

538 ABSTRACTS

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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 woman, presenting 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 seven times above the upper limit of normal). A combination of physical examination, and radiological and histopathologic investigations were performed. A parathyroid nodule was detected and surgically excised. Two months later the patient no longer wheelchair-bound. In addition, after 15 months of follow-up the brown tumour has significantly decreased.

OP02 - LEISHMANIOSE IN ORAL CAVITY - A CASE CLINICAL 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 A, non-contagious, caused by different species of Leishmania protozoa, which can affect the skin and / or mucous membranes. When it affects the oral mucosa disease becomes destructive or ulcerovegetativa and granulomatous The goal is to report a clinical case and the difficulty of performing diagnosis of leishmaniasis in remote regions. Patient NF male, 61 years old, leucoderma, coming from Porto dos Gauchos MT, was referred to the Prevention department in Mouth Cancer by teledermatology with ulcerovegetativa injury and granulomatous in hard and soft palate, more than 1 year already had undergone prior treatment without improvement, we performed incisional biopsy and material sent for pathology whose result was consistent with leishmaniasis, compulsory notification was made and sent to medical reference treatment center, after 6 months of treatment returned for reassessment, where he observed the curing the disease without lesions in the oral cavity. HospitaldeCâncerdeBarretosFundaçãoPioXII

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 caucasian male presented to referral center, complaining of pain in the left mandible. During physical examination, an increased volume at the inferior vestibule fornix, with painfull and hard consistency at palpation was observed. A panoramic radiograph showed a circular osteolytic lesion in the left mandible. The 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 histopathological 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 a not common reported complication of chronic kidney disease mineral and bone disorder. A 24y man was referred to an oral medicine center presenting a large asymptomatic anterior mandible growing, 2 months of evolution. Medical history included chronic kidney disease and high blood pressure since 6 years ago. Laboratory examinations revealed high levels of parathormone and endocrinologist diagnosed as secondary hyperparathyroidism. Histopathological 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 control through diet, chelating agents and the use of vitamin D analogues were therapeutic approaches, which have failed due to lack of adherence to treatment. Parathyroidectomy was considered, but patient died before the intervention due to pulmonary embolism. Multidisciplinary professional integration was crucial to ensure 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 female gender and caucasian patients. The skin is the organ most affected and these cutaneous manifestations usually precede the development of cancer serving as important clinical signs in identifying patients at high risk for developing malignancies. Our goal is to present the case of a female patient and 53 years with a chief complaint of "infection in the mouth and burning sensation in the tongue". medical history showed conducting tireodectomy, removal of in-ear harmartoma and liver nodule. On examination extraoral sessile nodule in the ear and intraoral multiple coloring papules similar to the mucosa. Performed incisional biopsy and histopathology compatible with inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia. The final diagnosis was SC associated with oral candidiasis. The patient was treated with Nystatin to control the infection and currently is under observation for two years without complaints or deteriorations in the frame.

OP6 - POLYMORPHOUS LOW GRADE ADENOCARCINOMA OF THE LOWER LIP. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Claudia Andrea Garcia Corrêa SIMÕES. Antonio Jorge Araújo Vasconcelos II. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA.

Polymorphous low grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA) is a malignant neoplasm that frequently occurs in the minor salivary glands in palate and oral cavity. We present a case of lower lip swelling with ulceroproliferative growth in a 48 year old male with more than 20 years history of development. Fine needle aspiration cytology smears suggested salivary gland neoplasia. A wide incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination diagnosed PLGA. The patient was referred to a oncology center and still under follow-up for the last six month. The differential diagnosis of PLGA with pleomorphic adenoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, mammary analogue secretory carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, epithelial myoepithelial carcinoma and papillary cystadenocarcinoma is discussed as well as significance of different histochemical techniques for microscopic diagnosis.

OP7 - EIGHT-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION TREATED WITH CORTICOSTEROID. CASE REPORT. Juliana BORGES. Tila FORTUNA COSTA. Silvia REIS. Antônio Márcio Teixeira MARCHIONNI. Briana MONTEIRO. Alena Peixoto MEDRADO.

This paper aims to report a case of a pediatric patient with central giant-cell granulomas of the jaw, which was successfully treated with intralesional corticosteroid injections as it's only therapy and discuss if there is an ideal waiting period between nonoperative treatment and the need for surgical intervention. An eight-year-old boy with a central giant cell lesion on the right side of the mandible was treated with intralesional corticosteroids injections. After an eight-year follow-up,

the patient's bony architecture was near normal. The panoramic radiography showed areas of new bone formation and neither recurrence nor side effects of the medication have been also detected. Is there an ideal waiting period between nonoperative treatment and the need for surgical intervention? It is estimated that a monitoring period of 6-8 years is necessary to determine the success of such treatment.

OP8 - SURGICAL CILIATED CYST: A CASE REPORT. José Alcides Almeida de ARRUDA. Saulo Queiroz de ARAUJO. Thiago Coelho Gomes da SILVA. Belmiro Cavalcanti do Egito VASCONCELOS. Marcia Maria Fonseca da SILVEIRA. Ana Paula Veras SOBRAL.

Surgical ciliated cyst is often described as a post-operative maxillary cyst or paranasal cyst. Characterized by an aggressive injury, it is commonly described in patients who underwent radical surgery on the maxillary sinus region, such as orthognathic or Caldwell-Luc procedures. We report a case of a 47-year-old patient complaining of both spontaneous pain and swelling in the anterior maxilla, presenting a history of a 9-month-old surgery in the posterior maxilla intended to remove an odontogenic cystic lesion. The CT scan visualized a hypodense lesion in the left maxillary sinus region. Performed biopsy and histopathological examination established the diagnosis of surgical ciliated cyst. The patient is under a two-year non-symptomatic follow-up.

OP9 - A NOVEL HETEROZYGOUS MUTATION IN FGFR2 GENE CAUSING PFEIFFER SYNDROME. Renato Assis MACHADO. Shirlene Barbosa Pimentel FERREIRA. Marcos José Burle AGUIAR. Daniella Reis B. MARTELLI. Ricardo Della COLETTA. Hercílio MARTELLI-JÚNIOR.

Pfeiffer syndrome (PS) (MIM: #101600) is a rare autosomal dominant disorder classically characterized by coronal craniosynostosis, brachycephaly, midfacial hypoplasia, broad and deviated thumbs and great toes. PS occurs in approximately 1:100,000 live births. Clinical manifestations and molecular genetic are used to confirm the diagnosis of the disease. Heterozygous mutations in the fibroblast growth factor receptor types 1 and 2 gene (FGFR1 and FGFR2) can cause PS. Here, we report a female patient and his mother, both affected with PS of similar severity, carrying a previously undescribed heterozygous missense mutation characterized by c.868T>G, encoding Trp289Gly, in the FGFR2 gene. Classical phenotypes related to PS were exhibited by the two PS patients. Intraoral examination revealed malocclusion, dental midline deviation, high arched palate and excessive interdental spacing. Our approach thus led to the identification of a new target mutation in FGFR2 gene, which contributes to the pathophysiology of PS.

OP10 - ORAL METASTATIC BREAST ADENOCARCINOMA IN A MALE PATIENT. Nathalia de Almeida FREIRE. Nathalie Henriques da Silva CANEDO. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

Oral metastatic tumors are uncommon, being breast, prostate, lung and kidney the most common primary sites. Less than 1% of all breast cancers occurs in male patients, and to date only 4 cases of metastatic breast adenocarcinoma to the oral cavity have been reported in the literature. A 88-years-old male patient with previous history of a successfully treated primary breast adenocarcinoma 12 years earlier, was referred for evaluation of an oral swelling of unknown evolution. Intraoral examination revealed a 2 cm reddish pedunculated nodule covered by smooth surface in the left retromolar region. The patient was submitted to incisional biopsy and microscopical evaluation revealed invasive tumor islands compound by malignant epithelial cells, sometimes exhibiting ductal arrangement, which were positive for estrogen receptor and GCDP-15. The final diagnosis was of oral metastatic breast adenocarcinoma. Clinicians should be aware of aggressive behavior and oral metastasis of breast adenocarcinomas in male patients.

OP11 - THE USE OF L-PRF (LEUKOCYTE-PLATELET-RICH FIBRIN) IN THE TREATMENT OF MRONJ. Gustavo Maluf Dib VALERIO. Gabrielle Scattolin MOREIRA. André Lins Cavalcanti Corrêa da COSTA. Eduardo FREGNANI. Paulo Sérgio Silva SANTOS.

The Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (MRONJ) is the bone necrosis of the jaws can be associated to antiresorptive or antiangiogenic therapy. A female patient, 79 years-old, ovarian cancer history received 14 doses of bevacizumab. The maxillary total prosthesis caused two lesions

with painful symptoms, purulent drainage in the oral and nasal cavity. CBCT shows kidnapping and bone lysis staged as MRONJ 3 in the hard palate and 2 in the alveolar ridge. The two lesions were removed of all necrotic bone beside an amalgam tattoo in the bone tissue of the alveolar ridge and joined the LPRF primary closure of the wound. Six months after surgery was complete healing confirmed by CBCT. The L-PRF association with the surgical procedure suggests be a good alternative for the treatment of MRONJ. Gets up a discussion to define the role of amalgam tattoo as an additional factor in the cause of MRONJ

OP12 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF MUCORMYCOSIS IN A BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTED PATIENT. Bernar Monteiro BENITES. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Claudia Parahyba JOFFILY. Yana Augusta Sarkis NOVIS. Sergio Samir ARAP. Rafael Sarlo VILELA. Eduardo Rodrigues FREGNANI.

Mucormycosis is an aggressive fungal infection that usually affects patients with immune disorders. The most important form is the rhino-orbito-cerebral mucormycosis that may demonstrate oral cavity involvement. We describe an original case of Mucormycosis affecting a 61-year-old male patient that received bone marrow transplantation due to a B cell acute lymphocytic leukaemia. The patient was referred to our department with an extensive, painful, necrotic lesion in the left soft palate that contained a thick whitish membrane surrounded by black areas consistent with necrosis. Biopsy was done and microscopic analysis demonstrated hyperplastic epithelium with the connective tissue revealing moderate inflammatory infiltrate, extensive tissue necrosis and numerous irregular, broad, non-septate hyphae that branched in right angle frequently invading blood vessels. Grocott and PAS reactions were positive. These findings confirmed the diagnosis of mucormycosis. The lesion was surgically removed and the patient received antifungal, but died 02 months after diagnosis.

OP13 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF BOTRYOID ODONTOGENIC CYST WITH IMMEDIATE AUTOGENOUS BONE GRAFT. Henrique Côrtes MEIRA. Maria Cassia Ferreira de AGUIAR. Patrícia Carlos CALDEIRA. Vagner Rodrigues SANTOS. Maria Letícia Ferreira ARAÚJO. Igraine Cristina Rodrigues VIDAL. Ricardo Alves MESQUITA.

Botryoid odontogenic cyst (BOC) is an unusual multilocular variant of lateral periodontal cyst (LPC). This lesion shows a well-defined interradicular radiolucency in the alveolar bone, along an erupted vital tooth. The most common site is mandibular premolar areas. Generally presents a small size and conservative surgical treatment are required. Recurrence rates are higher in large lesions and with multilocular patterns. In this report, clinical and histopathological features of a BOC, is presented in a 57 years-old woman treated whit a modified surgical modality. The lesion was asymptomatic and located between left inferior premolars with a multilocular aspect, close to alveolar bone crest. The main differential diagnosis was a LPC, lateral periapical cyst or ceratocystic odontogenic tumor. The treatment was enucleating followed by immediate autogenous bone graft. In the clinical and radiograph follow-up of six months, the patient is free-diseases. Supported by FAPEMIG

OP14 - ODONTOGENIC CARCINOMA WITH DENTINOID: A CASE REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL MALIGNANT TUMOR. Rogerio GONDAK. Katya Pulido DÍAZ. Marisol Martínez MARTÍNEZ. Leandro Aurelio Liporoni MARTINS. Pablo Agustin VARGAS. Adalberto MOSQUEDA-TAYLOR.

Malignant tumors represent 0% to 6% of all odontogenic neoplasms. We present a case of a 74-year-old female patient with a painless swelling in the right maxilla. A radiolucent multilocular lesion was diagnosed in an initial biopsy as a adenomatoid odontogenic tumor in 2011 and enucleation was done. However, the tumor recurred as an aggressive bone destruction in 2013, and a malignant adenoid ameloblastoma with dentinoid was diagnosed. Histopathologically it showed malignant epithelial cells with overproduction of dentinoid and Ki-67 immunohistochemical staining was 10%. Surgical excision was performed with no recurrence after two years. According to these clinical and histopathological features, this case may be better classified as an odontogenic carcinoma with dentinoid, a recently recognized variant of odontogenic carcinoma.

OP15 - MANDIBULAR PSEUDOCARCINOMATOUS HYPERPLASIA: A RARE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATION AND MANAGEMENT. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Cássio Edvard SVERZUT. Alexandre Elias TRIVELLATO. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Pseudocarcinomatous hyperplasia (PH) is defined as a marked proliferation of benign/reactive squamous epithelium in response to inflammation, infection, irradiation or underlying neoplasm. Intraosseous PH is a rare complication of chronic osteomyelitis and it can potentially mimic squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). We present an extensive mandibular solid ameloblastoma with plexiform pattern affecting an 8-year-old male patient, which was treated with radical resection and reconstruction using an iliac crest bone graft fixed with titanium plate and screws. Nine months after surgical reconstruction, the titanium plate and screws were removed. At this time, a gingival fistula was visualized and a small bone sequestration of the underlying graft was resected, which microscopically exhibited PH; recurrent ameloblastoma or SCC was excluded. Follow-up data showed excellent graft integration. Intraosseous PH affecting the jaws is explained because bone structures are close to epithelium, and mandibular grafts can eventually be infected, such as observed in our case.

OP16 - FIRST AND FATAL MANIFESTATION OF ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME. Daniela Assis do VALE. Danielle Lima Corrêa de CARVALHO. Marília TRIERVEILER. Karem López ORTEGA.

Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is the commonest type of high-grade non-Hodgkin lymphoma, a distinct, less common/rare variant, the plasmablastic lymphoma (PBL) is characterized by its plasma cell differentiation and its association with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). This report details a case of an aggressive plasmablastic lymphoma of the oral cavity in a 56 years old woman with unknown HIV status. The diagnosis of PBL was given based on histopathological and immunophenotypical analysis that revealed a dense infiltrate of atypical large cells resembling immunoblasts that expressed plasma cell markers and kappa light chain and were negative for B-cell markers and lambda light chain. In situ hybridization for Epstein Barr Virus-encoded RNA was also positive. The patient was referred to quimiotherapy treatment and although the complete remission of the lesion she died of cardiorespiratory arrest after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation 10 months after PBL diagnosis.

OP17 - CHRONIC RECURRENT MULTIFOCAL OSTEOMYELITIS OF THE MANDIBLE. Aguida Maria Menezes Aguiar MIRANDA. Fábio Ramôa PIRES. Juliana de Noronha Santos NETTO. Simone Macedo AMARAL. Maria da Glória Meri LEÃO. Mariana CAPITÃO.

Chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis is a rare local or generalized inflammatory bone disease with periods of exacerbation and remission, that rarely affects the mandible. A 12-year-old boy was referred for an Oral Medicine clinic complaining of pain and swelling on the face lasting two months. Clinical examination revealed a painful diffuse swelling on the left mandibular body associated with a diffuse radiolucent image on the area, compatible with mandibular osteomyelitis. All teeth on the area proved to be vital and treatment included systemic antibiotics and surgical debridement of the area, with alleviation of the symptoms. Histological analysis of the removed bone revealed partially vital compact and cancellous bone and areas of mixed inflammatory infiltrate. After this first approach the clinical picture showed several intermittent recurrences. The patient was referred for pediatric and rheumatological evaluation and no other bone involvement was detected. Diagnosis was compatible with chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis and treatment with systemic corticosteroid therapy in a 5-day protocol was established with excellent response and complete remission of the mandibular pain and swelling. The patient remains in clinical and radiological follow-up presenting sporadic episodes of mandibular pain and swelling successfully managed by systemic steroid therapy.

OP18 - GRAFT-VERSUS-HOST DISEASE AFTER AUTOLOGOUS HEMATOPOIETIC STEM CELL TRANSPLANTATION. Daniela Assis do VALE. Janaina Braga MEDINA. Marcos José

CUSTÓDIO Neto da SILVA. Suzana Cantanhede Orsini Machado de SOUZA. Paulo Henrique BRAZ-SILVA. Karem López ORTEGA.

Graft-versus-host disease (GVHD) is one of the major complications after hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT). Although the development of GVHD involves genetic disparity between donor and host, GVHD after autologous HSCT can also occurs. This report details a case of a 43 years-old woman previously diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma who had received an autologous HSCT. She was admitted due to complains of oral pain and xerostomia. Oral examination revealed lichenoid changes, erythema, atrophy and ulcerations in tongue and buccal mucosa. Biopsy was performed in both sites and histopathology examination showed lichenoid interface inflammation and exocytosis, minor salivary glands biopsy was also performed and revealed intralobular lymphocytic inflammation, exocytosis of lymphocytes into a few ducts and periductal fibrosis with loss of acinar tissue. The diagnosis of GVHD was given based on clinical and histopathological analysis. Complete remission of the lesions and relief from pain was achieved with topical dexamethasone.

OP19 - PRIMARY CUTANEOUS CD8+ T-CELL LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT SHOWING FACIAL EDEMA WITH MARKED SWELLING OF EYELID AND LIP. Daphine Caxias TRAVASSOS. Elaine Maria Sgavioli MASSUCATO. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Andreia BUFALINO. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

The current WHO-EORTC classification presented some primary cutaneous lymphoma entities provisionally classified as "rare subtypes": CD4+ small/medium T-cell lymphoma (CD4+ SMTL), CD8+ aggressive epidermotropic T-cell lymphoma, and gamma/delta T-cell lymphoma. Interestingly, recent studies show that CD8+ SMPTL, a probable CD4+ SMTL variant, evolves with indolent clinical behavior. A 33-year-old man presented a 1-year history of lower lip and bilateral eyelid swelling. Blood test results were normal, except for high levels of complement Cq1. Microscopical analysis showed an atypical small/medium-sized lymphoid cell proliferation on the dermis and subcutis. Immunohistochemistry showed positivity for CD3, CD8 and granzyme B. MIB-1 proliferation index was 40%. White blood cell counts, metabolic panels and bone marrow biopsy, revealed no alterations. Computed tomography scan showed cervical lymph node enlargement. We report an extremely rare CD8+ SMPTL case following an aggressive clinical behavior, which is an unusual feature of this lymphoma subtype, expanding their clinicopathological spectrum.

OP20 - CRYOTHERAPY AS AN ALTERNATIVE THERAPY FOR JUVENILE SPONGIOTIC GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS ON TWO CASES. Andreia BUFALINO. Vinícius Krieger Costa NOGUEIRA. Túlio Morandin FERRISSE. Elaine Maria Sgavioli MASSUCATO. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Juvenile spongiotic gingival hyperplasia (JSGH) is a subtype of inflammatory gingival hyperplasia, commonly observed in children, with female predominance. JSGH usually shows lack of response to traditional periodontal treatment, and interestingly, after surgical excision, recurrence rate of 6-16% is related. We report two girls (9- and 11-year-old) who presented with multifocal red patches along the maxillary and mandibular labial gingiva. All lesions had a granular surface texture with no signs of bleeding. Both cases showed no regression of the lesions after prophylactic interventions. Surgical excision of focal lesion in each case was performed, being diagnosed as JSGH. In both cases, the lesions had recurrence. Hence, cryotherapy sessions in all lesions during 8 weeks were performed. After 3-month follow-up, meaningful lesional regression and restoration of gingival texture are being observed. In conclusion, cryotherapy appears to be successfully in JSGH, with good acceptance by pediatric patients.

OP21 - GINGIVAL LEUKEMIC INFILTRATION AS THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA. Karin Sá FERNANDES. Marina GALLOTTINI. Yara Andrea Pires Afonso REINA. Talita CASTRO. Mauricio Flaminio AMATO. Paulo Henrique Braz da SILVA.

The leukemic infiltration of the gingival tissue associated or not with gingival enlargement could be the first manifestation of acute leukemia, and has been rarely reported in the literature. A

ten-year-old female patient presented with a 1-month history of an asymptomatic, firm, and pinkish red generalized gingival overgrowth. The panoramic X-ray of the jaw was performed and showed no evidence of periodontal resorption. The incisional biopsy of the gingival tissue was performed, and histopathological exam revealed a mucosa fragment in which the connective tissue showed a diffuse and hypercellular infiltrate of monocytoid cells. The patient was referred to a hematologist and underwent a bone marrow biopsy that was conclusive for acute myeloid leukemia diagnosis. The patient was treated with chemotherapy, and after 4 weeks there was a great improvement of gingival aspect.

OP22 - ORAL LESIONS IN PATIENT WITH LEPROMATOUS LEPROSY AND LUCIO'S PHENOMENON. Giovanni Antonio RODRIGUES. Naiara Priscila QUALIO. Fernanda André Martins Cruz PERECIN. João Carlos Lopes SIMÃO. Lara Maria Alencar Ramos INNOCENTINI. Marco Andrey Cipriani FRADE. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA.

Lucio's phenomenon is a variant of erythema nodosum leprosum characterized by serious cutaneous necrotizing reaction. We report a 46-year-old man complaining of multiple purpuric skin lesions and fever for 3 days. Medical history revealed previous clinical diagnosis of lepromatous leprosy (LL) and Lucio's phenomenon. Dermatological examination showed nodular infiltration of face, madarosis, erythematous macules and necrotic ulcerations on the upper and lower limbs. Oral examination revealed multiple ulcers on the upper lip and tongue. Skin biopsy showed necrotizing vasculitis, and tongue biopsy revealed hyperplastic epithelium with submucosa infiltrated by many foamy macrophages with intact bacilli and globi. Mycobacterium leprae DNA was identified by PCR. Final diagnosis was LL and Lucio's phenomenon, and the patient started multidrug therapy for LL, prednisone and thalidomide for the Lucio's phenomenon. This case demonstrates that LL and Lucio's phenomenon can affect the oral cavity, underscoring the importance of evaluating oral mucosa for the diagnosis.

OP23 - A MISINTERPRETATION OF THE PROGRESSION TIME OF A TONGUE LESION. Carla Renata Sanomiya IKUTA. Paulo Sérgio da Silva SANTOS. Renato Yasutaka de Faria YAEDU. Cleverson Teixeira SOARES. José Humberto DAMANTE.

A 14 years-old girl complained of a tongue lesion with 4 days of evolution. The lesion was realized in the day after a hysteric episode during a musical concert. On clinical examination there was an asymptomatic swelling in the left side of "V" region of the dorsum. A lightly erythematous mucosa recovered the lesion that was resilient and rounded, with 3cm diameter. The patient general health was perfect and the presumptive diagnosis was traumatic inflammation. After four days follow-up the lesion did not change despite 21mg/day of prednisone. An ultrasonographic examination was showed a hypoechoic tumor of high vascularization. Patient was so submitted to a fine needle aspiration biopsy and the diagnosis was a "well differentiated mesenchymal neoplasm". A Incisional biopsy was done and morphologic diagnosis was "alveolar soft part sarcoma". Immunohistochemical examination confirmed this final final diagnosis. A surgical resection was performed and the patient is under chemotherapy.

OP24 - GIANT EPIGNATHUS TERATOMA: A CASE REPORT. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Cyntia Helena Pereira de CARVALHO. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Cassandra Teixeira Valle ELIAS. Rita de Cassia Simões MATHEUS. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Leão Pereira PINTO.

Teratomas are tumors composed of tissues derived from the three germ cell layers, and they are relatively uncommon in head and neck. The term epignathus has been applied to teratomas arising from the oropharynx. A newborn boy presented with a polypoid tumor mass exteriorizing through the mouth over a length of 9 cm. Computed tomography showed that the mass arose deep in the left hemiface. Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) levels were elevated to 31,600.00 ng/ml. Surgery was performed and microscopic analysis confirmed the diagnosis of mature teratoma. Because of residual tumor and high AFP levels, the patient was submitted to chemotherapy, resulting in complete lesion regression and normalization of AFP levels. Surgical repair of a cleft palate was performed at 5 years of age. At 7 years of age, the patient was in good general health and showed no clinical signs of recurrence.

OP25 - ORAL LESION COMPATIBLE WITH HPV WITH POSTERIOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Jose Ferreira Menezes FILHO. Viviane Silva SIQUEIRA. Anelise Ribeiro Peixoto ALENCAR. Fabrício Passador SANTOS. Andresa Borges SOARES. Rufino KLUG.

HPV has been described in the pathogenesis of benign warty lesions and their participation in the development of oral carcinoma is seldom reported. A 34-year-old male, married, was complaining of two wounds on the palate without symptoms, with a four months history of evolution. Clinical examination revealed two round and verrucous lesions, not bleeding and asymptomatic, measuring the smallest 0,5x1,0 cm and the biggest 1,5x1,5 cm located in the soft palate and hard palate respectively. Incisional biopsies were performed and histological examination revealed a squamous cell papilloma for the smallest lesion and squamous cell carcinoma for the biggest. The patient remained in the last two years without seeking treatment, and lesions turn into a single verrucous plaque. At present, vegetating lesions was seen in the right nasal cavity. The patient was referred to the oncology center for evaluation and establishment of therapeutic approaches but abandoned the treatment.

OP26 - TONGUE NECROSIS: A RARE AND LATE ORAL COMPLICATION TO RADIOTHERAPY IN HEAD AND NECK. Anthony Benites CONDEZO. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Sérgio Rocha ARAUJO. Daniel Henrique KOGA. Marcos Martins CURI.

Tongue necrosis is a very rare entity due to its excellent blood supply. This condition may develop because a wide range of pathologies that include malignant tumors, microorganisms infections, giant cell arteritis, trauma, embolism, drug injections and previous irradiation of head and neck. We present an interesting rare case of massive tongue necrosis, in a patient with a long previous history of treatment with surgery and post-operative radiotherapy for retromolar trigone carcinoma. During the intraoral examination was identified osteoradionecrosis bilaterally in the mandible. The diagnosis was confirmed by incisional biopsy and the patient underwent to hyperbaric oxygen therapy followed by partial resection of the tongue. In the same operation, the osteoradionecrosis were treated with bilateral marginal bone resections. The patient had a satisfactory response to surgical treatment with complete mucosal healing of the operated areas.

OP27 - HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS-ASSOCIATED ORAL EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA. Sandra R TORRES. Wladimir CORTEZZI. Ellen Brilhante CORTEZZI. Michelle AGOSTINI. Alicia Rumayor PIÑA. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

Human papillomavirus-associated oral epithelial dysplasia (HPV-OED) has been recently reported in the literature, has also been referred as apoptotic dysplasia or koilocytic dysplasia. Only few cases of HPV-OED have been reported in Latin American countries. A 60 years-old HIV-positive male presented an irregular and asymptomatic whitish plaque with erythematous margins and rough surface, on the buccal mucosa and the soft palate. Microscopical evaluation revealed papillary acanthosis and parakeratosis with severe dysplasia, displaying many karyorrhectic and apoptotic cells, scattered koilocytes, marked nuclear pleomorphism and atypical mitotic figures. Keratinocytes beneath parakeratin were positive for p16 and superficial keratinocytes were positive for high-risk HPV subtypes, with abrupt transition to noninvolved epithelium. The Ki-67 index was 90%. The final diagnosis was HPV-OED. The patient was submitted to surgical removal and no evidence of disease was observed after one year follow-up.

OP28 - ORAL PAPILLARY SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA MIMICKING AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE. Bruna Fernandes do Carmo CARVALHO. Joyce Gimenez MENON. Renata Mendonça MORAES. Ana Cláudia SCARAFICCI. Clóvis Antonio Lopes PINTO. Graziella Chagas JAGUAR. Fábio Abreu ALVES.

Oral papillary squamous cell carcinoma (PSCC) presents as mixed white and red exophytic lesion involving the gingiva or alveolar ridges. The aim of this study is to report a papillary variant of squamous cell carcinoma mimicking an infectious disease. A 44-yo woman was referred for evaluation of painful gingival lesion with 2 years of duration. Intra-oral examination revealed an extensive papillary plaque located on the vestibular and palatine gingiva, alveolar ridge and hard

palate from the teeth 17 to 23. Nasal mucosa also presented similar lesion. Computed tomography showed bone erosion of the alveolar process. The diagnosis hypotheses were infectious diseases and SCC. Biopsy showed an extensive exophytic papillary epithelial cells with stromal microinvasion and nuclear atypia. Special staining excluded any infectious diseases. Treatment consisted of surgery and radiotherapy. This case presents an atypical variant of SCC which should be considered in the differential diagnosis of papillary gingival lesions.

OP29 - AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF FACIAL INFILTRATING LIPOMATOSIS. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Ana Paula Molina VIVAS. Matheus Henrique Alves de LIMA. Renata Mendonça MORAES. José Saturnino da SILVA. Felipe D'Almeida COSTA. Fábio Abreu ALVES.

Facial infiltrating lipomatosis (FIL) is a rare disorder characterized by a unilateral fatty mass with ill-defined borders typically affecting the cheek. This report aims to describe an unusual case of FIL involving the tongue and submandibular region. A 30-year-old woman was referred for evaluation of asymptomatic nodules on the right dorsal surface of the tongue with 10 years of duration. Medical history was non-contributory. Clinical examination revealed hemimacroglossia associated with multiple papillomatosis and an enlargement of submandibular region. Computed tomography displayed a large amount of fatty tissue (suggestive) infiltrating tongue, submandibular gland and adjacent tissues of the right side. Two papules were removed for histopathological examination, revealing stratified epithelium showing multiple papillary projections, and lipomatous tissue formed by mature adipocytes and fibrous stroma. The diagnosis of FIL was established. The patient is under follow-up. In conclusion, the clinicians should consider FIL as a differential diagnosis of hemifacial overgrowth lesions.

OP30 - METASTASIS OF MAMMARY CARCINOMA TO MAXILLA WITH CLINICAL FINDINGS MIMICKING BISPHOSPHONATE'S OSTEONECROSIS: CASE REPORT.. Matheus Henrique Alves de LIMA. Bruna Fernandes do Carmo CARVALHO. Ana Cláudia SCARAFICCI. José Saturnino da SILVA. Stephania Martins BEZERRA. Rodrigo Nascimento LOPES. Graziella Chagas JAGUAR.

Metastatic lesions to oral cavity are uncommon and is usually an evidence of widespread disease. The aim of this study is report a case of mammary tumor metastasis with clinical findings mimicking bisphosphonate's osteonecrosis. A 75-year-old-woman, diagnosed with metastatic breast carcinoma for bones and previous history of osteonecrosis in hard palate a year ago, was referred to the Stomatology Department for evaluation of an oral painful lesion lasting 7 days. Intra-oral examination revealed an ulcerated irregular lesion in hard palate, measuring 1cm with extension to previous bisphosphonate's osteonecrosis area. Diagnosis hypothesis were osteonecrosis and metastasis. The incisional biopsy was performed and according to the histopathological analysis and immunohistochemistry panel, the diagnosis of mammary lobular carcinoma metastasis was established. Currently, the patient is being in treatment. Although rare, metastasis should be included as differential diagnosis of oral lesions. This case emphasizes the importance of a multidisciplinary team in cancer treatment.

OP31 - HISTOPLASMOSIS IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENT: REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL CLINICAL MANIFESTATION. Felipe Martins SILVEIRA. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. Sandra Beatriz Chaves TARQUÍNIO. Thaíse Gomes e NÓBREGA. Karine Duarte da SILVA. Ana Carolina Uchoa VASCONCELOS.

Histoplasmosis is a systemic fungal infection that has been reported in immunocompromised patients. A 31-year-old HIV positive male patient was referred to the School of Dentistry/Brazil, in november/2015 with multiple nodular lesions in tongue present for approximately two months. The intra-oral examination revealed multiple submucosal sessile and asymptomatic nodules on tongue with irregular surface. It was also present an ulcerated lesion in marginal gingiva of the elements 33 and 34. Extra-oral examination also showed multiples nodules on lower third of face. An incisional biopsy was performed in tongue. Histopathological examination revealed showed granulomatous chronic inflammation containing numerous macrophages in diffuse infiltrate and numerous small spherical structures compatible with *Histoplasma capsulatum* yeast. The patient was referred for medical treatment and follows under observation.

OP32 - ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ARISING FROM A MAXILLARY RESIDUAL ODONTOGENIC CYST: A CASE REPORT. Vitor Bonetti VALENTE. Ana Maria Pires SOUBHIA. Antônio Augusto Ferreira de CARVALHO. Deolino João Camilo JUNIOR. Éder Ricardo BIASOLI. Glauco Issamu MIYAHARA. Daniel Galera BERNABÉ.

A 65-year-old-man, drinker, ex-smoker, was referred to stomatology clinic for evaluation of a lesion located in the upper alveolar ridge that had appeared 15 days previously. Intraoral examination revealed a reddish sessile nodule with yellowish-white spots. A swelling of hardened consistency in the hard palate was also observed. Radiographic examination and computed tomography showed an expansive bone lesion in the right maxilla and a disruption in the cortical lower margin, connecting the bone lesion to oral mucosal nodule. A biopsy of the nodular lesion was performed and histopathologic examination indicated squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). The patient was underwent partial maxillectomy and surgical specimen showed cystic epithelium with malignant transformation, numerous keratin pearl formation and atypical mitosis. Final diagnosis was a primary intraosseous SCC arising in a residual odontogenic cyst. After two-year follow-up, the patient has been in a good general health without signs of recurrence.

OP33 - ESTOMATONET: TELEDIAGNOSIS IN ORAL MEDICINE IMPROVING THE ACCESS OF PRIMARY CARE PATIENTS TO SPECIALIZED TREATMENT. Vinicius Coelho CARRARD. Michelle Roxo GONÇALVES. Jéssica Rodriguez STREY. Carlos PILZ. Marcelo Rodrigues GONÇALVES. Marco Antonio Trevizani MARTINS. Erno HARZHEIM.

Diagnosis and management of oral lesions often create difficulties for the dentist working at Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), explaining the high amount of referrals for specialists. This favors increase in waiting queue, delay in diagnosis establishment and contribute for high mortality rate for oral cancer. This study aimed to characterize the requests sent to a telediagnosis service (EstomatoNet). The sample included the first 100 requests received by the service. The primary care professionals sent clinical information and photos. Teleconsultants evaluated the data, convey diagnostic hypothesis and suggested management. Reactive lesions (18%), actinic cheilitis (13%), lichen planus (8%) and squamous cell carcinoma (6%) were among the most frequent diagnosis. The main recommended managements were referral to specialists (41%) and biopsies (30%). It was found 28% of reduction in intention to refer. In conclusion, EstomatoNet may qualify the access to SUS services, bridging the gap between primary and specialized healthcare.

OP34 - METASTATIC CARCINOMA FIRST PRESENTING AS AN ORAL CAVITY SOFT TISSUE MASS.. Marcos José CUSTÓDIO Neto da SILVA. Camilla Vieira ESTEVES dos SANTOS. Ricardo Ramalho VECCHIATTI. Norberto Nobuo SUGAYA. Suzana Cantanhede ORSINI Machado de SOUSA..

Oral metastasis are extremely rare and tend to affect mandible. We present a rare case of an oral metastatic carcinoma presenting as a soft tissue mass. A sixty-four year old man presented a fast-growing, red-bluish nodular mass, pedunculated, on the anterior edentulous alveolar ridge of mandible beneath his implant-supported overdenture. Radiographic examination revealed no bone involvement. The patient was diabetic and had a history of chronic hepatitis C. Clinical hypothesis was of peripheral giant cell lesion. After excisional biopsy, histopathological analysis revealed a malignant epithelial neoplasm composed of large polygonal cells with eosinophilic granular cytoplasm arranged in hypercellular solid arrays and sometimes forming tubular structures. Numerous mitotic figures and nuclear pleomorphism were observed. As the patient was unaware of his disease, he was referred to the oncologist. However, patient was hospitalized before the appointment and it was found an advanced stage liver cancer. The patient died few months later.

OP35 - METASTATIC COLORECTAL ADENOCARCINOMA MIMICKING ENDODONTIC DISEASE. Desiree Rosa CAVALCANTI. Paulo Henrique BRAZ-SILVA. Claudia Yumi MAEDA. Paula Sena da MATA. Fernandina Alves MOREIRA. Priscila da Silva SANTANA.

Bone metastasis for the jaw are rare and can mimic teeth diseases. The objective of this study is to report a case of metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma (CA) to the jaw in a 64 years old female,

complaining of intense pain for 5 months, even after endodontic and extraction of the supposed involved teeth. She was referred to Stomatology Service and reported CA treated 3 years ago. At clinical examination gingival overgrowth filling the space of the extracted tooth was found. Biopsy and imaging studies were performed. The tomography showed destructive bone lesion with about 5 cm in the surrounding areas of teeth 33, 34 and 35. The pathological study revealed metastatic colorectal adenocarcinoma. The patient was referred for cancer service and died after 6 months. Conclusion: Despite of the rarity of metastasis to the jaw, this condition should be considered in patients with oral symptoms and history of malignancies.

OP36 - EXTENSIVE ORAL INVOLVEMENT IN HYPEREOSINOPHILIC SYNDROME. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS. Reijane ASSIS. Thayanara MELO. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Jair Carneiro LEÃO.

Hypereosinophilic syndromes (HES) are characterized by blood hypereosinophilia and clinical manifestations attributable to eosinophilia. Oral ulcers are rarely reported as clinical features of HES. The Hematology Unit referred a 30-years old male patient with multiple oral ulcers lasting for three months. The patient also presented with persistent blood hypereosinophilia together with sharply demarcated skin ulcers. Myelogram was compatible with chronic myeloproliferative syndrome with eosinophilia, ad BCR/ABL showed to be positive, reinforcing the diagnosis of HES. A biopsy of an oral lesion was performed, evidencing an extensive eosinophilic inflammatory infiltrate compatible with oral lesion of HES. He started imatinib 400mg and intralesional steroid infiltration, with limited benefit. After 90 days he stopped imatinib and started hydroxyurea, with an adequate resolution of the oral lesions but no hematologic effect. Subsequently, he presented with respiratory discomfort and died of severe candidemia.

OP37 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR ASSOCIATED WITH ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST: A COMBINED ODONTOGENIC TUMOR?. Amanda Almeida LEITE. Andréa dos Anjos PONTUAL. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

Cases of calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOC) associated with odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) have been not reported. An 81-year-old man was referred for diagnosis of mandibular radiolucent image identified in a routine radiographic examination. Computed tomography revealed a well-circumscribed, unilocular, hypodense image, located in the right edentulous mandibular body. Residual radicular cyst was the clinic-radiographic diagnosis. Under local anesthesia, an incisional biopsy was performed. Microscopically, a cystic cavity lined by ghost cells and basal cells showing reverse nucleus polarity was observed. Solid areas were also noted. In addition, there were cystic cavities lined by epithelium presenting a corrugated parakeratin surface and prominent basal cells disposed in a palisaded fashion. The diagnosis was odontogenic tumor with areas of CCOC and OKC. The lesion was excised and the patient is under follow-up, without signs of recurrence after 1 year of treatment. Odontogenic tumor with this association seems present a good prognosis.

OP38 - EXTRAMEDULLARY SOLITARY PLASMACYTOMA OF THE MAXILLA. Bruno Fernandes MATUCK. Lara Cristina Oliver GIMENEZ. João Felipe Moraes Dos SANTOS. Marina Helena Cury GALLOTTINI. Dmitry SARMENTO. Decio dos Santos PINTO JUNIOR.

Plasmacytoma is a monoclonal plasma cell neoplasm that arises either inside the skeletal system or extramedullary. Multiple myeloma is the multifocal/systemic form of the disease. We present a case of a fast growing, irregular nodular mass, involving an edentulous area of the maxilla of a 78 year-old man. Radiography showed a discrete reduction of radiopacity interpreted as an erosion caused by the mass presence. With a clinical hypothesis of a peripheral giant cell granuloma and peripheral ossifying fibroma an excisional biopsy was performed. Histopathological analyses revealed a mesenchymal neoplasm characterizes by plasmacytoid cells organized in sheets interspersed by amyloid deposits. Immunohistochemistry for immunoglobulin light chain showed monoclonality. With a histological diagnosis of plasma cell neoplasm, the patient underwent further clinical evaluation and, after full-body scan and Bence Jones protein research, as no other signs of disease were found, a final diagnosis of extramedullary solitary plasmacytoma was established.

OP39 - ODONTOGENIC CYST WITH EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIA: REPORT OF A RARE CASE. Dmitry José de Santana SARMENTO. Bruno Tavares SEDASSARI. Fernando MELHEM-ELIAS. Fábio Daumas NUNES. Suzana C. Orsini Machado de SOUSA. Bruno Alvarez Quinta REIS. Marina GALLOTTINI.

Epithelial dysplasia in odontogenic cystic is a rare histopathological finding, which may progress to squamous cell carcinoma. We report the case of a female patient, 77 years-old, leucoderma, non-smoker, with pain in the mandible and purulent drainage for two months. Panoramic X-ray revealed unilocular radiolucent lesion involving the crown of a right impacted premolar, next to three dental implants. The axial view of Computed Tomography showed rupture of the lingual cortical. Under the presumptive diagnosis of dentigerous cyst, the excisional biopsy was performed, and the impacted tooth and the implants were removed. The mandible was reinforced with titanium board and bone graft was used. Histopathological examination revealed fragments of cystic capsule lined with epithelium with loss of maturation throughout thickness, cell pleomorphism and hyperchromatic nuclei. There was positive staining for p53 and Ki-67. Final diagnosis was odontogenic cyst with epithelial dysplasia. After 7 months follow-up no recurrence was observed.

OP40 - UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA WITH MARSUPIALIZATION TO SOLID AMELOBLASTOMA: THE RISK OF GAP MONITORING - 15-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS. Danielli Fernandes PEREIRA. Luccas LAVAREZE. Teresa Cristina Rangel PEREIRA. Rosa Maria Lourenco Carlos MAIA. Ivette BECCALLI. Tânia Regina Grão VELLOSO.

Ameloblastoma is an aggressive benign odontogenic tumor and its recurrence rates vary according to the different approaches. A 26 year-old black woman was referenced Stomatology Clinic in 2001 with swelling of the left mandibular body. Panoramic radiograph identified unilocular area. An incisional biopsy revealed unicystic ameloblastoma. The lesion was subjected to marsupialization. The patient disappeared and returned in 2005 with multilocular area and was made enucleation of the lesion. New panoramic radiograph in 2008, showed no recurrence. The patient returns for the annual follow-ups, only after 8 years, presenting increased volume with multilocular radiolucent images in same site. Another biopsy showed the result of solid ameloblastoma. Marsupialization has been reported as a preliminary treatment of the unicystic ameloblastoma. However, the committal of the patient to clinic is indispensable and does not always. Semiannual or annual follow-up are necessary to diagnose the initial lesion and to perform less invasive treatments.

OP41 - PLASMABLASTIC LYMPHOMA IN JAW IN A HIV-POSITIVE PATIENT: A CASE REPORT.. Julia Turra RIBEIRO. Carolina DUMMEL. Andressa Cristina Hashigushi de ALMEIDA. Gabriela Alacarini FARINA. Stéfanie Thieme PEROTTO. Vinícius Coelho CARRARD. Marco Antonio Trevizani MARTINS.

A 32-year-old male patient sought treatment with a 3-month history of a broken tooth causing gum inflammation and reporting weight loss in this period. Extra-oral examination showed increased left submandibular lymph node, hard, flat and fixed on palpation and measuring approximately 3.0 x 2.0 cm. Intraoral examination revealed a vegetating nodular lesion in hard and soft palate, with an ulcerated and lobulated surface, with hard edges, reddish, asymptomatic, bleeding on palpation and measuring approximately 5.0 x 3.0cm. Panoramic radiograph showed opacification of the left maxillary sinus and an aspect of "floating teeth." Considering clinical and radiographic characteristics, diagnostic hypotheses were squamous cell carcinoma, lymphoma, salivary gland tumor and infectious diseases. Incisional biopsy followed by histopathological examination and immunohistochemistry was performed. The result revealed positivity for HIV and the final diagnostic was Plasmablastic lymphoma. The patient was referred to the blood service / oncology for staging and initiation of therapy.

OP42 - CONCURRENT CHEMORADIOOTHERAPY FOR A LOCALLY-ADVANCED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED UNRESECTABLE. Jefferson Moreira de MEDEIROS. Paulyne de Souza VIAPIANA. Marco Antonio Cruz ROCHA. Juliana

Vianna PEREIRA. Lucileide Castro de OLIVEIRA. Tatiana Nayara LIBÓRIO-KIMURA. Lia Mizobe ONO.

