Lages Zolin, Gabriela Souto Major. FOP-UP.

Surgically assisted maxillary expansion (EMCA) is a procedure to correct the transverse discrepancy between the dental arches caused by maxillary atresia. The nasal cavity has a close relationship with the maxilla, so it is believed that EMCA may cause some degree of deviation of the nasal septum when the expander is activated and during expansion progression. Eleven young adults underwent computed tomography preoperatively (T1) and 3 months (T2) after EMCA. Measurements were performed using specific software (ONIS ® 3.2) to measure the deviation of the nasal septum at T1 and T2. Septal deviation was present in 63.6% (T1) and 81.8% (T2) of cases. Distances of the nasal septum to the walls of the nasal cavity showed an increase at T2 compared to T1, although the difference did not reach statistical significance (p < 0.625).

PE-481 - TUMOR THICKNESS AND PT-STAGE PREDICT OCCULT LYMPH NODE METASTASIS IN EARLY ORAL CANCER. Natalie Kelner, Ana Lucia Noronha Francisco, Clovis Antônio Lopes Pinto, Claudia Malheiro Coutinho Camillo, José Guilherme Vartanian, Luiz Paulo Kowalski. ACCAMARGO CANCER CENTER.

The clinical course of early carcinoma of the tongue and floor of the mouth is unpredictable. Various histopathological parameters of the primary tumor have been suggested as prognostic factors for use in clinical decision-making. We reviewed clinicopathological data from 165 patients diagnosed with clinical stage I-II. The predictive value of pathological T-stage, histological grade, and thickness with respect to occult cervical metastases and survival was analyzed. The overall occult nodal metastatic rate was 22.4% (29/129). Tumor thickness of 3 mm or greater, pT-stage, and histological grade were associated with a high risk of occult cervical metastasis. Occult metastasis reduced disease-specific survival (91.3% vs 63%) (p = 0.001) and overall survival after 5 years (78.3% vs 49.5%) (p = 0.038). The present study indicates that thickness, histological grade, and pT-stage have a strong predictive value for occult cervical metastasis in stage I/II oral carcinoma. Thus elective neck treatment is indicated for pT2 tumors exceeding 3 mm in thickness.

PÓS GRADUAÇÃO EM PATOLOGIA, UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL FLUMINENSE.

Pemphigus vulgaris (PV) is an autoimmune disease that often begins in the oral mucosa and sometimes is difficult to diagnose using conventional histopathological analysis. This study demonstrated the efficacy of cytopathology with or without direct immunofluorescence for the diagnosis of oral PV. Material and Methods: Six patients with oral PV had their lesions scraped using a cytobrush. The material for conventional cytopathology was smeared on a glass slide and fixed in alcohol. For direct immunofluorescence using anti-IgG, the material was fixed in acetone. Results: All Pap-stained smears showed findings consistent with PV, including the presence of Tzanck cells. All smears showed the deposition of anti-IgG between acantholytic cells. Conclusion: Cytopathological analysis using Pap-stained smears is a method offering potential help in the diagnosis of oral PV. The association with direct immunofluorescence may help in non-classical cases.


This study performed histological, histochemical, and immunohistochemical analysis of nine cases of vascular leiomyoma of the oral cavity. Study Design: Morphologic analyses were done using hematoxylin-eosin and Masson trichrome stain. In addition, immunohistochemical analysis was performed using the following antibodies: anti-vimentin, -SMA, -HHF-35, -desmin, and -S100. Results: Microscopically, seven (77.7%) were solid and six (66.6%) cases exhibited fibrous stroma. Two (22.3%) cases had calcifications and one (11.1%) demonstrated giant cells. Masson trichrome stain exhibited fuchsinophilic findings. In addition, immunohistochemical analysis was performed using the following antibodies: anti-vimentin, -SMA, -HHF-35, -desmin, and -S100. Results: Immunohistochemical analysis confirmed the clinical diagnosis of oral leiomyoma.

PE-485 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TWO NASOLABIAL CYSTS. PAOLO SINGI, MARINA LARA DE CARLI, FERNANDA RAFAELLY DE OLIVEIRA PEDREIRA, EDUARDO PEREIRA GUIMARAES, ALESSANDRO ANTONIO COSTA PEREIRA, JOÃO ADOLFO COSTA HANEMANN. DEPARTMENT OF CLINICS AND SURGERY, SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, ALFENAS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY, ALFENAS, MG.

Nasolabial cysts are uncommon occurrences that are usually unilateral soft tissue lesions located adjacent to the alveolar process, above the apices of the maxillary incisors. The source of epithelium may be the embryonic nasolacrimal duct or the epithelial rests in fusion lines of the globular, lateral, nasal, and maxillary processes. Nasolabial cysts have a significant predilection for women, although one of the cases described reports the occurrence in a man. Caucasian woman, 38, and Caucasian man, 48, were referred to the Stomatology Clinic of Alfenas Federal University with smooth fluctuant soft tissue swelling between the upper lip and nasal aperture that obliterated the nasolabial fold and elevated the nasal ala. Both lesions were surgically treated by simple enucleation, under local anesthesia, using intraoral sublabial access. Histopathological analysis confirmed the clinical diagnosis of nasolabial cyst. One year after surgery, complete healing of the treated area was observed with no recurrence in either lesion. Financial Support: FAP-PEMIG.

PE-486 - DESTRUCTIVE RADIOACUTE LESION IN THE MANDIBLE: FIRST SIGN OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA. MARIA FERNANDA MUNIZ ARAÚJO, LARISSA PEREIRA LAGOS DE MELO, FLÁVIA MARIA DE MORAES RAMOS-PEREZ, MARIA LUIZA DOS ANJOS PONTUAL, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, EDUARDO RODRIGUES FREGNANI, DANIEL ELIAS DA CRUZ PEREZ, UFPE.

Multiple myeloma (MM) most commonly affects the skull, vertebrae, and pelvis. The occurrence of a mandibular lesion as the first sign of MM is uncommon. This report describes a case of MM diagnosed because of a mandibular lesion. Woman, 62, presented a mandibular lesion that had developed over the course of 3 months. Panoramic radiography revealed a destructive radiolucent lesion in the right mandibular ramus. The lesion caused rupture of the anterior cortical bone and extended from the retromolar area to the coronoid process. An incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological examination revealed numerous plasmacytic plasma cells, some with binucleated nuclei. The tumor cells showed lambda light-chain restriction. The patient was reevaluated, and other lesions were observed in the vertebrae, thus establishing the diagnosis of MM. The patient underwent autologous hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation. In conclusion, MM should be considered in the differential diagnosis of destructive mandibular lesions.