Abstracts of the 42nd Brazilian Congress of Oral Medicine and Oral Pathology (Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, July 4-8, 2016)

OP – ORAL PRESENTATION

OP01 - BROWN TUMOR OF THE JAW MIMICKING MALIGNANT NEOPLASM. *PAULO DE CAMARGO MORAES, RUBENS GONÇALVESTEIXEIRA, LUIS ALEXANDRE THOMAZ, CLAUDIO ROBERTO PACHECO JODAS, VICTOR ANGELO MONTALLI, MARCELO SPERANDIO, AMY LOUISE BROWN.*

Brown tumors are an unusual manifestation of primary hyperparathyroidism, a disease characterized by excessive secretion of parathyroid hormone (PTH). With the exception of bone loss, skeletal manifestations are rare, occurring in less than 2% of patients. The presence of multiple lesions may imitate a malignant neoplasm, hence posing a real diagnostic challenge. We describe a 50-year-old wheelchair-bound Brazilian female patient presenting with multiple expansive lytic lesions. The clinical differential diagnosis included metastatic disease and multiple myeloma. Intra-oral examination revealed a large ulcerating proliferative brown mass on the left side of the mandible with significant bone destruction. Serum calcium, alkaline phosphatase, and PTH (was 7 times above the upper limit of normal). A combination of physical examination, radiologic, and histopathologic investigations were performed. A parathyroid nodule was detected and surgically excised. Two months later, the patient was no longer wheelchair-bound. In addition, after 15 months of follow-up, the brown tumor has significantly decreased.

OP02 - LEISHMANIOSE IN ORAL CAVITY: A CLINICAL CASE REPORT. *CARLOS DEYVER DE SOUZA QUEIROZ, HELIO MASSAIOCHI TANIMOTO, RAPHAEL HAIKEL JUNIOR, EDMUNDO CARVALHO MAUAD, ANDRÉ LOPES CARVALHO, JOSÉ HUMBERTO FRAGNANI, ADHEMAR LONGATTO FILHO.*

Leishmaniasis is an infectious disease, non-contagious, caused by different species of Leishmania protozoa, which can affect the skin and/or mucous membranes. When it affects the oral mucosa, the disease becomes destructive and granulomatous. The purpose is to report a clinical case and the difficulty of performing diagnosis of leishmaniasis in remote regions. Patient NF, male, 61-year-old, leucoderma, coming from Porto dos Gauchos - MT, was referred to the Prevention Department in Mouth Cancer by teledermatology with ulcerovegetative injury and granulomatous in the hard and soft palate. For more than 1 year, he had undergone treatment without improvement. We performed incisional biopsy and the material was sent to pathology, where the result was compatible with leishmaniasis. The compulsory notification was made and sent to a medical reference treatment center. After 6 months of treatment, the patient returned for reassessment, where cure of the disease without lesions in the oral cavity was observed.

OP03 - RELAPSED MULTIPLE MYELOMA WITH PRIMARY MANIFESTATION IN THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT. *AMANDA LEAL ROCHA, TARCÍLIA APARECIDA SILVA, ROBERTA OLIVEIRA DE PAULA E SILVA, RICARDO SANTIAGO GOMEZ, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA.*

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a systemic disease characterized by multifocal proliferation of atypical plasma cells and production of monoclonal immunoglobulins. A 51-year-old white male presented to a referral center complaining of pain in the left mandible. During physical examination, an increased volume at the inferior vestibule fornix with painful and hard consistency at palpation was observed. Panoramic radiography showed a circular osteolytic lesion in the left mandible. Medical history revealed a previously diagnosis of MM, treated with autologous stem cell transplantation in 2014. An incisional biopsy was taken with previous puncture and aspiration. The histopathologic analysis revealed atypical plasma cells with large hyperchromatic nuclei and large cytoplasm. The diagnosis was malignant neoplasm of plasma cell. Based on all the reports and laboratory findings, a final diagnosis of relapsed MM was made. The patient was referred for medical treatment. (CNPq #309322/2015-4 FAPEMIG).

OP4 - MINERAL AND OSSEOUS DISORDERS RELATED TO CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A CASE REPORT WITH ORAL HEALTH IMPACT. *FERNANDA TENÓRIO LOPES BARBOSA, ALEXANDRE BELLOTTI, ENEIDA FRANCO VÊNCIO, REJANE FARIA RIBEIRO-ROTTA.*

Jaw enlargement is an uncommon complication of chronic kidney disease related to mineral and bone disorders. A 24-year-old male patient was referred to an oral medicine center presenting with a large asymptomatic anterior mandible growing for 2 months' duration. Medical history included chronic kidney disease and high blood pressure for 6 years. Laboratory examinations revealed high levels of parathormone and an endocrinologist diagnosed him as a secondary hyperparathyroidism patient. Histopathologic examination of incisional biopsy from the mandible lesion reported a cluster of spindle cells with numerous giant multinucleated cells and peripheral osteoid formation compatible with brown tumor of hyperparathyroidism. Phosphorus levels controlled through diet, chelating agents, and the use of vitamin D analogues were therapeutic approaches that have failed because of lack of adherence to treatment. Parathyroidectomy was considered, but the patient died before the intervention because of pulmonary embolism. Multidisciplinary professional integration was crucial to ensure the patient's quality of life during treatment.

OP5 - COWDEN'S SYNDROME, A RARE CONDITION: CASE REPORT. *ARTHUR WILSON FLORENCIO DA COSTA, MARÍLIA OLIVEIRA MORAIS, ALLISSON FILIPE LOPES MARTINS, INARA CARNEIRO COSTA REGE, ELISMAURO FRANCISCO DE MENDONÇA.*

Cowden's syndrome (CS) is a rare genodermatosis that affects the white female gender. The skin is the most affected organ, and these cutaneous manifestations usually precede the