The oral cavity is the most common site of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), which ranks among the most prevalent malignancies. We report a case of a 55-year-old male patient who complaint a progressive swelling on the floor-of-the-mouth and inability to close it for 3 months. The subject had a 80-pack-year smoking history. Clinical examination revealed an extensive oral lesion with approximately 7 cm in diameter, and palpable regional lymph nodes, staged as a cT4N2cM0. Examination of the rest of the systems were non-remarkable. Pathology confirmed a moderately differentiated SCC. The lesion was primary considered unresectable and concurrent chemoradiotherapy with 6 cycles of cisplatin 10mg/m² EV was proposed. The clinical response showed to be satisfactory and the subject was again considered to perform surgery, with a good outcome. Chemoradiotherapy has been reported to be especially active in these tumors.

OP43 - AMYLOIDOSIS RELATED OF HEMODIALYSIS. Marilia Andrade FIGUEIREDO. Marília TRIERVEILER. Stephanie Kenig VIVEIROS. Marina Helena Cury GALLOTTINI. Karem López ORTEGA.

Amyloidosis is a term that refers to a heterogeneous group of disorders in which proteins are deposited extracellularly in the tissue in the form of insoluble fibrils. In patients undergoing hemodialysis for over 10 years it is the major constituent found β 2 microglobulin. A male patient, 60 years old, non-smoking, non-alcoholic, with chronic renal failure and hemodialysis since 1989. Has three kidney transplants, but was not successful in any of them. The patient attended the dental clinic presented as main complaint, an increase of bilateral volume in tongue for a year and a half, had no difficulty in chewing or pain sensitivity in tongue. The clinical examination was observed an increase of bilateral volume in the presence of yellowish nodules, consistent on palpation. Incisional biopsy was performed and the histological diagnosis was amyloidosis. The patient was referred to a nephrologist for knowledge and conduct monitoring.

CLINICAL CASE PRESENTATIONS

CPP1 - INCIPIENT SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE. Paulo de Camargo MORAES. Francine Kühl PANZARELLA. Marcelo SPERANDIO. Fabrício PASSADOR. Andresa Borges SOARES. Vera Cavalcanti ARAÚJO. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO.

Thirty five-year-old Caucasian male, non-smoker and non-alcoholic sought the dentist due to pain on the right lateral border of the tongue. Clinical examination showed a well-defined white lesion compatible with leukoplakia and lichen planus. Incisional biopsy was performed, which revealed moderate to severe epithelial dysplasia. Excision of the lesion was performed 4 months later, which was diagnosed histopathologically as epithelial hyperplasia without dysplasia. Eight years later, the patient was seen again due to a 6-month history of the pain at the same aforementioned site. Though rather innocuous in appearance, the lesion presented similar clinical features as before, so a new incisional biopsy was done, revealing a superficially invasive squamous cell carcinoma, TNM stage I. Immunohistochemistry was negative to p16, thus excluding HPV infection as aetiology. Partial glossectomy was performed three weeks later. No residual neoplasia was present in the resection specimen. Surgery did not compromise speech or swallowing.

CPP2 - DENTAL FINDINGS IN BRAZILIAN PATIENTS WITH FANCONI SYNDROME. Rodrigo Soares de ANDRADE. Shirlene B. P. FERREIRA. Sibele N. De AQUINO. Paula Cristina B. PEREIRA. Daniella Reis Barbosa MARTELLI. Ana Cristina Simões E. SILVA. Hercílio Martelli JÚNIOR.

Fanconi syndrome (FS) is a generalized disorder of renal tubules, resulting in poor absorption of amino acids, phosphate, bicarbonate, etc. May be of genetic origin or induced metabolic failure. This study aims to describe for the first time possible oral manifestations associated with FS. The cases of two patients previously diagnosed with SF were analyzed. Patients showed significant intraoral changes therefore sought dental clinic department where additional radiographics were performed. The exposure to teratogenic agents and inbreeding of the parents were not reported. We found some common symptoms to oral manifestations such as teeth with rough surfaces

and white opaque areas, early loss of deciduous teeth and delayed eruption of permanent teeth, loss of contrast between the enamel and dentin and loss of bone density of the mandible and maxilla. This is the first study of oral manifestations of SF in Brazil. Furthermore, the results suggest that renal tubular disorder can have an impact in the oral cavity. Patrocinadores: FAPEMIG, CNPq.

CPP3 - DESMOPLASTIC AMELOBLASTOMA IN POSTERIOR MAXILLA. Monica Simoes ISRAEL. Raphaela CAPELLA de Souza PÓVOA. Fábio RAMÔA PIRES. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Sarah ANTERO. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Henrique MARTINS da SILVEIRA.

Desmoplastic ameloblastoma (DA) is a rare benign tumor arising from odontogenic epithelium. DA has marked predilection to occur in the anterior regions of the jaws and it is more common in male patients. A black woman patient, 51 years-old attended the Oral Medicine clinic, complaining about a painful swelling the right side of the face. Intraoral examination showed a large lesion involving the hemi-maxilla in the right side. Panoramic exam showed a lesion with mixed radiolucent and radiopaque appearance, resembling a fibro-osseous lesion. The diagnostic hypotheses were fibrous dysplasia, cemento-ossifying fibroma and DA. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological analysis confirmed it was a DA. The patient was submitted to resection of the lesion and after one year of follow-up no recurrence was observed.

CPP4 - PROGRESSIVE ORAL AND FACIAL HEMANGIOMA IN PREGNANCY. Evanice Menezes Marçal VIEIRA. Talisson Werik ALMEIDA. Bruna Mota BISPO. Alex Semenoff SEGUNDO. Vitória de Moraes SOUSA. Tereza Aparecida Delle VEDOVE.

The hemangioma is a type of benign tumor characterized by abnormal proliferation of blood vessels. It occurs mainly in childhood, presents purplish color and their incidence is relatively high, 60% of this neoplasm affects the head and neck. It shows a slight predominance of females and is usually asymptomatic. A female patient, 35, melanoderma, attended dental visit in prenatal, with pre-existing vascular lesion in lower lip increased during pregnancy. On examination, there was extensive vascular injury in the face, neck, outer ear, oral cavity and oropharynx. The authors discuss the possible hormonal influence in this type of injury. FAPEMAT 155992/2014.

CPP5 - ORAL SARCOID LESION ASSOCIATED WITH DISCOID LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A CASE REPORT.. Maria Elisa Quezado Lima VERDE. Isabelly Vidal do NASCIMENTO. Mariana Araujo MACIEL. Breno Sousa BENEVIDES. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA.

A 54-year-old female, with previous diagnosis of untreated discoid lupus erythematosus, presented a 3-month history of labial nodular growths. This patient reported a previous injury on the nose, with the diagnosis of granulomatous dermatitis. Physical examination revealed multiple, firm, sessile and normochromic labial nodules with approximately 2 x 3 cm. An incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological examination revealed a fibrous connective tissue containing non-caseating compact granulomas, which invaded skeletal muscle and preserved nerve bundles. Grocott and Wade Fite staining were negative and the histopathological finding was suggestive of sarcoid granulomas. Other laboratorial tests were performed and supported this diagnosis (serum levels of angiotensin converting enzyme, immunoglobulins, alkaline phosphatase, calcium, urinary calcium, Montenegro's reaction, thoracic computed tomography, creatinine and complete blood count). Before initiation of treatment, the lesions spontaneously regressed, and a follow-up of 1.5 years showed no recurrence.

CPP6 - OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW RELATED TO RANKL INHIBITORS USE HANDLED WITH LOW LEVEL LASER THERAPY (LLLT) AND PHOTODYNAMIC TH. Gisele Cuba RICHE. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Sarah ANTERO. Wagner CHAGAS. Maria Eliza Barbosa RAMOS. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) can be a complication of the prolonged use of RANKL inhibitors. Low level laser therapy (LLLT) has anti-inflammatory, bio stimulant and regenerative effects. Chimiolum® acts as photodynamic therapy (PDT) generating release of free radicals that provide bactericidal effect. An 83-years old male attended the Oral Medicine clinic with a history of

Denosumab use for eight years after prostate cancer, claiming about suspected jaw bone necrosis. Physical examination revealed exposed bone in the mandible that was associated with local trauma caused by prosthesis. Panoramic exam showed a diffuse osteolytic lesion. Diagnostic of ONJ was clinically established. Treatment began with antibiotics and chlorhexidine gel followed LLLT in association with PDT. After 15 sessions, a new radiography showed kidnapping bony. The patient is now clinically stable and chlorhexidine gel was maintained. LLLT and PDT could be considered as a promising technique for the effective treatment of ONJ.

CPP7 - ORAL LYMPHOEPITHELIAL CYST- CASE REPORT. Gisele Cuba RICHE. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Fábio RAMOA PIRES. Sarah ANTERO. Wagner CHAGAS. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Oral lymphoepithelial cyst (OLC) is a rare lesion of the mouth that develops within lymphoid tissue. The lesion presents as an asymptomatic, well-circumscribed, yellowish small submucosal nodule covered by normal overlying mucosa, usually located in the floor of the mouth or in the tongue. Histopathological examination reveals a cyst lined by stratified squamous epithelium surrounded by lymphoid tissue. OLC should be treated with surgical excision and should not recur. A 30-years old white woman attended the Oral Medicine clinic claiming about lesion on the tongue which had increased in size over the last years. Extraoral examination showed no abnormality. Intraoral examination revealed a symptomatic firm white-yellowish nodule in the posterolateral surface of the left side of the tongue. The diagnostic hypotheses were oral lymphoepithelial cyst and granular cell tumor. An excisional biopsy was performed and microscopic examination confirmed the diagnosis of OLC. After one year no recurrence was observed.

CPP8 - RESECTION AND TEMPORAL MUSCLE FLAP CLOSURE OF ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA IN POSTERIOR MAXILLA. Raphaela CAPELLA de Souza PÓVOA. Gustavo Ramos SUASSUNA. Henrique MARTINS da SILVEIRA. Fábio RAMÔA PIRES. Sarah Aparecida ANTERO. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Odontogenic myxoma is a benign tumor with mesenchymal characteristics derivative from odontogenic ectomesenchyme. It has no gender predilection and the mandible is involved more commonly the maxilla. The average age for patients with myxoma is 25 to 30 years. A black woman, 32 years old, attended the Oral Medicine clinic complaining about a painful swelling in the right side of the face. In the oral examination a large lesion involving the posterior maxilla was noted. The panoramic exam and the TC showed a multilocular radiolucency that involved the orbital floor and has displaced the third molar posteriorly. Diagnostic hypotheses were ameloblastoma and odontogenic myxoma. An incisional biopsy was performed and confirmed the hypothesis of odontogenic myxoma. The patient was submitted to the resection of the lesion and a temporal muscle flap for covering the defect. After one year of follow-up no recurrence was observed.

CPP9 - INTRAOSSEOUS NEUROFIBROMA IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1. Raphaela CAPELLA de Souza PÓVOA. Henrique MARTINS da SILVEIRA. Fábio RAMÔA PIRES. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Sarah Aparecida ANTERO. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Neurofibroma is the most common peripheral nerve neoplasm. It can be solitary or one of the components of neurofibromatosis. A black male patient, 11 years-old, attended the Oral Medicine clinic complaining about a swelling in the left side of the mandible. Extraoral examination showed multiple café-au-lait spots on the skin. Intraoral examination showed a large lesion involving the posterior mandible in the left side. Panoramic exam revealed a radiolucent lesion involving all molars in the mandible on the left side. The diagnostic hypothesis was intraosseous neurofibroma. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological exam confirmed the diagnostic hypothesis. The patient was submitted to surgical excision of the lesion and second and third molars. After one year of follow-up no signs of recurrence were observed.

CPP10 - INTRAORAL DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT. Nathalia de Almeida FREIRE. Wagner CHAGAS. Fábio RAMÔA PIRES. Sarah ANTERO. Maria Eliza Barbosa RAMOS. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

About 40% of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas presents extranodally, including gastrointestinal tract, Waldeyer's ring, spleen, salivary gland and rarely the oral cavity. Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma is the most common type, characterized by diffuse proliferation of large neoplastic B lymphoid cell. The most common intraorally sites are palate, buccal mucosa and tongue. Frequently it affects male patients in the seventh decade of life. It presents clinically as a rapidly enlarging mass, generally painful. A white female patient, 74 years old attended at Oral Medicine clinic presenting two painless lesions in maxillary gingiva bilateral, with one month of evolution. The lesions were nodular, with firm consistency, 2.5 cm and 4.5 cm. The diagnostic hypothesis was lymphoma. An incisional biopsy was performed and microscopic exam showed it was a diffuse large B-cell lymphoma. Immunohistochemistry was positive to CD-20, Ki-67, MUM-1 and negative to CD-10, confirming the diagnosis. The patient underwent chemotherapy and lesions regressed.

CPP11 - PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY AS A CLINICAL TOOL IN RECURRENCE OF ORAL CANDIDIASIS IN SEVERELY IMMUNOSUPPRESSED PATIENT. Ana Rita Pinheiro BARCESSAT. Elvys da Cunha SÁ. Daiz da Silva NUNES. Camila Santa ROSA. Silvia Elena Dias MARTUCHI.

This paper proposes to describe a case of immunocompromised patient, with persistent oral candidiasis and mucositis treated with photodynamic therapy- PDT. Male, 59 years, after removal of oral squamous cell carcinoma, days after radiotherapy, 2 Gy daily, for 5 weeks, showed yellowish-white injuries across the oral mucosa, removable plates with erythematous adhesion surface, burning mouth and loss of taste, exfoliative cytology proved the fungal infection, there was no remission with local and systemic antifungal drugs for 14 days, so photodynamic therapy was used in two interleaved sessions, associating a 0.05% methylene blue solution with red laser, 660 nm, 90 J/cm². Twenty-four hours after the second session, without association with antifungal drugs, clinical remission of candidiasis can be observed, cytological aspect revealed the disappearance of hyphae. Patient was monitored for thirty days, 3 times a week during laser therapy sessions to treat oral mucositis, showing no signs of fungal reinfection.

CPP12 - TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS WITH SEVERE CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATION AND MULTIPLES FACIAL ANGIOFIBROMAS. Natália Galvão GARCIA. Marina Lara de CARLI. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA. Cléverson Teixeira SOARES. Noé Vital RIBEIRO JÚNIOR. Felipe Fornias SPERANDIO. João Adolfo Costa HANEMANN.

Tuberous sclerosis is an extremely variable disease that can affect any organ in the body. The most common findings are cutaneous manifestations that are critical features in helping to establish diagnosis. We present a case of young man with diagnosis of tuberous sclerosis presenting multiple shagreen patches around the trunk, in the neck and genital region; large plaques with uneven surfaces on the right side of the lower back; and multiple papular lesions in his face, particularly around the nasolabial region, eyebrows and forehead. The larger lesion, located at the nose, was removed. Immunohistochemistry analysis showed that tumor cells were positive for CD34 and D2-40, and were negative for SMA, desmin, S100 and AE1/AE3. The lesion was diagnosed as angiofibroma. Considering that tuberous sclerosis is a disease with a highly variable clinical presentation, thus dentists and doctors should be aware of the different manifestations that may be found.

CPP13 - CANALICULAR ADENOMA - CASE REPORT. Michelle da Silva SCALERCIO. Wagner CHAGAS. Fábio RAMÔA PIRES. Maria Eliza Barbosa RAMOS. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Canalicular adenoma is an uncommon benign salivary gland neoplasm that generally affects minor salivary glands. This lesion is more common in older women, located at the upper lip. It presents clinically as an asymptomatic swelling, with blue color, resembling a mucocele. A black female patient, 49 years old, attended the Oral Medicine clinic complaining about a mass located at the upper lip, with evolution of three years. Extraoral examination showed no abnormalities. Intraoral examination showed a nodular lesion at midline of upper lip, well defined, firm with about 3 cm. The diagnostic hypotheses were pleomorphic adenoma and lipoma. An excisional biopsy was performed and microscopic examination showed it was a canalicular adenoma. After five months of follow-up no signs of recurrence were observed.

CPP14 - LOW-GRADE CENTRAL OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE MANDIBLE WITH PREDOMINANT MYXOID AREAS: A POTENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC PITFALL. Jessica Luana Dos SANTOS. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Samuel Porfirio XAVIER. Erick Ricardo SILVA. Evandro Carneiro MARTINS NETO. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Low-grade central osteosarcoma (LGCO) is a rare type of osteosarcoma with biological behavior indolent when compared to high-grade conventional osteosarcomas. LGCO has variable clinical and imaginological appearance, being initially mistakenly interpreted as a benign process, including fibrous dysplasia, ossifying fibroma, osteoblastoma, and eventually, odontogenic myxoma. A 19-year-old female patient was referred presenting a gradual development of a mass tumor on the mandible, diagnosed as ossifying fibroma. Computed tomography revealed an exuberant bone growth at the mandibular symphysis, and microscopically it showed an infiltrative myxoid matrix containing scarce minimally atypical spindle cells, admixed with metaplastic-appearing bone trabeculae. This LGCO case further expands the histopathological spectrum of osteosarcoma, and highlights their diagnostic difficulties, which can lead to delay in diagnosis and inadequate treatment. Recognition of this rare type of well-differentiated osteosarcoma is based on the aggressive clinical and imaginological presentations in strict correlation with adequate tissue sampling for histopathological examination.

CPP15 - CEMENTOBLASTOMA DIAGNOSED AFTER MANDIBULAR FIRST MOLAR EXTRACTION: CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS. Jessica Luana Dos SANTOS. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Ricardo Ferreira de PAULA. Fernando Radaelli Osório OLIVEIRA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Cementoblastoma is a rare, benign tumor of odontogenic ectomesenchymal origin. These tumors affect young adults, without gender preference, preferentially under the age of 20 years. Cementoblastoma has a predilection for involving the mandibular permanent first molar. Although a slow growing neoplasm, it maintains potential for uncontrolled, unlimited growth. A diagnosis of cementoblastoma is difficult when the tooth involved is surgically removed; thus, the distinguishing feature (i.e., the attachment of cementoblastoma to the root of a tooth) is missing. However, in some cases (including our case), a detailed clinicopathological correlation is useful in order to establish the correct diagnosis. An 18-year-old male patient was referred presenting pain at level of the left mandible. Clinical history revealed previous mandibular left first molar extraction. The radiographic analysis and microscopic examination were highly compatible with cementoblastoma. The current case emphasizes the importance of a detailed clinicopathological correlation to achieve the correct diagnosis.

CPP16 - A RARE CASE OF ANGIOLYMPHOID HYPERPLASIA WITH EOSINOPHILIA IN ORAL MUCOSA. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa NASCIMENTO. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Jefferson da Rocha TENÓRIO. Eduardo Alonso Cruz MONROY. Denise Hélien Imaculada Pereira de OLIVEIRA. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ.

The Angiolymphoid Hyperplasia with eosinophilia (ALHE) is considered a rare benign vascular lesion that affects mainly skin and subcutaneous tissue of the head and neck, but uncommon in the oral cavity. Its etiology remains unclear and it is described as a reactive vascular proliferation, vascular malformation or neoplasia. Kimura's disease is its main differential diagnosis. Here, we report a rare case of ALHE present on a lip in a 50-year-old male that which exhibited size of approximately 3 cm with 7 years of evolution. After excisional biopsy, the histopathologic examination showed well encapsulated and multilobulated lesion with proliferation of blood capillaries which showed endothelial cells of epithelioid appearance; diffuse inflammatory infiltrate with lymphocytes, plasma cells, numerous eosinophils and presence of lymphoid follicles were also found. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed positivity for markers CD34, Bcl-2 and Ki-67 that together with morphological examination imply the diagnosis of ALHE.

CPP17 - INTRANEURAL NEUROFIBROMA: A CASE REPORT. Gabriela Dos Santos LOPES. Carlos Elias de FREITAS. Jamile de Oliveira SÁ. Patricia de Castro VEIGA. Silvia Regina REIS. Alena Peixoto MEDRADO.

Patient 03 years, female, attended the oral and maxillofacial surgery service accompanied by the mother who reported increased volume in hemiface (D) two years ago. The physical examination showed facial asymmetry and pigmentation of the type "coffee with milk" in the region of the injury. The CT scan revealed hypodense image with involvement of the right maxilla extent to the orbital region. The MRI showed expansive lesion with elongated nodulariform images, affecting the soft parts on topography of nerve bundles, with extension through the foramen inferior orbital fissure to round the middle cranial fossa. Incisional biopsy was performed whose diagnosis was of neurofibroma. Subsequently, the patient underwent surgery for removal of the lesion. The play was submitted for Histopathological Analysis whose definitive diagnosis was intraneural neurofibroma plexiform pattern. The patient is under observation for 1 year. Clinical aspects will be discussed, histopathological and treatment of this rare histological subtype.

CPP18 - VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA, ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA WITH MILD DYSPLASIA AND FOREIGN BODY GRANULOMA CONCURRENT IN THE SAME PATIENT. Fernanda de Lima BORBA. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Lionei Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of verrucous carcinoma, oral leukoplakia with mild dysplasia and foreign body granuloma found simultaneously in the same patient. A 56 year old male, leucoderma, alcoholic, smoker and cocaine addict, presented to the oral medicine service complaining of nodular verrucous lesion on the right labial commissure mucosa. It was also observed well-defined white patch in the left buccal mucosa. Radiographic documentation revealed radiopaque submucosal round object in the maxillar middle line. Excisional biopsy was performed at different sites of injury. Specimens were identified separately and subjected to histopathological examination. Histopathologic examination diagnosed: verrucous carcinoma, leukoplakia with mild dysplasia and foreign body granuloma. The patient was referred to the local oncologic hospital for expansion of surgical margins and is in clinical follow-up for the last year.

CPP19 - THE USE OF INJECTABLE TRIAMCINOLONE IN THE TREATMENT OF EROSIONAL ORAL LICHEN PLANUS. Michelle da Silva SCALERCIO. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Wagner CHAGAS. Sarah ANTERO. Maria Eliza Barbosa RAMOS. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Mônica Simões ISRAEL.

Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a relatively common chronic disease of the mucous membranes, which may have more transient cutaneous manifestations. It has a number of well-recognized clinical signs and a wide range of symptoms ranging from none through mild discomfort to severe debilitating intra-oral erosions and ulceration. Efforts are made in a continued searching for novel therapies for symptomatic OLP, amongst them an intralesional injection of triamcinolone acetonide (TA). This study aimed to evaluate the efficacy and safety of intralesional TA injection for ulcerative OLP, in a black male patient 64 years old, who attended the Oral Medicine Clinic complaining about lesion painful lesions of erosive OLP. Intralesional TA injection in ulcerative OLP was effective and safe in achieving lesion and pain regression.

CPP20 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC NEUTROPENIA - CASE REPORT. Gabriela Alacarini FARINA. Stefanie Thieme PEROTTO. Maria Cristina MUNERATO.

Chronic Neutropenia (CN) is a primary hematologic disease, where neutrophil levels fall to very low amounts in 3-4 weeks. CN is characterized for mouth sores, fever, lymphadenopathy, malaise, diarrhea and severe infections. Male patient, 59 years-old, brown-colored, had recurrent episodes of painful mouth ulcers, fever and diarrhea in the last two years. During the investigative process, inflammatory bowel diseases were discarded and the initial diagnosis was recurrent aphthous ulcerations. He was initially treated with 4 mg dexamethasone weekly/six months, without improvement. Blood tests conducted over the past three months showed recurrent severe neutropenia that was associated with other parameters, and led to the diagnosis of CN. The patient was referred for hematological evaluation to confirm the diagnosis, their correct management, as well as the most accurate research of his overall health, since this situation is commonly seen in cancer patients receiving chemotherapy or in patients with autoimmune diseases.

CPP21 - MACROSTOMIA IN ASSOCIATION WITH PRE-AURICULAR TAGS: A CASE REPORT.. Rodrigo Soares de ANDRADE. Renato Assis MACHADO. Ricardo Della COLETTA. Edmilson Martins de FREITAS. Carla Patrícia Oliveira PARRELA. Luís Antônio dos SANTOS. Hercilio Martelli JUNIOR.

Macrostomia is a rare congenital anomaly with an incompletely described pathogenesis and several distinct non-syndromic phenotypes are associated. Macrostomia and pre-auricular tags usually can be correlated with syndromes, but in isolated cases are less common. In this case show a girl presenting macrostomia and pre-auricular tags isolated without association syndromic or other apparent causes. For in anamneses the parents dismissed all possible pregnancy problems. The purpose of this study was to relate a clinical case of unilateral Tessier's 7 cleft along with macrostomia and pre-auricular tags in female patient. In ectoscopic tests, ultrasound, and intra-oral physical examination were not significant alterations found beyond macrostomia and pre-auricular tags. Although rare in occurrence, requires further studies to a better knowledge leading to a more effective diagnosis and treatment of the patient.

CPP22 - DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF LARGE KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR INVADING THE RIGHT MAXILLARY SINUS. Jéssica Barroso BARBOSA. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Marco Túlio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is one of the most prevalent benign odontogenic tumors. Clinically it shows a more aggressive behavior and a high recurrence rate. We present a case of KCOT found during orthodontic documentation in a melanoderma 18 year old male. The patient was referred to the oral medicine service and clinical examination revealed right nasal obstruction. Computerized tomography scan revealed a large cystic lesion extending from the interdental area of teeth 12 and 13 filling 2/3 of right maxillary sinus. Puncture in the malar bone defect obtained 20ml of bright yellowish material. Incisional biopsy with cystic decompression was performed and histopathological examination confirmed the KCOT diagnosis. After six month complete enucleation of the remaining lesion was performed followed by cauterization with Carnoy solution. After 18 month of clinical and tomographic follow up no recurrence was observed.

CPP23 - AN EXTENSIVE AND UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF PYOGENIC GRANULOMA OF THE LOWER LIP.. Marcelo Bonifácio da Silva SAMPIERI. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA. Thâmara Manoela Marinho BEZERRA. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Mario Rogério Lima MOTA.

Pyogenic granuloma is a benign mucocutaneous lesion that occurs as a reactive inflammatory hyperplasia due to exuberant tissue response to local irritation or trauma. These lesions present as single nodule or sessile papule with smooth or lobulated surface and are red, elevated and usually ulcerated. Our case report shows a 13-year-old male patient with a pedunculated, exophytic growth on the mucosal surface of the lower lip measuring about 2 cm × 1 cm in diameter. The surface was covered by a yellowish white pseudomembrane with some areas of ulceration. Based on clinical features a working diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma was given. The treatment of choice was the excisional biopsy. Biopsy results showed areas of ulcerated stratified squamous keratinized epithelium with underlying granulation tissue. Numerous varied caliber of blood vessels were seen in the connective tissue suggestive of pyogenic granuloma. Postoperative period of 6 months showed no evidence of recurrence.

CPP24 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA IN A YOUNG WOMAN: A CASE REPORT. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS. Jener Golçalves de FARIAS. Tércio Guimarães REIS. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Valéria Souza FREITAS. Márcio Campos OLIVEIRA.

Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is a tumor of the salivary glands that affects mainly the parotid gland and the palate of adults. It is the most common malignant salivary gland neoplasia and the mean age of the patients is 44 year. This study report a clinical case of this pathology in the 19-years-old girl was referred to the Reference Center with a nonpainful swelling in the hard and soft left palate. It had been present for about five years. The intraoral mucosa was intact and red in color, and a firm swelling was present without facial asymmetry. The computer tomography scan images

revealed bone discreet involvement. The incisional biopsy revealed islands and nests of epidermoids, mucous and intermediate cells. The microscopic diagnosis was low grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma. Based on the biopsy report and the radiographic appearance of the lesion the surgery was the treatment of the choice and the prognosis was good.

CPP25 - DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF PATIENT WITH INFLAMMATORY PSEUDOTUMOR. Matheus Cavalcante Tomaz BEZERRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Marco Antônio Cruz ROCHA. Brigitte NICHTHAUSER. Luiz Roberto Coutinho MANHÃES JR.. Fabricio PASSADOR SANTOS. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

Male patient, 34 years old, attended the service with history of increase of volume on the left infraorbital region, pain complaint, firm to palpation, sessile, adhered and slow evolution of about two years. Puncture was performed with negative result. The cytological examination provided a diagnosis of peripheral blood. Incisional biopsy of the lesion adhered to the infraorbital nerve was performed giving a suggestive diagnosis of malignant tumor of peripheral nerve sheath. After solicitation of scintillography and computed tomography, it was noted active bone growth in the region. Full left maxillectomy was performed and gave a suggestive diagnosis of inflammatory pseudotumor. Immunohistochemical examination was realized, whose diagnosis was unspecific chronic inflammatory process and areas exhibiting multiple blood vessels. Patient has about two years of follow-up and underwent multidisciplinary treatment with the production of maxillofacial prosthesis and awaits further surgery for rehabilitation with screen and screws system in the region.

CPP26 - CENTRAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA ASSOCIATED WITH CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA OF MANDIBULAR CONDYLE. Danielle CASTEX CONDE. Roberto PRADO. Sérgio Luis de Melo GONÇALVES.

Lesions composed of elements of different pathologies are called hybrid lesions. Hybrid lesions composed of central giant cell granuloma with fibro-osseous components are very rare. A 13 year-old-girl was referred from her orthodontist after a radiological finding in her panoramic radiography. The radiographic exam revealed a well-defined multilocular radiolucency with a focal radiopacity area and with scalloping margin, with about 4,0 cm in diameter, located in the right mandibular condyle region. There was no history of pain, swelling or paresthesia. An excisional biopsy was carried out under general anesthesia. The histopathologic examination showed cellular fibrous tissue with bony trabeculae with peripheral osteoid and osteoblastic rimming. It was also observed numerous multinucleated giant cells in a background of ovoid and spindle-shaped cells. The diagnosis of central ossifying fibroma associated with central giant cell granuloma was concluded. After 1 year and 4 months no evidences of recurrence were observed.

CPP27 - SCHWANNOMAS OF THE SUBMANDIBULAR REGION. Danielle CASTEX CONDE. Caroline Ciraulo FARAJ. Juliana Portes de OLIVEIRA. Alexandre MORAES.

Schwannomas are benign tumors originating from schwann cells. They are uncommon in the head and neck region. A 53-year-old woman presented with a slow-growing mass in the right submandibular region. She had no pain or any other complaint apart from the gradual increase of the tumor. Extra-oral examination revealed a mobile mass with smooth surface. Computerized tomography confirmed showed a circumscribed and well-defined soft tissue in the right submandibular region. A clinical diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma was made. Excisional biopsy was performed under general anesthesia. Histological examination showed two distinct growth patterns in high variable proportions: spindle-shaped cells forming a palisaded arrangement around central acellular eosinophilic area (Antoni A pattern) and an area with spindle cells randomly arranged within a loose, mixomatous stroma (Antoni B pattern). With these histopathologic features, a diagnosis of schwannoma was concluded. The patient was discharged after three days following an uneventful post-operative course.

CPP28 - PARRY ROMBERG SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT. Luana Lima Gonçalves ARAÚJO. Jamilli Batista PEDREIRA. Jamile de Oliveira SÁ. Alena Peixoto MEDRADO. Sílvia Regina de Almeida REIS. Antônio Márcio Teixeira MARCHIONNI.

Progressive hemifacial atrophy, also known as parry-romberg syndrome is a rare disorder, devastating to facial appearance, etiology unclear. It is characterized by a slow and progressive atrophy of the tissues of a hemiface, can affect all tissues and can also display neurological and ocular manifestations. Although there is no treatment protocol to be established in these cases, however, it is known that surgery should only be made after stability condition. Female patient, 18 years old, with mild enophthalmos in the right eye, mild facial atrophy involving skin and muscle in the right zygomatic maxillary region and anterior openbite. The patient reports neurological disorders, epileptic seizure. The multidisciplinary approach of these patients is essential in order to promote a better quality of life, since the disease can cause a major facial deformity. This work will be discussed aspects clinical and treatment protocol to be established for this rare syndrome.

CPP29 - MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING EVALUATION OF DENTIGEROUS CYST AND TUMOR ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTIC. Antonione Santos Bezerra PINTO. Moara e Silva Conceição PINTO. André Luiz Ferreira COSTA. Sérgio Lúcio Pereira de Castro LOPES.

Among several categories of lesions in the bone jaws, non inflammatory odontogenic origin have a high degree of occurrence and the most prevalent are dentigerous cyst (DC) and keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT). There are several imaging modalities used as a complementary diagnosis, however, the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a method that gives a high definition of soft tissue, allowing differentiation between the internal nature of lesions allowing a better hypothesis diagnosis. Based on this inherent characteristic of MRI, this study took advantage of three cases. The MRI images were performed to assess the current limits of the lesion and its relationship to the surrounding tissues to delineate the best treatment and to enhance the role of this imaging method to determine the content cystic, (fluid in DC and solid in KCOT), displaying the range of information that this exam can provide to the differential diagnosis of these lesions.

CPP30 - UNUSUAL PRESENTATION OF ORAL ACTINOMYCOSIS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF ETHAMOLIN. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Angélica Lopes Cordeiro MANDÚ. Janaína Lessa de Moraes dos SANTOS. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

The aim of this study is to report a case of a female patient, 44 years old, who had an asymptomatic vascular lesion, located on the lateral border of the tongue. Sclerotherapy was carried out with injection of 1.2 ml oleate solution of 5% monoethanolamine (Ethamolin®) in the deepest portion of the lesion. After 7 days, the patient experienced a volume increase of woody consistency associated with a large area of necrosis and purulent exudate. Histopathological examination revealed granulation tissue with multiple typical sulfur granules, suggesting actinomycosis infection. After 21 days there was a complete regression of the lesion. Based on clinical and histopathological findings, the diagnosis of actinomycosis infection secondary to intra-lesional application of ethamolin was confirmed. Chest radiograph excluded pulmonary involvement. Patient shows no signs of infection after one year follow-up. Actinomycosis infection is unusual and has a few cases reported in the literature.

CPP31 - GRANULAR CELL TUMOR OF THE TONGUE: A CASE REPORT. Everton Freitas de MORAIS. Juliana Campos PINHEIRO. Rafael Linard AVELAR. Paulo Germano De Carvalho Bezerra FALCÃO. Antônio Azoubel ANTUNES. Emanuel Sávio De Souza ANDRADE. Thiago De Santana SANTOS.

The granular cell tumor is an uncommon benign tumor occurring in several parts of the body, being found normally in the maxilla, skin and gastrointestinal or respiratory tracts. The tongue and buccal mucosa are the most frequent intraoral sites. Its causation is only partially understood and it has been a source of controversy since it was first reported. Based on immunohistochemical and histopathological findings, different origins have been proposed, such as muscular, neural or connective tissue. A 60-year-old woman reported a chief complaint of painless swelling on the right lateral border of tongue since one year. On the basis of an excisional biopsy, the histopathological examination revealed eosinophilic granular cells labeled with the S-100 protein, supporting the

neural origin of the lesion and confirming the diagnosis of a granular cell tumor. A period of 18 months after surgery, there was no sign of recurrence.

CPP32 - DIFFERENT GUBERNACULAR TRACT PATTERNS ON PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY AND CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY: A REPORT OF TWO CASES. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Francisco Samuel Rodrigues CARVALHO. Thyciana Rodrigues RIBEIRO. Alexandre Simões NOGUEIRA.

The aim of this report was to describe the imaging findings of gubernacular tracts (GTs) in two cases. In case #1, a 19-year-old male was referred for oral rehabilitation. Patient reported a last dental visit 3 years before the present consultation, at the same time in which absence of any erupted permanent tooth and presence of all deciduous teeth had been diagnosed based on clinical and radiographic exams. Cone beam computed tomography showed multiple GTs in both maxilla and mandible. In case #2, a 12-year-old male was referred for orthodontic traction. Panoramic radiography showed the non-erupted teeth #33 associated to an increased pericoronal space closely connected with a compound odontoma through a single GT. To date, there are few reports on the imaging characteristics of the GT. Thus, the present cases reinforce the need for a best knowledge about these imaging findings and its role in tooth eruption.

CPP33 - ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A CASE REPORT. Camila Sane VIENA. Wilton COSTA NETO. Adriano Silva PEREZ. Alena Ribeiro Alves Peixoto MEDRADO. Silvia Regina de Almeida REIS.

The adenomatoid odontogenic tumor is a rare benign neoplasm. This is a case of an adenomatoid odontogenic tumor in the maxilla. Patient, female, 25-year-old, attended the specialized service with volumetric increase of the right maxilla. The intraoral physical examination revealed bulging buccal maxilla of same side. The imaging tests revealed radiolucent lesion well defined and delimited with radiopaque points and associated with the upper lateral incisor included. After careful clinical and imaging evaluation, excisional biopsy was chosen in order to perform complete enucleation of the lesion. Histopathology showed odontogenic neoplasm composed of massive fusiform epithelial cells forming nests and rosettes. Formation of tubular structures and extensive areas of mineralized matrix were also observed. The diagnosis was conclusive for adenomatoid odontogenic tumor. The patient is being monitored and no signs of recurrence.

CPP34 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR INVOLVING MAXILLARY SINUS WALL. Agnes ASSAO. Carla Renata Sanomiya IKUTA. Renato Yassutaka Faria YAEDÚ. Izabel Regina Fischer RUBIRA-BULLEN. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA.

A 14 year-old female patient was referred to the surgeon-dentist with chief complain of swelling at the right side of the face, with 4 months of evolution. Computer tomography examination revealed a hyperdense and well defined image in relation to the maxillary sinus, an impacted pre-molar tooth, root resorption and displacement of neighboring tooth. Clinical hypothesis was of dentigerous cyst or keratocystic odontogenic tumor. Surgical procedure consisted of marsupialization and enucleation. Histopathological analysis revealed a cystic cavity lined by a thin non keratinized stratified squamous epithelium and numerous ghost cells. Basal cells were hyperchromatic, columnar and arranged in palisade. Based on clinical, radiographic and microscopical features, the final diagnosis was of calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor. The occurrence of calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor in posterior maxilla and maxillary sinus is uncommon. This case report reinforces that a preliminary conservative surgical intervention associated to histopathological analysis was imperative for treatment success.

CPP35 - DIAGNOSIS AND PATIENT TREATMENT SARCOMA LEVEL HIGH FUSOCELLULAR WITH MUSCLE DIFFERENTIATION. Tayana Maia CASAS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Marco Antônio Cruz ROCHA. Luiz Roberto Coutinho MANHÃES JR.. Fabrício PASSADOR SANTOS. Cristiane Gabbo CANÇADO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

Patient, 49 years old, male, smoker, presented as main complaint an increase of volume in maxilla after undergoing tooth extraction. He presented an exophytic, hyperemia, asymptomatic

lesion, with about 3 months of evolution in the place of the element 27. The imaging examination revealed mild bone thinning in the region of the element. Incisional biopsy was performed, and the pathological examination results corresponded to pyogenic granuloma. Patient returned with recurrent injury, he was referred to surgical procedure in hospital where new biopsy incisional was performed with soft tissue fragment and bone removal of the left maxilla found in pathology diagnosis compatible with follicular dendritic cell sarcoma and suggesting immunohistochemical corresponding to sarcoma spindle cell high grade with muscle differentiation. The patient underwent left hemimaxilectomy by Weber-Ferguson access. The postoperative period proceeded satisfactorily. During chemotherapy the patient died.

CPP36 - ADENOCARCINOMA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OF MINOR SALIVARY GLAND. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Albina ALTEMANI. Hélder Antônio Rebelo PONTES. Ana Lúcia Carrinho Ayrosa RANGEL. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Márcio Ajudarte LOPES. Pablo Agustin VARGAS.

Salivary gland tumors account for 5% of all head and neck neoplasms and approximately 10% of them are classified as adenocarcinomas not otherwise specified (NOS), giving rise to a highly heterogeneous group of salivary gland malignancies. We herein report a case of adenocarcinoma NOS of the palate affecting a 45-year-old female patient that was referred to our department due to an asymptomatic, normal-colored nodule of 1 year duration. The incisional biopsy demonstrated small neoplastic ducts with one or two cell layers, and individual cells with scarce cytoplasm and nuclei ranging from hyperchromatic to vesiculated, infiltrating adjacent normal structures. Stroma varied from collagenous to mucoid in appearance. Ki67 immunoreaction revealed a very low proliferative index. Because microscopic features were not conclusive of any specific salivary gland tumor, the adenocarcinoma NOS diagnosis was rendered. The patient was submitted to surgical treatment and after 6 months of follow-up is free of tumor.

CPP37 - ATYPICAL PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN HARD PALATE. Isadora Melo RIKER. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lione Nobre CABRAL.

The pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is the most common benign salivary gland tumors, which can affect both the major salivary glands and minor. This paper proposes to report a case of atypical pleomorphic adenoma in a female patient, 30 years old, leucoderma, who sought medical care reporting a volumetric increase of the palate for approximately five years. It was observed a nodular lesion, sessile, normochromic, not ulcerated and not bleeding during an intraoral exam; furthermore was observed a volumetric increase with hard part consistency and without pain. After a tomography the images revealed a mass in the mucosa palate. It was initially performed biopsy and after the diagnosis suggestive of carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma, immunohistochemical analysis did not confirm the morphological finding, closing the diagnosis in pleomorphic adenoma, which was observed even after excision of the lesion. To date, the patient is followed up without evidence of recurrence.

CPP38 - SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ON DORSUM OF THE TONGUE IN PATIENTS WITH EROSION ORAL LICHEN PLANUS - CASE REPORT. Stéfanie Thieme PEROTTO. Gabriela Alacarini FARINA. Ricardo Losekann PAIVA. Maria Cristina MUNERATO.

Patient male, 63-years-old, caucasian, diagnosed 21-months ago with erosive oral lichen planus (OLP) in dorsum of the tongue, returned with a painful ulcer in the same place. He was diagnosed with well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, stage T1N0M0. He was treated with surgery with neck dissection. He had recurrence after three months of the treatment. It was observed that there is a period of latency between the OLP diagnosis and his malignant transformation. The dorsum of the tongue is a region with low incidence of primary squamous cell carcinomas when compared with his lateral borders and with the underside of the tongue. Although the malignant transformation of OLP remains controversial, being the OLP considered as potentially malignant disease, his erosive and ulcerative forms on the dorsum of the tongue unresponsive to steroid therapy should be monitored at short intervals due to its greater aggressiveness.

CPP39 - MELANOTIC NEUROECTODERMAL TUMOR OF INFANCY: A CASE REPORT. Patrícia Maria FERNANDES. Rogério de Andrade ELIAS. Alan Roger dos Santos SILVA. André Caroli ROCHA. Pablo Augustin VARGAS. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Márcio Ajudarte LOPES.

Melanotic neuroectodermal tumor of infancy (MNTI) is a neoplasm that affects mainly children under 1 year of age. A 4-month-old boy was referred for evaluation of a lesion with 1 month of evolution. On intra-oral examination it was observed a submucosal nodular mass, slightly blue with evident telangiectasia and firm on palpation on the left maxillary alveolar ridge, extending from the midline to the canine area and measuring about 1,5 cm. The patient underwent an incisional biopsy and histological and immunohistochemical analysis revealed epithelioid cells forming nests, with abundant pigment of melanin, positives for AE1/AE3. Other cell type, resembling neuroblasts, were present and positives for CD56, synaptophysin, chromogranin A and enolase. The diagnosis of MNTI was established and the patient was referred for treatment. Surgical resection was performed along with 4 adjacent teeth. The patient is in follow-up for 1 year without recurrence and prosthetic rehabilitation is being considered.

CPP40 - MULTICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA: DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PLAN. Pamela Saunier GONÇALVES. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Joel MOTTA JR. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The aim of this paper is report the sequence of diagnostic and treatment of multicystic ameloblastoma. Patient presented swelling at right side of mandible, firm to palpation, buccal bone cortical expansion, painful and facial asymetry had been present for about two years. The computed tomography showed a hipodense and multilocular area in the mandibular body and ramus. It was performed previous incisional biopsy with the result of multicystic ameloblastoma and after that, the patient underwent hemimandibulectomy with safety margins and immediate plate with joint component installation and bone graft was not use because there was not proximal bone stumps. The patient is within one year postoperatively without pain or important changes.

CPP41 - A CASE OF INTRAVASCULAR PAPILARY ENDOTHELIAL HYPERPLASIA IN THE LOWER LIP. Alexandre Simões GARCIA. Paulo Zupelari GONÇALVES. Agnes ASSAO. Natália Galvão GARCIA. Cléverson Teixeira SOARES. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA.

Oral intravascular papillary endothelial hyperplasia (IPEH) is an uncommon, reactive vascular lesion with no specific clinical features. A man presented a hard painless lesion with volumetric enlargement in the lower lip region over a period of one year. Apparently the lesion wasn't adhered to the deep tissues and unassociated with the epithelial tissue. Excisional biopsy revealed an occlusive thrombus in a vein lumen and proliferative endothelial cells forming capillaries or arterioles with papillary aspect. Immunohistochemical analysis showed positivity in vessels for CD31 and smooth muscle actin on the vascular wall. Based on the clinical and microscopical features the final diagnosis was IPEH. For being unusual, this lesion is little known by dental practitioners and a detailed microscopic analysis is mandatory to distinguish IPEH of angiosarcoma and other vascular lesions.

CPP42 - RECURRENT AMELOBLASTOMA IN A YOUNG MALE PATIENT. Alexandre Simões GARCIA. Paulo Domingos RIBEIRO-JUNIOR. Nataira MOMESSO. Gabriel Cury Batista MENDES. Agnes ASSAO. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA.

A 15-year-old male patient with historic of unicystic ameloblastoma in the region of left third molar, presented after two years, in the region of condyle and coronoid, a radiolucent image, multiloculated with thin cortical. Incisional biopsy showed cavities filled by soft tissue with low resistance. Microscopic examination revealed virtual cystic cavity lined by columnar epithelial cells similar to ameloblasts, with reversed polarity and vacuoles in basal portion. In connective tissue epithelial islets with polyhedral cells, squamous metaplasia and epithelial cords with plexiform aspect are observed. Based on clinical and microscopic aspects the diagnostic of plexiform ameloblastoma was established. The excisional biopsy confirmed the diagnosis and the patient was treated with immediate reconstruction using clavicle free graft, no recurrences. This case reinforces

the importance of close monitoring patients with unicystic ameloblastoma, because the recurrences and your potential transformation in solid ameloblastomas.

CPP43 - COSTEN'S SYNDROME. LUANA MESQUITA DA SILVA. TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO. LIONEY NOBRE CABRAL.

Costen's syndrome is defined as a set of auditory and vestibular signals and symptoms in patients with TMD. It has predilection for female in fourth decade of life. This paper proposes to present a case involving a female patient, 74 years, brown, featuring intense headache, ear pain, ear fullness, tinnitus and vertigo with nystagmus. She uses upper and lower dentures partial badly adapted, after diagnosis of the condition, it was prescribed occlusal splint, systemic and, specially, masticatory and cervical physiotherapy, global postural reorientation beyond the prosthetic rehabilitation. The multidisciplinary monitoring of these patients is imperative in establishment of effective therapy. The patient developed better symptoms.

CPP44 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA. Camila Santos de BRITO. Thiago Esteves VEDOR.

Odontogenic myxoma is a rare benign tumor, which is more commonly found in young adults. It is locally aggressive and invasive, there is no gender predilection and diagnosis is via biopsy. The patient C.R.S. female, Caucasian, 32, referred to the dental clinic with complaints of increased volume and pain in the right mandibular corpus. The same was found with limited mouth opening, intact mucosal lining without secretions, of standard color, and with mobility of teeth 44, 46 and 48 located in the mandibular corpus region. Through radiographic examinations we noticed a radiolucent area, which was multilocular with calcified points suggestive of internal neo bone formation. After further examination, an incisional biopsy was done confirming the histopathological diagnosis of odontogenic myxoma. The patient underwent preoperative examinations and has been awaiting surgery to remove the lesion.

CPP45 - DENTIGEROUS CYST AND PERIAPICAL CYST IN ANATOMIC CONTINUITY. Susy VASCONCELOS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The aim of this case is to report a dentigerous cyst with anatomic continuity with a periapical cyst. A 46 year old, male, melanoderma, was referred to the oral medicine service due to a moderate swelling on hard palate in the region between the 22 and 23 (impacted) and teeth 24 and 25 with advanced stage dental caries. Computerized tomographic scanning examination revealed a large intraosseous lesion with hyperdense and hypodense areas comprising the 22-25 region. Excisional biopsy was performed and all obtained tissue was sent to histopathologic examination. Macroscopic examination revealed two distinct lesions in anatomic continuity: dentigerous cyst from 23 and periapical cyst from the residua roots of 24 and 25.

CPP46 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: REPORTING OF CASE ON LOWER LIP. Gabriela Rocha de sá PEIXOTO. Valber MARTINS. Flávio FAYAD. Gustavo ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Tiago PINHEIRO. Marcelo OLIVEIRA.

The aim of this paper is to present a case of proliferative non-neoplastic lesion named Pyogenic Granuloma. Are from local tissue responses to chronic stimuli, affect the age group 11-40 years, prevalence in women. Clinically, the lesion is characterized as a flat or lobular mass, sessile or pedicled, exophytic. The most frequent location is the gum. The account of the case is an adolescent male patient presenting a lesion in the lower lip, circumscribed, consistent, pedunculated and spontaneous bleeding palpation. Originated after trauma of the central upper teeth on the lower lip vermillion, an increase of 45 days. The proposed treatment was the excisional biopsy histopathological examination proved Pyogenic Granuloma. The patient is under observation for two years.

CPP47 - CYST TRICHILEMMAL OR PILLAR: CASE REPORT. Gabriela Rocha de sá PEIXOTO. Flávio FAYAD. Marcelo OLIVEIRA. Valber MARTINS. Gustavo ALBUQUERQUE. Tiago PINHEIRO. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR.

The Cyst Trichilemmal is a benign lesion and was origin in the hair follicle. Can show in single or multiple cyst, presents itself as a firm and rounded nodule, with a predilection for female

middle-aged in trauma or inflammation area that can induce epithelial proliferation. The aim of this study is to report a case of male patient, 25 years, with nodule in face, asymptomatic, without punctum, with an evolution of four months. The patient reported that the local inflammatory process was show after manipulation of acne. The excisional biopsy was performed where was found the presence hair. The patient have been in clinical follow-up without recurrence.

CPP48 - TREATMENT OF SIALOLITHIASIS: OUTCOME ASSESMENT OF THREE CASES. Jessica Mitoso HENRIQUES. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Vilma da Silva MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims at reporting three cases of sialolithiasis with different clinical approaches. The first case was treated conservatively. The sialolith was located in the left parotid duct and was removed using local massage along with use of sialogogues. The second case the sialolith was also in the left parotid duct, but did not respond to conservative techniques such as use of sialogogues, massage and ductal catheterism. Surgical enucleation followed by physiotherapy and sialogogues prescription was applied postoperatively. The last case shows a sialolithiasis in the submandibular gland duct. Surgical approach comprise enucleation and repositioning of the duct on the mouth floor. The clinical results are discussed taking into account the local commitment of the patient, technical results and pitfalls.

CPP49 - RANULOMATOUS SIALADENITIS SHOWING SUBACUTE NECROTIZING SIALADENITIS-LIKE FEATURES IN A SJOGREN SYNDROME PATIENT. Andreia BUFALINO. Rose Mara ORTEGA. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Mirian Aparecida ONOFRE. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Non-infectious granulomatous inflammation affecting minor salivary glands is rare and it may be due to obstruction. In fact, in some cases, differently from common mucocele, this unusual reaction can be seen associated with extravasation of mucus. A 53-year-old woman presented with a fluctuant nodular submucosal mass on the buccal mucosa lasting 4 days. Her medical history revealed Sjögren's syndrome and hypothyroidism. The main differential diagnoses were mucocele, sialolith, subacute necrotizing sialadenitis (SANS), and salivary gland neoplasia. The orofacial granulomatosis and related conditions were excluded. Microscopic analysis revealed a noncaseating granulomatous inflammation involving the walls of minor salivary gland ducts, focally associated with extravasation of mucus, being supported by an exuberant inflammatory reaction which showed SANS-like areas. The periodic acid-Schiff, Grocott-Gomori, acid-fast bacilli and Gram stains, were all negative. The current case suggests a possible relationship of extravasation of mucus with etiopathogenesis in some SANS cases.

CPP50 - SPONTANEOUS DENTAL ABSCESES ON PRIMARY TEETH IN HYPOPHOSPHATEMIC RICKETS: AN IMPORTANT CLINICAL FINDING.. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Leila Daher MOREIRA. Alcides MOREIRA. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA. Kranya Victoria Díaz SERRANO. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Hypophosphatemic rickets (HR) is a hereditary disease, in most cases transmitted by mutation of the PHEX gene. Clinically shows bowing of the legs, cranium alterations and short stature. Dental anomalies and delays of eruption are often found. A 7-year-old boy, with a hypochondroplasia diagnosis, was referred presenting short stature, bone deformities in the lower limbs and skull, as well as "frequent lesions affecting the teeth". Oral examination revealed several dental abscesses that occurred in the absence of trauma or dental decay. After tooth extraction, microscopically, the dentin exhibited tubular clefts and large interglobular spaces, as well as pulp horns prominent extending up to the dentin-enamel junction, characterizing the pathologic hypophosphatemic dentin. Laboratory tests confirmed the HR diagnosis, starting therapy with phosphate supplements and vitamin D. This case highlights the importance of early diagnosis of HR and knowledge of their dental implications to provide the best possible treatment options.

CPP51 - CHALLENGE IN THE DENTAL MANAGEMENT OF A CHILD WITH KASABACH-MERRITT SYNDROME. Eloisa Barbieri SOLDERA. Gabriela Barbieri ORTIGARA. Riéli Elis

SCHULZ. Laura Izabel Lampert BONZANINI. Mônica Pagliarini BULIGON. Marta Dutra MACHADO OLIVEIRA. Kívia Linhares FERRAZZO.

The Kasabach-Merritt syndrome is a rare disease characterized by the association between large hemangiomas and consumption coagulopathy. Herein, we report the case of a 4 years old girl with Kasabach-Merritt syndrome, who was referred with complaint of tooth pain and right facial cellulitis. Physical exams and imaging revealed extensive caries involving all molars and upper deciduous incisors, all with pulp involvement. The results of laboratory tests were: PT = 15,1s; KPTT = 30,3s; fibrinogen level = 107 mg/dL and platelet count = 13.000/mm³. Intravenous therapy with Meropenem and Vancomycin for dental abscess in teeth 84 and 85 was initiated and a platelet transfusion was performed before the dental procedure. Under general anesthesia, endodontic treatment of teeth 84 and 85 was carried out. The patient had a good evolution, with regression of facial cellulitis and disappearance of pain. She is currently under medical care and new dental procedures are planned.

CPP52 - OSTEOMYELITIS WITH PROLIFERATIVE PERIOSTITIS IN THE PEDIATRIC PATIENT. Floriana Larissa Romão da SILVA. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis in a pediatric patient. A 13 years old female, melanoderma, attended to the oral medicine service, with increased volume on the left side of the mandible with more than six months of evolution. Clinical examination revealed pain during palpation, crown destruction of tooth 36 caused by dental caries. Periapical radiograph showed poorly radiolucent lesion of the periapical region of tooth 36. Computerized tomography scanning examination showed relationship between the periapical lesion with sinus tract to subperiosteal base of the mandible, which presented a tumor-like expansive mass. Dental extraction with apical curettage of the affected tooth and incisional biopsy of the bone mass was performed. The removed tissue was sent to histopathological examination and was diagnosed as periapical granuloma and proliferative periostitis. The patient underwent follow-up sections with decrease of clinical symptoms and regression of the augmented mandible mass.

CPP53 - EXTENSIVE CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION IN THE MAXILLARY REGION. Elisa Carvalho de SIQUEIRA. Joanna Farias da CUNHA. Luiz César Fonseca ALVES. Felipe Eduardo Baires CAMPOS. Luiz Felipe Cardoso LEHMAN. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ. Wagner Henriques de CASTRO.

A 9-year-old boy was referred to the oral diagnosis clinic with an asymptomatic swelling in the right maxilla. The lesion measured 45mm, involved the teeth #11 to #17. The lesion caused tooth displacement and mobility, showing similar color to the normal mucosa, with erythematous areas. An incisional biopsy was performed, and the histopathological analysis revealed features consistent with central giant cell lesion (CGCL). The treatment chosen was weekly intralesional injections of triamcinolone for ten weeks. It provided a significant reduction in the lesion size. However, additional applications were necessary. After two months of the last application, the panoramic radiography revealed a residual radiolucent image. Four months later, the lesion had regressed more and cytological analysis revealed absence of CGCL's features. The patient returned periodically for evaluation, and the treatment was found to be satisfactory. There were no relapses during the five years of follow-up. Supported by FAPEMIG.

CPP54 - OSSIFYING FIBROMA: REPORT OF A CASE IN THE MANDIBULAR SYMPHYSIS WITH 9-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. Allysson SOARES. Paulo Camargo de MORAES. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO.

Ossifying fibroma is a well-delineated lesion, composed by fibrous tissue and mineralized matrix of odontogenic or periodontal origin. It is commonly found in the posterior mandible of women between their 20s and 40s. It is asymptomatic but detectable by routine radiographs. Standard care involves resection followed bone graft, with good prognosis and unlikely recurrence or malignant transformation. This study reports a case (woman, 40 years) presenting a radiolucent lesion with internal calcification between the teeth 34 and 43. Clinical and imaging findings also included expansion of the symphysis with collapsing cortical bone and root dislodgement. Biopsy revealed

fibrous tissue with mineralized areas resembling immature trabecular bone or cementum, leading to the diagnosis of central ossifying fibroma. Treatment involved block resection and bone grafting. This report highlights the importance of observing clinical, radiographic and histopathological changes, as well as follow-up which extend for 9 years in this case and without recurrence.

CPP55 - BENIGN CEMENTOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. Floriania Larissa Romão da SILVA. Clarissa RIBEIRO. Paula Manuely Silva De Oliveira ALVES. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims at presenting a case of benign cementoblastoma affecting the tooth 36. A 45 year old female, melanoderma, presented to the oral medicine service with mild pain and increased volume on the 36 region of the mandible. The tooth was in good health condition without dental caries or periodontal disease. Radiographic examination revealed a well circumscribed fibro-osseous lesion associated with both roots of the tooth 36. Dental extraction was proposed with diagnostic hypothesis of benign cementoblastoma. After surgical dental sectioning and enucleation of the lesion with vigorous peripheral curettage, the material obtained was sent to histopathological which confirmed the diagnostic suspect. The patient underwent clinical follow-ups through the following 6 month without signs of recurrence.

CPP56 - OSSIFYING FIBROMA: REPORT OF A CASE IN THE LEFT MAXILLA WITH 10-YEAR FOLLOW-UP. Allysson SOARES. José Antônio CARVALHO SOARES. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO.

Ossifying fibroma is a well-delineated lesion composed by fibrous tissue and mineralized matrix of odontogenic or periodontal origin. It occurs mostly in women between their 20s and 40s, often in the posterior mandible. It is asymptomatic but detectable by routine radiographs. Standard care involves resection followed by bone grafting, presenting favorable prognosis and low recurrence or malignant transformation rates. This reports describes a case (woman,19 years) of a radiolucent, well-delineated lesion between the teeth 23 and 26. This lesion was expanding, collapsing cortical bone and dislodging roots. Incisional biopsy revealed fibrous tissue presenting mineralized areas resembling immature trabecular bone or cementum, with a diagnosis of central ossifying fibroma associated to an aneurysmal bone cyst. Surgical removal was performed, with deepening of the chin as a sequela. This report discloses the relevance of observing clinical, radiographic and histopathological changes, and the importance of the 10-year long-term follow-up showing no recurrence.

CPP57 - ATYPICAL CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF ORAL MELANOTIC MACULE: A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Melaine de Almeida LAWALL. José Ribamar Sabino Bezerra JÚNIOR. Fernanda Ferreira LOPES. Maria Carmen Fontoura Nogueira da CRUZ. Erika Martins PEREIRA.

A 43-year-old man sought treatment for a pigmented lesion on the upper lip that had been present for many years with no size changes and no history of trauma. The patient was healthy and was not taking any medication. Intraoral examination showed a lesion with asymmetric and irregular borders and non-homogeneous colors, measuring 11mm in diameter. There were no other pigmented lesions on the oral mucosa or lower lip. Melanoma, melanoacanthoma and melanotic macule were considered for differential diagnosis. Incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination revealed a fragment of parakeratinized oral mucosa showing acanthosis and heavily pigmented basal layer. The lamina propria displayed a focal perivascular mild chronic inflammatory infiltrate and melanophages. Scarce and discrete pigmented dendritic melanocytes were observed in the epithelium basal layer. Based on these histological features, the diagnosis was oral melanotic macule. Twelve months post-treatment, the lesion remained unaltered, without changes in size/color.

CPP58 - PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA: CASE REPORT. Diana Maria Pigatto COCCO. Rafael Trevizan MISTURA. Michele Gassen KELLERMANN. Joel Henrique ELLWANGER. Bárbara Soldatelli BALLARDIN. Leo KRAETHER NETO.

Black man, 57, ex-alcoholic, former smoker. The patient had a lesion in the anterior maxilla with slight swelling for 10 years, which grew slowly (between the teeth 22 and 23). Sometimes the patient had pain when smoked/drank or during the toothbrushing (often with

bleeding).Clinical examination showed an increase in gingival volume (mucosa with normal color and soft consistency).Panoramic radiograph showed local bone thinning and separation of adjacent teeth. Excisional biopsy was performed using scalpel blade, cutting through in the form of an ellipse with a safety margin aiming to avoid relapse.Two relaxing incisions were made on the buccal mucosa to create a flap and this being pulled to close the place where the lesion was removed, and promote healing by first intention.Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma. The patient is under clinical controland shows no sign of relapse.

CPP59 - MICROINVASIVE EPIDERMOID CARCINOMA ASSOCIATED WITH CUTANEOUS HORN: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION. Diana Maria Pigatto COCCO. Bárbara Soldatelli BALLARDIN. Joel Henrique ELLWANGER. Michele Gassen KELLERMANN. Leo KRAETHER NETO.

Man, 51, leucoderma, presented exophytic lesion on the mucosa of transition of the lower lip, consistent with epithelial pathology. Among the main dermatoses, the cutaneous horn is the most common, and can hide benign, premalignant or malignant lesions in its base. The main sites of occurrence are the face and upper limbs, especially areas of the body that are exposed to sunlight.The lesions are mainly diagnosed in patients over 50 years, in both sexes. The form of treatment indicated is the immediate excisional biopsy, with sufficient and conservative margins because it is an immediate treatment.The definitive diagnosis (confirmed by histopathology) indicated microinvasiveepidermoid carcinoma in cutaneous horn base.The patient is under surveillance without clinical signs of recurrence of the lesion. The sunlight protection through the use of sunscreen was incorporated into routine controls performed by the patient.

CPP60 - BROWN TUMOR RESULTING FROM SECONDARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM IN CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE: A CASE REPORT. Lorena Castro MARIANO. Letícia de Santana MASCARENHAS. Antonio Márcio Teixeira MARCHIONNI. Deyvid Silva REBOUÇAS. Júlia dos Santos Vianna NERI. Sílvia Regina de Almeida REIS. Alena Peixoto MEDRADO.

The aim of this study was to report a case of brown tumor that occurred in the mandibular symphysis region, associated with secondary hyperparathyroidism. A 45-year-old male patient with chronic renal failure exhibited increased volume with comorbid local paresthesia in the mandibular symphysis region. Radiographs showed a unilocular radiolucent area with partially defined edges in the anterior mandible region. The histopathological findings revealed connective tissue, rich in oval, notched cells and giant cells with hemosiderin pigments. Laboratory tests showed increased serum levels of parathyroid hormone. An attempt to control the hormone levels with medication was unsuccessful. Therefore, as a transplant was not imminent and injury continued to develop, the lesion was surgically excised. Three years later, the lesions recurred in the paranasal region. The patient is now under follow-up care. The correct diagnosis and effective treatment requires correlation of biochemical data with the patient's clinical, imaging, and histological profile.

CPP61 - OSSEOUS CHORISTOMA OF THE TONGUE. Giselle Diniz Guimarães da SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of osseous Choristoma of the tongue. A 40 year old, melanoderma, male, presented to the oral medicine service complaining of dysphagia. Anamnesis and clinical examination found a hardened lobulated nodule, in the foramen cecum region. Excisional biopsy of the lesion was performed and due to the hard consistence of the material a radiographic exam of the specimen was made prior to histopathological evaluation indicating the presence of mineralized tissue on the lesion. Histopathological examination diagnosed a osseous choristoma of the tongue. The patient had uneventful postoperative period and no recurrence of the lesion to date. The differential diagnosis and the unusual clinical finding is discussed.

CPP62 - ADENOMATOID HYPERPLASIA ON LOWER LIP RELATED TO ORTHODONTIC TRAUMA: CASE REPORT. Thalyta Amanda Pinheiro FERREIRA. Thâmara Manoela Marinho BEZERRA. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Marcelo Bonifácio da Silva SAMPIERI. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA.

The adenomatoid hyperplasia of the minor salivary gland (AH) is an uncommon lesion with unknown pathogenesis, that it has predilection for the palatal region. The present report is of male patient, 15 year old, who presented with a complaint of a swelling on mucosa lower lip, asymptomatic. Clinically, it observed nodular lesion with lobular surface, color of the overlying mucosa normal, sessile, measuring about 1cm, with direct contact in orthodontic bracket. The clinical diagnosis was traumatic fibroma, being established excisional biopsy. Histopathological analysis revealed numerous well-circumscribed lobules of normal appearing mucinous acini, however with ducts distended, diagnosed as AH. It was carried out the adjustment of the orthodontic appliance, and the patient is under follow-up there was no recurrence of the lesion. Clinical aspects of AH are indistinguishable from others associated with local trauma or neoplasms of the salivary glands, thus histological analysis is fundamental to achieve correct diagnosis.

CPP63 - AMELOBLASTIC CARCINOSARCOMA OF THE MAXILLA IN A YOUNG GIRL. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Ana Luiza Dias Leite de ANDRADE. Rodrigo Rodrigues RODRIGUES. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Ameloblastic carcinosarcoma is an extremely rare mixed malignant odontogenic neoplasm. We report a rapidly progressive case originating in the left posterior maxilla of a 17-year old female patient. Clinical examination showed a painful mass with granular aspect and tooth mobility. Imaging studies showed a large radiolucent lesion extending to the left maxillary sinus. Microscopic examination revealed a tumor with both epithelial and mesenchymal neoplastic componentes. The epithelial component exhibited some areas with a typical ameloblastoma-like proliferation, and some areas with marked pleomorphism. The mesenchymal component exhibited hypercellularity, marked pleomorphism, and occasional mitoses. Immunohistochemistry was performed to detect the proliferation marker Ki-67 to add support to the diagnosis of malignancy. The final diagnosis was ameloblastic carcinosarcoma. The patient is undergoing chemotherapy and radiotherapy, but 5 months after initiation of treatment, no improvement was observed. Because of the scarcity of reported cases, the long-term significance of this lesion is not known.

CPP64 - A RARE BENIGN TUMOR MIMICKING AN INFLAMMATORY REACTIVE LESION. Sara Ferreira Dos Santos COSTA. Maria Cássia Ferreira de AGUIAR. Patrícia Carlos CALDEIRA.

The present case reports a rare benign tumor of a 30-year-old woman presenting a painless, erythematous, sessile, firm, localized swelling on the distal of the left mandibular premolar with approximately three years of duration. Covering mucosa was intact and there was no bone involvement. The initial clinical diagnosis was pyogenic granuloma. An excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination showed a markedly cellular connective tissue intermixed with nests and strands of inactive-looking odontogenic epithelium. Deposition of a mineralized material resembling dentinoid was seen. The epithelial elements were AE1/AE3 and CK14 positive. The histopathological and immunohistochemical features were consistent with a diagnosis of peripheral odontogenic fibroma, epithelium-rich type. No recurrence was found during a four months follow-up. Peripheral odontogenic fibroma is often misdiagnosed as a reactive lesion due to similar clinical features and thus a histopathological examination is required for accurate definitive diagnosis. Support: CAPES, FAPEMIG, CNPq.

CPP65 - RECURRENT DENTINOGENIC GHOST CELL TUMOR - CASE REPORT. Angélica REINHEIMER. Fernanda Marcello SCOTTI. Matheus Spinella de ALMEIDA. Elena Riet Correa RIVERO.

Dentinogenic ghost cell tumor (DGCT) is an uncommon odontogenic tumor classified as a locally invasive neoplasm, characterized by epithelial-cell ameloblastoma-like islands in connective tissue stroma. A 27-year-old male patient was referred to a surgery clinic with a painless swelling in maxilla which was noticed three years earlier. The patient was subjected to an excisional biopsy in Haiti, 10 years ago, without information about the diagnosis. Computed tomography showed an invasive and well-defined radiolucent mass covering the maxillary sinus, nasal cavity and orbital floor, presenting small areas of calcifications. Incisional biopsy revealed odontogenic epithelium islands showing ameloblastoma-like features in fibrous tissue, associated with numerous ghost cells

and masses of dysplastic dentin with some calcification areas. The diagnosis was DGCT. The complete surgical removal of the lesion was performed. The patient has been monitored regularly, to prevent a possible recurrence of this aggressive lesion.

CPP66 - PERICORONAL LESION ASSOCIATED TO DELAYED TOOTH ERUPTION. Agnes ASSAO. Gabriel RAMALHO-FERREIRA. Rogério Almeida PENHAVEL. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA.

A 13 year-old male patient with delayed eruption of the second left superior molar tooth was referred to the dental surgeon. Radiographic analysis showed a unilocular and radiolucent lesion surrounding the crown of the tooth 27. Computer tomography revealed expansion of the dental follicle and some radiopacities inside the pericoronal space. The lesion was enucleated and clinical hypothesis was of an adenomatoid odontogenic tumor. Histopathological analysis revealed islands and chords of odontogenic epithelium, with some cells showing clear cytoplasm. These cells were distributed in a fibrous stroma, with high cellularity, multinucleated giant inflammatory cells and calcification focuses. Based on clinical, radiographic and microscopical findings, the final diagnosis was of hyperplastic follicle. This case report reinforces the differential diagnosis between hamartomatous dental follicle and other odontogenic tumors, as odontogenic central fibroma. Radiographic and histopathological analysis associated to clinical features should be considered and carefully analyzed to a better distinction.

CPP67 - PEDIATRIC LYMPHANGIOMA TREATED WITH CRYOSURGERY. Paula Cristina Teixeira SAMPAIO. Victor Angelo Martins MONTALLI. Luiz Alexandre THOMAZ. Vera Cavalcanti de ARAÚJO. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO. Andresa Borges SOARES. Paulo de Camargo MORAES.

Lymphangiomas are benign hamartomatous tumors of the lymphatic channels that have marked predilection for the head and neck region. In the mouth, it can happen in several locations, but the most common location is the dorsum of tongue, which may enlarge to cause macroglossia. The onset of lymphangiomas are either at birth or up to two years of age and rare in adults. The diagnosis is confirmed by histopathology exam and the treatment can be by surgical removal, cryosurgery, sclerosis and others. Cryosurgery is being well accepted in pediatric patients for not having anesthesia and have minimal bleeding. Within this context, this study presents a case of a 7-years-old girl diagnosed with oral lymphangioma in the dorsum of tongue but without treatment. The lesion have many papules, which the color ranges from purple to light yellow. The treatment performed was cryosurgery. We did six cryosurgery sessions with four freezing and thawing cycles that resulted in the total disappearance of the lesion. The patient is in the 6 month of preservation without clinical signs of relapse.

CPP68 - MORBID DEVELOPMENT OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH WITH CERVICAL INVASION. Rodrigo Ferreira de OLIVEIRA. Andre Luis BARREIROS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims at report a case of morbid development of advanced stage squamous cell carcinoma. A 54 year old man was referred due to a 2,5cm wide ulcerated lesion, with elevated edges in the floor of the mouth. Panoramic radiograph revealed a poorly defined radiolucency affecting the alveolar ridge from teeth 34 to 44. Anamnesis found tobacco and alcoholic addiction. Cervical palpation verified a cold 4cm wide submandibular enlarged node. Immediate cytological smear was performed along with preoperative exams solicitation. At the time of incisional biopsy it was already diagnosed invasive squamous cell carcinoma by cytopathology. Histopathological examination confirmed mild differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was referred to the local oncology hospital. It was intended to start radiotherapy, all mandibular teeth was extracted due to infectious process. The patient developed myiasis on site of dental extractions and abandoned treatment, dying 4 month after diagnosis.

CPP69 - EXTRAOSSEOUS KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT. Flavio de Melo GARCIA. Giulia Lopes ABBATEPAULO. Paulo de Camargo MORAES. Marcelo

SPERANDIO. Fabrício PASSADOR-SANTOS. Milena BORTOLOTO. Victor Angelo Martins MONTALLI.

The keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) is a rare benign odontogenic neoplasm that develops in the maxilla or mandible, arising from the epithelial remains associated with the development of teeth. Occurs centrally in the jaws; however, some cases are reported extraosseously. The objective of this report is to present a rare case of extraosseous KCOT. Female patient, 19-years-old, showed a lesion identified upon intraoral examination as yellow-papule in the gum measuring 5 mm and localized in the region of maxillary central incisor. The diagnosis of excisional biopsy was extraosseous KCOT. In this case, the biopsy also served as treatment and in the trans-operative period, it was possible to observe a bone fenestration. The patient is has been undergoing follow up for two years with no recurrence.

CPP70 - SCHWANNOMA OF THE TONGUE. Rodrigo Ferreira de OLIVEIRA. Jean Michael Gonçalves de LIMA. Vilma MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Schwannoma is a rare benign neoplasm derived from Schwann cells from peripheral nerve sheath.

The tongue is the most common site of oral lesion development with solitary growth slow and asymptomatic evolution. We report a case of a 27 year old leucoderma male patient, complaining of large nodule in the tongue causing dislalia for the past five months with continuous growth pattern. Clinical examination revealed painless, normal colored, tender floating nodule extending through 2/3 of the tongue. Puncture procedure was negative for intralesional content. An excisional biopsy was performed revealing well circumscribed lesion measuring approximately 3,5 cm in diameter. Total remission of symptoms was achieved after 21 days, with adjunct speech therapy. After 2 years of follow-up the patient has no complaints aesthetic and functional in tongue.

CPP71 - LIP ULCERATION ASSOCIATED WITH ALL-TRANS RETINOIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE PROMYELOCYTIC LEUKEMIA. Riéli Elis SCHULZ. Gabriela Barbieri ORTIGARA. Laura Izabel Lampert BONZANINI. Eloisa Barbieri SOLDERA. Jenifer Colombelli MIELKE. Cristiane Cademartori DANESI. Kívia Linhares FERRAZZO.

All-trans retinoic acid (ATRA), used in the treatment of acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL), has been associated with some adverse effects. Herein, we present a case of a 32-year-old caucasian man who was diagnosed with APL and had induction therapy initiated using ATRA (80 mg daily). On day 7 of ATRA therapy, a painful ulcerated lesion on the upper lip was observed; on day 13, a similar lesion to lip was observed in the scrotal region. The first diagnostic hypothesis for both lesions included viral or fungal infection. Acyclovir and amphotericin B were used, without result. An incisional biopsy was performed in the scrotal lesion and no infectious agent was identified. On day 21, ATRA was discontinued and dexamethasone was administered for 10 days. The lip ulceration completely disappeared in 10 days of ATRA suspension. Dentists need to be aware of the possible oral complications of ATRA therapy.

CPP72 - EXTENSIVE LIPOMA IN THE FACE: A CASE REPORT. Leonardo Nogueira RODRIGUES. Vitor José da FONSECA. Aécio Abner Campos PINTO JUNIOR. Felipe Eduardo Baires CAMPOS. Wagner Henriques de CASTRO. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ.

Lipoma is a benign neoplasm arising from mesenchymal tissue with unknown pathogenesis. A 51-years-old female presented with swelling in the left face, with 12 years of evolution. The extraoral physical examination revealed facial asymmetry caused by a painless soft mass occupying part of parotid and masseteric region. Ultrasonography showed solid mass in the subcutaneous tissue measuring 40mm x 40mm x 13,5mm. The lesion was excised under general anesthesia with submandibular approach. Histopathological examination displayed a lobular proliferation of mature adipocytes circumscribed by a thin fibrous capsule, confirming the diagnosis of Lipoma. During 1 year of follow-up no recurrence was detected. Supported by FAPEMIG

CPP73 - CENTRAL GIANT CELLS LESION: REPORT OF A CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT. Karoline Araujo LIMA. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Marcelo Vinícius de OLIVEIRA. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Jeconias CÂMARA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS.

The aim of this study is to report a case of Central Giant Cells Lesion which affected a female patient, 22 years old, who was referred by her orthodontist for evaluation and management of possible lesion in the jaw. During the clinical examination was observed bulging of the left mandibular branch region and unchanged mucosal lining. In CT scan, it was noted extensive hypodense area, multilocular, with poorly defined borders in the left mandibular branch region and fenestration of the buccal and lingual bone plate. Incisional biopsy was performed and obtained descriptive histopathology of Central Giant Cell Lesion. The lesion was treated conservatively by weekly injections of triamcinolone for six weeks. Clinical and radiographic examination was performed monthly after therapy, evidencing signs of bone formation. Currently the patient have been in 2 years of follow up, with complete remission of the lesion.

CPP74 - EXTENSE ANEURYSMAL BONE CYST WITH CENTRAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA OF MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT.. Glória Maria de FRANÇA. Mara Luana Batista SEVERO. Haroldo Abuana OSÓRIO JUNIOR. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

Aneurysmal bone cysts are benign osteolytic lesions that can occur alone or associated with other bone diseases. This report describes a case of an 84-year-old female, Caucasian, referred to a bucomaxillofacial service complaining of a 1-year history painless swelling in the mandible. Medical history revealed diabetes and hypertension, but no history of major trauma. Extraoral examination showed increase of volume in the anterior mandible (parasymphysis and symphysis). Intraoral examination showed expansion of the buccolingual cortical bone covered by healthy mucosa. The swelling was firm and non-tender on palpation. Panoramic radiograph revealed a well-defined, radiolucent and unilocular lesion with 7cm in diameter. Preoperative tests were within normal limits. Under general anesthesia, fine-needle aspiration was performed showing a reddish liquid, then after complete removal of the lesion, microscopic evaluation confirmed the diagnosis of aneurysmal bone cyst associated with central ossifying fibroma. After 1 year of follow-up, there is no recurrence.

CPP75 - BILATERAL FIBROEPITHELIAL ORAL POLYPS CONTAINING KUTTNER TUMOR OF MINOR GLANDS. IONE QUEIROZ PINTO. ANTÔNIO JORGE ARAÚJO VASCONCELLOS II. TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA.

We report a case of bilateral fibroepithelial oral polyps associated with chronic sclerosing sialadenitis (Kuttner tumor) of minor salivary glands. A 71-year-old leukoderma woman presented with a couple of asymptomatic slow-growing nodules on mouth. Nodules were present on retromolar region for about one year, both with lump sessile base, normal color and firm consistency. Excisional biopsies were performed and microscopic slides revealed repetitive aspects for both lesions: presence of hyperplastic epithelium on surface and hyperplasic fibrous connective tissue, which encompasses minor salivary glands presenting patchy infiltrates of mononuclear inflammatory cells, acinar substitution by fibrous tissue, lobular architecture preservation, and ducts with squamous metaplasia and periductal fibrosis. Conclusive diagnosis both was fibrous hyperplasia combined with chronic sclerosing sialadenitis. This case is interesting because shows an uncommon bilateral involvement of this under-recognized disease called chronic sclerosing sialadenitis (Kuttner Tumor) with a reactive hyperplastic lesion.

CPP76 - ASSOCIATION ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA AND SMOKER'S MELANOSIS. IONE QUEIROZ PINTO. ANTONIO JORGE ARAÚJO VASCONCELLOS II. TIAGO NOVAES PINHEIRO.

Smoker's melanosis are increased oral pigmentations in heavy smokers. Smoking is the major cause for the development of oral leukoplakia. The present study aims at reporting a case of the association of both lesions. A 29 year old, man, melanoderma, was referred to the oral medicine service with asymptomatic pigmented dark lesion in the lower lip. Clinical examination also revealed a white macule on the buccal mucosa near the retromolar region. Excisional biopsy of the lesions was performed and the material was sent for histopathological examination. Microscopic diagnosis confirmed oral leukoplakia with mild dysplasia and smoker's melanosis. The patient was instructed to quit smoking and still in clinical follow-up for the last eight months.

CPP77 - ATYPICAL LOCATION OF DENTAL CALCULUS. Igor Figueiredo PEREIRA. Ricardo Alves MESQUITA. Cláudia Borges BRASILEIRO. Marcelo Drummond NAVES. Evandro Neves ABDO. Tânia Mara Pimenta AMARAL.

A 42 year-old female patient had complaints of pain after the percussion of tooth 45, which had significant mobility. The clinical examination showed a fistula nearby the tooth. The periapical radiography image of tooth 45, which was endodontically treated, showed a crescent bone destruction. There were radiopaque points, similar to bone tissue, inside the lesion. The diagnostic hypotheses were: chronic periodontitis, calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor and calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor. The extraction of the tooth 45 was held and the material was sent for histopathological analysis. The tooth extracted presented whitish fragments, with needled shape, uneven surface, hard consistency, attached to the middle and apical third of the root, suggesting dental calculus. Pathological examination showed loose connective tissue, cellularized with moderate inflammatory infiltrate, focal area of amorphous basophilic material. Associating the findings, the final diagnosis was chronic periodontitis with dental calculus within the lesion. Supported by FAPEMIG

CPP78 - PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE PALATE: A CASE REPORT. Flávia Fonseca Carvalho SOARES. Felipe Eduardo Baires CAMPOS. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ. Carolina Cavaliéri GOMES. Wagner Henriques CASTRO.

A 34-year-old male presented with a 01-year history of tumoral growth at left side of the hard palate. Clinical and imaginological examination revealed an asymptomatic, sessile, ulcerated mass measuring about 04 cm. The computed tomography scan showed a hypodense mass with well-defined limits, round shape, affecting the left side of the hard palate, compatible with the diagnosis of salivary gland neoplasms. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma. The lesion was excised under general anesthesia and after 7 months of follow-up no signs of recurrence was observed. Supported by FAPEMIG.

CPP79 - WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS DIAGNOSIS FROM ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: A CASE REPORT. Maíra Tavares de FARIA. Marília Heffer CANTISANO. Fábio Ramôa PIRES. Ruth Tramontani RAMOS. Andreza Maria Oliveira FILGUEIRAS. Thiago Moreira PÊSSOA. Geraldo Oliveira SILVA-JUNIOR.

Wegener's granulomatosis (WG) is a rare granulomatous disease characterized by the classic triad of necrotizing granulomas affecting respiratory tracts, disseminated vasculitis and glomerulonephritis. It can also affect other sites like oral cavity. This study aims to report a WG case with first manifestation in oral cavity. A 19 year old man had shown a general hyperplasic gingival growth, display of a granular surface, spontaneous bleeding; multiple granulomatous and necrotic ulcers, symptomatic and spontaneous bleeding located in multiple sites of oral mucosa. An incisional biopsy led to a Wegener's granulomatosis diagnosis, which confirmed such expectations by a c-ANCA reactivity. It can also be observed nasal and maxillary sinuses involvement. The treatment received was; prednisona 40mg in the morning and 20mg at night. After the lesions had healed significantly, the prednisone dose was lowered on a weekly basis.

CPP80 - BUCCAL AND PALATAL EXOSTOSES CONCURRENT WITH TORI. Pamela OLIVEIRA SANTOS. ANTONIO Jorge Araújo de Vasconcelos II. Marco Túlio BRAZÃO-SILVA. LIONEY nobre CABRAL. Marcelo DINIZ CARVALHO. Tiago novaes PINHEIRO.

Although exostoses are not a rare finding, relatively few reports on these structures are available. The information on the concurrence of tori with exostoses is very limited because of the scarcity of cases reported in the literature. The present study aims at report a case of multiple buccal and palatal exostosis concurrent with maxilar and mandibulartori in a feoderma 37 year old man. The case was successfully managed by multiple elective osteoplasty surgery and no recurrence was detected after one year follow-up. The etiology of the coexistence of multiple exostoses and tori is not definitely established in the literature yet. The absence of local clinical factors such as oclusal trauma or periodontal disease in this case rise the suspect that multifactorial including genetic and functional factors may be responsible for the development of the condition.

CPP81 - PERIPHERAL GIANT CELLS LESION IN CHILD: CASE REPORT. Karoline Araujo LIMA. Valber. Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinícius de OLIVEIRA. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Jeconias CÂMARA. Joel MOTTA-JUNIOR.

The aim of this study is to relate a peripheral giant cells lesion case which affected a male child, 6 years old, complaining of intraoral swelling, spontaneous bleeding and chewing difficulty since 1 year. During clinical examination was found extensive exophytic, pediculated pink-purplish, ulcerated surface in the posterior region of mandibular alveolar ridge and precarious conditions of oral hygiene. In radiographic analysis was noted small reabsorption on marginal crestal bone and tooth 34 floating. Incisional biopsy was performed with histopathology result of peripheral giant cell lesion. Then surgical excision of the lesion was performed, taking care to remove the entire base and the extraction of the associated tooth. The excised lesion was stored in 10% formalin and sent for histopathological examination again that confirmed the previous diagnosis. The patient has been in 7 months of follow up, without sign or symptoms of reoccurrence.

CPP82 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PSEUDOLYMPHOMATOUS REACTION IN HERPES LABIALIS: A POTENTIAL DIAGNOSTIC PITFALL.. Daphine Caxias TRAVASSOS. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA. Andreia BUFALINO. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Pseudolymphomas represent a reactive/benign T- or B-cell lymphoproliferative process that clinically and/or histopathologically simulate overt lymphomas. Interestingly, some viral infections may histopathologically mimic lymphomas, requiring urgent differential diagnosis due to completely different management. A 42-year-old woman was referred presenting multiple ulcerative, vesicular and bullous lesions over both vermilion borders of 5-day duration. The patient related the onset prior a dental appointment. Exfoliative cytology was suggestive of viral infection, whereas biopsy revealed an exuberant lymphoid proliferation, which on immunohistochemistry showed positivity for T-cell cytotoxic markers, besides CD30 expression, admixed with numerous CD123+ plasmacytoid dendritic cells. Ki-67 proliferative index was >60%. Blood tests showed normal cell count values and HIV test was negative. Clinicopathological correlation favored pseudolymphomatous reaction to herpes labialis. The patient showed complete resolution of the lesions. When assessing biopsy of herpes labialis, clinicopathological and immunohistochemical (remarkably CD30 and CD123 expression) correlations are necessary to differentiate it from overt lymphomas.

CPP83 - EVALUATION OF THE OUTCOME OF 4 TREATED CASES DIAGNOSED AS OSSIFYING FIBROMA. Dirceu Virgolino de OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The objective of this study is to report a series of 4 cases of ossifying fibroma, regarding their clinical, radiographic and histological characteristics, as well as its treatment outcome. The ossifying fibroma is a benign fibro-osseous tumor of the craniofacial region. The lesion is asymptomatic in most cases causing tumefaction and moderate deformity. All patients reported the chief complaint of facial deformity. Two cases affected the mandible and the other two the maxilla. The patients age at diagnosis range between 8 and 20 years. Incisional biopsy was carried on the lesions and sent to histopathological diagnosis. The treatment of choice was complete resection of the lesions. Elapsed approximately a year and a half after surgery, all patients still under periodical clinical and topographic follow-up without recurrences, confirming the good prognosis and the low recurrence of the ossifying fibroma.

CPP84 - NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1 SYNDROME: TWO CASES WITH DIFFERENT CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS. Dirceu Virgolino de OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The wide spectrum of neurofibromatosis type 1 is represented by many neuroectodermal alterations comprising benign and malignant tumors, nervous system commitment, glandular and osseous alterations, pigmentation disorders. The aim of this study is to report two cases of neurofibromatosis type 1 with oral manifestations. The patients attended the service complaining

about nodular swelling. Clinical examination revealed firm consistency on the palpation. One patient presented inferior lip lesion, while the second one presented a left maxillary lesion. Excisional biopsy was performed in both cases and the respective tissues were submitted to histopathological diagnosis, which revealed a neurofibromas in the two of them. After such diagnosis, other manifestations were detected, corroborating to the diagnosis of neurofibromatosis type 1 syndrome. These patients are still under medical and dental follow-up, and no recurrences of the oral lesions have been identified up to now.

CPP85 - DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF WELL DIFFERENTIATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN AREA OF ACTINIC CHEILITIS. Jéssica Barroso BARBOSA. Vilma MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of well-differentiated squamous cell carcinoma in actinic cheilitis area with moderate epithelial dysplasia. Patient male, 64 years old, leucoderma, telecommunication technician, was referred to the oral medicine service featuring white lesion and increased uneven surface, poorly defined edges, asymptomatic, approximately 3 years of evolution, no bleeding. Patient claimed to be a former smoker for 20 years, but quit smoking in the past 3 years. The lesion involved the entire lower lip vermilion. Lower lip vermilionectomy was performed and the obtained tissue was sent for histopathological examination, which confirmed the diagnostic hypothesis. The patient was referred to the reference oncology service after diagnosis and the case has 18 month follow-up with no recurrence. Also, the patient was advised regarding sunlight exposure during laboral activities.

CPP86 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF GRANULOMA GRAVIDARUM IN TONGUE CASE REPORT. Hecton Tomohiko Oliveira SATO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Ylri Hirokatsu SATO. Marcel Kiyoshi Lima KIMURA.

The present study aims to report a case of pyogenic granuloma in pregnant women, so called granuloma gravidarum. A 40 year old patient attended the oral surgery service at 37th week of pregnancy. Local pain and dysphagia was reported. The lesion had 4 months of evolution, and was caused by trauma of the tongue by a fractured tooth restoration of element 36. The clinical examination revealed an exophytic, pedicled of fibro-elastic consistency, reddish with whitish areas, bleeding in the left side edge of the tongue, with approximately 1,5cm in diameter in the largest dimension. Excisional biopsy was performed and all tissue was submitted to histopathologic examination. The microscopic examination confirmed the diagnosis of pyogenic granuloma. The patient remains under observation after 6 months, doing well without recurrence.

CPP87 - TRAUMATIC ULCERATION IN VENTRAL TONGUE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT: A CASE REPORT. Giselle Diniz Guimarães da SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Alessandra Valle SALINO. Jean Jacques da Silva ANDRADE. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

Oral ulcers are fibrinopurulent membranes bounded by an erythematous range resulting from trauma. This paper reports the case of a patient there about a week found himself hospitalized and undergoing systemic antibiotic therapy due to complaints of pain lesion in ventral tongue with 60 days of evolution. Clinical examination was noted the ulcerative lesion and intense caries activity that contributed to changing the anatomy of teeth present mainly of the lower making them submit irregular and sharp edges. The diagnostic hypotheses were: eosinophilic ulceration and traumatic ulceration. It was decided not to perform histopathology. Suspended systemic antibiotic therapy and was prescribed anti-inflammatory topic, regularization procedures of dental edges were performed with application of glass ionomer cement, molding to obtain working model and this was made a silicone tray. After 15 days of use of the silicon device was lesion regression contributing to the diagnosis of traumatic etiology of ulceration.

CPP88 - ADVANCED STAGE ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA WITH RADICAL TREATMENT: REPORT OF TWO CASES. Gilcinete Souza OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Joel Motta JUNIOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

The present study reports two cases of odontogenic mixoma in the left body and ramus of the mandible, treated with mandibular resection. First case is regarding a 26-year-old female reported with persistent ulcerated lesion after the extraction of tooth 48. Pantographic examination revealed honey comb-like lesion comprising the left body to the retromolar area of the mandible. The second case is regarding a 29-year-old female with an exofitic ulcerated nodular lesion in left mandibular alveolar ridge. Computerized tomographic scanning examination revealed a poorly defined radiolucent lesion comprising the left body and ramus of the mandible. Both cases had initial incisional biopsy confirming the diagnosis of odontogenic myxoma. Hemimandibulectomy was the treatment of choice in both cases followed by reconstruction with a 2.4mm titanium fixture plate. The first case has 4 years of follow up, and the second has 2 years of follow up, both without recurrence.

CPP89 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ATYPICAL SIZE MUCOCELE IN THE LOWER LIP: A CASE REPORT. Beatriz Terumi Barreto KANEHIRA. Gilcinete Souza OLIVEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Joel Motta JUNIOR. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD. Marcelo Vinícius de OLIVEIRA.

The aim of this study is to report a case of an atypical size mucocele on the lower lip region. A 28-year-old female patient, melanoderma presented to the service referring swelling in the lower lip for the last 8 months, painless with volumetric variation during this period related to repetitive trauma caused by accidental biting, with eventual liquid drainage. On clinical examination, there was a floating nodule in the lower lip of approximately 6 cm in its largest diameter, normally colored, and the presence of small ulcerated area. Excisional biopsy was performed, the anatomical specimen was sent for histopathological analysis. The microscopic diagnosis was mucous extravasation cyst (mucocele). Follow up after 12 months revealed no recurrence of the lesion.

CPP90 - CLINICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTIC FEATURES OF KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A SERIES OF 4 CASES. Gilcinete Souza OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Joel Motta JUNIOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

The aim of this study is report four cases of keratocystic odontogenic tumor. Three male patients and one female patient, between 40-50 years old, showed on the oral surgery service presenting a swelling on mandibular body, in the right side of the mandible in 2 patients, and the remaining cases located in the left mandibular body and ramus. Computerized tomographic scanning examination revealed anteroposterior intraosseous radiolucent lesion. All cases had incisional biopsy with histopathological diagnosis of keratocystic odontogenic tumors. The treatment of choice considered the size and anatomic structures compromised by the lesion. Two cases were treated by enucleation and the other two with Hemimandibulectomy followed by reconstruction with a 2.4 mm titanium fixture plate. The cases have mean follow-up period of 18 month without recurrence.

CPP91 - PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS IN A YOUNG FEMALE: A CASE REPORT. Vânia Cavalcanti Ribeiro da SILVA. Emanuel Sávio de Souza ANDRADE. Ronaldo de Carvalho RAIMUNDO. Jorge Antônio Orestes CARDOSO. Gustavo Pina GODOY.

A 22-year-old female presented a history of "wounds in the mouth and weight loss". Denying systemic diseases, she said to have had similar lesions on nasal, ocular and vaginal mucous membranes. No changes were seen on her skin, apart from an inflammatory process in the nail bed. Several ulcers, however, were noticed on her lips and inside her mouth, but the exam procedure was impaired since she complained of severe pain. The clinical diagnosis of a pemphigus-like lesion was established and a therapeutic test was accomplished (prednisone 100mg/day). Five days later, the patient returned with an excellent clinical response and was referred for medical follow-up. An oral perilesional biopsy was carried out and the histopathological results confirmed the previous clinical diagnosis of Pemphigus Vulgaris. The patient has been monitored in our service for ten months. Currently, she is taking 5 mg of prednisone per day for controlling of lesions.

CPP92 - FLEBOTROMBOSIS ON THE LOWER LIP. Natália Galvão GARCIA. Rodrigo Queiróz ALEIXO. Moacyr Tadeu Vicente RODRIGUES. Agnes ASSAO. Denise Tostes OLIVEIRA.

Flebothrombosis or venous thrombosis is the occlusion of a segment or whole of vein due to the formation of a thrombus. It can be caused due to systemic change, vascular malformation, damage a vein or the use of predisposing drugs. We report a case of 47-year-old woman presented a bluish nodule, of fibroelastic consistency, 4 mm of diameter, with regular and clear limits outline, located on the left side of lower lip. The diagnostic hypothesis was of hemangioma. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological analysis detected multiple dilated and congested blood vessels and the presence of a thrombus with areas presenting erythrocytes and fibrin and other areas presenting fibroblasts and blood capillaries. Based on clinical and microscopical features, the diagnosis established was flebothrombosis or venous thrombosis. Although uncommon in oral cavity, the flebothrombosis should be considered as differential diagnosis of other vascular lesions.

CPP93 - OSTEOSSARCOMA IN A 14 YEARS OLD GIRL. Douglas Magno GUIMARÃES. Alayde Vieira WANDERLEY. Joao Mateus Mendes CERQUEIRA. Claudio Roldão Magno GUIMARÃES. Flavia Sirotheau Correa PONTES. Helder Antonio Rebelo PONTES.

Osteosarcomas of the head and neck region are relatively rare and aggressive malignancies, that accounts for 10% or less of all osteosarcomas and less than 1% of all head and neck cancers. The median age is in the fourth decade, with a wide range, and no gender predilection. The majority of head and neck osteosarcomas arise in either the mandible or maxilla. Histologic subtypes include chondroblastic, osteoblastic, fibroblastic, and telangiectatic. Here, we report a OS case in a 12 years old girl with chief complain a painful maxillary swelling presented for two months. Computed tomography was performed and showed osteolytic lesion at the right maxilla containing bone spicules radiating perpendicular to outer cortex. Incisional biopsy showed osteoid areas lined by plump osteoblasts with hyperchromatic nuclei, mitotic figures, and sheets of cells showing nuclear and cellular pleomorphism, inflammatory cells, numerous blood vessels and hemorrhage. The patient is under adjuvant chemotherapy.

CPP94 - MAXILLARY RHABDOMYOSARCOMA: CASE REPORT. Douglas Magno GUIMARÃES. João Mateus Mendes CERQUEIRA. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Celeste Sánchez ROMERO. Helder Antonio Rebelo PONTES.

Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) accounts for approximately half of all pediatric soft tissue sarcomas and 15% of all pediatric solid tumors. RMS is divided into 5 major histologic categories: embryonal, alveolar, botryoid embryonal, spindle cell embryonal, and anaplastic. Treatment is determined by the extent of disease, ease of resectability, and precise site. Superficially placed tumors can be managed either with excision and relatively nontoxic adjuvant chemotherapy or by biopsy. More deeply placed lesions, generally are not removable and require radiation therapy and very aggressive chemotherapy. Here, we report 9 years old boy with maxillary swelling presents for 3 months that started pain episodes in the last two weeks. The Incisional biopsy was performed and showed variable cell population consisting of small, round tumor cells with hyperchromatic nuclei and of large, polygonal-shaped tumor cells with abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm. Immunohistochemical was positive to Myo-D1, vimentin and desmin. The patient is under chemotherapy.

CPP95 - CHRONIC OSTEOMYELITIS WITH PROLIFERATIVE PERIOSTITIS: A CASE REPORT. Marina Rolo Pinheiro da ROSA. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Jeconias CÂMARA. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The objective is to report a case of chronic osteomyelitis with proliferative periostitis with post-removal monitoring of the offending agent. Leukoderma, male, 16-years old patient, exhibiting increased size in the left jaw region associated with houses of extraction element 37, mouth opening limitation, facial asymmetry and skin thickening in the left pre auricular region with an increase of one year. Laboratory tests were performed, panoramic radiography and computed tomography, consisting intense periosteal reaction in the angle of the left mandible. Patient underwent incisional biopsy jaw branch region and with intra oral access on external oblique of the mandibule. Histopathological findings were found deposition of trabecular bone that have various forms with discrete deposition of collagenous fibers, exhibiting chronic moderate inflammatory infiltrate.

Postoperatively 30 days the patient presented in good condition and without pain complaints. The prognosis is favorable when the cause is completely removed and adjunct antibiotic therapy performed.

CPP96 - CASE REPORT - CALCIFYING ODONTOGENIC CYST. Larissa Santos Amaral ROLIM. Rafaella Bastos LEITE. Antonio Brunno Gomes MORORÓ. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Antonio de Lisboa Lopes COSTA. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

The calcifying odontogenic cyst (COC) is an uncommon odontogenic lesion, presenting histopathologic diversity and variable clinical behavior. This study reports a case of a male patient, 59, referred for evaluation of an asymptomatic swelling, slow growth, soft consistency areas, in the anterior maxilla, identified two years ago. On radiographic examination, there was a radiolucent lesion, unilocular and relatively well-defined. A biopsy was performed, and histopathological examination revealed pathological cavity presenting cystic lining, with inverted nuclear polarization of the basal layer, and similar cells to the stellate reticulum of the enamel organ and numerous ghost cells. Under the diagnosis of COC, marsupialization was performed and two months after followed by enucleation of the lesion. Six months after treatment, no tumor recurrence was seen. The enucleation is the appropriate treatment for most of the COC and although it has low recurrence rates it praises the importance of close monitoring of patients.

CPP97 - LINGUAL THYROID: CASE REPORT. Monica Simoes ISRAEL. Nathália de ALMEIDA FREIRE. Rosemiro de Menezes MACIEL. Wagner CHAGAS. Maria Eliza Barbosa RAMOS. Sarah ANTERO.

Lingual Thyroid is a rare abnormal embryologic development generally located at the base of the tongue. Dysphonia, dysphagia and dyspnea can be present. Clinically, it appears as a mass at the base of the tongue, pink and firm. Diagnosis is based on clinical examination and imaging. Case report: Woman, 17 years old, attended the Oral Medicine clinic, complaining of dyspnea because of a lesion at the tongue. She had gone previously to a physician who thought about a cystic lesion and asked for a CT scan. Extra oral clinical examination didn't allow the palpation of the thyroid. Intraoral examination showed the presence of a vascularized nodule, 3.0 cm, smooth surface, at the base of the tongue, suggestive of lingual thyroid. The CT scan was helpful in delineating the size and extent of the lingual thyroid. The patient was referred for medical treatment with suppressive therapy with supplemental thyroid hormone.

CPP98 - MAXILLARY CAVERNOUS HEMANGIOMA IN THE BUCCAL SULCUS CASE REPORT. Hecton Tomohiko Oliveira SATO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Ylri Hirokatsu SATO. Luiz Felipe Cabral Da Silva MARTINHO. Marcel Kiyoshi Lima KIMURA.

The present study aims to report an unusual case of cavernous hemangioma in the buccal sulcus. A 15 years old male, attended the oral and maxillofacial surgery service reporting a painless swelling on the left maxilla. Extra oral clinical examination revealed loss of the naso-labial groove. Intraoral, aspects of the lesion comprise a reddish capillary rich fluctuating fibro-elastic nodule in the buccal sulcus close to elements 22-24. Negative puncture procedure preceded the excisional biopsy of the lesion. A dark-red well circumscribed nodule measuring 1.7x 1.4x 1.0cm was sent to histopathological examination, leading to the diagnosis of cavernous hemangioma. No recurrence of the lesion was detected after 9 months of clinical follow-up.

CPP99 - ORTHOKERATINIZED ODONTOGENIC CYST: CASE REPORT. Brendo Vinicius Rodrigues LOUREDO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

Orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst (OOC) is a uncommon developmental odontogenic cyst comprising about 10% of cases that had been previously coded as odontogenic keratocystic tumors. We report a case of OOC in a 29-year-old female leucoderma patient. The patient was reported to the oral medicine service complaining about excruciating pain in element 46 with purulent drainage in a sinus tract located in the distal mucosa of tooth 47. Clinical examination observed swelling in buccal vestibule on the right mandible. Orthopantomograph revealed multilocular radiolucency, extending from 44 to the ascending ramus of the mandible with hypothesis of keratocystic odontogenic tumor. After endodontic treatment of the teeth 46 and 47, it was decided to perform a surgical

decompression placing a silicone drain. Six months after decompression the lesion was enucleated. Histopathological examination diagnosed the OOC. The patient showed no recurrence of the lesion after 3 years of follow-up.

CPP100 - MALHERBE'S CALCIFYING EPITHELIOMA (PILOMATRIXOMA): A SERIES OF 3 CASES. Hannah Marcelle Paulain CARVALHO. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Thiago Esteves VEDOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

The objective of this study is to report 3 clinical cases of pilomatrixoma, aiming the diagnosis, clinical and histological features, as well as its treatment. The pilomatrixoma is a benign tumor of the skin, originating from in the hair follicle matrix, and represents 0,12% of skin tumors. The lesion has its peak incidence in the first and sixth decades of life, being more common in women. Patients attended the service presenting nodular lesions as the chief complaint. Clinical examination revealed painless, firm, fluctuating nodule on palpation. The lesions locations was: left preauricular region; left zygomatic region; right mandibular angle. The patients rage from 10 to 30 years of age. Two cases had fine needle aspiration procedure but only one had cytopathological suggestion of pilomatrixoma. Excisional biopsy was performed in 3 cases with histopathological diagnosis confirmation. Patients were followed up without recurrence, after 6-24 month.

CPP101 - STAFNE'S BONE CAVITY IN THE ANTERIOR MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT EMPHASIZING THEIR ETIOPATHOGENETIC MECHANISMS.. Débora Campanella BASTOS. Andreia BUFALINO. Emanuela FERRAZ. Samuel Porfirio XAVIER. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Fernando CHAHUD. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Stafne's bone cavity (SBC) is an asymptomatic lingual bone cavity situated near the angle of the mandible. The anterior variant of SBC, often showing a radiolucent unilateral ovoid lingual bone concavity in the canine-premolar mandibular region, is uncommon. A 73-year-old man was referred for routine dental examination. Panoramic radiograph and computerized tomography scans showed a well-defined lingual bony defect in the anterior mandible. Interestingly, analysis of imaginological documentation, made 14-year ago, revealed a progressive increase in mesiodistal diameter, being the origin predominantly central. Thus, unlike all SBC cases previously reported, in the current case there was evidence of central onset of the lesion, and later exteriorization through the perforation of the lingual cortical. The soft tissue obtained within the bone defect, microscopically revealed fibrous stroma containing vessels of varied caliber. Our case suggests reappraisal of the classical theories (salivary gland entrapped or pressure resorption) to explain the SBC pathogenesis.

CPP102 - SUBGEMMAL NEUROGENOUS PLAQUE ASSOCIATED WITH BURNING TONGUE. Karin Sá FERNANDES. Décio dos Santos PINTO-JUNIOR. Marco Rodrigues SQUADRANS. Marina GALLOTTINI.

Subgemmal neurogenous plaques (SNP) are biphasic neural structures with neurofibroma and neuroma patterns found on the posterolateral border of the tongue. The clinical aspects of SNP are not well described, and most reported cases were incidental histological findings. We describe a case report of a female patient with 57-year-old that was referred to our clinic with the complaint of burning sensation in the left posterolateral border of the tongue for 12 months. Intraoral examination revealed a good oral health and a slightly erythematous area in the left lateral border of the tongue. An incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological exam revealed a mucosal fragment with ecstasic congestive vessels, mononuclear cell focal inflammatory infiltrate, and subepithelial aggregates of ganglion cells and nerve plexus. Immunohistochemical analysis showed intense expression of S100. The final diagnosis was SNP. Further studies are indispensable to understand the biology, clinical and histopathological aspects of SNP.

CPP103 - ODONTOGENIC CALCIFYING CYSTIC TUMOR - COMPILATION OF TWO CASES. Rafael Saraiva TORRES. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The aim of this report is to describe a series of two cases of odontogenic Calcifying cystic tumor. The first case is regarding a 37 year old, female, with swelling in anterior maxilla, with 05 year history of evolution. Computerized Tomographic scanning evaluation revealed a well circumscribed hypodense lesion comprising teeth 21,22,23 and apex of 24, without radicular reabsorption. Clinical examination revealed pain on palpation. After enucleation all removed tissue was submitted to histopathological evaluation that concluded the diagnosis. Patient still under follow-up after 12 month period without recurrence. The other case is regarding a 13 year old female that reported contusion in the left of zygomatic region, with 06 months of evolution. A unicystic lesion without deviation of adjacent teeth was observed on tomographic scanning examination. The lesion was enucleated without recurrence in control of 01 years. Microscopic examination also confirmed the diagnosis of Odontogenic Calcifying cystic tumor.

CPP104 - CALCIUM HYDROXYAPATITE DERMAL FILLER-RELATED ORAL LESION: CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL AND RAMAN MICRO-SPECTROSCOPY ANALYSIS. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Francisco Samuel Rodrigues CARVALHO. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Victor Pinheiro FEITOSA. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Eduardo Costa Studart SOARES.

A 65-year-old woman was referred for oral evaluation, complaining of painless intraoral lesion present for 15 days. The patient reported that the nodules arose spontaneously without symptoms of oral infection. Also, the patient did not recall any dental or medical procedures that she thought were related to the lesion. Intraoral examination showed a firm nodule in lower lip vestibule. Microscopically, it was observed an intense granulomatous inflammation with giant cells associated with microspheric foreign bodies, which were von Kossa positive structures. Raman micro-spectroscopy confirmed the presence of calcium hydroxyapatite into these foreign bodies. After the incisional biopsy, the patient revealed the use of a dermal filler (Radiesse) 4 months before. Currently, the patient is under accomplishment. Adverse reactions to dermal fillers are well documented; however, there are only 4 publications focusing on Radiesse-related oral lesions to date.

CPP105 - SYNCHRONOUS POLYMORPHOUS LOW-GRADE ADENOCARCINOMA AND CANALICULAR ADENOMA ON THE UPPER LIP: UNUSUAL PRESENTATION. Débora Campanella BASTOS. Andreia BUFALINO. Claudia Maria NAVARRO. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Rose Mara ORTEGA.

Multiple salivary gland tumors (MSGTs) can be classified by topographic distribution (unilateral or bilateral) and chronologic appearance (synchronous or metachronous). Oral presentation of these tumors is very rare, which have been either benign or malignant. To our knowledge, synchronous occurrence of adenoma and adenocarcinoma of minor salivary glands has not been reported in the literature. Here, we present a case of synchronous polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA) and multifocal canalicular adenoma (CA) affecting a 61-year-old woman, who exhibited, in the oral examination, 9 discrete, firm to fluctuant submucosal nodules (ranged from 0.2 to 0.8 cm. in diameter) on the upper lip, with 12-month evolution. The histopathological analysis showed focal area containing PLGA and multiple CAs. After 1-year of follow-up, no recurrence was observed. After review of the English-language literature, and different from our case, only 11 intraoral MSGTs (either benign or malignant) were identified to date.

CPP106 - EXUBERANT ANTRAL PSEUDOCYST ASSOCIATED TO OROANTRAL COMMUNICATION: A CASE REPORT. Sthefane Gomes FEITOSA. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Marcelo Bonifácio da Silva SAMPIERI. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA.

Antral Pseudocyst (AP) is a lesion affects the maxillary sinus and consists of an inflammatory exudate that has accumulated in the mucosa of the maxillary sinus and caused sessile elevation dome-shaped. It's etiology is still obscure, but it can associate with allergic conditions or adjacent dental infections. This lesion has a low incidence, is often detected in routine panoramic radiography as a weakly radiopaque lesion in maxillary sinus floor. The aim of this study is to report a case de AP with an unusual clinical presentation, highlighting the importance the differential diagnosis. A 33-years-old male presented an exuberant oral lesion of AP associated with oroantral

communication, with a history of previous tooth extraction in the associated site. The treatment proposed for the case was simple surgical excision of the lesion, performing retail for closing the oroantral communication. Currently, patient is under follow-up there was no recurrence of the lesion.

CPP107 - STAFNE BONE DEFECT IN A PRE-LIVER TRANSPLANT PATIENT: RADIOGRAPHIC, COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE FINDINGS. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Lucio Mistuo KURITA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Eduardo Costa STUDART. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

This study aimed to report a Stafne bone defect in a pre-liver transplant patient. An asymptomatic 48-year-old man was referred for dental treatment before liver transplantation. Physical exam did not show any oral abnormalities. However, routine panoramic radiography showed a well-defined radiolucent cystic-like image in posterior mandible. Cone beam computed tomography revealed a hypodense well corticated lesion below the third molar and mandibular canal. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a soft tissue with signal intensity isointense in relation to the submandibular gland within the mandibular lesion. Thus, final diagnosis was Stafne bone cavity and the patient was released to medical intervention. The present case reinforces the importance of routine dental imaging evaluation in pre-transplant patients and highlights imaging findings of Stafne bone defects.

CPP108 - MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA EX PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN THE PAROTID GLAND. Bruno Augusto Linhares Almeida MARIZ. Ciro Dantas SOARES. Maria Goretti Freire de CARVALHO. Albina Messias de Almeida Milani ALTEMANI. Fernanda Viviane MARIANO. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Jacks JORGE JÚNIOR.

Carcinoma ex Pleomorphic Adenoma (CXPA) is an uncommon malignancy that arises from a primary or recurrent Pleomorphic Adenoma (PA). Several histopathological subtypes were described in CXPA and the most common are Duct Salivary Carcinoma and Adenocarcinoma NOS. A 68-year-old female was referred for investigation of nodule in the parotid gland region, accompanied by paresthesia. Microscopic analysis of the surgical specimen revealed epithelial and myoepithelial cells forming ducts, and chondroid tissue in PA areas. Besides, a mix of mucous cells, intermediate cells, and squamous cells, showing nuclear hyperchromasia and pleomorphism, and mucin layers were observed in an invasive pattern, with penetration of the malignant component into the adjacent gland. PAS after diastase digestion was positive in mucous cells and in some extracellular components. Based on these findings, the final diagnosis was Low grade mucoepidermoid carcinoma ex Pleomorphic Adenoma. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma is rarely reported as its malignant component of CXPA.

CPP109 - INTRAORAL GRAPHITE PIGMENTATION. Paula Cristina Teixeira SAMPAIO. Victor Angelo Martins MONTALLI. Paulo de Camargo MORAES.

Graphite pencils may cause traumatic injury and foreign body reaction, especially during early childhood, but in mouth this alteration is rare. Oral pigmentation may be physiological or pathological in nature. It may represent a localized anomaly of limited significance or the presentation of potentially life-threatening multisystem disease, however biopsy is mandatory to rule out malignancy. A 7-year-old healthy female patient was referred from the paediatric clinic because of her mother's concern about a blue lesion on the palate. Intraoral examination showed an asymptomatic, firm, well defined, scalloped, blue-black macule measuring 5 mm x 5 mm. There was no associated inflammation and the lesion failed to respond to the blanching test. A periapical radiograph of the anterior maxillary region did not show any pathological changes. Differential diagnoses of foreign body pigmentation, melanocytic nevi, and malignant melanoma were considered. A biopsy was raised, revealing solid black granules.

CCP110 - OSTEOLASTOMA IN THE JAW ASSOCIATED WITH INTENSE LOCAL PAIN. Jéssica Laila da Costa SANTOS. Marco Túlio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Vilma MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of osteoblastoma in the mandible of a 26 year old melanoderma female. The patient reported dental extraction of element 46 and three months later started a local painful swelling, treated with antibiotics without symptomatic regression with 3 year evolution. On oral examination, there was a hard nodule of approximately 1.5cm, rising from the vestibular alveolar ridge on the edentulous region with normal colored alveolar mucosa and extremely painful on palpation. Periapical, occlusal and CT images revealed a well-defined and nodular bone-forming osteoblastic lesion arising from the bone cortex. Excisional biopsy was performed and all tissue was sampled to histopathologic analysis. Microscopic examination diagnosed the presence of Osteoblastoma. The patient still under follow-up after 6 months. Local pain episodes still persists. The patient has also been treating for myofascial pain, without symptom relief. Recurrence development is considered and discussed.

CPP111 - LANGERHANS CELLS HISTIOCYTOSIS: CASE REPORT OF MAXILLOFACIAL LESIONS. Aline Fernanda CRUZ. Jéssica de Paula Rodrigues DIAS. Sérgio Antonucci AMARAL. Michelle Danielle Porto MATIAS. Daniel Ricaldoni de ALBUQUERQUE. Renata Gonçalves de RESENDE. Júlio César Tanos de LACERDA.

A 21-year-old female patient presented with a painful tumoral lesion in the left side of the mandible with tooth mobility. An incisional biopsy of the lesion revealed Langerhans cells histiocytosis (LCH). A surgical curettage with a safety margin and removal of teeth involved was the treatment of choice. Six months later the injury recurred in the jaw and was intra lesional application of corticosteroid was performed. One month later, after the second application of corticosteroid, the patient developed pathological fracture of the mandible and underwent segmental resection of the affected area. One year after the resection, the patient returned presenting soreness and tooth mobility in the right side of jaw. An incisional biopsy revealed a new focus of LCH. A surgical systemic injuries and remains under observation for four years. Supported by FAPEMIG

CPP112 - GIANT EPITHELIUM-RICH TYPE PERIPHERAL ODONTOGENIC FIBROMA. Saulo Lôbo CHATEAUBRIAND do NASCIMENTO. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinícios de OLIVEIRA. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

The peripheral odontogenic fibroma is considered a rare odontogenic tumor, is the counterpart in the soft tissues of the central odontogenic fibroma. The present study aims to report a case of a giant epithelium-rich type peripheral odontogenic fibroma. A melanoderma 41 year old female patient, attended the oral surgery service complaining of a extensive epulis on the anterior mandible. Clinical examination, revealed an exophytic sessile nodule with erythematous surface, approximately 06cm in its largest diameter. The patient reported 04 years of evolution without algic symptoms. Panoramic radiograph showed radiolucent lesion involving the elements 41, 42 and 43. Excisional biopsy was performed along with extraction of the involved teeth and all removed tissue was submitted to histopathological examination. Microscopic evaluation diagnosed peripheral odontogenic fibroma (WHO - epithelium-rich type). The patient has 7 month follow-up with no recurrence to date.

CPP113 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF A DENTIGEROUS CYST IGNITED WITH SUBSEQUENT TRACTION TEETH INVOLVED. Saulo Lôbo CHATEAUBRIAND do NASCIMENTO. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Marcelo Vinícios de OLIVEIRA. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Victor Eduardo Arrua ARIAS. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

Most dentigerous cysts is considered to be development, but some cases may present inflammatory pathogenesis. Thus, this work aims to report a case of enucleation of an inflamed dentigerous cyst large in an 11-year-old patient with posterior traction of teeth involved. The patient, accompanied by his responsible, attended the emergency department presenting facial asymmetry due to increased volume in the left midface, with nose wing lift and deletion of nasolabial folds. Intraorally, it was observed foyer background deletion in anterior maxillary region. The CT scan, an extensive hypodense unilocular image associated with the crown four teeth included was observed. The lesion was enucleated associated with a supernumerary tooth. Histological examination

concluded as a diagnostic, inflamed dentigerous cyst. After two years of follow up, the tractor surgery of the included elements was performed, and currently is progressing satisfactorily.

CPP114 - ADULT RHABDOMYOMA - CASE REPORT. Rafael Saraiva TORRES. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

Rhabdomyoma is a benign mesenchymal tumour with skeletal muscle differentiation and with a propensity for occurrence in the head and neck. Adult rhabdomyoma is most common in about 80-90% of patients are over the age of 40 years, are circumscribed, tan to redbrown and multinodular. Most are less than 5 cm, but may be larger. The aim of this study is to report a case of adult rhabdomyoma in the left sublingual area. A 52 year old male, with swelling in the sublingual gland and in the submandibular area. Excisional biopsy was performed and all tissue was submitted to histopathological examination. The lesion had firm consistency, sessile, without positive aspiration. After control of 01 year no recurrence was noticed.

CPP115 - MULTIPLE MYELOMA ASSOCIATED ORAL AMYLOIDOSIS: REPORT OF A CASE. Milena Correia DE PINHO. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Claudia Joffily PARAHYBA. Ana Cristina Alo NESRALLAH. Bernar Monteiro BENITES. Eduardo Rodrigues FREGNANI.

Amyloid is an extracellular proteinaceous deposited material that can be associated with continuous overproduction of acute phase proteins in chronic inflammation or with abnormal immunoglobulin light chains in multiple myeloma. In this report we describe an original case of amyloidosis affecting the oral cavity of a 77-year-old male patient that was under chemotherapy and zoledronic acid treatment due to a previously diagnosed multiple myeloma. The patient demonstrated multiple asymptomatic nodules in the tongue with 3 weeks duration that microscopically revealed a diffuse deposition of a homogeneous, eosinophilic material, which predominated around blood vessels and salivary gland acini. Congo red histochemical reaction was positive and the final diagnosis of oral amyloidosis secondary to multiple myeloma was done. The patient is currently under chemotherapy and free of any lesions in the oral cavity.

CPP116 - PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN UPPER LIP : A CASE REPORT. Ana Carla Pimentel de AMORIM. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

This case report a patient, female, 65 years old, brown, describing the onset of a "little ball" on the upper lip after the occurrence of trauma in the region. During the intraoral physical examination, it was observed a floating lesion measuring about 1.5 cm diameter, asymptomatic, with precise limits and similar coloration to the surrounding mucosa. The diagnostic hypotheses were fibroma traumatic, foreign body granuloma and lipoma. After being performed the preoperative exams, an excisional biopsy was effected, removing an firm consistency lesion, ovoid, irregular and white brown color. The definitive diagnosis of pleomorphic adenoma was obtained only after microscopic analysis of the surgical sample. The postoperative control has been conducted for 24 months without any recurrence of the lesion.

CPP117 - EOSINOPHILIC ULCER AND LANGERHANS CELL INFILTRATION: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FINDINGS OF A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON TWO CASES. Patricia do Socorro Queiroz FEIO. Andréia BUFALINO. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Fernando CHAHUD. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Rose Mara ORTEGA.

Eosinophilic ulcer (EU) is an uncommon, self-limiting lesion of the oral mucosa. Histopathologically, is characterized by a intense inflammatory cellular infiltrate admixed with abundant eosinophils that deeply extends to involve muscular fibers. Here we present two EU cases. The first case, on the dorsal surface of the tongue with 1-week of evolution and the second case on the upper lip with 20-days of evolution. Both lesions showed large ulceration with elevated and indurated borders. Remarkably, histopathological analysis showed, beyond the typical features, numerous large epithelioid cells with nuclear grooves, isolated or in clusters, resembling Langerhans cell histiocytosis (LCH). After immunohistochemical analysis using Langerhans cell markers, appreciable cellular heterogeneity within this population in relation to cell size and surface morphology was observed, being highly consistent with Langerhans cell hyperplasia (LCHyp). Our

results show that LCHyp can be observed in some EU cases, which should be recognized to avoid misdiagnosis.

CPP118 - NEUROFIBROMA AND PLASMA CELL GINGIVITIS IN PATIENT WITH NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE I. Vanessa Kaori Gondo KOHATA. Romyne Bastos Solano e SILVA. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Erivan Clementino Gualberto JÚNIOR. Jeconias CÂMARA. Nikeila Chacon de Oliveira CONDE. Juliana Vianna PEREIRA.

The Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) or von Recklinghausen's disease is an autosomal dominant genetic alteration in chromosome 17, intraoral manifestations are uncommon. Patient J.G.C., female, 34 years old, leucoderma, was attended on dental service complaining gingival growth in the anterior upper and lower. Clinical examination showed cafe-au-lait spots pigmentation and neurofibromas around the body, NF1's characteristics manifestations. The intraoral examination revealed biofilm and abundant calculus, region of the upper and lower incisors with gums tumescent and hyperemia, large insertion loss and diagnosed with severe chronic periodontitis. Hygiene advice and basic periodontal treatment to reduce local inflammation was performed to prepare for surgical removal. Histopathological examination was conclusive to plasma cell gingivitis at upper and neurofibroma injury to the lower. The patient's preservation is being carried out and after four months has improved periodontal framework and without recurrence of proliferative lesions.

CPP119 - EXTENSIVE KERATOCYST ODONTOGENIC IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT: A CASE REPORT. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Leorik Pereira da SILVA. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa do NASCIMENTO. Larissa Santos Amaral ROLIM. Rodrigo Rodrigues RODRIGUES. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

Keratocyst odontogenic (KCO) is characterized by a uni- or multicystic intraosseous lesion of odontogenic origin with typical lining of parakeratinized squamous epithelium. Clinically, it shows a benign but locally aggressive lesion with predilection for posterior region of mandible, most commonly in adult patients. We report, a 10-year-old female, was referred to a public oral diagnosis center with absence tooth #33 and swelling in the anterior mandible. Radiographic evaluation showed a well defined unilocular radiolucency in the anterior mandible extending to the first molar region of each side associated with #33 impacted. After incisional biopsy and histopathological study was confirmed the diagnosis of KCO. The patient was submitted to decompression and is in follow-up. Although uncommon in pediatric patients, KCO should be considered a differential diagnosis in cases of proliferative and osteolytic lesions in gnathic bones. Thus get a correct diagnosis and early treatment to avoid greater mutilation these patients.

CPP120 - MULTIPLE ODONTOGENIC CYSTS ASSOCIATED WITH NEVOID BASAL CELL CARCINOMA SYNDROME. Patricia Guerra Peixe GONÇALVES. Hugo COSTA NETO. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Rodrigo Rodrigues RODRIGUES. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Bruno Cesar de Vasconcelos GURGEL. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Nevoid Basal Cell Carcinoma Syndrome (NBCCS) is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by wide variety of developmental abnormalities. Common symptoms include multiple basal cell carcinomas, recurrent keratocystic odontogenic tumors (KCOT), pits of the palms and soles, and skeletal malformations. We report a case of NBCCS in a 22-year-old male patient with multiple cysts, two of them were diagnosed as odontogenic cysts, and the others as KCOT. Clinical examination revealed ocular hypertelorism and facial asymmetry. Imaging tests showed calcifications in the falx cerebri and three osteolytic lesions in anterior mandible region, and one in maxillary sinus. Treatment of choice was enucleation and the patient is being monitored. Based on clinical, radiological and histopathological findings, the diagnosis of NBCCS was confirmed. Recurrence of KCOT associated with NBCCS is frequently encountered. This case leads us to believe in the possibility of association between NBCCS and other cystic lesions, in addition to KCOT.

CPP121 - METASTASIS OF SMALL CELLS NEUROENDOCRINE LUNG CARCINOMA MIMICKING A RESIDUAL CYST: A CASE REPORT. Renata Mendonça MORAES. Bruna

Fernandes do Carmo CARVALHO. Juliana Bueno SANTANA. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Felipe D'Almeida COSTA. Rodrigo Nascimento LOPES. Graziella Chagas JAGUAR.

Small cell neuroendocrine lung carcinoma (SCNLC) is an extremely rare tumor characterized by an aggressive course, with early metastases. The oral cavity is an uncommon site for metastasis, accounting for only 1% for all metastatic diseases. The aim of this study is to present a case of metastatic SCNLC into the mandible with radiographic findings mimicking a residual cyst. A 66-year-old man with SCNLC was referred to Stomatology Department with a history of persistent pain in mandible after 1 year of tooth extraction. Radiographic features of the mandible showed a well-delimited radiolucent area on the right pre-molar resembled residual cyst and did not show typical findings of malignancy. A biopsy was performed and metastatic SCNC diagnosis was established. The patient was referred to chemotherapy. Although rare, this tumor should be included in the differential diagnosis of jawbones lesions, particularly when the patient presents with a previous history of SCNLC.

CPP122 - THE INTERFACE BETWEEN DENTISTRY AND OTOLARYNGOLOGY FOR THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF THE SILENT SINUS SYNDROME. Natali LEIDENS. Marco Cesar Jorge SANTOS. Fernando Henrique WESTPHALEN. Antonio Adilson Soares de LIMA. Ademir FRANCO. Ângela FERNANDES.

The Silent Sinus Syndrome (SSS) is a rare condition characterized by enophthalmos and hypoglobus spontaneous and asymptomatic, unrelated to trauma, infection or surgery, usually diagnosed around the third and forth decades of life. Clinically, SSS is manifested by the obstruction of the ostiomeatal complex, generating negative pressure inside the sinus, atelectasis of the cavity and osteopenia, which may lead to the collapse of the adjacent bone walls. This study reports a case of a 12-year-old female, with absence of the left maxillary sinus image, observed in a panoramic radiograph. She was referred for diagnostic investigation with stomatologists and otolaryngologists. Cone-beam computed tomography and videoendoscopy of the maxillary sinus confirmed the diagnosis of SSS. The surgery was performed in December 2015, with monthly follow-up. The present case highlights the essential role of multidisciplinary approach toward the early diagnosis of SSS, encouraging further studies in the interface between Dentistry and Otolaryngology.

CCP123 - PRIMARY SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME IN A MALE PATIENT. Vanessa Tonetto MARQUES. Eduardo Melani ROCHA. Alfredo RIBEIRO-SILVA. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA.

We report a 69-year-old man complaining of dry mouth and dry eyes for 8 years. Locoregional examination revealed ocular erythema, angular cheilitis and atrophic lips. Intraoral examination revealed caries, periodontal disease and atrophic tongue. The diagnosis hypothesis was primary Sjögren's syndrome (pSS). Unstimulated salivary flow and minor salivary gland biopsy showed 0.05mL/minute and chronic sialadenitis (focus score > 1), respectively. Patient was referred to ophthalmologist and the ocular exam confirmed dry eyes (Schirmer test = 5mm/5mm, ocular staining score with fluorescein = 4). Serological tests showed: rheumatoid factor = 27,6 IU/mL, Anti-Ro (SSA)= 144,4U/mL and Anti-La(SSB)= 1,4U/mL. The final diagnosis was pSS, and the treatment was started with pilocarpine 2mg during 5 months, and currently with metotrexato 15mg/week and folic acid 5mg/week. This case demonstrated that, although pSS typically affects women, the disease can occur in men, and underscores the importance of dentists in the diagnosis of pSS.

CPP124 - HISTOID LEPROSY WITH ORAL MANIFESTATION. Vanessa Tonetto MARQUES. Naiara Priscila QUALIO. Giovanni Antônio RODRIGUES. Marco Andrey Cipriani FRADE. Fernanda André Martins Cruz PERECIN. João Carlos Lopes SIMÃO. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA.

A 42-year-old man presented for evaluation of nodular lesions in the mouth of unknown etiology. Medical history revealed histoid leprosy in treatment with multidrug therapy for multibacillary leprosy for 19 months. Dermatological examination revealed bilateral madarosis, multiple papules and nodules in the abdomen, cutaneous hypochromic lesions, and loss of tactile, thermal and pain sensitivity in the lower limbs. Intraoral examination showed purplish nodules on hard and soft palate, firm to the touch, painless, ranging from 8mm to 2cm in diameter. Diagnostic

hypotheses were leprosy-specific lesion, benign tumor of the salivary gland or vascular injury. Biopsy of two lesions was performed, which demonstrated epithelial hyperplasia and connective tissue composed of a dense, patchy lymphohistiocytic infiltrate, containing many foamy macrophages with globi containing intact bacilli. Final diagnosis was oral manifestation of histoid leprosy. Investigation of therapeutic resistance was negative, and the patient is still in treatment presenting slight improvement.

CPP125 - FOREIGN BODY REACTION INDUCED BY INJECTED FILLER - A CASE REPORT. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Sarah Oliveira dos SANTOS. Marina Valente Maia ABINADER. Gabriel Maroja IHARA. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Tatiana Nayara Libório KIMURA. Jeconias CAMARA.

Injections with permanent fillers have been widely used for soft tissue such as liquid silicone and polymethylmethacrylate(PMMA), these materials can induce adverse reactions such as granuloma, allergic reactions, extrusions and abscesses. A 32-year-old, female presented swelling in upper lip. Clinical examination revealed nodules of the lip covered with non-ulcerated mucosa, erythematous areas with firm consistency, the patient reported injections of a cosmetic filler containing PMMA for lip enlargement performed almost 5 years earlier. An excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination revealed several interstitial vacuoles with distinct sizes, presence of intense infiltrate inflammatory and multinucleated giant cells randomly distributed against a background of fibrous connective tissue. The definitive diagnosis was foreign body granuloma due to cosmetic filler injection. The patient is on follow-up of 12 months and there was no recurrence of the injury.

CPP126 - AGGRESSIVE NEOPLASM OF FUSIFORM CELLS IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Sarah Oliveira dos SANTOS. Luciana Botinelly Mendonça FUJIMOTO. André Luiz Carvalho BARREIROS. Marco Antônio Cruz ROCHA. Naiza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Luiz Carlos de Lima FERREIRA.

Spindle cell neoplasms can often make diagnosis challenging, once they may have a uncertain histogenesis and the several overlapping histologic patterns. A 73-year-old, male patient with severe mental illness, presented an asymptomatic swelling in mandible. Clinical examination revealed an extensive lesion, exophytic, ulcerated, bleeding, with a firm consistency, affecting anterior and right side of the mandible. An incisional biopsy was performed, and the histopathological examination revealed neoplastic cells with an uncertain histogenesis, constituted by the proliferation of spindle cells, arranging it in nests, rounded with nuclei bizarre, vacuolated cytoplasm and atypical mitosis. The histological diagnosis was compatible with pleomorphic liposarcoma. The case presented immunopositivity for CD-10, and it was negative for S-100 protein, desmin, AE1/AE3, CD-34 and SMA, the diagnosis was ulcerated pleomorphic neoplasia. The patient was referred to a reference center for treatment, but he died three months after the diagnosis.

CPP127 - UNUSUAL ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR WITH AMYLOID-LIKE MATERIAL. Deborah Lúcia Lima da COSTA. André Luiz Carvalho BARREIROS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Adenomatoid Odontogenic Tumor is a rare odontogenic tumor, which mainly affects females in second decade of life, exhibiting predilection for the anterior region of maxilla. A 33-year-old, female, presented a painless swelling located in the maxillary anterior region, involving teeth 21, 22 and 23, accompanied by "inconclusive" result on test of pulp sensitivity, which had been growing for approximately 3 years, causing displacement of teeth involved. X-ray revealed a circumscribed radiolucent area in relation to teeth 22 (with severe root resorption), containing radiopaques foci and displacement of teeth 21 and 23. Total enucleation of the lesion was performed and all tissue was submitted to histopathological examination. A diagnosis of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor was made. Besides, classic histological morphology of the tumor a considerable amount of eosinophilic material lead to additional Congo Red stain examination, revealing positive amyloid-like material. The presence of amyloid-like material associated with adenomatoid odontogenic tumor is discussed.

CPP128 - SEVERE ORAL MANIFESTATION OF PARACOCOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS AND HIV COINFECTION IN A PATIENT WITH CD4+ CELLS IN THE NORMAL RANGE. Letícia Richard Miranda SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Ana Carolina Frago MOTA.

Paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM) is a systemic mycosis caused by the dimorphic fungus of Paracoccidioides genus: P. brasiliensis and P. lutzii. PCM can occur as a human immunodeficiency virus coinfection, usually in patients with CD4+ count <200 cells/mm³ and high viral load, or during an immune reconstitution disease. We report a 49-year-old woman presenting multiple oral lesions for 6 months. She had a history of HIV infection, under regular antiretroviral therapy, and keeping CD4+ >800 cell/mm³ and undetectable viral load for 18 months. Oral examination revealed painful ulcers in the lips, buccal mucosa and gingiva. The hypothesis included PCM, histoplasmosis, leishmaniasis and syphilis. Oral biopsy showed granulomatous inflammation with small round structures compatible with fungi, and culture isolated P. brasiliensis. She is treating with itraconazol 200mg/daily, showing resolution of the lesions. This paper highlights that, despite clinical severity, PCM can occur in HIV patients with CD4+ cells in the normal range.

CPP129 - PSEUDOEPITHELIOMATOUS HYPERPLASIA ASSOCIATED WITH OSTEOMYELITIS. Letícia Richard Miranda SILVA. Maycon K F AMARO. Luiz Fernando GRACINDO. Cássio Edvard SVERZUT. Christiano Oliveira SANTOS. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Ana Carolina Frago MOTA.

Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (PEH) is a benign proliferation of the epidermis that mimics the squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), but with no atypia or mitotic figures. We reported a 45-year-old man presenting a mandibular osteolytic lesion with a previous diagnosis of suppurative osteomyelitis refractory to antimicrobial therapy. The cone beam computed tomography indicated an irregular hypodense image with central hyperdense mass. Oral biopsy showed irregular trabecular bone fragments, absence of osteocytes and presence of stratified squamous epithelial tissue between the bone trabeculae. The final diagnosis was PEH associated with chronic osteomyelitis. The lesion was treated with curettage and antibiotic for 7 days, and the follow-up included clinical examination and panoramic radiograph every 4 months for 2 years, showing complete resolution after 18 months. This paper highlights the importance of distinguishing PEH from SCC, which can occur in chronic osteomyelitis, in order to avoid misdiagnosis and to establish the correct treatment.

CCP130 - PREVENTION OF OSTEORADIONECROSIS IN ADOLESCENT: CASE REPORT. Tatiana FRANCO. Leonardo METROPOLO MOREIRA. Marlene do Carmo CEZINI. Patricia Nivoloni TANNURE.

The aim of this case report is to describe a 11 years old female patient submitted to surgical removal of a malignant parotid tumor followed by radiotherapy. The patient received preventive dental care and after five years the dental team observed, in a routine radiography, a pathological internal resorption in the mandibular left molars. After two years, the dental team opted for extraction of the second and third molars. This procedure occurred due to a progression of resorption and to avoid possible dental infection. A pharmacological protocol was established because all evidence suggests a higher risk for developing post-extraction osteoradionecrosis. Platelet rich fibrin in the extraction sockets and the application of low-level laser to stimulate and accelerate healing were used. No reports of pain or edema were observed and follow-up was carried out regularly. After four months, no signs of pathological alterations shown and the patient was satisfied and healthy.

CPP131 - METASTATIC CARCINOMA IN THE RETROMOLAR AREA: A CASE REPORT. Deborah Lúcia Lima da COSTA. Paulo Benevides dos SANTOS. Adelaide PORTELA. Fábio FRANCESCONI. Thaíse da Rocha CAVALCANTI. Luciana Botinelly Mendonça FUJIMOTO. Jeconias CÂMARA.

Oral cavity metastasis are extremely rare, and comprise 1% of all mouth malignant neoplasms. A 74-year-old female, with a history of breast cancer, underwent mastectomy with axillary dissection, chemotherapy and radiotherapy 11 years ago, presented in 2014 a lesion in the scalp diagnosed as metastatic ductal breast carcinoma. In 2015 presented an intraoral nodule, sessile, not ulcerated in retromolar area, and a firm and fixed cervical node. An incisional biopsy of intraoral lesion was performed and histopathological analysis revealed neoplastic lesion, characterized by

proliferation of epithelioid cells arranged to form ductal structures, sometimes with cribriform appearance and diagnosis of metastatic adenocarcinoma. Immunohistochemical analysis showed positivity for cytokeratin 7, GATA-3 and estrogen receptor, thus confirming the diagnosis of metastatic ductal breast carcinoma. The patient is being treated with chemotherapy and radioterapy for disease control.

CPP132 - VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA AS A CLINICOPATHOLOGIC VARIANT OF SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Aloizio Premoli MACIEL. Victor TIEGHI-NETO. Carla Renata Sanomiya IKUTA. Luiz Antonio de Assis TAVEIRA. José Burgos PONCE. Paulo Sérgio da Silva SANTOS. Cássia Maria Fischer RUBIRA.

Verrucous carcinoma oral is a variety of epidermoid carcinoma of the oral cavity presents as a warty growth in patients who have a history of tobacco. A 93-year-old woman, complained "wound in the palate" with four months of evolution. Patient had history of skin cancer five years ago and she was smoking. Intraoral examination revealed an irregular plaque cauliflower-like in palatal region. Based on the clinical examination a provisional diagnosis of verrucous carcinoma. Biopsy in two different areas revealed a verrucous carcinoma. After surgical treatment, final diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma. The clinician needs to be aware that some apparently verrucous-type lesions, a type that behaves like a verrucous carcinoma but differently showing a squamous cell carcinoma. In essence, it appears that the same oncogenic stimuli acting on the large area of the oral mucosa, specially related to tobacco, can produce both verrucous carcinoma and malignant squamous cell carcinoma.

CPP133 - SUBGEMMAL NEUROGENOUS PLAQUE: A CASE REPORT WITH EMPHASIS ON CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS. Dáurea Adília Cóbe SENA. Deborah Gondim Lambert MOREIRA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Alan de Queiroz FERNANDES. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ.

Subgemmal neurogenous plaque (SNP) is an anatomical structure characterized as a papule similar in color to the adjacent mucosa, located in the posterior lateral border of the tongue. The present report describes a case of a 77-year-old male patient who presented with an asymptomatic erythematous slight increase in volume in the tongue near circumvallate papillae, measuring 12 mm in diameter. In anamnesis, the patient denied oral trauma, systemic diseases and regular use of medications, and claimed to be a former smoker. The patient was referred for biopsy and histopathological analysis revealed a plexus of fusiform neural cells subjacent to oral epithelium, which showed gustatory buttons. Immunohistochemical analysis was performed and showed positivity for S-100 and AE1/AE3 in fusiform cells and gustatory buttons, respectively. Based on these findings, we emphasize the importance of the clinicians' knowledge about SNP, since differential diagnosis can contribute to avoid unnecessary biopsies.

CPP134 - ANGIOLEIOMYOMA OF UPPER LIP: A RARE CASE REPORT. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Eduardo Alonso Cruz MONROY. Hugo COSTA NETO. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Eicka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL.

Angioleiomyoma is a benign tumor originating from vascular smooth muscle which rarely occur in the oral cavity. When found in the oral mucosa, angioleiomyomas most commonly affect the lips, followed by the tongue, cheeks, and palate. The rarity of the tumor is likely due to the paucity of smooth muscle in the oral cavity, the primary source of smooth muscle being the tunica media of blood vessels. We report, a 44-year-old male, referred to a diagnosis center with painless lesion, of lobulated surface, with a fibrous consistency and firm upon palpation. The differential diagnosis included a Canalicular adenoma and Pleomorphic adenoma. Surgical excision of the lesion was performed, and moderate bleeding was noted and controlled with pressure on the area. Histopathological study and immunohistochemistry study (SMA, Desmin, Caldesmon, CD34 and S100) confirmed the diagnosis of Angioleiomyoma. No complications were observed and there was no recurrence after a 1-year follow-up.

CPP135 - CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF NON-SYNDROMIC KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR OF MAXILLA IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT. Cristina Ramos de PAIVA. Eliane de Oliveira Aranha RIBEIRO. Gimol Benchimol de Resende PRESTES. Keuly Sousa SOARES. Alessandra SALINO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of conservative treatment of a large Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumor in a non-syndromic in pediatric patient. A 08 year-old boy was referred to the oral medicine service from the pediatrics service due to a volumetric expansion in the zygomatic region associated with pain on palpation. Computerized tomographic scanning examination showed a well circumscribed hypo-dense lesion unrelated to the neighboring teeth. Fine needle aspiration revealed a yellowish, bright bloody content. The cytopathological examination suggested to be and odontogenic cystic lesion due to the presence scaly odontogenic epithelial cells. Cystic decompression with placement of a silicone drain was performed and all tissue removed in the procedure was submitted for histopathological diagnosis. Histopathological examination diagnosed the presence of a keratocystic odontogenic tumor. The case still under follow-up for the last 8 months with significant regression of the lesion.

CPP136 - EXTENSIVE PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA IN PALATE: A CASE REPORT. Erika Patrícia Moura GARCEZ. Sandra Aparecida MARINHO. Dmitry José de Santana SARMENTO. Gustavo Gomes AGRIPINO. José Cadmo Wanderley ARAÚJO FILHO. Pollianna Muniz ALVES. Sérgio Henrique Gonçalves de CARVALHO.

Peripheral ossifying fibroma is a gingival nodule which is composed of a cellular fibroblastic connective tissue stroma which is associated with the formation of randomly dispersed foci of mineralised products. The reported case occurred in a women, 35 years-old, white that was referred to Stomatology department, seeking care for a palatal lesion. In a intraoral exam, was observed a tumor lesion with firm consistence, reddish color and ulcerated surface that extended over hard palate and oropharynx. The lesion compromised the occlusion of patient. Panoramic radiograph showed dental displacement and bone involvement in left maxillary near the maxillary sinus. Incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological aspects were conclusive for peripheral ossifying fibroma. The treatment was realized with surgical resection. No recurrence was observed. Lesions that presents rapid growth must be properly diagnosed to discard the possibility of malignant lesions that presents similar growth potential.

CPP137 - INTRAOSSEOUS CARCINOMA MUCOEPIDERMOID: A CASE REPORT. Everton Freitas de MORAIS. Leorik Pereira da SILVA. Antônio Bruno Gomes MORORÓ. Edilson Pereira PINTO. Adalberto Mosqueda TAYLOR. Leão Pereira PINTO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

Intraosseous mucoepidermoid carcinoma (IMC) is a rare malignant salivary gland tumor of unknown pathogenesis, comprising about 4% of all mucoepidermoid carcinomas. We report, a 22-year-old woman, referred to oral diagnosis center after four years tooth #28 extraction and enucleation of cystic lesion associated, with hypothesis of dentigerous cyst. Clinical examination showed swelling in the posterior maxilla. Computed tomography showed a hypodense lesion in region #28 with expansion of cortical bone of the maxillary sinus, without disruption. Odontogenic tumor was the diagnostic hypothesis. After incisional biopsy, histopathological study, immunohistochemistry (SMA; CK-7; AE1/AE3) and histochemical (Alcian-blue; PAS; Mucicarmin) confirmed the diagnosis of IMC. The patient was treated with surgical resection in head and neck surgery service. Follow-up one and a half year without recurrence. Although rare, IMC may be considered a differential diagnosis in cases of proliferative and osteolytic lesions even when its clinical or radiographic findings do not suggest malignancy.

CPP138 - IMAGING FINDINGS OF SILENT SINUS SYNDROME. Giovani Antonio RODRIGUES. Bianca Carrilho MORANDO. Edwin TAMASHIRO. Ana Carolina Fragoso MOTTA. Christiano de Oliveira SANTOS.

Silent sinus syndrome (SSS) is characterized by progressive atelectasis of the maxillary sinus with centripetal collapse of sinus walls and consequent enophthalmos and diplopia. We report two cases of female patients who showed lack of definition of the medial cortical of the right maxillary sinus and the lateral wall of the nasal fossa as a radiographic finding on their panoramic exam. Skull

posterior anterior radiograph showed opacification of the right maxillary sinus. Diagnostic hypotheses were chronic rhinosinusitis and neoplasm in the maxillary sinus. Cone beam computed tomography revealed opacification of the right maxillary sinus, obstruction of the ostiomeatal complex and discreet inferior bowing of the orbit floor. The final diagnosis was SSS, and patients were referred to otorhinolaryngologist consult for evaluation and treatment. These cases highlight the contribution of maxillo-facial imaging in the diagnosis of SSS, in order to contribute to early treatment and potentially avoid ocular changes.

CPP139 - INCIPIENT SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE. Paulo de Camargo MORAES. Francine Kühl PANZARELLA. Marcelo SPERANDIO. Fabrício PASSADOR. Andresa Borges SOARES. Vera Cavalcanti ARAÚJO. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO.

Thirty five-year-old Caucasian male, non-smoker and non-alcoholic sought the dentist due to pain on the right lateral border of the tongue. Clinical examination showed a well-defined white lesion compatible with leukoplakia and lichen planus. Incisional biopsy was performed, which revealed moderate to severe epithelial dysplasia. Excision of the lesion was performed 4 months later, which was diagnosed histopathologically as epithelial hyperplasia without dysplasia. Eight years later, the patient was seen again due to a 6-month history of the pain at the same aforementioned site. Though rather innocuous in appearance, the lesion with 2 centimetres presented similar clinical features as before, so a new incisional biopsy was done at same university, revealing a microinvasive squamous cell carcinoma. Immunohistochemistry was negative to p16, thus excluding Human Papiloma Virus infection as aetiology. Markers were used to evaluate a possible involvement of vessels and nerves. Partial glossectomy was performed and no residual neoplasia was present in the resection specimen. Surgery did not compromise speech or swallowing and a regular clinical follow-up has been done.

CPP140 - LARGE SCHWANNOMA OF THE HARD PALATE: REPORT OF AN UNCOMMON CASE AND 40-YEAR LITERATURE REVIEW. Juliana Campos PINHEIRO. Allan Ulisses Carvalho de MELO. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Ericka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE -JÚNIOR.

Schwannomas are benign tumors derived from Schwann cells that seldom occur in the oral cavity. Tongue is the most common site of intraoral schwannomas and palatal tumors are extremely rare. We report a case of an 18-year-old male patient with a 3 years evolution painless swelling on the right side of the hard palate, measuring 3.5 cm. Cone beam CT scan showed slight resorption of the right posterior palatal cortical bone. Histological examination showed an encapsulated tumor composed of spindle-shaped cells in palisaded arrangement surrounding acellular areas, which showed intense Immunohistochemical positivity for s-100 protein. The diagnosis was Schwannoma. Tumor was excised and after 2 years of follow-up no recurrence has been observed. This case is interesting due to the large dimensions, long time evolution and uncommon anatomic site of occurrence of the tumor. A review of palatal schwannomas reported in the last 40 years is also provided.

CPP141 - VERRUCOUS CARCINOMA WITH FOCI OF INVASIVE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: REPORT OF A CASE AND DISCUSSION OF CURRENT CONCEPTS. Juliana Campos PINHEIRO. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Caetano Guilherme Carvalho PONTES. Leão Pereira PINTO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE -JÚNIOR.

Oral verrucous carcinoma (VC) is a variant of the squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) characterized by exophytic appearance, locally destructive growth but no metastasis tendency. However "hybrid" lesions comprised of typical VC associated with foci of invasive SCC have been reported. In this study we report a case of a 78-year-old white male presenting a verrucous leukoplastic lesion, with 40 mm diameter, asymptomatic, in the mouth floor, with 2 months evolution. Incisional biopsy revealed intense epithelial proliferation forming high exofitic hyperkeratinized and "keratin plugs". In focal areas, formation of epithelial nests exhibiting cytological atypia invading the connective tissue was noted. Tumor cells exhibited intense positivity

for p16, but weak for Ki-67. The diagnosis was VC with focal invasive SCC. In this case, we provide a discussion of the parameters of differential diagnosis with other verrucous lesions of the oral cavity, as well as the clinical significance of the invasive areas.

CPP142 - HIGH GRADE SPINDLE CELL SARCOMA WITH INDEFINITE HISTOGENESIS: CASE REPORT. Marina Rolo Pinheiro da ROSA. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD. Marcelo Henrique NAPIMOGA. Naiza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Válber Barbosa MARTINS. Gustavo Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE.

Spindle cell sarcomas are aggressive neoplasias rarely seen in the maxillofacial region. The objective is to report a case of high grade spindle cell sarcoma with indefinite histogenesis. Melanoderma, male, 21-years old patient, smoker, exhibiting an increase intra oral volume and symptomatic. On examination, it was possible to see a sessile exophytic whitish in tongue base with about 5cm and alveolar ridge, an increase of three months. Patient underwent biopsy and histopathological findings was observed a malignant mesenchymal neoplasm composed of atypical spindle cells with pleomorphic and frequent mitosis. In addition, immunohistochemical study showed negative for all the markers studied completing the indefinite histogenesis of the pathology. Later patient was referred for treatment with complete surgical resection of the lesion and adjuvant chemotherapy after surgery. Patient presented recurrence of the injury and came to death. Prognosis for this type of injury varies with histological grade, tumor size and location.

CPP143 - TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER AND HEADACHE: A CASE REPORT. Géssica Vasconcelos GODINHO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

The present study aims to report a case involving a female patient, 40 year old, leucoderma, with intense and constant headache, fatigue, pain when opening the mouth and difficulty to close it. On clinical examination, was observed click in temporomandibular joint, evidence of bruxism and presence of trigger points in the masticatory and cervical muscles. Muscle relaxants, occlusal splint and physical therapy for the masticatory and neck muscles were prescribed associated with thermotherapy. Currently, this patient no showing sensitivity to palpation in masticatory and cervical muscle, featuring significant improve in quality of sleep and headache absence and temporomandibular clicks.

CPP144 - PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS: A CASE REPORT. Gieyse Nogueira de OLIVEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

Pemphigus vulgaris is an autoimmune disease characterized by the formation of vesicle-bullous lesions on the skin and mucous membranes. Such changes occur due to development of an autoimmune response directed to the desmosomes and epithelial tonofilaments. The aim of this study is to describe a case of erosive and ulcerative lesions in the region of marginal gingiva in a female patient, leucoderma, 34 years old, diagnosed after incisional biopsy of skin lesion and Nikolsky test. The patient has been followed up for two years and during this period it was proposed as treatment of the buccal lesions the use of gengilone® and dexamethasone mouth rinse, with satisfactory clinical result. Also it was prescribed clobetasol propionate on individual tray in case of recurrent lesions. Currently the patient still under systemic treatment with azathioprine and prednisolone, presenting a significant improvement of mouth sores.

CPP145 - COWDEN SYNDROME: CASE REPORT AND MANAGEMENT. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Eduardo Alonso Cruz MONROY. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

Cowden Syndrome, a rare autosomal dominant condition with PTEN gene mutations, generates abnormal proliferation of several tissues and higher risk to develop malignancies. The diagnosis is based in clinical manifestations according to the International Cowden Consortium. A 27-year-old man presented multiple papules on the upper and lower alveolar ridge, face and hands. In 2010 verrucous lesion was removed from the inferior lip being diagnosed as verrucous carcinoma. The papules on the gingiva were diagnosed as fibro-epithelial hyperplasia and the association with clinical findings suggested a syndromic condition. The patient was referred to a gastroenterologist

and his endoscopy revealed numerous polyps in the esophagus and stomach and positive urease test. Thyroid ultrasound showed benign nodules in both lobes. Laboratory tests presented no alterations. The findings met the criteria being diagnosed Cowden Syndrome. The dentist has an important role in the diagnosis of systemic diseases that manifest in the oral cavity.

CPP146 - CLINICAL PROGRESSION OF UNTREATED MANDIBLE AMELOBLASTOMA. Rômulo Augusto de Paiva MACEDO. Hugo Costa NETO. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa NASCIMENTO. Antônio Brunno Gomes MORORÓ. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Leão Pereira PINTO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

Ameloblastoma is a benign tumor, originated from odontogenic epithelium, with different biological behavior for potential recurrence and infiltrative growth. We report a case in 26-year-old male with radiolucent lesion in left mandible, diagnosed as unicystic ameloblastoma through incisional biopsy, however the patient refused surgical removal of the tumor. After two years he returned to service, with growth in the area previously affected by the injury. In clinical examination it was present left hemifacial asymmetry with intraoral expansion in posterior mandible. Imaging exams showed extensive multilocular radiolucent lesion with cortical bone disruption. The patient was treated with left hemimandibulectomy and currently 8 months follow up without tumor recurrence. Therefore, we emphasize the importance of adequate diagnosis and treatment in the shortest time due to the infiltrative growth of this tumor to minimize possible negative consequences of mutilating surgery.

CPP147 - LUPUS CHRONIC WITH ORAL MANIFESTATIONS: A CASE REPORT. Gilberto MARCUCCI. Vinicius Pioli ZANETIM. Marcelo MARCUCCI.

Female patient, 48 years old, xantoderma, married, presented with complaint and history of present illness: "patches in the mouth", for approximately 6 months with mild annoyance. Medical history: Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus for 10 years, smoker for 30 years, making use of 20 cigarettes \ day. Extra oral examination: labial semi-erythematous mucosa. Intra Oral: eroded lesions Whitish, interspersed with enantemas areas and brownish spots, distributed throughout the cheek mucosa bilaterally. H. D. erythematosus chronic lupus x Lichen Planus. Incisional biopsy performed with a final diagnosis of Lupus Erythematosus. Treated with mouthwash (5ml) clobetasol propionate 0.05% and cream of the same medication to pass the lip, both 2x daily for 15 days. Recommended stop the smoking habit. After two months, the clinical examination, a slight improvement. After 3 months, good improvement of whitish lesions and enantemas the buccal mucosa and lip semi-mucosa, remaining pigmented spots (racial melanin pigmentation).

CPP148 - PATIENT WITH SYPHILIS AND HPV: CASE REPORT. Gilberto MARCUCCI. Vinicius Pioli ZANETIM. Marcelo MARCUCCI.

Male patient, 49, leucoderma, single, presented with the complaint and history of present illness: outbreak of Erythema Cancellatum Centrifugal, 2 months and 40 days emerged wounds on the tongue treated with topical corticosteroids. Medical history: centrifugal annular erythema, 10 years diagnosed with genital HPV, condyloma with 3 recurrences. Extra oral clinical evaluation nothing was observed. Intra oral evaluation, multiple ulcerated lesions, slightly whitish, with shallow and cheesy background, sharp edges of various sizes distributed throughout the oral mucosa, especially in the back, side and belly of the tongue, hard palate and right lip semi-mucosa lower to the left. DD: secondary syphilis. Investigations: RSS, HIV and blood count. VDRL: reagent 1.8; FTA-ABS: reagent; HIV negative. Patient was referred to infectologist, being treated with 2 applications of Penicillin G benzathine, 2.4 million IU, IM, single dose. After 2 weeks the clinical examination is observed complete regression of the lesions.

CPP149 - JAW OSTEONECROSIS ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC USE OF CORTICOSTEROIDS IN PATIENTS WITH DERMATOMYOSITIS. Carina DOMANESCHI. Denise Akiko ASahi. Ana Clara de SOUZA. Sibeles Sarti PENHA. Grazielle BEANES. Maria Paula Siqueira de Melo PERES. Juliana Bertoldi FRANCO.

Dermatomyositis (DM) is a part of a group of rare diseases classified as idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, autoimmune origin. The main clinical manifestations are the weakness of

the muscles and the presence of skin lesions, which may progress to severe systemic changes. The most common treatment is based on the use of corticosteroids and immunosuppressant. A female patient, 64 years old, diagnosed with diabetes and chronic use of prednisone 60 mg/day showed osteonecrosis in the jaw after tooth extractions, and spontaneously in the jaw, causing her hospitalization. Antibiotic therapy was administered orally and low power laser protocol (wavelength:660nm/power:60mw/Final energy:2J/cm2/weekly/ until complete healing) associated with mouthwash with chlorhexidine 0.12%. After one week the patient reported improvement of symptoms in 80%. Knowledge about the disease, adverse reactions of drugs and therapies are important for successful treatment, reduction of costs and improvement the patient's quality of life.

CPP150 - PARACOCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS IN BRAZILIAN WOMEN USERS OF ILLICIT DRUGS. Carolina Soares GUEDES. Paula Juliene Teles ALVES. Paulo Eduardo ALENCAR. Samuel Macedo COSTA. Martinho Campolina Rebelo HORTA. Júlio César Tanos de LACERDA. Renata Gonçalves RESENDE.

A 34-year-old patient reported lesions on her skin and in her oral cavity, which had been present for 06 months and had recently begun to worsen. In the anamnesis, the patient reported use of illegal drugs and presented secondary amenorrhea. In the clinical examination, papular eruptions were noted on the soles of her feet and on the palms of her hands, as well as multiple lesions had ulcerated on the gums, lips, and palate. The patient was negative for sexually transmitted diseases and had no pulmonary symptoms. The final diagnosis of PCM was performed by histopathological exam, associated with special stains of acid-Schiff (PAS) and Grocott. The patient was referenced to a hospital specialized in the treatment of infectious diseases and initiated therapy with sulfamethoxazole and trimethoprim. Supported by: FAPEMIG

CPP151 - GLYCOGENIC ACANTHOSIS ON THE POSTERIOR LATERAL BORDER OF THE TONGUE: CASE REPORT OF A RARE LESION. Darcy FERNANDES. Rose Mara ORTEGA. Daphine Caxias TRAVASSOS. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Andreia BUFALINO.

Glycogenic acanthosis (GA) is a benign condition, commonly observed during endoscopic procedures in older patients, which present as slightly elevated whitish plaques often on the lower esophageal third. Microscopically, GA is composed of hyperplastic squamous epithelium with intracytoplasmic glycogen. Oral GA is extremely rare. A 56-year-old man was referred presenting a white plaque that had been removed 4 years ago. Intraoral examination revealed a painless well-defined white plaque with verrucous surface, measuring 3.0 cm in diameter, on the left side of the tongue. The final diagnosis was GA. Upper endoscopic showed normal squamous esophagus. To the best of our knowledge, this is the second oral GA case, both involving the tongue. This benign condition should be included in the differential diagnosis when assessing oral white lesions, being necessary further reports for better define their potential for persistence or recurrence, such as observed in the current case.

CPP152 - EPITHELIOID ANGIOMATOUS NODULE AFFECTING THE GINGIVA: CASE REPORT OF RARE LESION WITH UNUSUAL LOCALIZATION. Darcy FERNANDES. Andreia BUFALINO. Rose Mara ORTEGA. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Epithelioid angiomatous nodule (EAN) is a benign vascular proliferation, which belongs to the morphologic spectrum of epithelioid hemangioma, epithelioid hemangioendothelioma and epithelioid angiosarcoma. To date, about five oral EAN cases have been reported. A 69-year-old woman was referred exhibiting an erythematous gingival nodule, in the area of mandibular right first premolar, measuring 1 cm in diameter, of 2-month evolution, clinically diagnosed as pyogenic granuloma. After excisional biopsy, the histopathological analysis showed a well-circumscribed, solid vascular proliferation composed of large epithelioid endothelial cells with vesicular nuclei and prominent nucleoli, supported by scarce stroma. Mitoses were rare. Immunohistochemistry showed positivity for vimentin, α -SMA, CD34, focally for desmin and D2-40. The Ki-67 labeling index was 20%. After 6-month of follow-up, no recurrence was observed. This is the second EAN case

affecting the gingiva, and shows that EAN should be considered in the differential diagnosis when assessing angioproliferative process in gingival localization.

CPP153 - KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR WITH ACTINOMICOSIS. Jessica Mitoso HENRIQUES. Marco Túlio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Lioneey Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims at presenting a case of keratocystic odontogenic tumor with actinomycosis infection. A 14 years old male patient was referred to the oral medicine service with telerradiophic exam showing an extensive intraosseous lesion in the left side of the mandible. The patient informed that local pain and discomfort started after dental extraction of the tooth 36. Computerized tomography scanning examination revealed a large well circumscribed lesion affecting the body, angle and condylar process of the left mandible, leaving the tooth 37 without bone suport. Puncture of the lesion obtained a yellowish mass material, and cytologic examination revealed presence of microbial aggregates. Due to the extension of the lesion it was planned decompression of the lesion and incisional biopsy. The microscopic diagnosis was of keratocystic odontogenic tumor with actinomycosis. The patient still attending to clinical follow-up visits after 6 month and the bone healing is been observed.

CPP154 - FOCAL OSTEOPOROTIC BONE MARROW DEFECT: REPORT OF THREE DISTINCT CASES.. Pedro Giorgetti MONTAGNER. Alexandre THOMAZ. Flávio de Melo GARCIA. Paulo de Camargo MORAES. Vera Cavalcanti de ARAÚJO. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO. Victor Angelo Martins MONTALLI.

Focal osteoporotic bone marrow defect (FOBMD) is an unusual aspect found in different regions of the jaw. Most of the cases are discovered in a routine radiographic analysis for oral conditions evaluations. The diagnosis of FOBMD is considered a challenge because it shows the same features of other lesions in the jaws. However, a definitive diagnosis could be established only based on the histopathologic patterns. In this study, three cases of FOBMD are presented approaching the clinical, radiological and histopathological aspects. All the cases were reported with patients that were looking to implant placements. After following the exams, FOBMD was found as a radiolucent area in mandible and the biopsy confirmed the diagnoses.

CPP155 - TOTAL REGRESSION OF A ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST BY RELIEF - A CASE REPORT. Paulo Henrique POLA. Venilson de Souza da SILVA. Guilherme de Santana SANDE. Daniel Galvão Nogueira MEIRELES. Luíz Roberto Coutinho Manhães JR. Jose Luiz Cintra JUNQUEIRA. Milena Bortolotto Felliipe SILVA.

Odontogenic keratocyst is a benign tumor, locally aggressive and with high potential for recurrence. It is believed that its origin occurs through remnants of the dental lamina, affecting more often the posterior mandible. Among the treatments are: decompression, marsupialization and enucleation associated with auxiliary procedures. The aim os this study is to present a case of a female patient, 64 years old, brunette skin, with a unilocular lesion symphysis region extending to mandibular body bilaterally, measuring in its largest diameter 73 mm, diagnosed as odontogenic tumor keratinizing. The patient underwent the procedure for decompression of the lesion for a period of 24 months, which showed total bone formation and regression. Currently, is under monitoring for 48 months with systematic consultations.

CPP156 - PRIMARY SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME: MANAGEMENT AND REPORT OF TWO CASES. Caio César da Silva BARROS. Deborah Gondim Lambert MOREIRA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS.

Sjögren's syndrome (SS) is an autoimmune disease relatively common and frequent in women in the fifth decade of life. SS is characterized by parenchymal destruction of the exocrine glands such as lacrimal and salivary glands, resulting in xerophthalmia and xerostomia. One case was in a female patient, 54 years-old, reported that two years ago feels burning sensation in the tongue and mucosa showed peeling and little saliva. The second, also female, 61 years-old, complaining of a history three months of feeling dry mouth. In both cases it had ocular and oral demonstration. Upon

sialometry examination patients exhibited no saliva production, however showed positive anti-SSA and anti-SSB, thus the patients were diagnosed with SS. Later, one of the patients developed an erythematous candidiasis, was prescribed Nystatin topical. Both patients use saliva spray and were referred to ophthalmologist to be carried out a treatment and multidisciplinary follow up.

CPP157 - EXTENSIVE LICHENOID REACTION IN A PATIENT UNDER TREATMENT FOR CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKAEMIA. Wanessa MIRANDA-SILVA. Bernar Monteiro BENITES. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Carolina Atallah Pontes da SILVA. Celso ARRAIS-RODRIGUES. Eduardo Rodrigues FREGNANI.

Adverse oral mucosa reactions resulting from imatinib and/or allopurinol use is very uncommon. We herein report a new case of a 70-year-old female patient who was under Imatinib and Allopurinol treatment for 06 months against chronic myeloid leukaemia, which developed extensive lichenoid eruptions in the oral mucosa, in addition to multiple cutaneous reactions in the skin and foot with the presence of pruritic violaceous nodules and diffuse whitish plaques. Microscopic exam of the cutaneous biopsy revealed hyperkeratosis, acanthosis and an intense chronic inflammatory infiltrate in the underlying connective tissue that disrupted epithelial basal cell layer. The medical history together with clinic and microscopical features led to a final diagnosis of lichenoid reaction due to Imatinib and/or allopurinol use. Allopurinol was stopped and Imatinib changed for Dasatinib. Systemic and local corticosteroid therapy was started and after 45 days of follow-up the lesions completely disappeared.

CPP158 - ORAL MUCOSA MELANOMA: CASE REPORT. Letícia Targino CAMPOS. Nadjannia Núbia de Carvalho LEITE. Isabella Jardelino DIAS. Jozinete Vieira PEREIRA. Pollianna Muniz ALVES. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Daliana Queiroga de Castro GOMES.

Melanoma is an aggressive and malignant neoplasm that rarely affects the oral mucosa, characterized by the atypical proliferation of melanocytes from neuroectoderm. Currently, the best option for treatment is the surgical resection combined with radiotherapy and /or chemotherapy. We report a case of a male patient, 69 years old, who sought the service complaining of pain and bleeding when placing the prosthesis. The extra oral physical assessment did not show palpable cervical lymph nodes nor skin lesion. In the intra oral physical examination, a nodule was observed in the anterior maxillary region, purple in color, with ulcerated surface, measuring 2.0 cm in diameter, with smooth consistency; brown and black spots that extended to the upper lip and bilaterally to the maxillary alveolar ridge. Panoramic radiograph showed no bone involvement. After incisional biopsy, which confirmed clinical diagnosis of oral melanoma, the patient underwent surgical resection and adjuvant chemotherapy, currently being observation.

CPP159 - MORSICATIO LINGUARUM IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT: A CASE REPORT.. Natalia Stefany da Silva PEREIRA. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

Morsicatio linguarum is a physical injury caused by chronic biting of the lateral border of the tongue altering normal coloration and thickness of the region. We report a case in a pediatric 07 year-old, female patient, phaeoderma, presenting a thick white plaque, with irregular surface and discontinuous contour, located on the right border of the tongue. Clinical examination revealed correlation with carious deciduous teeth with sharp edges. Temporary restoration of the deciduous teeth with glass ionomer cement did not improve the lesion in the following couple weeks so it was chosen to perform an excisional biopsy of the lesion. The sampled tissue was submitted to histopathological examination which concluded the diagnosis. Clinical one month follow up showed no recurrence on site. The diagnosis of lesions with clinical manifestation of oral leucoplakia demands the exclusion of cause-effect agents. When clinical procedures have impaired results by multifactor reasons, preventive biopsy is advised.

CPP160 - GINGIVAL ANGIOLEIOMYOMA IN CHILD. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO. RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. MARTINHO CAMPOLINA REBELLO HORTA. PAULO EDUARDO ALENCAR DE SOUZA.

Boy, 10, it was referred to evaluate symptomatic lesion with duration of two months. There were no systemic diseases. Extraoral and intraoral examinations revealed nodular soft tissue mass located in the upper gingival, between 63 and 24, covered for normal oral mucosa with ulceration area. Periapical and panoramic radiograph showed smaller radiopacity of the alveolar bone around the root of 63. Diagnostic hypothesis were pyogenic granuloma and giant cells peripheral lesion. Excisional biopsies and root planing of associated teeth were performed. Histological analysis revealed spindle-shaped cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and elongated blunt-ended cigar-shaped nuclei to large dilated vascular channels. Masson's trichrome stain and immunohistochemistry were performed to differentiate angioleiomyoma and myofibroma. Diagnosis was angioleiomyoma. The patient developed no recurrence in the 30 months after surgical treatment. In the case, Masson's trichrome stain demonstrated to be an important method to differentiate angioleiomyoma and myofibroma. (CNPq #309322/2015-4; FAPEMIG)

CPP161 - LICHENOID AND GRANULOMATOUS STOMATITIS: COMPARATIVE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL BETWEEN ORAL LICHEN PLANUS AND LICHENOID LESIONS. Túlio Morandin FERRISSE. Andreia BUFALINO. Elaine Maria Sgavioli MASSUCATO. Mirian Aparecida ONOFRE. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Fernando CHAHUD. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Oral lichenoid or granulomatous inflammation may represent a distinct range of alterations, including, among others, autoimmune or infectious diseases, and foreign body reaction. However, the presence of both inflammatory patterns is unusual. A 50-year-old woman was referred presenting a slightly symptomatic erythematous area in the upper lip and gingiva with 1-year of duration. The differential diagnoses were oral lichenoid lesion and contact hypersensitivity. Microscopic analysis revealed epithelial hyperplasia and lymphohistiocytic infiltrate in subepithelial and perivascular patterns. Infectious origin and polarized light analysis were negative. A diagnosis of lichenoid and granulomatous stomatitis was made. After topical corticosteroids for 3-month, complete resolution of the lesion was observed. A comparative immunohistochemical analysis evaluating the current case with two cases each of typical oral lichen planus, lichenoid lesion and leukoplakia showing lichenoid infiltrate, revealed that CD4, CD11c, CD68, CD63, CD1a, FOXP3 and Ki-67, can also help in distinguishing it from other lichenoid lesions.

CPP162 - ORAL SPINDLE CELL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA PRESENTING AS A POLYPOID MASS: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY FOR A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS. Túlio Morandin FERRISSE. Daphine Caxias TRAVASSOS. Andreia BUFALINO. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Spindle cell squamous cell carcinoma (SpSCC) is a rare biphasic malignant neoplasm, uncommonly affecting the oral cavity. Their diagnosis is difficult especially when exhibits inconspicuous morphology, inadequate tissue sampling or association with exuberant inflammatory reaction. A 49-year-old man was referred complained of "painless injury on the tongue" with 20 days of duration. He reported smoking and alcohol consumption. Medical history revealed SCC in the same localization, treated with surgery and radiotherapy 10 years ago. Intraoral examination showed a polypoid lesion with ulcerated areas, measuring 3 cm in diameter, on posterior tongue and floor of the mouth. Microscopic analysis showed small foci of carcinomatous component admixed with exuberant inflammatory reaction. Immunohistochemistry highlighted the sarcomatous component. Both malignant components showed positivity for CK, EMA, p63, vimentin, CD138 and p53. Ki-67 labelling index was >10%. This case emphasizes the importance of immunohistochemistry in the differential diagnosis of SpSCC from mimics.

CPP163 - TREATMENT OF OSTEORADIONECROSIS OF THE JAWS WITH LASER THERAPY AND SURGICAL DEBRIDEMENT: CASE REPORT. Sibeles Sarti PENHA. Denise Akiko ASAH. Carina DOMANESCHI. Grazielle BEANES. Gustavo Henrique RODRIGUES. Maria Paula Siqueira de Melo PERES. Juliana Bertoldi FRANCO.

Osteoradionecrosis (ORN) is the most severe complication of head and neck radiotherapy. It is defined by presence of bone necrosis, pain, possibility of pathological fracture, orocutaneous fistula and facial deformity. Numerous treatments are used for treatment of ORN, such as therapy

combination. A male patient, 61, was referred to the presence of necrotic bone in the jaw after 36 tooth extraction. Clinically this region and surrounding areas were without epithelial coating and presented necrotic alveolar bone. Treatment was done with antibiotics by mouth rinses with chlorhexidine 0.12% (2x/day) and low-power laser protocol (wavelength:660nm / power:60mw / Final energy: 2J / cm² / timely application/weekly/6 weeks) to epidermal growth stimulus. The patient underwent surgical debridement procedure and subsequent weekly applications of laser to the exposed bone defect. The knowledge by the dentist about oncology and tissue response makes it important for treatment planning providing quality of life of the patient.

CPP164 - CHEMICAL BURNS IN ORAL MUCOSA DIAGNOSED IN A REFERENCE DENTAL URGENCY ATTENDANCE. Sibeles Sarti PENHA. Isabel Peixoto TORTAMANO. Carina DOMANESCHI. Inês Aparecida BUSCARIOLO. Maria Aparecida BORSATTI.

Chemical burn can occur in oral mucosa under different clinical aspect and location due to application of chemicals such ethyl alcohol or analgesics by the patient directly to the mucosa or teeth, for relief of pain in the mouth. The objective is to present lesions on the oral mucosa caused by use of chemicals improperly on mucosa seen in a reference dental urgency attendance. The diagnosis of lesions is performed by clinical examination associated with the history related by the patient. Treatment consists of ceasing use of the traumatic agent, as also prescribe palliative drugs for pain and order oral hygiene. All presented injuries could have been avoided. This incorrect drug use reflects lack of knowledge by patients in their use form and indication. The attempt of self-medication due to fear and difficulty in getting dental treatment leads to the use of ineffective and traumatic methods to relief pain.

CPP165 - SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION WITH INTRALESIONAL CORTICOSTEROID INFILTRATION: A CASE REPORT. Vanessa Juliana Gomes CARVALHO. Camila de Barros GALLO. Norberto Nobuo SUGAYA. Fabio de Abreu ALVES. Carina DOMANESCHI.

Central giant cell lesion (CGCL) is a benign asymptomatic condition with slow growth. However, CGCL can cause cortical bone expansion resulting in deformity and teeth displacement. A 34-year-old female patient was referred by the general dentist complaining about an asymptomatic swelling for one year in the maxillary anterior region. Radiographic examination showed an extensive radiolucent area from the tooth 33 to 43, displacing these teeth. Histopathologic examination resulted in CGCL, and blood tests ruled out hyperthyroidism brown tumor. The treatment with 40mg intralesional corticosteroid infiltration was performed, with infiltration of triamcinolone every 15 days. After nine applications, the regression of the lesion with swelling decrease and bone remineralization were observed clinically and through radiographic examination. Despite some teeth remained slightly displaced, the patient was satisfied with the final aesthetic results. Thus, this non-invasive treatment of CGCL could be considered as an option for extensive CGCL treatment.

CPP166 - EXUBERANT GINGIVAL FIBROMATOSIS IN A MENTALLY DISABLED PATIENT: CASE REPORT. Francisco Artur Forte OLIVEIRA. Tacio Pinheiro BEZERRA. Eduardo Costa Studart SOARES. Maykel Sullyvan Marinho de SOUZA. Clarrisa Pessoa FERNANDES. Cleto Dantas NOGUEIRA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

Gingival Fibromatosis is a rare condition characterized by pathological, diffuse or local growth of gingiva. The condition may develop in susceptible individuals as a side effect of systemic medications. A 15-year-old female patient, with important mental disability and history of long time use of anticonvulsant, was referred to an oral surgeon with a diffuse and exuberant gingival growth in maxilla and mandible. Important functional problems like tongue dysfunction, sleep apnea and dysphagia, in addition to aesthetic problems, were observed. After imaging evaluation, the patient was submitted to excisional biopsy under general anesthesia immediately after elective tracheostomy, since severe obstruction of the upper airway prevented nasotracheal intubation. Clinical diagnostic was confirmed after histopathological analysis that showed intense deposition of collagen bundles arranged in a haphazard fashion in the connective tissue. After six months of follow-up without recurrence, important improvement of tongue position, sleep quality and food intake was observed.

CPP167 - ODONTOGENIC MYXOMA IN MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT WITH 10 YEARS EVOLUTION. Caio César da Silva BARROS. Jose Lucas Henrique de LIMA. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Ruy Gomes Fonseca DORIA. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Antonio de Lisboa Lopes COSTA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de Albuquerque JÚNIOR.

Odontogenic myxoma (OM) is a benign, slow-growth, mesenchymal-stemmed and locally aggressive neoplasia of the maxilla-mandibular, derived from mesenchymal odontogenic tissues, that comprises less than 5% of odontogenic tumors. In this study we report a case of a 45-year-old female presenting an asymptomatic swelling in the anterior mandible, with stony consistency and 10 years evolution, causing expansion of the lower ridges. Cone beam CT scan revealed multilocular lesion with small and regular loci, and well-defined borders. Histopathological examination of the incisional biopsy revealed a cellular loose connective tissue of myxomatous appearance. The diagnosis was odontogenic myxoma. The patient underwent partial mandibular resection and no recurrence was observed after 2 years follow-up. Although benign, OM may have an adverse clinical outcome as a result of their infiltrative growth and progressive development. In this case, we intend to discuss the different aspects of its biological behavior and diagnostic criteria.

CPP168 - SYPHILIS WITH EXCLUSIVE MANIFESTATIONS IN ORAL CAVITY - REPORT OF TWO CASES IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PATIENTS.. Suemy Simplicio KITAYAMA. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Mara Luana Batista SEVERO. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

We report two cases of syphilis with exclusive manifestations in oral cavity. The patient 1 was a male, 23 years, showing lesions on the tongue with pain lasting three months. Intraoral examination showed a lesion with the shape of a plaque mucosa, located in hard palate and tongue, surrounded by a whitish halo. Patient 2 was male, 36 years, with tongue lesions with 20 days with evolution. These lesions were red and white plaques in the lateral border of the tongue and in the hard palate. The patients were referred for serologic testing, with a positive result for syphilis [VDRL], Fluorescent Treponemal Antibody positive. Therapy with benzathine-penicillin, administered intramuscularly led to complete remission of oral lesions in two patients. HIV test was negative. Syphilis can be diagnosed due it oral manifestations, it is shown the importance of dentist on early diagnosis, management, support and follow up of the patient.

CPP169 - PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA: AN ATYPICAL CASE REPORT. Erasmo Bernardo MARINHO. Thales Salles Angelim VIANA. Paulo Goberlanio de Barros SILVA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Fabricio Bitu SOUSA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

A.M.R.C., a 53-year-old woman, sought the Stomatology Service with a chief complaint "there has been a mass in my mouth for two years; it has been difficult to chew." Intraoral examination revealed a pedunculated growth on alveolar ridge of the missing posterior teeth on the left side of the mandible. The lesion measured approximately 4cm in size, firm to palpation. Panoramic radiographic examination showed irregular radiopacity interspersed in the soft tissue shadow. The lesion was excised and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination, which revealed the presence of fibrous connective tissue showing proliferation of fusiform cells through the deposition of mineralized material in form of trabecular bone, osteoid and basophilic cementum-like material. The specimen was covered by squamous epithelium and the diagnostic conclusion was Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma. The two-month follow-up showed complete healing of the oral mucosa. There has not been any evidence of recurrence after three years.

CPP170 - DESMOPLASTIC FIBROMA: A CASE REPORT. Aline Fernanda CRUZ. Thaís Lemos FERREIRA. Mariana Neves de AZEVEDO. Alessandro Oliveira de JESUS. Julio César Tanos de LACERDA. Nayara Souza CRUZ. Renata Gonçalves de RESENDE.

A six-years-old boy presented with a painless tumoral lesion in the left side of mandible and lock jaw. Clinical exam showed swelling in the left side of the face causing facial asymmetry. Panoramic radiograph showed a multilocular radiolucent área, involving mandible's base. An incisional biopsy of the lesion revealed desmoplastic fibroma. A segmental resection of the affect área was performed

preserving alveolar bone. The patient remains under observation for one year and until now there are no signs of recurrence. Supported by FAPEMIG

CPP171 - ORAL LIPOMA IN THE TONGUE: A CASE REPORT. Juliana JASPER. Letícia de Freitas CUBA. Ruchielli Loureiro BORGHETTI. Fernanda Gonçalves SALUM. Karen CHERUBINI. Maria Antonia Zancanaro DE FIGUEIREDO.

Lipoma is the most common benign tumor that occurs at any region where adipose tissue is present. However, as the tongue is devoid of adipocyte it is an extremely rare site for development. We report the case of a 82-year-old man that complained about an asymptomatic volume increased during 10 years but with exacerbation during the last month. Examination revealed a 4cm nodular lesion that was located on the right dorsal region of the tongue. After initial blood tests and Doppler ultrasound that suggested benign tumor without neovascularization, we performed an excisional biopsy that demonstrated squamous epithelium and an underlying zone displaying a lesion enclosed by a thin collagen fiber capsule and composed of lobules of mature adipose tissue. These findings were consistent with lipoma. The tumor was completely excised and after 6 months of follow-up there was no recurrence of the lesion.

CPP172 - STAFNE BONE DEFECT IN ANTERIOR REGION - REPORT OF A CASE. Maria Elisa Rangel JANINI. Valdir MEIRELLES JÚNIOR. José Alexandre CURVELO. Fábio Ribeiro GUEDES. Rafael NETTO. Eugenio ARANTES. Bárbara BARRETO.

The Stafne bone defect is an asymptomatic condition of controversial etiology characterized by an anatomical depression caused by the inclusion of soft tissue in the bone structure during the development phase. Radiographically this condition presents with well-defined radiolucent aspect, located often in the posterior lingual mandible and in rare cases, involving the anterior-lingual mandible, being related to the sublingual salivary gland. In this paper, we report the case of a patient who would be submitted to dental rehabilitation and was referred by a dentist for evaluation of a mandibular lesion in the anterior region. A CT scan was requested, which revealed an aspect compatible with Stafne bone cyst. The patient was released for treatment and is under follow-up for imaginologic monitoring.

CPP173 - OSTEOPETROSIS, A RARE CONDITION - REPORT OF A CASE. Maria Elisa Rangel JANINI. Glória Fernanda CASTRO. Adrielle MANGABEIRA. Brenda MOURA. Taiane LOPES. Rafael NETTO. Valdir MEIRELLES JÚNIOR.

Osteopetrosis comprises a heterogeneous group of inherited skeletal disorder characterized by a marked increase in bone density, by altering the normal function of osteoclasts and the consequent defect in bone resorption and remodeling. It can be described in two main forms: autosomal recessive malignant infantile osteopetrosis and benign autosomal dominant osteopetrosis. There may be some oral complications such as delayed tooth eruption, missing teeth, malformed teeth, enamel hypoplasia, disturbances in dentinogenesis, prone to decay, periodontal defects in membrane protrusion and presence of odontomas. The aim of this study is to report a case of a 2 years-old child, which was brought by the responsible to our service of Stomatology with asymmetry and facial deformities complaints. The patient was already in medical care, bringing skull magnetic resonance showing changes consistent with the diagnosis of osteopetrosis. He underwent bone marrow transplantation and is under clinical follow-up.

CPP174 - EXTENSIVE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN CERVICAL AREA: A CASE REPORT. Maria Isabel Vieira SAID. Thaíse Da Rocha CAVALCANTI. André De Moraes VERAS. Francisco Amadis Ferreira BATISTA. Camila Tatyane Santos De FREITAS. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Jeconias CÂMARA.

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common neoplasia in the head and neck, it's characterized by aggressive behavior, and most often presents early cervical metastasis. A 49 year-old male reported pain in the cervical region. Clinical examination revealed a large lesion, exophytic, reddish appearance and lobed, with 2-years-history. An incisional biopsy was performed and histological examination showed tissue fragments exhibiting proliferation of cells forming blocks nests, pleomorphism, hyperchromatic, volume increase, evident nucleoli, and some atypical mitosis areas

and formation of keratin's pearls and the stroma was permeated by inflammatory infiltrate, the diagnosis was compatible with moderately differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was referred to a reference center for cancer treatment, but a week after the diagnosis, the patient came to death. It is extremely important the early diagnosis for the detection of malignant and premalignant lesion in the oral cavity to best possible treatment and survival.

CPP175 - AGGRESSIVE BORDERLINE FUSOCELULAR GROWTH OF THE MANDIBLE IN CHILD: CASE REPORT. Antonio Jorge Araújo de VASCONCELOS II. Lioneý Nobre CABRAL. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Fábio Arruda BINDÁ. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Borderline tumors are non invasive neoplasms that have nuclear abnormalities and mitotic activity intermediate between benign and malignant tumors of similar cell types and its diagnosis poses a problem due to its malignant tendencies and nonspecific routine light microscopic features. The present case aims to report a malignant mesenchymal neoplasm with suggestive histopathological diagnosis of fibrosarcoma of mandible in a thirteen years old girl. Microscopically the tumor showed proliferation of spindle-shaped cells, varying little in size and shape and arranged in parallel bands, partly crossing each other. Immunohistochemical profile was AML positive and S100 - HHF35 negative. Based on clinical, radiological, histological findings the diagnosis was suggestive of intra-osseous fibrosarcoma and the patient was referred for treatment in a reference center. Patient refused surgical resection of mandible as first choice treatment, opting for chemotherapy and radiotherapy to restaging the tumor. The patient currently is undergoing treatment.

CPP176 - MUCOUS MEMBRANE PEMPHIGOID WITH SKIN LESIONS: CASE REPORT. Antonio Jorge Araújo de VASCONCELOS II. Lioneý Nobre CABRAL. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Mucous Membrane Pemphigoid (MMP) comprises a group of chronic subepithelial autoimmune blistering diseases that affects predominantly oral cavity and eyes which is characterized by subepithelial separation and the deposition of immunoglobulins and complement along the basement membrane zone (BMZ). The present case aims to report a 59 years-old male who develop diffuse eruption of bullae in oral mucosa and foot, painful erosions and desquamative scarring gingivitis, resulting in eating and drinking disorders. Incisional biopsy was performed in two sites (left and right palatal mucosa). Based on clinical and histopathological findings the diagnosis was compatible with MMP. Due to extension of oral and skin lesions it was not ruled out the diagnosis of Paraneoplastic Pemphigus (PP). Medical assessment for malignant neoplastic disease showed negative results. The patient subsequently was lost to follow-up.

CPP177 - ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA EXHIBITING EXCLUSIVELY SOLID VARIANT: CASE REPORT. Thâmara Manoela Marinho BEZERRA. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Marcelo Bonifácio da Silva SAMPIERI. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA.

Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma (ACC) is an uncommon lesion of the salivary glands composed of modified myoepithelial and ductal cells. Conventional histopathological examination is the main tool for diagnosis, although in some cases immunohistochemical analysis is necessary. The present report describes a case of ACC with unusual histopathological appearance and immunohistochemical markers used as auxiliary tool for the diagnosis. A 67-year-old female patient displaying nodular and erythematous lesion localized in the tongue's left ventral surface. On suspicion of epidermoid carcinoma, incisional biopsy was performed. The histopathological examination showed small nests of cells with squamous malignant characteristics exhibiting exclusively solid pattern with muscular and neural invasion. The immunohistochemical test proved positive for the following markers p53, 34β12, CK5/6, EMA, CK14, S-100 and c-Kit which are characteristic of ACC. The patient underwent hemiglossectomy and supra-omohyoid left empty. Currently, the patient is being observed and there is no recurrence of the lesion.

CPP178 - GIANT CELL FIBROMA OF TONGUE: CASE REPORT. Andressa BRAGA LIMA. Kelly do Val MOTA. Juliana Maria Souza de OLIVEIRA. Tiago NOVAES PINHEIRO. Thiago ESTEVES VEDOR. Antônio Jorge de Araújo VASCONCELOS II.

Giant Cell Fibroma (GCF) was first described as a new entity of fibrous hyperplastic soft tissue in 1974 and is a relatively rare fibrous lesion. It seems that stimulus from an unexplained origin can have a role in its etiology. The present case aims to report a GFC of tongue in 74 years-old male. Clinical examination showed a nodular growth, 10 mm x 0.8 mm, sessile, smooth surfaced with undetermined etiology. Excisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination reveals avascular fibrocellular connective tissue mass showing numerous giant cells especially near the surface epithelium. The giant cells were stellate shaped with dendritic process and few were binucleated. Based on clinical and histopathological findings the final diagnosis was GFC. Four months follow-up showed no recurrence.

CPP179 - MAXILLARY ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST: A CASE REPORT. Paulo Henrique POLA. Guilherme de Santana SANDE. Daniel Galvão Nogueira MEIRELES. Domenico Bambini MANZATO. Luíz Roberto Coutinho Manhães JR. Jose Luiz Cintra JUNQUEIRA. Milena Bortolotto Fellipe SILVA.

The keratocystic odontogenic tumor has a benign nature, with slow evolution, asymptomatic and most commonly affecting the posterior region and the ascending branch of the mandible, can be associated with an impacted tooth. The study aimed to report the case of a patient presenting a tumor in the posterior region of the left maxilla, asymptomatic and no cortical bone expansion. She was submitted to excisional biopsy and extraction of the left third molar involved obtaining the diagnosis of keratocyst odontogenic tumor. Held radiographic follow-up to monitor to intervene in the case of early relapse. We conclude that for the diagnosis of this tumor the most need is the union of clinical findings, radiographic and histopathologic data, besides dentists need a better understanding about their clinical characteristics and treatment options which are very discussed in the literature, for being a pathological lesion with high recurrence rate.

CPP180 - OCULO-PALPEBRAL REHABILITATION IN CANCER PATIENT: CASE REPORT. José SATURNINO da SILVA. Johnny Possa de Souza CAMPOS. Camila Santos OLIVEIRA. Gabriele Prospero NAKAMURA. Ana Paula Molina VIVAS. André Caroli ROCHA. José Divaldo PRADO.

Surgical treatment of malignant head and neck neoplasms can lead aesthetic and functional sequelae for patients that limits social life in most cases. The aim of this study is to present a case of a oculo-palpebral prosthesis rehabilitation supported by osseointegrated implants, restoring facial aesthetic. A 69 years-old male patient, attended to Estomatology department for evaluation regarding the possible rehabilitation with prosthesis. Reports dissatisfaction with the appearance after undergoing surgery for removal of squamous cell carcinoma in the right eyelid region. On Physical examination absence of eyelid and right eye with surgical bed in good condition was observed. It was placed three implants in orbital region. After six months postoperatively the patient was rehabilitated with magnets fixing system prosthetic restoring facial harmony in a favorable aesthetic profile.

CPP181 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA ASSOCIATED WITH AGGRESSIVE LOCALIZED PERIODONTITIS: COMMON ASSOCIATION OR RARE FINDING?. Pamela OLIVEIRA SANTOS. Loney Nobre CABRAL. Marco Túlio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Antonio Jorge Araújo de VASCONCELOS II. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Aggressive periodontitis is initiated and sustained by bacterial biofilm, but host defense mechanisms play an integral role in its pathogenesis. Pyogenic granuloma is a common non-neoplastic tumor-like proliferation to a non-specific infection, such bacterial biofilm. The present case aims to report the association of a Pyogenic Granuloma (PG) with Aggressive Localized Periodontitis (ALP) in a 19 years-old male who presented a dark-red, erythematous smooth nodular lesion in interpapillary region of 42 and 43 elements. Despite of the high incidence of both isolated lesions the concomitant presentation is uncommon according scientific literature. Excisional biopsy and basic periodontal treatment was performed. Based on clinical and histopathological findings the diagnosis was PG and ALP. After clinical follow-up of one month the patient was referred to periodontal support treatment.

CPP182 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA AND CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS IN THE DOWN SYNDROME PATIENT: AN IMPORTANT SPECIAL CARE DENTISTRY CONCERN. Luiz

Felipe Cabral da Silva MARTINHO. Hecton Tomohiko SATO. Vilma MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Pyogenic granuloma is a condition with high susceptibility in special needed patient. We report a case affecting a 35 year-old, male, caucasian with Down Syndrome, referred to the oral medicine service featuring exophytic pediculated lesion located in the anterior mandible, in the region of the elements 41 and 42. Intraoral clinical examination revealed poor oral hygiene, marcoglossia, bone resorption with root exposure and calculus formation. The lesion showed irregular borders, non-friable soft consistency, and pain on palpation. Complete surgical excision of the lesion was performed and the specimen was submitted to histopathological examination, concluding the diagnosis. Down syndrome patients should have a more strict dental and periodontal professional control. Also, familial and caregiver professional guidance, should be delivered by dental professionals in order to prevent the establishment of such lesions.

CPP182 - MANEGEMENT OF SECONDARELY INFECTED DENTIGEROUS CYST IN A SUPRANUMERARY MANDIBULAR PREMOLAR. Luiz Felipe Cabral da Silva MARTINHO. André Luis BARREIROS. Vilma MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims to report a case of secondarily infected dentigerous cyst in a supernumerary tooth. The patient, a 24 years old, male, feoderma, was referred to the oral medicine service with clinical signs of subcutaneous abscess in the left submandibular region. Computerized tomography scan examination revealed a hypodense circumscribed lesion related to a third lower premolar with intimal relationship to the periodontal region of tooth 36. The supernumerary tooth was extracted and the lesion was enucleated. All collected material was submitted to histopathological examination. Microscopic examination concluded the diagnosis. The patient is without complications after 35 month of clinical follow-up. The presence of supernumerary teeth increases the risk of various oral diseases such as dental crowding, development of odontogenic cysts and odontogenic tumors.

CPP184 - TRAUMATIC ULCER LIP ON AN INFANT PATIENT IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: CASE REPORT. Lorena Tavares GAMA. Camilla Maria Nery Baracho de FRANÇA. Eliane de Oliveira Aranha RIBEIRO. Keuly Sousa SOARES. Gimol Benchimol de Resende PRESTES.

The study aim to present a clinical case about traumatic ulceration in the lower lip area of an infant patient hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). Patient E.O.P., female, one-year-old, obese, chronic neuropathy, admitted to the ICU. At the clinical and intraoral examination, it was observed that the patient had a chronic traumatic ulcer on her lower lip caused by biting. About the ulcer, it was a well circumscribed erythematous area, borders with hyperkeratinisation, an also had a fibrinopurulent membrane. The treatment was initially established using a mouth guard made from silicone condensation, postural speech exercises and the use of Omcilon-a Orabase. After 7 days, there was an ulcer improvement, an erythema reduction and a granulation tissue formation. After that, a 3mm soft silicone mouthguard was made for continuous use, in full agreement with the speech therapist and continuous preservation no to prevent facial growth.

CPP185 - MALIGNANT PERIPHERAL NERVE SHEATH TUMOR OF MANDIBLE: REPORT OF A CASE FOUND IN AN IMAGINOLOGICAL ROUTINE EXAMINATION. Anne Fernandes dos SANTOS. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Ericka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

The malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumor (MPNST) is a rare malignant neoplasm derived from Schwann cells that comprises less than 10% of soft tissue sarcomas. We report a case of a 28 years-old Caucasian male referred to a private dentistry service for routine radiographic examination. Cone beam CT scans revealed a well-defined hypodense lesion extending from the 45 to 46 region. Histopathology revealed a spindle cell neoplasm forming small crisscross fascicles, and exhibiting mild nuclear atypia. Tumor cells were positive for S-100 protein. The diagnosis was low-grade MPNST. The importance of this case lies in the fact that there is little information about the clinical and imagiological presentation of MPNST occurring in gnathic sites. Although most cases of these tumors are associated with type I neurofibromatosis syndrome, isolated forms may occur in the jaws and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of fusocellular tumors of maxillary bones.

CPP186 - GARDNER'S SYNDROME: A CASE OF EXSUBERANT EXOSTOSES.. Ana Paula P.v. TRAIANO. Victor Angelo Martins MONTALLI. Marcelo SPERANDIO. Luiz Roberto MANHÃES. José Luiz Cintra JUNQUEIRA. Ney Soares de ARAÚJO. Milena Bortolotto Felipe SILVA.

Gardner Syndrome is an uncommon disorder autosomal dominant with almost a hundred per cent of penetrance. It is characterized by familial intestinal polyposis. Around ninety per cent of the patient have shown skeletal abnormalities been osteoma the most common ones. The most involved areas are the skull, paranasal sinuses and jaw holders individuals of this disorder can show dental abnormalities, such as increased prevalence of supernumerary teeth and dental impaction. The purpose of this work is to report a clinical case of a twenty-three-year-old female sex patient showing no symptoms, facial asymmetry complaint swelling of the soft tissues in the occipital region. The patient underwent radiographic examinations where suggestive images of multiple odontomas, osteomas and exostoses in the jaws. The patient was advised to perform additional tests to search for intestinal polyps which showed the diagnosis of Gardner's Syndrome. A careful oral examination was of fundamental importance in establishing the diagnoses of this syndrome and an intestinal cancer prevention.

CPP187 - POLYMORPHOUS LOW-GRADE ADENOCARCINOMA PRESENT FOR 10 YEARS. Rômulo Augusto de Paiva MACEDO. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo COSTA NETO. Ana Luiza Dias Leite de ANDRADE. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Salomão Israel Monteiro Lourenço QUEIROZ. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Polymorphous low-grade adenocarcinoma (PLGA) is a malignant tumor of salivary gland, locally invasive, characterized by an infiltrative growth pattern and favorable prognosis. Despite cytological uniformity, morphological diversity is a challenge in the diagnosis. This entity must be distinguished from other tumors such as adenoid cystic carcinoma. We report a case of a mass in the palate present for 10 years in a 60-year-old female patient. Clinical examination showed a sessile lesion with ulcerated and erythematous surface located in the transition region between the soft and hard palate. Clinical diagnosis was mucoepidermoid carcinoma. It was performed incisional biopsy and the histopathological diagnosis was PLGA. Patient was referred to a reference center, where was performed surgery for removal of the lesion. Currently the patient is in follow-up and there is no signs of recurrence. We emphasize the correct diagnosis of this entity in order to direct the correct therapeutic modality.

CPP188 - ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR OR ADENOID AMELOBLASTOMA? A CASE REPORT AND DISCUSSION ON THE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. Anne Fernandes dos SANTOS. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Marcelo Fernandes Santos de MELO. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

Differential diagnosis between ameloblastomas (AMB) and adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) seldom cause difficulties due to classic histopathological presentations. Adenoid ameloblastoma with dentinoid (AAD) is a rare variant of AMB which can be misdiagnosed as AOT. We report a case of a 12-year-old female presenting a painless swelling in the anterior region of the mandible. Panoramic radiograph and cone beam CT scans demonstrated large unilocular osteolytic lesion extending from 44 to 32 and involving the impacted 43. Tumor caused teeth displacement and both vestibular and lingual cortical perforation. Histopathology revealed cuboidal and spindle-shaped cells arranged in nests and rosettes, solid, duct-like and whorled areas, and foci of calcification and dentin-like material were evident. The diagnosis was aggressive AOT. Because of the similarities of the histologic features of AOT and AAD, we intend to provide a discussion on the clinicopathologic criteria for establishing the differential diagnosis of these entities.

CPP189 - ORAL MULTIFOCAL MELANOACANTHOSIS ASSOCIATED WITH ADDISON'S DISEASE AND HYPERTHYROIDISM: CASE REPORT.. Gabriela Soledad Márdero GARCÍA. Thinali Sousa DANTAS. Isabelly Vidal do NASCIMENTO. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Régia María Vidal PATROCINIO. Ana Paula Negreiros NUNEZ.

Female patient, 50 years old, melanoderma diagnosed with Addison and hyperthyroid disease, complaining about two dark stains localized on upper lip mucosa. The clinical examination showed blackened stains distributed in gingiva, tongue and buccal mucosa. An incisional biopsy was performed in the lip mucosa. The histopathological results showed squamous epithelium parakeratinized with acanthosis, spongiosis and an outstanding melanine deposition. In addition, numerous subepithelial melanophages and mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate are seen within the underlying in connective tissue, compatible with melanoacanthosis. Immunohistochemical analysis for HMB-45 was positive for melanocytes in the basal and suprabasal layers. The patient has being treated for a systemic condition, but there was no significant regression. The reactive hyperpigmentation mucous could be an Addison's disease deficiency as cortisol, which causes an increased secretion of stimulant hormones of melanocytes. Hyperthyroidism can also be related to hyperpigmentation; however, it was not reported any cases of melanoacanthosis associated with these conditions.

CPP190 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ASPECTS DIAGNOSING SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS: AN ADENOCARCINOMA NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED: CASE REPORT. Leticia PACHECO PORANGABA. Aline Mayara Silva TELES. Marcos José CUSTÓDIO Neto da SILVA. Ricardo Ramalho VECCHIATTI. Paulo Henrique BRAZ-SILVA. Camila de Barros GALLO.

A 67-year-old black man attended the Oral Medicine clinic presenting a painful swelling of 3 years' duration in the maxillary anterior region and hard palate. The patient was alcoholic and quitted smoking for over 10 years. Radiographic examination showed a radiolucent destructive lesion both displacing and resorbing teeth. Clinical hypothesis of a carcinoma ex-pleomorphic adenoma and adenoid cystic carcinoma were considered. Histopathological examination revealed a salivary gland neoplasm composed of large basophilic cells with scant cytoplasm arranged in a cribriform pattern, resembling an adenoid cystic carcinoma. However, high number of mitotic figures, apoptotic cells within pseudocystic spaces and comedonecrosis were seen. Tumor was strongly positive for CK7 and Ki-67, but negative for CK13, CK14, AML and vimetin. Diagnosis of Adenocarcinoma not otherwise specified was made because morphological and immunohistochemical features did not fit in any known salivary tumor. The patient was referred to the oncologist and is undergoing treatment.

CPP191 - PERIPHERAL OSTEOMA OF THE ZYGOMATIC BONE: REPORT OF A RARE CASE. Amanda Almeida LEITE. Thalles M SUASSUNA. Vanessa Lorena do NASCIMENTO. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Elaine Judite de Amorim CARVALHO. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

Osteomas of the zygomatic bone are excessively rare. The aim of this report is to describe a peripheral osteoma of the zygomatic bone in a child. A 13-year-old boy was referred for diagnosis of a facial swelling with approximately 5 years of evolution. Clinically, there was a fixed lesion, of sessile base, located in the left zygomatic region. It measured approximately 4 cm and presented hardened consistency. Computed tomography showed a well-delimited and mixed image located in the body of zygomatic bone, with hyperdense halo on the periphery. Osteoma was the clinical diagnosis. Under general anesthesia, a simple excision was performed. Microscopically, a well-differentiated bone tissue showing large medullary spaces was observed, confirming the clinical diagnosis. The patient is under follow-up and no signs of recurrence were observed after 12 months of treatment. Although very rare, osteomas may affect the zygomatic bone of children.

CPP192 - LYMPHANGIOMA OF THE TONGUE: A CASE REPORT. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Thalles M SUASSUNA. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Elaine Judite de Amorim CARVALHO. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. : Amanda Almeida LEITE. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

The oral lymphangioma is an uncommon congenital malformation of the lymphatic vessels. The aim of this work is to report a case of tongue cavernous lymphangioma. A 17-year-old male patient was referred for diagnosis and treatment of a lesion located in the dorsum of the tongue, with approximately 10 years of evolution. The lesion appeared with pebbly appearance, sessile base and measured about 3 cm of extension. The patient was submitted to surgical excision of the lesion,

without interurrences. Microscopically, there were several dilated lymphatics lined by endothelial cells, which are located in the subepithelial region, replacing the connective papillae. Thus, the final diagnosis was cavernous lymphangioma. Currently, the patient is under clinical follow up, without clinical signs of recurrence after 2 years of treatment. The surgical excision of the lesion seems to be the most adequate treatment for small lymphangiomas, with low rates of recurrences.

CPP193 - COMBINED THERAPY IN CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESION: A CASE REPORT. Johnny Possa de Souza CAMPOS. Bruna Fernandes do Carmo CARVALHO. José SATURNINO da SILVA. Juliana Bueno SANTANA. Clóvis Antônio Lopes PINTO. Fábio de Abreu ALVES. André Caroli ROCHA.

This case aimed to present a case of central giant cell lesion (cgcl) which was treated with corticoid and surgery. A 39-yo-woman with cgcl was referred to treatment. computed tomography showed an osteolytic lesion with ill defined limits located in anterior region of the maxilla. The roots of the teeth 21, 22 and 23 was involved by the lesion. Due to possibility of lost of such teeth the intralesional infiltration of corticosteroid was purposed. The patient agreed and during 10 weeks was performed 5ml of triamcinolone 20mg/ml. After 1 month there was bone formation around the teeth roots. However, after 4 months there was a stabilization of the lesion and the adjuvant surgery was done with preservation of the teeth. The patient is asymptomatic after 2 years. The treatment with intralesional corticoid and surgery can be successful alternative for cgcl, mainly if there were teeth close to the lesion.

CPP194 - CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: REPORT OF A CASE. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR. Loara Gabriella Roque OLIVEIRA. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Bruno Torres BEZERRA. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

Osteosarcoma is the most common primary bone malignancy, occurring more frequently in the long bones. Approximately 5% of osteosarcomas occur in the jaws, and the mandible is the most involved anatomic site. This study reports a case of 32 years-old male referred to a dentistry service to perform tooth extraction of the third mandibular molar. Cone beam CT scans revealed a mixed lesion with ground glass appearance and well-defined border, surrounding the left mandibular third molar, with "sun rays-like" periosteal reaction. Incisional biopsy was carried out, and the diagnosis was chondroblastic osteosarcoma. The patient was subjected to partial mandibular resection and chemotherapy. However brain metastasis has been recently found. Although osteosarcomas of the jaws usually present a better prognosis than tumors of long bones, they are extremely aggressive neoplasms. Therefore, a discussion on the clinicopathological findings of this tumor and differential diagnosis criteria will be provided in this presentation.

CPP195 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA AS FIRST EVIDENCE OF DISEASE RELAPSE - A CASE REPORT. Ana Claudia SCARAFICCI. Renata Mendonça MORAES. Camila Santos OLIVEIRA. Mariana Sampaio SERPA. Jose Divaldo PRADO. Ana Paula Molina VIVAS. Graziella Chagas JAGUAR.

Multiple myeloma is a monoclonal malignant proliferation of plasma cells that causes osteolytic lesions. The presentation of myeloma can be varied and the oral presentation, although rare, may be the sole manifestation or part of a group of signs of disease progression. We report a case of a 61-year-old male patient who presented with a well-delimited and painful mass in superior gingiva bilaterally, firm to palpation with a reddish and ulcerated surface. In the radiographic examination, extensive osteolytic lesions were observed in both areas. An incisional biopsy revealed a plasmablastic morphology corroborating with the diagnosis of gingival infiltration by multiple myeloma. Bone investigation shows dissemination of the disease in the skull and clavicle. The patient was referred to chemotherapy and bone marrow transplant. Knowledge about the maxillofacial manifestations of multiple myeloma is important for the early diagnosis of the disease, since its primary form can manifest itself in the jaw.

CPP196 - DENTINOAMELOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT AND DISCUSSION OF CURRENT CONCEPTS. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR.

Amanda Feitoza da SILVA. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Klinger de Souza AMORIM. Liane Maciel de Almeida SOUZA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

Dentinoameloblastoma (DA) is a rare odontogenic tumor characterized by classic ameloblastoma-like areas and unusual induction of dentinoid deposition without evidence of enamel matrix or tooth formation. We report a case of a 53 years-old caucasian male referred to a private dentistry service for routine radiographic examination. Cone beam CT scans revealed a well-circumscribed multilocular osteolytic lesion, extending from the 45 to the first third of the mandibular ramus. Incisional biopsy revealed strands and sheets of odontogenic epithelium lined ameloblast-like cells and foci of an eosinophilic homogenous extracellular material representing dentinoid. A diagnosis of DA was made. The patient was subjected surgical excision of the lesion. Although ameloblastomas are generally regarded as a homogeneous group of neoplasms, detailed investigations have demonstrated a clinicopathological diversity in a significant number of tumors. Therefore, case reports on dentinoameloblastomas are necessary to shed a light on the biological behavior and nature of this unique tumor.

CPP197 - BROWN TUMOR IN A PATIENT WITH PRIMARY HYPERPARATHYROIDISM: A CASE REPORT.. Lione Nobre CABRAL. Isabela N. OLIVEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

This paper presents male patient, 63, melanoderma, complaining of swelling of face with evolution of four years. In the extraoral examination, it was observed growth in right hemimaxilla, nose wing lifting and in mouth, increase in local volume, obliterating the buccal sulcus. In the CT scan was observed unilocular and multilocular injury circumscribed in bone with ground glass appearance. After biopsy, the histopathologic examination revealed a presence of multinucleated giant cells in the stroma of fibrous connective tissue and trabeculae of immature bone, this, associated the presence of PTH at a concentration of 251 mg / mL, defined the diagnosis of brown tumor. Patient was referred to Endocrinologist for treatment of neoplastic lesion in Parathyroid.

CPP198 - ORAL EPITHELIOID RHABDOMYOSARCOMA: REPORT OF A RARE CASE. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Fábio de Abreu ALVES. Amanda Almeida LEITE. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

Epithelioid rhabdomyosarcoma is a recently proposed variant seen predominantly in adults, and has not been described in oral cavity. A 33-year-old male patient was referred with a gingival nodule adjacent to the left maxillary canine, with three months of evolution. The clinical diagnosis was pyogenic granuloma. Microscopically, there were pleomorphic cells with wide and eosinophilic cytoplasm, and eccentric nucleus, resembling a rhabdoid aspect. The cells often exhibited polygonal aspect, like epithelioid cells. In addition, the tumor cells were positive for vimentin, desmin and MYO-D1. About 50% of the cells were positive for Ki-67. The final diagnosis was epithelioid rhabdomyosarcoma. The patient was submitted to chemo- and radiotherapy, which partial regression of the tumor. Wide surgical excision was subsequently performed. After surgery, the tumor recurred and additional resection was executed. Currently, the patient is under follow-up. In summary, epithelioid rhabdomyosarcoma is a rare and aggressive variant, which prognosis is obscure.

CPP199 - ORAL MYIASIS IN PATIENT WITH PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA. Camila Santos OLIVEIRA. Matheus Henrique Alves de LIMA. Ana Claudia SCARAFICCI. Johnny Possa de Souza CAMPOS. Gabriele Prospero NAKAMURA. Rodrigo Nascimento LOPES. Fabio de Abreu ALVES.

Oral myiasis is caused by tissue infestation by larvae of adult flies. Some risk factors include poor oral hygiene, nocturnal mouth breathing, decreased body resistance, advanced periodontal disease and tumor areas. The aim of this study is to present a case of oral myiasis in a patient with proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL). An 84-yo-woman was admitted to the hospital emergency with oral pain. On clinical evaluation was observed exudation associated with multiple larvae in oral mucosa associated to fetid odor and tissue necrosis. Computed tomography showed densification and edema of subcutaneous tissue, with gaseous spaces spreading to oral soft tissues. Oral myiasis was diagnosed in the areas of PVL. The patient underwent surgery for removal of larvae concomitant

with debridement of the necrotic areas. In addition Ivermectina was prescribed. This case demonstrated the importance of the oral care to patients with oral chronic diseases.

CPP200 - NASOLABIAL CYST: A CASE REPORT. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. Laudence de Lucena PEREIRA. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Maria Luiza dos Anjos PONTUAL. Flávia Maria de Moraes RAMOS-PEREZ. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

The aim of this report is to describe a case of nasolabial cyst. A 37-year-old woman was referred for diagnosis of a labial submucosal nodule, of unknown duration. Clinical examination revealed a painless and mobile nodule, recovered by normal mucosa, located in the upper lip. In addition, the lesion lifted the ala nasi. The clinical diagnosis was nasolabial cyst. Computed tomography revealed a pronounced concavity and resorption of the anterior-lateral wall of the right nasal fossa, as consequence of an increased soft tissue volume. Microscopically, the lesion exhibited a cystic cavity lined by a stratified epithelium, formed by cylindrical, cubic and mucous cells. According to these features, the final diagnosis was nasolabial cyst. No recurrence was observed after 1 year of treatment. In summary, nasolabial cyst is a rare condition, occurs predominantly in women and its recurrence is not expected after adequate treatment.

CPP201 - PARANEOPLASTIC PEMPHIGUS: MULTIPLE ORAL ULCERATED LESIONS IN A PATIENT WITH ABDOMINAL LYMPHOMA. Vitor Bonetti VALENTE. Daniela Brito BASTOS. Karina ANDRADE. Ana Maria Pires SOUBHIA. Kellen Cristine TJIOE. Éder Ricardo BIASOLI. Daniel Galera BERNABÉ.

A 42-year-old man was referred to stomatology clinic for evaluation of oral ulcers. The patient reported odynophagia that had started 20 days previously. His medical history revealed treatment for an abdominal lymphoma 3 years ago, and he was under investigation for disease recurrence. The patient sought a dentist who prescribed nystatin and triamcinolone acetonide, but there was worsening of the oral lesions. Intraoral examination revealed multiple ulcers in buccal mucosa, tongue, mouth floor and soft palate. It was considered clinical diagnosis of Paraneoplastic Pemphigus (PNP). The patient was underwent biopsy and histopathologic examination was compatible with autoimmune disease. Blood tests strengthened the diagnosis of PNP. The patient was treated for reduction of oral symptoms and the hematologist was informed about PNP diagnosis. The diagnosis of abdominal lymphoma recurrence was confirmed and the patient was hospitalized going to death two weeks later.

CPP202 - AMELOBLASTIC FIBRO-ODONTOMA IN A 2 YEAR OLD CHILD: A RARE CASE REPORT. Diogo Lenzi CAPELLA. Emanuely da Silva CHRUN. Marcos Ximenes Ponte FILHO. Mariane CARDOSO. Levy Hermes RAU. Filipe Modolo SIQUEIRA. Liliane Janete GRANDO.

Ameloblastic fibro-odontoma (AFO) is a benign odontogenic tumor which usually affects young patients, causing asymptomatic swelling and an alteration in eruption chronology. Radiographs show a well-defined radiolucent area with radiopaque material inside. 2-years-old girl was referred to pediatric clinic for slightly painful nodular area in anterior of maxilla, with absence of 61. Radiographically, the lesion presents radiolucent border with radiopaque multiple lines distributed in a "sunray" pattern adjacent of impacted primary teeth. Differential diagnosis was adenomatoid odontogenic tumor, osteosarcoma and AFO. The histopathologic examination revealed follicles of ameloblast-like cells within ectomesenchymal tissue, enamel matrix and dentinoid material. Diagnosis of AFO was made and the lesion was enucleated under general anesthesia. The patient is under oral rehabilitation. There was no evidence of recurrence after one year. This case presents unusual radiographic features and early age of onset, which emphasizes the importance of accurate diagnosis process and a careful follow up.

CPP203 - GINGIVAL CYST OF ADULT WITH RADIOGRAFIC FINDINGS: A RARE CASE. Diogo Lenzi CAPELLA. Caroline ZIMMERMANN. Fernanda Marcello SCOTTI. Aira Maria Bonfim SANTOS. Liliane Janete GRANDO. Maria Inês MEURER. Elena Riet Correa RIVERO.

Gingival Cyst of Adult (GCA) is an uncommon developmental cyst of gingiva arising from the rests of dental lamina. GCA occurs characteristically in the mandibular canine and premolar area,

and it is considered to represent the soft tissue counterpart of the lateral periodontal cyst (LPC). Radiologic changes occurs in a small number of GCA. A 59-year-old woman was referred to the University Hospital due to a firm and sessile nodule with 1,2cm, located on the buccal papillae between the teeth 33-34. Radiographic analysis showed saucerization of the intercrestal bone with trabeculae within. The lesion was treated by surgical excision under local anaesthesia. The histopathologic examination revealed a connective tissue capsule lined by thin non-keratinized squamous epithelium with focal nodular thickenings. The clinical diagnosis was established during surgical procedure, when was observed a depression in the outer cortical bone - in the LPC, the outer cortex is intact or expanded.

CPP204 - VASCULAR MALFORMATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE PHLEBOLITHS: A 20 YEARS OF CLINICAL FOLLOW-UP CASE REPORT. Amanda Cristina ROCHA. Cristina BERROCAL SALAZAR. Cleto Mariosvaldo PIAZZETTA. Cassius Carvalho TORRES PEREIRA. José Miguel AMENÁBAR.

Vascular malformations are present at birth and can advance in proportion of individual's growth. It's reported the development of a facial extensive venous malformation with multiple phleboliths in a 69 years old, male. An extensive purplish area on the right side of the face extra and intra-orally extending to the ear, without any symptoms, is detected. After his first visit, in 1995, problems arise in diction, swallowing and hearing abilities. Radiographic monitoring shows a huge amount of phleboliths, which although they have not increased over the years, generates great concern about the high risk of pain onset due to thrombosis as well as bleeding. Currently, the patient is being evaluated by a clinical team of vascular surgery. The longitudinal follow-up of these cases is crucial, requiring multidisciplinary action to ensure the well-being of these patients.

CPP205 - SPINDLE CELL CARCINOMA OF THE TONGUE: A CASE REPORT. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Rafael Barreto Vieira VALOIS. Juliana Batista Melo da FONTE. Ericka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Maria de Fátima Batista de MELO. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

Spindle cell carcinoma (SCC) is an uncommon variant of squamous cell carcinoma composed of sarcoma-like component and foci of squamous differentiation. SCC comprises less than 3% of all head and neck cancers, and is rare in the oral cavity. This case refers to a 29-years-old male, with a polypoid ulcerated lesion in right edge of tongue, with 6-weeks evolution. The incisional biopsy showed proliferation of atypical spindle cells forming small crisscross fascicles and foci of squamous differentiation. Tumor cells were positive for AE1/AE3, vimentin and α -SMA, but negative for S-100 protein and desmin. The diagnosis was SCC. The patient was subjected to partial glossectomy and radiotherapy. SCC is a high-grade malignancy with recurrence rates above 70% and distant metastasis in approximately 30% of cases. In this work, we intend to contribute to the better knowledge of this malignancy, and discuss the relevance of morphological and immunohistochemical analysis for its diagnosis.

CPP206 - BISPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED SPONTANEOUS OSTEONECROSIS OF MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT. Laura Izabel Lampert BONZANINI. Riéli Elis SCHULZ. Eloisa Barbieri SOLDERA. Gabriela Barbieri ORTIGARA. Mônica Pagliarini BULIGON. Kívia Linhares FERRAZZO. Jenifer Colombelli MIELKE.

Bisphosphonate therapy can lead to late complications, such as osteonecrosis due to reduced activity of osteoclasts and changing in bone remodeling. Herein we present a case of a man, 47 years-old, who was diagnosed with multiple myeloma and treated with zoledronic acid (4 mg intravenously monthly over 3 years). The patient came to dental care with complaining of pain in maxilla. At physical examination, exposed bone in the palatal region of the tooth 27 was observed. Biopsy was performed and devitalized bone confirmed. The therapeutic approach consisted of mouthwashes with chlorhexidine 0,12%, clindamycin 300 mg orally for three weeks and conservative removal of bone sequestrum to avoid bucosinus communication. As the bone exposure has expanded to the adjacent tooth, treatment with pentoxifylline and tocopherol (800 mg / day) was prescribed. The region is now partially epithelialized and the patient has been followed for 60 days with no adverse events to date.

CPP207 - KUTTNER TUMOR: SYNCHRONOUS PRESENTATION WITH A PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA. Erika Patricia Moura GARCEZ. Warley Abreu NUNES. Fábio Medeiros de AZEVEDO. Sandra Aparecida MARINHO. Joabe dos Santos PEREIRA.

Kuttner tumor is an uncommon inflammatory condition of salivary glands, clinically similar to a neoplasm. Here we describe a synchronous presentation with a pleomorphic adenoma, emphasizing histological stages of Kuttner tumor. Woman, 50-year-old, presented two increasing lesions. First lesion was located at submandibular gland, while the second at right parotid. Lesions were elastic, painless, approximately 2-cm the first and 1-cm the second. Clinical diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma, and both lesions were excised. Submandibular lesion revealed lymphocytic infiltration of glandular parenchyma, germinal centers formation, glandular atrophy and ductal squamous metaplasia, compatible with Stage 3 of Kuttner tumor, according to Seifert and Donath. Parotid lesion revealed epithelial and myoepithelial cells with morphologic diversity, in a mixed stroma, compatible with pleomorphic adenoma. The patient did not exhibit any other alteration. Although rare, Kuttner tumor can occur simultaneously with other lesions. Neoplastic aspect of Kuttner tumor highlights the importance of its correct recognition.

CPP208 - PLASMACYTOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: UNUSUAL ASPECTS OF BONE HEALING AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY. Angélica REINHEIMER. Filipe Modolo SIQUEIRA. Maria Inês MEURER. Joanita Angela Gonzaga DEL MORAL. Aira Maria Bonfim SANTOS. André Luis BIM. Liliane Janete GRANDO.

Solitary plasmacytoma is a malignant tumor which belongs to the family of plasma cell proliferative diseases observed in bones. The presence in jaws is rare. A 52-years-old male patient was referred to a Stomatology Clinic with numbness in lower lip and mandible swelling. Clinical examination revealed bone expansion. Computed tomography showed ill-defined hypodense lesion with cortical destruction in left mandible and soft tissue invasion. An incisional biopsy was performed. The histopathologic and immunohistochemical analysis showed an infiltrative plasma cell neoplasm. Bone marrow puncture and immunophenotyping was performed by Onco-hematology team and showed plasma cell infiltration, but they did not find other bone lesions. The patient was treated with four cycles of chemotherapy (DT-PACE) and complete bone healing was observed. Control bone marrow puncture and biopsy revealed normal aspects. Surgical treatment consisted of bone lift and reinforcement with titanium plate. Because of the disease, the patient needs clinical control.

CPP209 - TRAUMATIC BONE CYST OF MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT. Moyara Mendonça Lima de FARIAS. Juliana Vianna PEREIRA. Tânia Cristina Chicre ALCÂNTARA de BRITO. Nikeila Chacon de Oliveira CONDE. Tatiana Nayara LIBÓRIO-KIMURA. Jeconias CÂMARA. Juliana Maria Souza de OLIVEIRA.

The traumatic bone cyst is an unusual pseudocyst in the maxillary bones, usually discovered during routine radiographic examination, presents often unilocular radiolucent. A 18-year-old, black, male patient complained about the increase of painless volume on the face, on the right side. The panoramic radiograph showed a radiolucent multilocular image with diffuse margins, slightly delimited contours, involving the molar region, extending to near the mandibular incisure and coronoid process of the mandible; it was suggested diagnostic of Ameloblastoma. During incisional biopsy was observed empty bone cavity being made curettage of bone walls. The histopathological analysis showed tissue fragment represented by trabecular bone of normal appearance, bordered by fibrovascular tissue among hemorrhagic areas. The diagnosis of traumatic bone cyst was established. There was bone formation in lesion area after 6-months postoperative, even 14-months follow-up no evidence of recurrence has been observed.

CPP210 - CENTRAL NON-CALCIFYING ODONTOGENIC TUMOR A RARE CASE AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. Chrystielle Mendes BRITO. Lucas Peixoto SILVA. Roberpaulo Anacleto NEVES. Luciano Alberto CASTRO. Eneida Franco VÊNCIO.

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (TOEC) represents 1% of all odontogenic tumors. Non-calcifying lesions are very rare with only eight cases been reported. Here, a female 29-year-old

was referred for treatment of a small intraosseous asymptomatic lesion in the anterior mandible found in routine radiographic examination. Patient presented agenesis of the right anterior inferior central incisor. Radiographically, the lesion was radiolucent, well-defined, measuring 5 mm in its largest diameter and located between incisors roots. Lesion was removed by curettage. Microscopically, tumor was composed by nests and strands of polygonal odontogenic epithelial cells, showing pleomorphic changes and deposition of amorphous eosinophilic globules of hyaline material. Some ghost cells have been also identified. Red-Congo staining highlighted the deposition of amyloid material and confirmed under polarized light microscopy. Patient is under follow-up with no recurred after 4 years.

CPP211 - BASALOID SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT OF AN UNUSUAL LOCATION. Yailit Martinez VARGAS. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo COSTA NETO. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Viviane Alves de Oliveira MAIA. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma (BSCC) is a rare variant of squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck region. This injury has a poor prognosis due to its aggressive behavior and tendency to metastasize. The usual sites of BSCC are larynx, pyriform sinus and base of the tongue, however any region of the upper aerodigestive tract can be affected. We report a case of a 81-year-old female with an asymptomatic lesion in the right buccal mucosa for 15 days. Clinical examination revealed an exophytic growth, with sessile implementation, reddish and whitish coloring and soft consistency. Clinical diagnosis was oral (SCC). Histopathology showed closely packed basaloid cells, with hyperchromatic palisading nuclei, arranged in a solid pattern with a lobular configuration. Prominent areas of comedonecrosis and keratin pearl formation were seen. The diagnosis was BSCC. Since this tumor can mimic other neoplasms, histological features are essential to differentiate between them.

CPP212 - PRIMARY INTROASSEAOUS DEDIFFERENTIATED ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA IN MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT AND REVIEW. Pedro Urquiza Jayme SILVA. Nadia do Lago COSTA. Eneida Franco VENCIO.

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a malignant glandular neoplasm, representing 10% of all epithelial salivary neoplasms with a survival rate of 10 to 15 years. Bone involvement is uncommon with 35 reported cases reported. Here, a 65-year-old man presented with a swelling in the anterior mandible with facial asymmetry and severe mandibular trismus. Radiographic examination demonstrated an extensive radiolucent lesion involving the body and ramus of mandible with root resorption of involved teeth. Computed tomographic scans revealed an osteolytic lesion with zones of degeneration located in the anterior mandible. Incisional biopsy showed a biphasic salivary gland tumor with peripheral hyperchromatic and basaloid cells with scanty cytoplasm. Tumor cells were distributed in islets and strands with areas of comedo-necrosis. It was also observed dental pulp invasion. Due to tumor size, patient referred for chemotherapy treatment and radiotherapy palliative three years with medical and dental care.

CPP213 - THE FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION AS AN AUXILIARY METHOD FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A CASE REPORT. Lucas Costa ZARANZA. Renata Gualberto da CUNHA. Christian RECCHIONI. André Mourão MACHADO. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Luciana Botinelly Mendonça FUJIMOTO. Lucileide Castro de OLIVEIRA.

A 19-year-old male patient was referred to a maxillofacial surgeon with a lesion on the anterior jaw region involving an included tooth, with one year of evolution. Radiographically, the lesion showed radiolucent aspect, unilocular, measuring about 10 cm long. Clinical diagnostic hypotheses were ameloblastoma, keratocyst odontogenic tumor and odontogenic myxoma. A fine needle aspiration was chosen to be performed and the material was processed for analysis through the cell block technique. Cytology showed lumpy material intermingled with squamous, parakeratotic and xanthomatous cells among granulocytes and numerous red blood cells, presenting the diagnosis of cystic lesion with epithelial appearance. Then, the incisional biopsy was performed and the histological examination revealed a cavity lined by parakeratinized stratified squamous

epithelium, with corrugated surface and the basal cell layer arranged in palisade, establishing the diagnosis of keratocystic odontogenic tumor. The patient was referred to the maxillofacial surgeon to complete removal of the lesion.

CPP214 - LONG TERM FOLLOW-UP OF CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF LARGE KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: A CASE REPORT. Ellen Roberta Lima BESSA. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Vima da Silva MELO. Claudia Andrea Correa Garcia SIMOES. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

Large keratocystic odontogenic tumor lesions has high recurrence rate, when the treatment of choice comprise decompression and late enucleation. Additional chemical or thermal sclerotic therapy consist in therapeutic procedures director to minimize recurrence. We report a case of conservative treatment of the lesion based on periodical surgical decompression and late enucleation with Carnoy's solution rinsing. A 52 year-old female patient was referred due to a radiolucent extensive unilocular lesion extending from the base of the condyle to the region of teeth 43 and 44. Periodical cystic decompression was established after the histopathological diagnosis on incisional biopsy. After 3 decompressions in a 18 months period the remaining lesion was enucleated, and chemical cauterization with Carnoy's solution was performed. Remission of the lesion with scar formation in the coronoid process was achieved after 24 months. Periodical computerized tomographic scanning examination for the following 2 years of follow-up showed no recurrence.

CPP215 - SIMPLE BONE CYST AS RADIOGRAPHIC FINDING OF ORTHODONTIC RECORDS: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT - CLINICAL CASE REPORT. Ellen Roberta Lima BESSA. Vilma da Silva MELO. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

This study aims to report the treatment of simple bone cyst incidentally found during orthodontic evaluation. A 15 year-old female, was referred to the oral medicine service by the orthodontist due to a cystic lesion in the 44 periapical region that presented normal response to sensitivity tests. It was performed a preoperative computerized tomographic scanning examination in order to establish the real extension of the lesion. Digital planning elected the best access surgical point. During the surgical assessment, transparent liquid was present inside the cavity. Fine needle aspiration of the lesion gathered material to cytological examination, which only reported bloody content. Surgical exploration revealed an empty cystic cavity. Vigorous curettage was performed in order to create a repair blood clot. This patient was followed-up for 3 years by periodic tomographic examination and showed regression of the lesion. After remission of the lesion, she was referred back to orthodontic treatment.

CPP216 - TREATMENT OF A LARGE TUMOR ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTIC IN A MANDIBLE USING DECOMPRESSION TECHINIC FOLLOWED BY ENUCLEATION. Analú Barros de OLIVEIRA. Túlio Morandin FERRISSE. Valfrido Antonio PEREIRA-FILHO. Mario Francisco Real GABRIELLI. Eduardo HOCHULI-VIEIRA. Marisa Aparecida Cabrini GABRIELLI.

Keratocystic Odontogenic Tumors (KCOTs) are one of the most common odontogenic tumors of the jaw. They are characterized by an aggressive behavior and a high rate of recurrence. A 29-year-old man was referred complained of mandibular asymmetry. Intraoral examination showed slight bulging in the region of lower posterior right teeth. Panoramic radiographic examination showed radiolucent multilocular image, located in the body and mandibular ramus with scalloped edges. The differential diagnoses were KCOT and ameloblastoma. After incisional biopsy the microscopic examination confirmed diagnosis of KCOT. The decompression technic was performed during 8 months being to observed osteogenesis. After this period the patient was submitted to enucleation and curettage of the remaining lesion. With a follow-up of 1 year and 6 months the patient presented recurrence in the mandibular ramus. Thus was performed enucleation and curettage associated with cryotherapy. Currently the patient is in follow-up of 3 years.

CPP217 - CANALICULAR ADENOMA OF THE UPPER LIP: A CASE REPORT. Rafaella Bastos LEITE. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Leorik Pereira da SILVA. Hugo Costa NETO. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL.

Canalicular adenoma is an uncommon benign salivary gland neoplasm that has a marked predilection for occurrence in the upper lip. It is composed of columnar cells arranged in ramification and interconnecting cords of single or double cell thick rows. The treatment consists of conservative surgical. In the present report we describe a 75-year-old female presenting a nodular lesion in the upper lip. Surgical excision of the lesion was performed. The histopathological findings were inconclusive, and it was raised the hypothesis of canalicular adenoma and basal cell adenoma. The study immunohistochemistry revealed with all cells in parenchyma were positives for cytokeratin-7 and negatives for SMA. Thus, it established the diagnosis of canalicular adenoma. This lesion has an excellent prognosis after conservative surgical treatment. There was no recurrence after one year follow up of our patient. Furthermore, immunohistochemical study is useful in separate this different entities.

CPP218 - OSTEOMYELITIS CHRONIC: ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY AND HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY - CASE REPORT. Paula Cristina COUTINHO. Isabella Cristina B. G. ALLA. Gercino dos Santos PEREIRA NETO. Weuler dos S. SILVA. Alberto F. da SILVA JUNIOR. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Rubens Jorge SILVEIRA.

Chronic Osteomyelitis may be one of the sequelae of acute osteomyelitis untreated or inadequately treated or consists of an inflammatory reaction of a low intensity and long duration. Most cases are infectious in nature and its clinical presentation depends directly on the virulence of microorganisms and the patient's resistance. The basic treatment focuses on the selection of antibiotics and surgical intervention opportunities. Antibiotics associations can be more successful and the duration can be extended. The use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy has provided significant benefits. The authors present a clinical case of chronic osteomyelitis of V.D.S patient, 55, developed after the installation of dental implants in mandibular body of the left region. Treated with long course of antibiotic therapy and 30 sessions hyperbaric oxygen therapy. The case will be shown through tomographic imaging: initial, 30, 90 and 365 days. The result was satisfactory without the need for surgical intervention.

CPP219 - SCLEROTHERAPY TREATMENT IN A ANGIOMATOUS LESION CLINICALY DIAGNOSED AS A HEMANGIOMA. Tayná Figueiredo MACIEL. Liliane de Souza FERREIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

The present study aims to report a case of non surgical regression of a angiomatous lesion clinically diagnosed as a hemangioma by means of sclerotherapy. A 16 year-old female patient, with chief complaint of a 1,5 cm wide elevated macule located in the jugal mucosa with 5 years of slow progression, painful on palpation. Clinically, the lesion presented a reddish purple and firm consistency positive response to diascopy. Fine needle aspiration of the lesion revealed blood-looking liquid. We opted for the sclerotherapy infiltrating under local anesthesia ethanolamine oleate 0,05g/ml (ethamolin®). The patient complained of a severe pain and important edema in the first 3 days after the procedure. There was complete regression of the lesion after 21 days of follow-up.

CCP220 - OSSIFYING FIBROMA INVOLVING UPPER JAW IN A YOUNG CHILD: CASE REPORT WITH CONSERVATIVE APPROACH. Isabella Cristina Bernardes Guimaraes ALLA. Paula Cristina COUTINHO. Gercino dos Santos PEREIRA NETO. Weuler dos S. SILVA. Alberto F. da SILVA JUNIOR. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Rubens Jorge SILVEIRA.

Ossifying fibroma (OF) is a rare benign fibro-osseous tumor, mainly located in the head and neck region. Most often, it affects the mandible but rare involvement of paranasal sinuses has been reported, associated with more locally aggressive behavior. Usually the lesions are radiolucent and may have central radiopacity, opacities in the form of "ground glass" which can be confused with sinusitis. Usually the lesions are discovered in a routine examination and / or facial asymmetry. Due to the rapid growth complications such as infiltration into neighboring structures can be seen: paranasal sinuses, nasal obstruction and exophthalmos. Small lesions can be excised from fully with curettage, while aggressive lesions may be required extensive resection. This study reports the clinical case of a male patient, 6 years with fibroma ossifying aggressive in the left maxillary sinus region, conservatively treated by surgical excision with curettage. The authors demonstrate the importance of the follow-up to these cases with control through the post operative CT, especially in

cases treated conservatively by careful curettage. After 22 months of follow-up, no recurrence was observed, and CTs shows bone repair.

CPP221 - NON-OSSIFYING FIBROMA AFFECTING THE MAXILLA: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Andreia BUFALINO. Alexandre Elias TRIVELLATO. Cássio Edvard SVERZUT. Lana Key Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA.

The non-ossifying fibroma (NOF) is a non-neoplastic lesion often seen in the metaphysis of the long bones in children and adolescents, being the most common fibrous bony lesion in this age group. They are uncommonly seen after 30 years of age, as usually NOF spontaneously heal, being gradually filled by bone. Microscopically, NOF consists of spindle-cell fibrous tissue in a storiform pattern admixed with multinucleated giant cells, hemosiderin pigment and xanthoma cells. To date, approximately 20 NOFs affecting the mandible have been reported, while maxillary involvement seems to be very rare. The main histopathological differential diagnoses are central xanthoma, fibrous histiocytoma, xanthogranuloma and giant cell lesion. We report a new NOF case affecting the maxillary anterior region in a 50-year-old female. Immunohistochemistry showed positivity for CD68, CD163, CD11c, and rarely for CD3. Correlation of the clinical, imaginological and histopathological features allows differentiation of NOF from odontogenic/non-odontogenic cysts and tumors.

CPP222 - RARE ENLARGEMENT OF THE GENIAL TUBERCLES: CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF INTEREST FOR DENTISTS. Paula Hoana Moraes Fonseca BARBOSA. Ana Márcia Viana WANZELER. Fabricio Mesquita TUJI. Adriano Maia CORREA. Francisco de Souza Neves FILHO.

This paper highlights a case of hypertrophy of the genial tubercles, as diagnosed by cone beam computed tomography. An 83-year-old edentulous black man, who has worn dentures for 26 years, visited a private clinic complaining of pain in the anterior mandible. Clinical examination showed a normal pattern: healthy mucosa without swelling. A well-resorbed alveolar ridge was observed. This submission is just a short case report and it introduces the accurate tool for viewing the genial tubercles. The extension of genial tubercles was measured as 9 mm × 4 mm. Accurate diagnosis is only possible using CBCT, which was the imaging modality of choice for diagnosing this anatomical variation. Once diagnosed, it is up to the professional to analyze the case and suggest the best treatment, either surgical or conservative, for the patient.

CPP223 - "LOW-FAT" MYXOID SPINDLE CELL LIPOMA MIMICKING A MYXOMATOUS LESION: CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Andreia BUFALINO. Rose Mara ORTEGA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Lana Key Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA.

Spindle cell lipoma (SCL) and pleomorphic lipoma (PL) constitute a spectrum of lipomatous lesions with distinctive clinicopathological features. Multiple variants of SCL/PL have been reported including fibrous, plexiform, vascular, pseudoangiomatous, low-fat/fat-free, and myxoid changes. We present a case of a 1-cm submucosal nodular lesion excised from the buccal mucosa of a 55-year-old woman with classic histopathological and immunohistochemical features of "low-fat" SCL with prominent myxoid stroma, which initially suggested soft-tissue myxomatous lesion other than SCL. The current case exhibited microscopically few adipocytes supported by exuberant myxoid stroma. Immunohistochemistry was positive for CD34, vimentin, CD10 (on the spindle cells and myxoid component), as well as for S100 (on adipocytes). The Ki-67 was <1%. Pan-cytokeratin (AE1/AE3), desmin, a-SMA, EMA, bcl-2, p53, and remarkably retinoblastoma protein (pRb), were negative. "Low-fat" myxoid SCL bear no significant clinical/prognostic significance, but they pose a diagnostic challenge to pathologists who may be unfamiliar with this variant.

CPP224 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA IN ADVANCED CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS: EXCISIONAL BIOPSY PRIOR TO NON SURGICAL PERIODONTAL TREATMENT. Liliane de Souza FERREIRA. Tayná Figueiredo MACIEL. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The pyogenic granuloma is a reactive non-neoplastic lesion typically, found as a painless mucosal overgrowth that easily bleeds due to its high vascularization. We report a case of periodontal breakdown and pyogenic granuloma in a 38 year-old female patient. Clinical examination revealed an exophytic lesion in the interdental gingiva of teeth 42 and 43, with 2 cm in its largest diameter, pediculated, with 3 years of evolution. Calculus formation was detected in the neighboring teeth. Root scaling and excisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia. All removed tissue was submitted to histopathological analysis that confirmed the diagnosis. The patient is under periodontal control for 9 months with no signs of recurrence.

CPP225 - ORAL KAPOSI SARCOMA RELATED TO AIDS IN LATE STAGE. Claudia Maria NAVARRO. Mirian Aparecida ONOFRE. Andréia BUFALINO. Rose Mara ORTEGA.

Kaposi sarcoma (KS) is one of the most common neoplasms diagnosed in HIV+ patients. The mortality rate of patients with oral HIV-KS is greater than patients with only cutaneous HIV-KS. At april of 2011, a male 35-years-old MSM HIV+, was admitted at the Service of Oral Medicine with count of CD4+ of 87 cells/cc3, CD8+ of 602 cell/cc3, and viral load of 355 copies/ml. We found alopecia, desnutrition, brown maculae on forearm and foot (KS). The intraoral examination showed angular fissure (Angular Cheilitis), atrophy of dorsal tongue papillae, white plaques on the jugal and soft palate (Candidosis). On the hard palate it was noted enlargement purple and ulcerated and painless (KS). The KS was treated with radiotherapy. Nowadays he is controled, the HIV load is low. This evolution was unexpected for a patient with oral KS in advanced stage of AIDS progression.

CPP226 - TONGUE SCHWANNOMA. Claudia Maria NAVARRO. Darcy FERNANDES. Valfrido Antonio PEREIRA FILHO.

Schwannomas or neurilemmomas are benign and uncommon tumors of the peripheral nerves, derived from the Schwann cells. The etiology is not known. Schwannomas are generally solitary nodules, occurring between 20-50 years. Intraoral schwannomas are mainly located on tongue, slow-growing and asymptomatic. The differential diagnosis must include neuromas, neurofibromas, granular cell myoblastoma, neuroepitheliomas, fibromas or adenomas. The authors report a case of a female patient, 31 years old, referred by a dental general clinic with a chief complaint of painless enlargement on tongue. The systemic history was noncontributory. In the clinical examination was noted a firm, fixed, round and painless nodule, with 2 cm of diameter, on the dorsum of the tongue at the right side. The hypothesis of diagnosis were: schwannoma, myoblastoma and adenoma. We performed a biopsy and the histopathological examination confirmed Schwannoma with typical microscopic pattern. The patient was submitted to surgical excision of the lesion.

CPP227 - HIGH-GRADE PRIMARY LEIOMYOSARCOMA IN THE MANDIBLE. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO. IDALÍSIO SOARES ARANHA NETO. RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA. MARTINHO CAMPOLINA REBELLO HORTA. PAULO EDUARDO ALENCAR DE SOUZA.

A 36-year-old woman was referred to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Service, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, to evaluate lesion observed during a routine radiographic exam. Extraoral examination demonstrate a small increase of volume in the region and cervical lymphadenopathy. Intraoral examination demonstrated a discrete swelling in the vestibular region of the ramus of the mandible. Cone-beam computed tomography showed an hypodense osteolytic image located in region of mandible angle below of mandibular canal, with destruction of the cortex. Differential diagnoses included malignant mesenchymal neoplasm and intra-osseous squamous cells carcinoma. Incisional biopsy revealed a tumor mass with fascicles of interlacing spindle-shaped cells, abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm and large nuclei exhibiting atypia. Immunohistochemical technique to vimentin, HHF35, h-caldesmon, AE1/AE3, desmin, and SMA was positive. Ki-67 proliferation index was 30%. A diagnosis of pleomorphic leiomyosarcoma grade 3 was made. The patient was referred to treatment, and four months after diagnosis she died.

CPP228 - PLASMACYTOID MYOEPITHELIOMA OF MAXILLA: CASE REPORT. Moyara Mendonça Lima de FARIAS. Lia Mizobe ONO. Juliana Maria Souza de OLIVEIRA. Marco

Antônio ROCHA. Brigitte NICHTHAUSER. Jeconias CÂMARA. Tatiana Nayara LIBÓRIO-KIMURA.

Myoepithelioma is an uncommon salivary gland tumor. A 9-year-old female patient presented an asymptomatic, not bleeding, solid mass on left hard palate, extending from canine to first molar region, covered with normal mucosa. The lesion was gradually increasing in size until measuring 3.5 x 2.5 cm on 5 months and evolved into pain on pressure. The patient was submitted to two previous biopsies with the inconclusive diagnosis of neoplastic lesion and atypical pleomorphic adenoma, respectively. Due to cortical bone destruction on computed tomography, the patient was submitted to left hemimaxillectomy followed by a maxillofacial prosthesis. The histopathological analysis of the whole specimen showed a benign salivary gland tumor revealing proliferation of polygonal cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and eccentric nuclei of plasmacytoid appearance, forming cords and nests. The diagnosis of plasmacytoid myoepithelioma was established. No evidence of tumor recurrence has been observed on 18-month follow up.

CPP229 - PRIMARY SARCOMATOID (SPINDLE CELL) CARCINOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH: A CASE REPORT.. Clarissa Pessoa Fernandes FORTE. João Paulo Veloso PERDIGÃO. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Régia Maria do Socorro Vidal PATROCÍNIO. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA.

Sarcomatoid (spindle cell) carcinoma (SCPP) is a rare neoplasm that shows biphasic proliferation of a conventional squamous cell carcinoma component and malignant pleomorphic spindle cells with sarcomatous appearance. The development of SCPP in the floor of the mouth is rare. A 55-year-old male patient, smoker, presented a pedunculated irregular hard lesion located on the floor of the mouth and posterior left mandibular alveolar ridge. The lesion had been present for two months and was associated with light pain. Incisional biopsy and histological analysis showed a malignant undifferentiated neoplasm that presented sheets of spindle cells intermixed with epithelioid and multinucleated giant cells that exhibited pleomorphism and hyperchromatism, in addition to typical and atypical mitosis. Immunohistochemical panel was positive for 34βE12, p63, vimentin, CKAE1/AE3, and Ki67 (70%), compatible with the diagnosis of SCPP. The patient was submitted to tumor resection and is currently under the supervision of the medical oncology team.

CPP230 - GINGIVAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA MIMICKING A NON-NEOPLASTIC PROLIFERATIVE LESION: A CASE REPORT. Francisco de Assis Almeida LIMA-JÚNIOR. John Lennon Silva CUNHA. Anne Fernandes dos SANTOS. Fernando Matheus Santana TUNEL. Ericka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Bruno Torres BEZERRA. Ricardo Luiz Cavalcanti de ALBUQUERQUE-JÚNIOR.

Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is a malignant epithelial neoplasm characterized by variable clinical manifestations. When located in the gingiva, SCC may mimic common inflammatory lesions. We report a case of a 64-years-old female with chief complaint of a rapidly growing, painful nodule, bleeding on palpation, in the vestibular and palatal gingiva of teeth 11 and 21, which presented grade 3 mobility. A provisional diagnosis of non-neoplastic proliferative lesion (pyogenic granuloma) was established and excisional biopsy was performed. Histological examination showed nests of atypical neoplastic squamous cells infiltrating the stromal connective tissue. Positivity for Ki-67 was approximately 85% of parenchymal cells. The diagnosis was SCC. The patient was referred to a head and neck surgical service for a proper management of the malignant tumor. Considering that some aggressive malignant lesions may mimic common benign conditions, SCC must be included in the differential diagnosis of proliferative processes of the gingival tissues.

CPP231 - UNUSUAL CASE OF MANDIBULAR AMELOBLASTOMA HAS EXCEEDED THE MIDLINE: A CASE REPORT. Ana Márcia Viana WANZELER. Eduardo Luis de Souza CRUZ. José Thiers Carneiro JÚNIOR. Fabrício Mesquita TUJI. Paula Hoana Moraes Fonseca BARBOSA. Francisco de Souza Neves FILHO.

This study reports a case of mandibular ameloblastoma has exceeded the midline. A 62-year-old female, presented with swelling complaint painless in body region and left mandibular symphysis. In the clinical examination showed intact mucosa and normal color; facial asymmetry left and dysphagia. The panoramic radiographs suggested image circumscribed radiolucent

unilocular in the left mandible body with a length exceeding symphysis and parasínfise to the opposite side. Computed tomography (CT) scan showed hypodense image in the region was to break the buccal bone plate. The incisional biopsy generated histologic sections revealed that odontogenic tumor fragments in the form of nests and strands with peripheral columnar cells similar to ameloblasts, confirming the diagnosis of ameloblastoma unicystic. Marsupialization was performed for tumor decompression in progress, proservation and preparation for subsequent enucleation surgery. Bilateral involvement that goes beyond the midline is unusual in odontogenic tumors, especially in ameloblastoma.

CPP232 - NEW APPROACH OF AMELOBLASTOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE TREATED BY RESSECTION AND BIOMATERIAL GRAFT RECONSTRUCTION. Andressa POLEGATTI. Paula Cristina COUTINHO. Gustavo ROCHA. Raul Seabra GUIMARÃES NETO. Rubens Jorge SILVEIRA. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Alberto F. da SILVA JUNIOR.

Case reports an extensive ameloblastoma along the ramus and mandibular body with a new approach to reconstruction. Male, 21, sought treatment with complaints of pain in the region of 3rd molar on the left side, increased volume. By CT scan showed extensive image hypodense multilocular, expansive, extending from the 2nd molar to the condyle on the left. Extraoral approach, complete resection of the tumor was achieved. Based on a stereolithographic cast, titanium mesh was bent preoperatively to accurately reconstruct the mandibular angle. Thirteen months postoperatively, CT were obtained, new bone formation was observed. Results indicate adequate esthetics, function may be achieved with biomaterial graft reconstruction. This technique attains new bone formation with sufficient quantity and quality for future osseointegrated implant placement, with decreased patient morbidity and surgical time compared to conventional reconstructive methods. The association between xenogenic material and manufactured bone graft on the presented case could be considered a feasible option for the reconstruction, rehabilitation of large mandibular defects

CPP233 - CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA OF MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT. Maria Elisa Quezado Lima VERDE. Alexandre Simões NOGUEIRA. Wagner Araújo de NEGREIROS. Carlos Gustavo HIRTH. Fernando Porto Carreiro FILHO. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

Osteosarcoma is the most frequent malignant tumor of bone tissue. In head and neck region are relatively rare, accounting for less than 10 percent of all osteosarcomas in general. A 20-year-old female was referred to our service after orthodontic evaluation, presenting an 8-month history of soft, normochromic and asymptomatic increase of volume in anterior maxilla, associated with dental displacement. Radiographically, a radiolucent, large hypodense area was observed, with poorly defined limits, rupture and bulging of vestibular cortical, extending from tooth #13 to #21. Puncture and incisional biopsy were performed. Histopathological and immunohistochemical analysis were compatible with the diagnosis of chondrosarcoma. Therefore, the treatment of choice was a maxillary obturator prosthesis rehabilitation, following the partial maxillectomy. The histopathological findings of the surgical specimen supported the diagnosis of chondroblastic osteosarcoma. The patient was followed-up for 15 months, showing no recurrence, suggesting a favorable prognosis.

CPP234 - INCIDENTAL DISCOVERY OF ACINIC CELL CARCINOMA OF THE MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS IN PROXIMITY TO A MUCOCELE. Israel Leal CAVALCANTE. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Andreia Ferreira do CARMO. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Ana Luiza Dias Leite de ANDRADE. Stefânia Jerônimo FERREIRA. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Acinic cell carcinoma (AcCC) is a rare salivary gland malignancy that primarily affects the parotid gland and is considered an indolent tumor. However, some cases are associated with distant metastases and lower survival. We report a case in a 73-year-old male with enlargement in the buccal mucosa for eight months, with recurrent episodes of increasing and decreasing size. Clinical examination revealed an asymptomatic, mucosa-colored sessile mass measuring 2 cm in diameter. Diagnostic hypothesis was mucocele. An excisional biopsy was performed and two distinct and anatomically separate lesions, but in close proximity to each other, were discovered.

Histopathological diagnosis of the first lesion was AcCC and the second specimen was a mucus extravasation phenomenon. The patient was referred for treatment and is under follow up. We highlight the importance of careful biopsy for the histopathological analysis of mucocele-like lesions with apparently indolent clinical features, which could be malignant intraoral tumors.

CPP235 - CHEILITIS SECONDARY TO SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS: A CASE REPORT. Juliana JASPER. Liliane Cristina Onofre CASAGRANDE. Thiago Aragon ZANELLA. Renata Stifelman CAMIOTTI. Edela PURICELLI.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystem autoimmune disease that is difficult to diagnose because of its often nonspecific manifestation. Oral lesions usually involve the palate, buccal mucosa, and gingiva. Involvement of the lips is much less common. We report the case of a 15-year-old girl with the complaint of facial edema, lip ulcers, diarrhea, dyspnea, fever, and weight loss. Oroscopy revealed desquamated and ulcerated lesions on the lips and labial mucosa. Medical findings revealed the presence of photosensitivity, pericarditis, arthritis, homogeneous nuclear pattern (ANA 1/640), leukopenia, and a positive direct Coombs test, which were conclusive for the diagnosis of SLE. After 3 days of pulse therapy with methylprednisolone (1 g) and topical clobetasol propionate (0.5 mg), lip lesions completely regressed. The patient is under outpatient follow-up, receiving hydroxychloroquine (400 mg/day), azathioprine (100 mg/day), prednisone (50 mg/day), and calcium carbonate + vitamin D (1 capsule/day), with good response to treatment.

CPP236 - MEDICATION-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF JAWS MIMICKING METASTATIC DISEASE IN A PATIENT WITH BREAST CANCER: A CASE REPORT. Felipe Martins SILVEIRA. Marcos Antônio TORRIANI. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. Stephanie Joana Roman MARTELLI. Lauren Frenzel SCHUCH. Roberta Dalmolin Bergoli de ALMEIDA. Ana Carolina Uchoa VASCONCELOS.

A 69-year-old woman was referred to the School of Dentistry/Brazil, in October/2015, complaining about a symptomatic swelling in the region of left posterior mandible lasting around 9 months. Her medical history included breast cancer and use of intravenous pamidronate for two years. The intra-oral examination revealed a slightly ulcerated nodule measuring 0.8 cm in the lower left alveolar ridge. The extra-oral examination showed facial asymmetry. The panoramic radiograph presented a radiopacity surrounded by radiolucency located on the region of lower second molar. An incisional biopsy was performed. The histopathology analysis showed osteonecrosis. It was prescribed mouthwash with chlorhexidine 0.12% twice daily. After 2 months of the surgery the patient was with no intraoral alteration. The panoramic radiograph, realized in March/2016, revealed total repair of the previous bone sequestration. The diagnosis of medication-related osteonecrosis of jaws was done. Currently, there was no evidence of oral disease.

CPP237 - LIPOMATOUS PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN PALATE: REPORT OF A RARE CASE. Gabriela Barbieri ORTIGARA. Isabela Torbes Ribeiro DA SILVA. Luisa Machado BARIN. Victor De Mello PALMA. Carlos Alberto Bazaglia ESCOBAR. Kívia Linhares FERRAZZO. Cristiane Cademartori DANESI.

The lipomatous pleomorphic adenoma is a rare subtype, whose lipomatous portion constitutes more than 90% of the lesion. Woman, 51 year old, leucoedema, came for dental care complaining of a painless lump on the palate with rapid growth. During the clinical examination, a nodular lesion on the hard palate was found, with 1.5cm of diameter, whitish in color with purplish areas. An excisional biopsy was performed and a rounded fragment, measuring 1,7 x 1,5 x 0,6 cm, of smooth appearance and brown-light in color was sent for histological analysis. Microscopically, it was observed a well-circumscribed lesion with lipomatous components and myoepithelial cells, presenting multifocal ductal differentiation, diagnosed as pleomorphic adenoma with lipomatous metaplasia. Scarring developed within the normal range and the patient is under regular monitoring. No recurrence has been experienced after surgery.

CPP238 - SYNOVIAL SARCOMA OF THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH. Úrsulla Vaz Vieira CAMPOS. Nayara da Silva BARAÚNA. Flavio Augusto de Carvalho FIALHO. Alicia Rumayor

PIÑA. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

Synovial Sarcoma (SS) is a rare spindle cell sarcoma associated with poor survival that commonly occurs in the extremities of young adults. Rare SS cases affect the head and neck region, particularly the neck and oropharynx, being rare in the oral cavity. A 35-year-old male presented a 6 cm reddish swelling in the floor of the mouth covered by smooth surface of unknown duration. Microscopical analysis showed a biphasic tumor composed of spindle atypical cells and epithelial cells arranged in cords, nests and pseudoglandular spaces. Immunohistochemistry analysis showed positivity for AE1/AE3, epithelial membrane antigen, CD99, bcl-2, and Ki-67 index of 20%. The final diagnosis was of SS of the floor of the mouth. Complete surgical removal with free margins was performed and recurrence or metastasis was not observed after 1 year of follow-up. SS rarely occurs in the floor of the mouth.

CPP239 - METASTATIC INTESTINAL ADENOCARCINOMA TO THE GINGIVA. Nayara da Silva BARAÚNA. Úrsulla Vaz Vieira CAMPOS. Jônatas Caldeira ESTEVES. Nathalie Henriques Silva CANEDO. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

One third of metastatic tumors occur on the oral soft tissues, particularly to the gingiva and tongue, as metastatic foci of primary tumors from lung, breast, kidney, prostate and colon. A 67 year-old female presented a huge gingival swelling of 2 weeks duration. Medical history included diagnosis of intestinal adenocarcinoma with metastasis to kidney, liver, lung and brain. Intraoral examination revealed a 5 cm reddish mass covered by smooth surface with ulcerated and bleeding areas, located in the posterior lower gingiva. Microscopical analysis showed irregular tumor islands lined by columnar pleomorphic cells and atypical glands, which were positive for CK20 and CDX2, and negative for CK7. The final diagnosis was of metastatic intestinal adenocarcinoma to the gingiva. The patient died 2 months after initial chemotherapy. Metastatic intestinal adenocarcinoma to the oral cavity is uncommon, mainly occurring as a rapidly growing gingival mass of older patients.

CPP240 - GENERALIZED IDIOPATHIC GINGIVAL ENLARGEMENT ASSOCIATED WITH SEVERE PERIODONTAL DISEASE IN A 20-YEAR-OLD PATIENT. Marcos José CUSTÓDIO Neto da SILVA. Paulo Henrique BRAZ-SILVA. Paula Verona RAGUSA da SILVA. Celso Augusto LEMOS JÚNIOR. Norberto Nobuo SUGAYA.

Gingival enlargement is usually associated with medication intake, genetic inheritance or syndromes. We present a case of a 20-year-old female patient complaining of severe and generalized gingival enlargement of one year duration. The overgrowth was smooth-surfaced, normal in color and covered almost all the crowns of molars from both maxillary arches. The patient presented moderate to severe teeth mobility that matched on radiographic examination to severe periodontal loss, mainly in incisors and molars regions. The patient was not receiving any medications and her family and medical history were non-contributory. Good oral hygiene was also observed. After incisional biopsy, histopathological examination revealed excessive amounts of collagen fibers and mild inflammation. Clinical and histopathological features did not fit in any known syndrome or disease. The diagnosis was concluded as idiopathic gingival enlargement associated with severe periodontal disease and the patient was referred to specialized periodontal treatment.

CPP241 - BLACKISH LESION OF THE HARD PALATE. Catarina Rodrigues Rosa de OLIVEIRA. Camila Maria Beder RIBEIRO. Alicia Rumayor PINA. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Larissa Tinô de Carvalho SILVA. Klinger Vagner Teixeira da COSTA. Sonia Maria Soares FERREIRA.

Melanoma is an aggressive malignant neoplasia unusual in the oral cavity. Oral melanoma tends to be more frequente in hard palate. There's a predilection for white-skin adults between the 5th-8th decade of life. The objective of this study is to report the case of a female patient, 68YO, melanoderma, with a blackish solitary ulcerated lesion with necrotic surface, with 2 months of duration, fibrous consistency, numb, located on the hard palate measuring approximately 3.5cmx3.0cmx0.1cm. Incisional biopsy was performed and HE stain and immunohistochemical

panel showed a disorganized epithelium due to the melanocytes proliferation and neoplastic cells positive for S100 and negative for cytokeratin. The patient was referred to the head and neck surgeon and is undergoing treatment. It is important that pigmented lesions in the oral cavity are biopsied to eliminate the possibility of malignancy because melanoma may initially mimic benign melanocytic lesions, such as melanocytic nevi.

CPP242 - ORAL AMYLOIDOSIS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE MYELOMA. Catarina Rodrigues Rosa de OLIVEIRA. Camila Maria Beder RIBEIRO. Alicia Rumayor PINA. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Yann Victor Paiva BASTOS. Klinger Vagner Teixeira da COSTA. Sonia Maria Soares FERREIRA.

Amyloidosis is a group of heterogeneous conditions characterized by the deposition of extracellular proteinaceous substances called amyloids and it may be associated with multiple myeloma (MM). Oral manifestations have been identified in 39% of affected patients. We report a case of male patient, 75YO, mulatto, with difficulty to swallow and painless swelling of the submandibular area including tongue and lips over the last year. Incisional biopsies were performed and the histological sections in HE and Congo red showed extracellular deposition of amyloid arranged in a perivascular and diffuse manner throughout the tissue with apple-green birefringence under polarized light. The protein electrophoresis results showed a monoclonal peak in β 1, myelogram hypocellular with 13.2% of plasma cells confirming presence of MM. It is important to alert health professionals to this condition as a possible differential diagnosis and possibly enabling and optimizing aspects involved in the diagnosis and treatment of such patients.

CPP243 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ORAL LYMPHANGIOMA IN CHILDREN. Priscila Laiza Rubim LEÃO. Leandro Junqueira OLIVEIRA. Sheyla Viana OMONTE. Edson Costa e SILVA. Helvécio MARANGON JÚNIOR. Martinho Campolina Rebello HORTA. Paulo Eduardo Alencar de SOUZA.

A 9-year-old male patient presented a soft well-defined mass in the left border of the tongue, dark red in color, measuring 2.0 x 1.5 cm, with two years of evolution. The lesion showed translucent superficial vesicles, creating the appearance of frog eggs. Repeated trauma in the region and aesthetics complaints were reported. The differential diagnoses included lymphangioma and lymphohemangioma. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination showed oral mucosa with numerous subepithelial dilated lymphatic vessels filled with homogeneous eosinophilic material. The diagnosis of lymphangioma was established and the lesion was completely surgically removed with satisfactory healing. After an 11 months follow-up, a 1.0 x 0.5 cm nodule with superficial vesicles appeared in the same location. The hypothesis of lymphangioma recurrence was proposed and excisional biopsy was performed. The diagnosis was confirmed by histopathology and the patient is under follow-up, without signs of recurrence after four months.

CCP244 - DISREGARD OF CASES: DELAYS IN DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Catarina Rodrigues Rosa de OLIVEIRA. Camila Maria Beder RIBEIRO. Thayná Melo de LIMA. Helissa Mayane Nunes da Silva OLIVEIRA. Anna Carolina Omena Vasconcellos LE CAMPION. Vanessa de Carla Batista dos SANTOS. Sonia Maria Soares FERREIRA.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is presented as the most common malignancy in the oral cavity. Its etiology is multifactorial. There are several causes of delay in the diagnosis of OSCC, such as patient and professional's misinformation, difficulty access to its treatment. The objective of this study is report two cases of delays in OSCC with facial extension causing destruction and leading to patients' morbidity as reflection of disregard and lack of focused public policies for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of this pathology. First case is a female-66YO diagnosed in 2016 and second a male-85YO diagnosed in 2008. As a result of these facts, nowadays there are cases like these in which the destruction of facial tissues remains impressive. These cases emphasize the needs for attention to OSSS and head and neck cancer, and serve as a warning to healthy professionals and managers for the neglect of these patients.

CPP245 - ORAL INVOLVEMENT OF HYPERIMMUNOGLOBULIN E SYNDROME. Eduardo Eudes Nóbrega de ARAÚJO. Thayanara da Silva MELO. Guilherme SOARES. Marina Lins

Maymone de MELO. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS.

Hyperimmunoglobulin E Syndrome (HIES) is a primary immunodeficiency characterized by recurrent skin and respiratory tract infections associated with elevated serum levels of immunoglobulin E. An 8-year old boy was referred with multiple ulcerated lesions on the lips, tongue, mouth floor, palate, and gums, with a clinical diagnosis of autosomal dominant HIES. Medical history included elevated serum IgE, eosinophilia, recurrent cutaneous abscess, bone fractures and unresponsive mucocutaneous candidiasis. Oral lesions included white plaques intermingled with erythematous lesions in a widespread distribution in the oral mucosa, diagnosed as mucocutaneous candidiasis. Delayed teeth eruption was also observed. An adequate clinical response was achieved with fluconazole 50mg daily for 15 days followed by preventive maintenance (fluconazole 50mg twice/week). After 45 days, he presented with insidious pulmonary tuberculosis followed by sepsis. The patient failed to respond to treatment and died few days later.

CPP246 - NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST TREATMENT: REPORT OF TWO CASES. Priscila Laiza Rubim LEÃO. Leandro Junqueira OLIVEIRA. Sheyla Viana OMONTE. Edson Costa e SILVA. Jessyca Michelle ALMEIDA. Martinho Campolina Rebello HORTA. Paulo Eduardo Alencar de SOUZA.

A 62-year-old male patient showed a purplish swelling in the anterior hard palate midline, measuring 1.5 cm, with pain and 40 days of evolution. Computed tomography showed a hypodense unilocular area in the incisive foramen region. A 25-year-old male patient presented a swelling in the central hard palate, with pain and 3 weeks of evolution. Radiography showed an unilocular radiolucent area with 2 cm in the anterior maxilla. In both cases the related teeth responded to the vitality tests, the diagnosis hypothesis of nasopalatine duct cyst was proposed and needle aspiration reveals a translucent liquid. The treatment for both was surgical excision with full palatal flap and curettage. Histopathological examination showed, in both cases, cystic capsule of fibrous connective tissue, with neurovascular bundle, lined by stratified squamous and cuboidal epithelium, establishing the diagnosis of nasopalatine duct cyst. Either patients were followed for 18 months with no signs of recurrence.

CPP247 - PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA IN MAXILLA - CASE REPORT. Marcílio Pontes de SOUZA. Zinalton Gomes de ANDRADE. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Sara Oliveira SANTOS. Francisco Amadis BATISTA. Jeconias CAMARA.

Peripheral ossifying fibroma is a non-neoplastic proliferative lesion that affects the gingival mucosa caused by trauma in the region. This condition progresses slowly producing a swelling in the affected area and is often asymptomatic. Patient, female, 54, revealed difficulty feeding and prosthetic use. On examination, was noted small nodule in molars on the palate area appeared 1 year ago, measuring 5 cm in diameter, hard aspect consistency, mild discomfort to palpation. After clinical evaluation was performed incisional biopsy and the material was sent for histopathological analysis. There were two irregular fragments of brownish color, measuring the largest 2,0x1,3x1,0 cm. Histopathological findings revealed lesions of mesenchymal origin constituted by the proliferation of spindle cells with moderate deposition of hyaline material and the presence of calcified osteoid material nature. Lesion was successfully treated, and follow-up was done at 12 months to check for any recurrence. The patient is in good progress.

CPP248 - PREAURICULAR SINUS - CASE REPORT. Marcílio Pontes de SOUZA. Zinalton Gomes de ANDRADE. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Francisco Amadis BATISTA. Jeconias CAMARA.

Congenital preauricular sinus or Auris Coloboma is considered a benign malformation of the soft tissues in the pre-auricular region. This pathology is often isolated, but can manifest associated with congenital anomalies, the right ear is usually most affected. Patient, female, 15 years, with defects near the tragus region, complaining of pain. On examination there was an increase in volume with signs of inflammation near the edge of the helix. Following this assessment it was made antibiotic therapy and excisional biopsy. The material was sent for histopathological analysis and microscopically observed formation of cavity spaces containing epithelial lining with few layers of

cells with exuberant amount of keratin, this cavity is externalized through a fistulous opening and is moderate inflammatory infiltrate in some areas. The patient is monitored for 6 months and recurred.

CPP249 - PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA - CASE REPORT. Hannah Marcelle Paulain CARVALHO. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Gustavo Calvacanti de ALBUQUERQUE. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Flavio Tendolo FAYAD.

The objective of this study is to report about the peripheral granuloma focusing on clinical and histological characteristics. This pathology is a benign lesion, with an uncertain etiopathogeny, histologically presenting multinucleated giant cells. Female patient, 14 years old attended the service complaining about maxilla swelling. On clinical examination showed a pedunculated and ulcerated lesion, with hyperemia, resilient consistency, painless and bleeding to touch, located in the gingival margin of teeth 25, 26 and 27. On the image exam it was noticed radicular rest of tooth 26. The chosen conduct was excisional biopsy in hospital, realizing the closing with Bichat's ball and subsequent submission to the laboratory. During surgery the lesion was firm, with inaccurate limits and a hyperemic color similar to gingival tissue inflammation. Patient is under proservation on 07 weeks without recurrences.

CPP250 - CARCINOMA EX PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF A MINOR SALIVARY GLAND - A CASE REPORT. Jordanny Santos OLIVEIRA. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Sarah Oliveira dos SANTOS. Paulo Vitor Mourão MACHADO. Jeconia CÂMARA. Naíza Medeiros Menezes ABRAHIM.

Carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma is a rare and aggressive malignancy that usually develops in primary or recurrent pleomorphic adenoma. A 55-year-old male presented a swelling on the palate with two years history of evolution, reporting difficulty in adaptation of upper dentures. Intra oral examination revealed a mass covered with non-ulcerated mucosa with firm consistency, non-tender. The lesion was completed excised and sent to microscopic evaluation. Histopathological examination revealed a neoplastic lesion characterized by proliferation of cells, resembling myoepithelial cells, disposed in lumen structure bounded by eosinophilic, cuboidal, intercalated duct-like cells, embedded in a myxoid background stroma. Capsular integrity was incomplete with infiltration by islands of atypical cells with hyperchromatic and hypertrophic nucleus, amid necrosis areas suggesting malignancy. The diagnosis of carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma was established. The patient is on follow up of 1 year and there are no signs of recurrence.

CPP251 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR ASSOCIATED WITH ODONTOMA: A CASE REPORT. Zinalton Gomes de ANDRADE. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Marcilio Pontes de SOUZA. Naiza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Sarah Oliveira dos SANTOS. Francisco Amadis Batista FERREIRA. Jeconias CÂMARA.

The calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor is a rare developmental lesion that arises from the odontogenic epithelium. A 8-year-old, female, featuring swelling involving body region mandibule. Radiographic examination revealed presence of radiolucent image, circumscribed and involving teeth without root resorption. The histopathologic analysis showed large cystic cavities lined by thin epithelium, which was thickened in other areas, with cells featuring increased eosinophilia with ghost cells characteristics and points with dystrophic calcifications. It was observed cords and nests of columnar epithelial cells, which are arranged in parallel on the periphery. It is noted still dental germ formation consists of stellate cells layers to enamel organ, odontoblasts layer with dental matrix production and areas with fusiform cells which suggest dental papilla. Based on clinical, radiographic and histological, the diagnosis of Calcifying Cystic Odontogenic Tumor associated to Odontoma was confirmed. The patient is in observation, after one year follow-up no evidence of recurrence.

CPP252 - FOLLICULAR AMELOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT. Zinalton Gomes de ANDRADE. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Marcilio Pontes de SOUZA. Moyara Mendonça Lima de FARIAS. Hannah Marcelle Paulain CARVALHO. Joel Motta JUNIOR. Jeconias CÂMARA.

Odontogenic ameloblastoma of the jaws is a rare neoplasia of the oral cavity. A 42 year-old, female, with the chief complaint of swelling in the left side of the posterior mandible. On palpation the lesion was firm and fixed. A radiological examination showed multilocular radiolucencies involving molars without root resorption. The resected specimen was sent for histopathological examination. The histopathologic analysis showed neoplastic lesion of odontogenic origin, featuring epithelial islands bordered by tall and hyperchromatic cells that resemble ameloblasts, in the central area observed a loose arrangement of these cells resembling reticulum stellate enamel organ, in some these structures it is observed keratin formation characteristic aspect of acanthomatous, in some of these islands the cells of the enamel organ degenerates displaying a cystic aspect. Based on clinical, radiographic and histological, the diagnosis of Ameloblastoma was established. The patient is in observation, after 8-months follow-up no evidence of recurrence is noted.

CPP253 - CONSERVATIVE APPROACH IN THE TREATMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR OF MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. Gercino Dos Santos Pereira NETO. Isabella Cristina B. G. ALLA. Andressa Polegatti Nogueira de ALMEIDA. Eliza Leandro GANZAROLI. Inara Carneiro Costa REGE. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO . Robson Rodrigues GARCIA.

Keratocystic odontogenic tumor is one of the most locally destructive benign odontogenic tumors and tends to recur after conservative surgical treatment however aggressive treatment can increase the morbidity like, mandibular fractures or paresthesia. A 33-year-old female presented to exam with painful volume increase in the right submandibular region. Computed tomography (CT) showed an image consistent with a lesion surrounding the crown of tooth #48, and it went toward the mandibular ramus. An incisional biopsy was done and confirmed the diagnostic hypothesis, a marsupialization was done and the tooth was extracted. Nine months after the lesion was far enough from the NIA and it was completely removed by local surgical excision and piezosurgery curettage. The patient had no paresthesia and after 30 months of follow-up, no recurrence was observed, so far she remains under close follow-up and CTs shows bone repair. Conservative management strategy are very important to decrease morbidity.

CPP254 - LINGUAL OSSEOUS CHORISTOMA: REPORT OF CASE IN CHILD. Amanda Ramos Pereira de REZENDE. Ana Flávia Schueler de Assumpção LEITE. Adriana Therezinha Neves Novellino ALVES. Silvia Paula de OLIVEIRA. Raphael Coimbra COSTA. Simone de Queiroz Chaves LOURENÇO.

The osseous choristoma is classified similarly to a tumor of soft tissue containing normal bone structure in unconventional location with development predilection in tongue. The objective of this study is to report a case of lingual osseous choristoma in a child. A child, 9 years-old, female was referred to stomatology service complaining of lesion on the tongue. In intraoral clinical examination was observed a nodular lesion, firm, pedunculated, pinkness, measuring approximately 0.3 cm, asymptomatic, in posterior third of the tongue with time course of 2½ years. The diagnostic hypothesis was traumatic fibroma or choristoma. The excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathologic diagnosis was lingual osseous choristoma. The patient has been followed for 6 months without recurrence. The identification, removal and diagnosis of this lesion offered normal physiological conditions for the patient's tongue.

CPP255 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PERSISTENT CHRONIC PERIAPICAL ABSCESS: CASE REPORT. Vanessa Alves BEZERRA. Eduardo Hideki SUZUKI. Eduardo da Costa NUNES. Emílio Carlos SPONCHIADO JR. André Augusto Franco MARQUES. Fredson Marcio Acris de CARVALHO.

The objective of the study was to report a periapical endodontic surgery to remove pathological tissue of persistent apical periodontitis in the periapical region. A 23-year-old female patient reported a trauma involving elements 11 and 12, that have been endodontically treated past eight years, after three years of the first intervention, the symptoms remain, with recurrent episodes of intra-oral edema and fistula. Radiographic examination showed diffuse bone rarefaction, suggesting chronic periapical abscess. The endodontic retreatment of element 12 was performed and after 3 months follow-up, radiographic evolution not being noticed, so apicectomy and curettage of

the lesion was performed, bone defect was re-established through bone guided tissue regeneration. The material removed was sent for histopathological analysis. Microscopic examination showed fibrous capsule developed with liquefaction necrosis areas, surrounded by macrophages and neutrophils, confirming diagnosis of chronic periapical abscess. The patient is under 2 months follow-up, demonstrating radiographic success of the therapy.

CPP256 - CRANIOFACIAL FIBROUS DYSPLASIA INVOLVING THE ZYGOMATIC BONE AND ORBIT. Patrícia Guerra Peixe GONÇALVES. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo COSTA NETO. Luiz Carlos ALVES JÚNIOR. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Bruno Cesar de Vasconcelos GURGEL. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a benign slowly progressive disease in which normal craniofacial bones are replaced by immature fibro-osseous tissue. May involve any part or combination of the skeleton, ranging from an asymptomatic monostotic lesion, to severe polyostotic disease. We present a 27 year-old male with extensive maxillary FD involving adjacent bones. Extraoral clinical examination revealed a lesion involving zygomatic bone and orbit, with a hardened consistency and mucosa-colored, causing effacement of nasolabial folds and labial and nasal wing displacement. Intraoral clinical examination revealed swelling in the oral vestibule, with dental displacement and vital teeth without mobility signals. The lesion was present from birth, showing growth spurt at age 16. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological diagnosis was FD. Clinical, radiographical and histopathological findings are essential to confirm the lesion. There are many treatment options available, but still management of FD remains challenging, especially in extensive lesions.

CPP257 - PERIAPICAL CEMENTAL DYSPLASIA: CASE REPORT. Vanessa Alves BEZERRA. Eduardo Hideki SUZUKI. Eduardo da Costa NUNES. Emílio Carlos SPONCHIADO JR. André Augusto Franco MARQUES. Fredson Marcio Acris de CARVALHO.

Periapical cemental dysplasia (PCD) is an asymptomatic and idiopathic lesion alteration in which bone marrow is replaced by fibrous tissue and a newly formed mineralized product. Normally, the cases of PCD are discovered in routine radiographic examinations and have predilection for middle-aged black women. Because of their radiographic characteristics, PCD lesions can be misdiagnosed as periapical inflammatory lesions or periodontal cysts, the vitality test is essential for differentiation. During the endodontic treatment of a mandibular incisor, radiographic examination showed an amorphous dense radiopaque mass surrounded by a radiolucent line in the apical region of the tooth roots, and computed tomography revealed a mixed, well-circumscribed osteolytic lesion associated with intraosseous calcified material and lobular aspect. Clinical examination showed pulp vitality, except in tooth 31. A diagnosis of PCD was established. Surgical incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis. After one year, patient still under follow up.

CPP258 - HPV-INFECTED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: A CASE REPORT. Hidecazio de Oliveira SOUSA. Vera Aparecida SADDI. Ailton A DIAS FILHO. Eneida Franco VÊNCIO.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is the most common malignant neoplasm head and neck. Although tobacco represents the most common etiology, association with human papillomavirus (HPV) is controversial. A 83-year-old female complained of "sore mouth" for 20 days. Patient reported tobacco and alcohol use 20 years ago. Clinically, an exophytic, symptomatic lesion located in the left buccal mucosa was identified. Microscopically, a poorly differentiated oral squamous cell carcinoma showing intense mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate was located in the submucosa. Cytokeratin 14 immunostain highlighted pleomorphic cells distributed in cords and islands. HPV presence was confirmed by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Patient is alive and doing well after 5 years with no sign of recurrence.

CPP259 - FOCAL EPITHELIAL HYPERPLASIA (HECK DISEASE): EVALUATION OF CLINICAL AND MICROSCOPIC FEATURES OF FOUR CASES. Calil TELLES BORGES. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The focal epithelial hyperplasia is a rare benign disease, which has specific clinical and histopathological characteristics, can affect oral mucosa of children and young people of different ethnic groups and shows a correlation with the presence of Human papillomavirus (HPV types 13 and 32). We present a series of 4 cases diagnosed during a four year period (2012-2015) in our service. Two patients of each gender, two cases showed single injuries, the other two cases multiple injuries. All cases showed asymptomatic and varying aspects in color and texture. Diagnostic confirmation was achieved after biopsies of the lesions and histopathological examination. The patients were informed about their condition and its connection with the viral infection. The microscopic characteristics of the lesions as well as the endemic behavior of the infections are discussed.

CPP260 - FATAL MODERATELY DIFFERENTIATED MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA.
Calil TELLES BORGES. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

This study aims to report a case of a male patient, 61 years, melanoderma, complaining of a cavity on the palate that prevented him from eating. The intraoral examination was found ulcerated lesion, bleeding and friable aspect of approximately 2cm with diagnostic hypothesis of squamous cell carcinoma and mucoepidermoid carcinoma by the pattern of tissue destruction of the area and history of chronic smoking. Incisional biopsy was performed and the tissue was submitted to histopathological exam. With confirmed diagnosis of mucoepidermoid carcinoma, the patient was referred to the oncology center and died seven months later due to metastasis in the stomach.

CPP261 - RECURRENT BLEEDING OF ORAL VASCULAR MALFORMATION IN A PATIENT WITH HEREDITARY HEMORRHAGIC TELANGIECTASIA. Thaís dos Santos Fontes PEREIRA. Leandro Morais RODRIGUES. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ.

Hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT) is an inherited disease characterized by mucocutaneous telangiectatic lesions, arteriovenous malformations and recurrent spontaneous epistaxis. A 61-year-old Caucasian man sought dental service due to a recurrent gingival bleeding. He had previously been diagnosed with HHT. His medical history included pulmonary hypertension, brain abscess, arterial hypertension, iron deficiency anemia, recurrent episodes of epistaxis and oral bleeding. Physical examination revealed numerous telangiectatic lesions on the face, tongue, buccal mucosa, palate, gums, and a vascular malformation in the gingival papilla between teeth 11 and 12. Radiographic examination revealed vertical bone loss suggesting periodontitis. An aspiration of the lesion was performed to ensure the vascular malformation diagnosis and yielded a substantial amount of blood. The treatment was based on chemical sclerotherapy with Ethamolin® (FQM, Brazil). A complete remission of the lesion was observed after 14 days and no recurrence was noticed in eight months of follow-up.

CPP262 - NASOPHARYNX LymphoEPITHELIOMA IN YOUNG PATIENT, A CASE REPORT. Luciana Garcia MARTINS. Jordana Sales DIEZ. Mayanne Thayara de Araujo CRUZ. Renzo Matheus Raymison Almeida Souto MONTEIRO. Guilherme Dos Santos ALCÂNTARA. Maria Auxiliadora Trindade REBELO.

Lymphoepithelioma is the most common cancer of the nasopharynx, most commonly diagnosed in male population, and in adults at age 50. It has been strongly linked to genetic predisposition and environmental factors. EHSS, male, 37, resident in Manaus, four months prior to diagnosis, had a history of fever, headache, scotoma, epistaxis, rhinorrhea and intermittent increase in cervical region. Diagnosed by immunohistochemistry in 2010, started treatment with chemotherapy and radiation therapy, with complete response on imaging tests. According to the books, people who are diagnosed with nasopharynx Undifferentiated carcinoma, have a worse outlook with 5-years survival rate and 30% of overall survival rate in stages 3 and 4. Our goal is to analyze the clinical course, complications and risk factors associated with worse prognosis through information provided from reviewed and analyzed medical records. Considering young patient with advanced disease, with no evidence for six years, being cured.

CPP263 - INJURY CENTRAL OF GIANT CELLS IN JAW - CASE REPORT. Miriã Lima NOGUEIRA. Jean Carlos Della GIUSTINA. Cintia de Souza Alferes ARAÚJO.

Leucoderma patient, female, 14, sought medical care complaining of "ball in his mouth". In examination oral extra physical showed a slight asymmetry in the left cheek and intra oral inspection with swelling in the vestibule of background in the left jaw, painless and color normal, wearing orthodontic braces. Palpation showing a mollified tissue type "eggshell". Radiographically showed a destructive osteolytic lesion in the left maxilla with root divergence between teeth 22 and 23. Was performed during biopsy and trans-surgery showed the presence of fleshy lesion Bleeding Minimum Touch. Histopathological result was conclusive for Central Injury of Giant Cell. It requested additional tests that discarded tumor Brown of hyperparathyroidism. Enucleation and curettage was performed jaw tumor in a hospital under general anesthesia. In preservation 8 months, there was overall improvement of intra and extra oral edema and panoramic radiograph is observed bone formation area, no sign of relapse.

CPP264 - SYNDROME GORLING GOLTZ - CASE REPORT. Miriã Lima NOGUEIRA. Jean Carlos Della GIUSTINA. Cintia de Souza Alferes ARAÚJO.

Leucoderma patient, female, 49, sought medical care complaining of "injury in the jaw". Had a history of previous treatment of various squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the skin. In extra oral clinical examination showed papillomatous lesions on the face, suggestive clinical picture of CEC and examination intra oral revealed to be dentate upper and lower part without local changes. Radiographic examination detected three radiolucent lesions, well delineated with radiopaque halo body region and bilateral mandibular branch and left posterior maxilla. Biopsy was performed FNA (fine-needle aspiration) which collected liquid whitened with keratin, suggesting keratocystic odontogenic tumor. Held incisional biopsy of the lesions and requested-if chest radiographs and face, which showed calcification of the falx cerebri, allowing the diagnosis of Gorli-Goltz syndrome. The patient underwent surgery under general anesthesia for enucleation and curettage of chemical injury and cauterized pathological stores using Carnoy. Patient is under our monitoring.

CPP265 - SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME AND POLYAUTOIMMUNITY: A CLOSE RELATION. Thayanara Silva MELO. Guilherme Soares Gomes da SILVA. Alessandra de Albuquerque Tavares CARVALHO. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS.

Sjögren's syndrome is commonly associated with other autoimmune diseases, representing a cluster of autoimmunity. A 59-years old black woman was referred with severe dry mouth for clinical evaluation of Sjögren's syndrome (SS). Her medical history included systemic sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis and dermatomyositis. Extraoral evaluation showed marked features of systemic sclerosis, including microscomy, nose deformity and paucity of wrinkles. Intra-oral assessment revealed severe hyposalivation, with scarce and foamy saliva and depapilated tongue. Salivary glands scintigraphy showed lack of capture and elimination of the tracer, bilaterally. Sialometry resulted negative and Schirmer test was intensely reduced; lip biopsy was compatible with focal lymphocytic sialoadenitis, rendering the diagnosis of SS. Systemic treatment was not modified and local measures were introduced to control oral symptoms, with limited benefit. She is been kept in close follow up for months due to high risk of extraglandular involvement.

CPP266 - ATYPICAL FACIAL INVOLVEMENT OF WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS. Thayanara Silva MELO. Liliane de Andrade CARVALHO. Daniel GOMES. Alessandra Albuquerque Tavares CARVALHO. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS.

Wegener's granulomatosis is an uncommon vasculitis of small and medium size vessels. A 23-years old woman was referred with a diffuse gingival swelling and extensive facial ulcers. She reported a 5-month lasting non-responsive retro-auricular pustule-nodular lesion initially diagnosed as acne. The injury progressed to numerous sharp-demarcated deep facial ulceration. Skin biopsy was suggestive of pyoderma gangrenosum. She also presented fever, diffuse pulmonary inflammation with cavitation and gingival hyperplasia. Both p-ANCA, c-ANCA, as well as tuberculosis tests, resulted negative. A gingival biopsy was performed, and microscopic analysis showed plenty of multinucleated cells and vascular structures with areas of clutter and infiltration of inflammatory cells, suggestive of Wegner's granulomatosis. Based on oral biopsy report, she started

corticosteroid/cyclophosphamide pulse therapy and an adequate clinical response was noted. c-ANCA was retested one month later and resulted positive. The patient is now on close follow up with adequate clinical control.

CPP267 - OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW ASSOCIATED WITH HIV VIRUS. Thais da Silva FONSECA. João Mateus Mendes CERQUEIRA. Ligia Akiko Ninokata MIYAHARA. Douglas Magno GUIMARÃES. Giordanna Pereira CHEMELO. Flávia Sirotheau Correa PONTES. Hélder Antônio Rebelo PONTES.

Osteonecrosis is a terminology that refers to the cell death of two components of the bone: hematopoietic marrow and osteocytes. A 25 -year- old man with story of injury in the anterior region of the mouth of 02 months of evolution, was transferred to the oral pathology department for evaluation. Physical examination revealed swelling of the left facial and bone necrosis in the maxilla, anterior to left posterior region, with fetid, putrid odor, involving the teeth 21, 22, 23, 26, 27. Laboratory tests were requested for evaluation of case details. The patient was then diagnosed as HIV positive carrier and Kaposi's sarcoma secondary to the virus, confirmed respectively, through rapid HIV test and histopathology specimen in incisional biopsy. After being sent to the infectious diseases sector, it evolved into feverish and diarrheal episodes, culminating in death

CPP268 - LASER THERAPY AND CHAMOMILA RECUTITA EXTRACT ON THE TREATMENT OF ORAL MUCOSITIS. Paulo Victor Mourão MACHADO. Cleber Nunes ALEXANDRE. Letícia Dávila PORTUGAL. Cinthia Xerez de ALBUQUERQUE. Paula Regina Kimura QUEIROZ. Evilázio Cunha CARDOSO. Luziana BRASIL.

This paper relates a 17-years-old female patient clinical case, with Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia in the induction phase of chemotherapy. She presented severe grade IV(WHO) critical oral mucositis, distributed all over the oral mucosa, associated with severe pain, drooling, halitosis, dysphagia, severely compromising oral ingestion. Treatment was begun with low-level laser therapy, 780nm of wave length, with continuous light applied with 6,2 J/cm². Ad-Muc cream (Chamomila recutita extract) was applied on the lesions after laser therapy. Four sessions were performed with 24 hours interval, allowing the observation of significative progress during the applications. Full recovery was achieved after the laser therapy, with considerable lesions regression, expressive general condition recovery and progressive swallowing reestablishment, contributing to the improvement of her nutrition state. The low-level laser therapy associated to Ad-Muc cream (Chamomila recutita extract) was an efficient alternative to the treatment of oral mucositis, considered nontraumatic, low cost and with satisfactory results.

CPP269 - ORAL BASALOID SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN AN INDIGENOUS PATIENT. Priscilla Barbosa DINIZ. Nayara da Silva BARAÚNA. Filipe Torres Amorim OLIVEIRA. Carolina CALEGARI. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma (BSCC) is a variant of oral squamous cell carcinoma with aggressive clinical behavior, usually occurring in the tongue and floor of the mouth of older patients. A 70-year-old indigenous male patient presented an exuberant swelling on the anterior alveolar ridge. Medical history included habits of chewing tobacco since he was 6 years-old and alcohol consumption. Intraoral examination revealed a 4 cm reddish swelling covered by irregular and vascular surface, located on the anterior alveolar ridge of the mandible. Panoramic radiograph showed extensive superficial bone resorption with irregular borders. Microscopical evaluation revealed infiltrative tumor islands composed by basaloid epithelial cells with hyperchromatic pleomorphic nuclei, comedonecrosis and focal areas of squamous differentiation. Final diagnosis was of BSCC of the alveolar ridge. Patient denied treatment due religious beliefs; currently he is alive with disease 1 year after diagnosis. Oral BSCC rarely affects the alveolar ridge of indigenous patients.

CPP270 - WHITE SPONGE NEVUS. Priscilla Barbosa DINIZ. Úrsulla Vaz Vieira CAMPOS. Rubem Costa ARAÚJO. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

White sponge nevus (WSN) is a rare autosomal dominant disorder characterized by white symmetric diffuse corrugated or velvety plaques on the oral, esophageal or genital mucosae. Oral lesions are benign, usually appear at birth or during childhood, and no treatment is required. A 7-year-old girl was referred for evaluation of diffuse white verrucous plaques of smooth surface on the buccal mucosa bilaterally. Her mother reported initial presentation when patient was six months-old and previous history of incisional biopsy performed 2 years before first consultation. Microscopical review revealed hyperplastic stratified squamous epithelium and hyperparakeratosis with extensive hydropic degeneration and keratinocytes exhibiting perinuclear eosinophilic condensation. The final diagnosis was of WSN. Orientation was offered to patient's family about the benign nature of oral lesions. WSN is uncommon and should be considered on the differential diagnosis of oral white lesions in infants.

CPP271 - UNUSUAL EPIDERMOID CYST IN HARD PALATE. Ondina Karla Mousinho da Silva ROCHA. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Epidermoid cysts are ectoderm derived benign malformations and represent approximately 7% out of all head and neck cysts, although they are rare in the oral cavity, which represents less than 0,01% out of all known cysts. Usually, they are located in the floor of the mouth's middle line in children and young adults. We report the case of a 56-year-old male patient, melanodermic, presenting a lesion in the palate middle line, nodular, exophytic, sessile, staining slightly reddened, softened consistency, asymptomatic, with duration of two years. The radiographic data showed no alterations associated to the lesion. It was performed an excisional biopsy and the histopathological exam showed pathological cavity coated with keratinized squamous stratified epithelium and subsequent capsule composed by dense fibrous connective tissue, not showing cutaneous annexes. In this case report, we discuss the origin, the localization and the differential diagnosis for oral cavity epidermoid cysts.

CPP272 - PLASMABLASTIC LYMPHOMA IN ORAL CAVITY IN PATIENTS WITH SEROLOGIES UNKNOWN FOR HIV - CASE REPORT. Andreza Maria de Oliveira FILGUEIRAS. Thiago Moreira PESSÔA. Geraldo Oliveira SILVA-JUNIOR. Ruth Tramontani RAMOS. Marília Heffer CANTISANO. Fábio Ramoa PIRES.

Plasmablastic Lymphoma (PL) is an unusual aggressive non-Hodgkin's lymphoma derived from B-cells and mostly associated of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection. The aim of this study is report a case of PL involving oral cavity in a 35 year old man with unknown HIV serology. FMSJ, male, leucoderma, presented to Stomatology Service with pain in the anterior maxilla, five months evolution with constant fever, weight loss and lack of appetite. Intra oral exam noted an ulcerated lesion with hardened edges and with extensive necrotic areas, fetid odor painful palpation, located in the pre-maxilla extending to upper lip mucosa. An incisional biopsy of the area was performed and submitted for histopathologic examination and later later immunohistochemistry which was conclusive for B lymphoma of high-grade plasmablastic type, with positive result for CD138, Plasma Cell, KI67>90% and negative for CD20, CD56, CD3 e CD68. Complementary exams revealed that the patient had HIV 1 and 2 positive serology. The patient was referred for treatment to Oncology and Infectology. Oral PL and large associated of HIV-positive patients are important informations for the differential diagnosis. The importance of complementary exams, especially when the person with AIDS are unaware of HIV seropositivity. And its recognition in the oral cavity presents a big challenge for pathologists, due to the rare occurrence and unusual immunophenotype.

CPP273 - CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR AND ANTRAL PSEUDOCYST: SIMULTANEOUS OCCURRENCE IN THE SAME PATIENT. Dáurea Adília Cóbe SENA. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo Costa NETO. Rodrigo RODRIGUES. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) is an unusual odontogenic lesion that demonstrates a considerable histopathologic diversity and a variable clinical behavior. A 66-year-old male patient presented with painless swelling on the right maxillary alveolar ridge, with mucosal

staining. Imaging tests showed the presence of a well-circumscribed radiolucent lesion between both of the elements 13 and 15, and a second radiolucent lesion with central radiopaque area and ill-defined margins located in the maxillary sinus. At histopathologic exam, the greater lesion was diagnosed as CCOT. The lesion located in the maxillary sinus floor was diagnosed as antral pseudocyst. CCOT may be associated with other recognized odontogenic tumors, more commonly with odontomas, however there has not been reported any case of CCOT and antral pseudocyst in the same patient. The prognosis of a patient with CCOT is positive, with reports of a few relapses after simple enucleation.

CPP274 - SURGICAL REMOVAL OF PYOGENIC GRANULOMA: A CASE REPORT. Natália Costa Oliveira MELO. Clélea de Oliveira CALVET. Clarissa Lopes VIEIRA.

The pyogenic granuloma consists of a hyperplastic reaction injury against irritants, such as dental calculus, foreign bodies and trauma. It is usually a non-neoplastic benign lesions and has a favorable prognosis. A.L.M., 65 years-old, male, showed a volume increase in the mandibular region, with the appearance of the injury for 16 days. On examination, it was observed a lesion located in the alveolar process of the mandible between the teeth 35, 34 and 33, painless, flaccid, sessile and bright red color. Part removal and histopathologic examination was required. Microscopy revealed compatibility with pyogenic granuloma. The removal of the etiological factor and conservative surgical treatment was made. The repair took place satisfactorily and have not noticed any signs of recurrence of the lesion during the follow-up period.

CPP275 - LASER PHOTOCOAGULATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE VASCULAR MALFORMATION OF THE LOWER LIP. Jair Carneiro LEAO. Marina Maymone de MELO. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Luiz Alcino GUEIROS.

Vascular malformations (VM) are considered structural anomalies. Although being clinically irrelevant in several cases, it may cause significant cosmetic distress. A 9-years old boy was referred for the treatment of a VM of the lower lip. His parents reported bullying at School because of the lesion. Facial examination revealed a wine-colored VM of the lower lip covered by normal mucosa and measuring 4x3cm. No intraoral lesion was noted. The patient started three sessions of laser photocoagulation every other week, with Nd:YAG irradiation under the following parameters: 5W, 70 Hz, and short pulse (SP) mode defocused at 2 mm (power density, 1086.96 W/cm²; fluence, 8.1522 J/cm²). The patient presented lesional fibrosis and adequate modification of the lip contour, and no post-operative pain or discomfort was recorded after the sessions. The family reported an adequate clinical result and no recurrence was noted following 12 months.

CPP276 - COMPOUND ODONTOMA IN THE JAW AND AUTOTRANSPLANTATION: CASE REPORT. Saneila Fragata PINTO. Juliane Reis MESSIAS. Juliana Maria Souza de OLIVEIRA. Thiago Esteves VEDOR. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Moyara Mendonça Lima de FARIAS. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM.

Odontomas are benign malformations, of unknown etiology, which have dental tissue in its composition. A 12-year-old female patient was referred to evaluate a radiopaque lesion in the anterior jaw, associated with an impacted lateral incisor. Intra-oral examination revealed the presence of primary tooth 52 and discomfort to palpation on the anterior right side of maxillary bone. Radiographic examinations showed multiple small radiopaque tooth-like structures in the apical region of 52, surrounded by a narrow radiolucent line. Computed tomography revealed discrete proximity of the impacted tooth with nasal cavity. Excisional biopsy was performed by general anesthesia and specimens were sent for histopathological examination and the histopathological diagnosis was compound odontoma. The impacted tooth 12 was used by autotransplantation. After 2 weeks, it was performed endodontic treatment of the transplanted tooth. 21 days after surgery, bone neoformation in the area was normal and the patient is under observation for 5 months.

CPP277 - CRYOSURGERY IN THE TREATMENT OF MUCOCELE AND RÂNULAS IN PEDIATRICS PATIENTS. Márcia Regina de MELLO. Letícia STEFENON. Renata CRESPI. Caroline Dias Tams RIFFEL. Milena BORTOLOTO Felipe SILVA. Alexandre THOMAZ. Paulo MORAES.

Oral mucocoeles and rânulas are retention phenomena/mucus extravasation that occur in the lower lip in the buccal floor, probably traumatic etiology, manifesting itself as well-defined bubbles and circumscribed, with varying sizes and coloring ranging from translucent to purple. Their diagnoses are clinical and when there are doubts the puncture and aspiration prior assists in clinical diagnosis is confirmed by histological study after the removal of the lesion. The treatment of both injuries is usually surgical, but in children is hampered by choosing criocirurgia as conservative treatment, which is based on the cell death caused by an osmotic imbalance due to successive freezing and thawing cycles that end up taking excess water to the interior of the cell causing lysis of the cell membrane. The present work reports 2 cases of ranula and mucocoele in 1.5 year-old clinically diagnosed and treated with cryosurgery.

CPP278 - PYOGENIC GRANULOMA IN A PATIENT WITH PORT-WINE STAIN. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Hugo COSTA NETO. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Petrus Pereira GOMES. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS.

Port-wine stain is a congenital capillary malformation that manifests on the mucosa or skin as pink or red patches. It is possibly part of the clinical signs and symptoms of some syndromes and may also be associated with recurrent pyogenic granulomas (GPs). A 43-year-old female with port-wine stain in the chest, neck and right hemiface with congenital evolution reported excision of oral lesion, without histopathologic diagnosis, when she was 13 years old. One year ago she presented an exophytic, bleeding sessile mass measuring 5cm, involving anterior and right posterior region of the mandible, as well as periodontal disease. An excisional biopsy was performed and the diagnosis was GP associated with vascular malformation. The patient is being monitored. Although GP is a reactive lesion with simple treatment, it may be associated with vascular malformations and, in these cases, the standard treatment may present resistance, requiring greater care to prevent recurrences.

CPP279 - LANGERHANS CELL HISTIOCYTOSIS WITH A MANDIBLE FRACTURE: A CASE REPORT. Lara Cristina Oliver GIMENEZ. Dmitry José de Santana SARMENTO. Décio dos Santos PINTO-JUNIOR. Haroldo Arid SOARES. Fábio Daumas NUNES. Marina GALLOTTINI.

Langerhans cell histiocytosis is a rare histiocytic disorder of unknown etiopathogenesis, variable clinical presentation ranging from isolated skin or bone disease to a life-threatening multisystem condition, mostly reported in the pediatric population. We report a case of mandibular fracture after physical aggression in a 34-year-old man presenting a painful swelling in the mandible, facial asymmetry, malocclusion, teeth mobility, and paresthesia. Radiographic examination showed the fracture surrounded by an extensive osteolytic lesion, affecting left premolars region to ascending ramus. Biopsy was performed and histological sections exhibited dense Langerhans cells accumulation, a great amount of eosinophils, areas of necrosis and hemorrhage. Immunohistochemistry reaction showed positivity to anti CD1-A, and anti S100 antibodies. The fracture was stabilized using Erich bars and steel wires. Langerhans cell histiocytosis is a rare and very unusual disease in adults. The treatment option depends on the clinical presentation of the lesion and the amount of affected sites.

CPP280 - TREATMENT OF ORAL PATHOLOGIES ARISING FROM QUIMIOOTHERAPY OF A RECTAL CANCER PATIENT: CASE REPORT. Monica Carolina Arakian de LIMA. Diego VERISSIMO JÚNIOR. Josemar de Freitas LIMA. Lione Nobre CABRAL. Lia Mizobe ONO. José. Maurício de Souza Cruz VELOSO FILHO. Érica da Silva CARVALHO.

Patient F.S.B, 37 years old, female, brown, diagnosed with rectal câncer, admitted for chemotherapy treatment. In her dental evaluation was observed milky coating in The back of The tongue, fissures on the tongue, white plates with erythematous edge, bilateral on jugal mucosa, dry lips, white plates on hard palate, herpes zoster in the mentual region outside The mouth. The treatment was initiated with oral hygiene, 0,12% non alcoholic clorexidine followed by topic application of Veglip® 10%/1g associated with Triancionoloma 1mg/1g, aciclovir 50mg/1g, Niastina 25000UI/1g added to D7 laser therapy, 100mw, three sessions of 32 seconds with a 1 minute interval. On The mucositis ir was used D2 laser therapy, 20mw, three sessions of 9 seconds

with a 1 minute interval for each session, and to The dry mouth and aside tissues ir was topically applied dexpantenol, The regression was noticed after 8 sessions an 4 days.

CPP281 - DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ORAL LESION CAUSED BY RADIOTHERAPY INTERVENTION IN MINORS PATIENTS: CASE REPORT. GIULY MAIARA BARBOSA ARIZA. IANA VITORIA NICACIO MIRANDA. Andreia Pereira LOGATTO. Mônica Nunes de Souza SANTOS. Lia Mizone ONO. Lionei Nobre CABRAL. Erica da Silva CARVALHO.

Patient I.C.A.B, 4 years old, female, vitiligo, attended the hospital for the treatment of kidney cancer. At The moment of dental intervention The patient was in The first session of radiotherapy. In The intraoral clinical examination of The first day were not observed any lesion or oral aggravating factors. The oral treatment followed to The second and third session of radiotherapy with oral hygiene using 0,12 % chlorhexidine digluconate alcohol free, in The fourth radiotherapy session The patient presented in The jugal mucosa one ulcerative lesion in The left commissure lip area diagnosticated has mucositis grade 3. From that The dental treatment did a intervention in The mucositis with VEGELIP 0,10 in 10% orabase plus 1mg/1g, intensified by L2 therapeutic laser application for 10 seconds with an interval of 1 minute, 2 times in a row for 2 days consecutives, leading to healing and regression of the mucositis case.

CPP282 - LYMPHOMA OF LARGE B CELLS OF HIGH DEGREE. Laudénice de Lucena PEREIRA. Danyel Elias PEREZ. Víctor Yuri Nicolau FERREIRA. Angélica Lopes Cordeiro MANDÚ. Laura Priscila Barboza de CARVALHO. Tácio Candeia LYRA. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

Patient A. A. S. N., 24 years old, male, feoderma, has attended himself in order to set up an appointment in our Oral Diagnosis clinic reporting severe pain, dysphagia, and swelling of the tonsils. During anamnesis he reported about using antimicrobial and anti-inflammatory drugs for 3 months without remission of symptoms. In clinical examination was perceived and edema of hard consistency in the cervical region, and a significant increase in the volume of the right tonsil. It was performed an incisional biopsy and the hystopathologic analysis has experienced intense proliferation of diffuse large cells, compatible with an undifferentiated malignant neoplasia. Being necessary an immuno-histochemical examination which allowed the diagnostic conclusion of large B cell lymphoma of high degree. The patient was sent for chemotherapy treatment in a reference hospital and remains in Dental monitoring for more than seven months in excellent general conditions and no signs of recurrence.

CPP283 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF MYELOMA IN JAW. Laudénice de Lucena PEREIRA. Danyel Elias PEREZ. Víctor Yuri Nicolau FERREIRA. Laura Priscila Barboza de CARVALHO. Washington Nascimento de MACEDO. Emmerson Pereira dos SANTOS. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

Patient 59 years old, female, feoderma, has sought treatment complaining about "a lump in the sub-mandibular region, associated to pain and numbness for a week and antibiotic use for 7 days." During clinical examination, it was observed a discreet edema in the left mandibular region, compatible with sialoadenitis. The initial occlusal radiography suggested poorly defined radiolucence in the damaged area. In a three-week period, it was found refractory osteomyelitis, which resulted in intraoral node and a full deletion of the mandibular sulcus, as well as high-intensity pain, blood cell count with left deviation, and the new X-ray revealed pathological fracture, and the patient reported the use of Melphalan. The incisional biopsy revealed undifferentiated malignant neoplasia, being necessary immuno-hystochemical examinations, which allowed the diagnostic conclusion. The patient was sent for treatment to a Hematologist and Oncologist for chemotherapy, and leading to death in the period of 5 months.

CPP284 - NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE MUCOSITIS IN PEDIATRIC CANCER PATIENTS. Brenda de Souza MOURA. Maria Elisa Rangel JANINI. Taísa Domingues Bernardes SILVA. Valdir MEIRELLES JUNIOR. Rafael NETTO. Brunna Aguiar da SILVA. Caroline Gosselen de SOUZA.

The necrotizing ulcerative mucositis is closely related to the patient's immune response. We report the case of a child diagnosed with LLA presenting relapse in righth testis (isolated) being

treated with BFM 2002. During the second cycle the child began to complain of pain in the maxillary upper and lower anterior region. At this time the child was neutropenic. The clinical examination showed an erythematous area with yellowish-white pseudomembrane. At first the picture was associated with a systemic condition and started Cefepime and systemic antifungal. As there was no improvement, metronidazole was initiated. At this time the diagnosis was changed to Ulcerative Mucositis necrotizing. The scheme has been lying for 21 days. The exfoliation teeth deciduous begins and permanent initiated the eruption process. Currently the patient has permanent teeth arch and slightly erythematous gums. The final diagnosis was Ulcerative Mucositis necrotizing infection due the exfoliation process associated with neutropenia.

CPP285 - IDIOPATHIC CERVICAL RESORPTION OF THE ENTIRE PERMANENT DENTITION: CASE REPORT. Eliza Leandro GANZAROLI. Inara Carneiro Costa REGE. Marília Oliveira MORAIS. Allisson Filipe Lopes MARTINS. Arthur Wilson FLORENCIO. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Elismauro Francisco de MENDONÇA.

Idiopathic root resorptions are uncommon alterations and usually occur in the middle third and apical root. In the last 10 years only eleven cases of multiple root resorption have been described in the English literature, and of these only two cases were classified as cervical multiple reabsorption of idiopathic nature. An 18 years-old man sought dental care complaining of "teeth soften and fall." Patient reported severe pain. Medical history found mild cerebral palsy after birth. The intraoral physical examination showed upper teeth with severe mobility and various dental absence. All the lower teeth were present and amalgam restorations were observed in the teeth #36 and #46. Radiographic examinations showed multiple cervical root resorption in upper teeth however the lower teeth were unchanged. The patient underwent multiple extraction of all the upper teeth with cervical resorption. Patient was rehabilitated with upper dentures.

CPP286 - ORAL CICATRICIAL PEMPHIGOID IN A YOUNG WOMAN: A CASE REPORT. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS. Marcio Campos OLIVEIRA. Jener Gonçalves FARIAS. Valeria Souza FREITAS. Michelle Miranda Lopes FALCÃO. Joana Dourado MARTINS. Maria Emilia Pereira RAMOS.

Cicatricial pemphigoid is a vesiculobullous disease of the skin that may be found in the oral cavity. It's a chronic autoimmune disease that affects mucous membranes. Tissue-bound autoantibodies are directed against components of the basement membrane. The lesions occur more frequently in women in the fifth to seventh decades of life. This study report a clinical case of this pathology in the 18-years-old girl was referred to the Reference Center with a painful gingival ulceration with eight months's duration. The patient had ulceration in the maxillary and mandibular gingival mucous, painful and bleeding. The ulcerations were preceded by vesiculobullous lesions. The microscopic diagnosis was cicatricial pemphigoide and the findings were characterized by a smooth, linear split between the surface epithelium and the underlying connective tissue at the level of the basement membrane. The patient was referred by ophthalmologist and center for autoimmune diseases treatment.

CPP287 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF TUBERCULOSIS - A CHALLENGING DIAGNOSIS. Rafael NETTO. Maria Elisa Rangel JANINI. Valdir MEIRELLES JÚNIOR. Arley SILVA JÚNIOR. Eliane Pedra DIAS. Thaylla Núñez Amin DICK. Thamyres Campos FONSECA.

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease usually caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It generally affects the lungs, but can also affect other sites, such as the oral cavity. The classic symptoms of active TB are a chronic cough with blood-containing sputum, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. Diagnosis of active TB is based on chest X-rays, as well as microscopic examination and culture of body fluids. Treatment requires the use of multiple antibiotics over a long period of time. We presente a case of a patient who came to us with a granulomatous ulcer in the palate. Two biopsies were made, but no diagnosis could be achieved. The patient went under internment and, after chest X-ray and two bacilloscopy, a diagnosis of tuberculosis could be made. The correct treatment was instituted and the oral lesion healed well in aproximatelly two months.

CPP288 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS. Rafael NETTO. Maria Elisa Rangel JANINI. Valdir MEIRELLES JÚNIOR. Bruno Augusto BENEVENUTO de ANDRADE. Brenda de Souza MOURA. Caroline GOSSELEN de SOUZA. Brunna AGUIAR da SILVA.

Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), or lupus, is an autoimmune connective tissue disease. There are many kinds of lupus, being SLE the most common type. It affects many organs, nervous system, and can also affect the oral mucosa. The cause is believed to be an environmental trigger, which results in misdirected immune response in people genetically susceptible. There is no cure for SLE. It is mainly treated with immunosuppressants, aiming to keep symptoms under control. We report a case of a female patient who presented an eritematous ulcerative lesion surrounded by white threads in the palate. Incisional biopsy was made and microscopically we observed a lichenoid mucositis with a deep and perivascular inflammatory infiltrate. Also, basement membrane was clearly demonstrated by PAS-stained sections. The final diagnosis was systemic lupus erythematosus with oral involvement. SLE is uncommon and should be considered on the differential diagnosis of oral ulcerative lesion in woman.

CPP289 - PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA INDUCED BY FOREIGN BODY IN PATIENT WITH SPECIAL NEEDS.. Gieyse Nogueira de OLIVEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Antônio VASCONCELOS II. Ana Carla PIMENTEL. Jéssica BARBOSA.

The peripheral ossifying fibroma (POF) is considered a borderline lesion from reactive to benign neoplastic nature. The present study aims to report a case of POF related to the presence of a strange body in a patient with intellectual disabilities. A 38-year-old male, leucoderma, was referred to the oral medicine service presenting a pediculated nodule associated to the inserted gingiva of tooth 21 with type II mobility. The lesion presented normal colouration, bleeding on touch, asymptomatic and well-defined borders. Excisional biopsy was performed, and during the procedure it was found a foreign body similar to a popcorn husk, interfacing the base of the lesion with the tooth cervical region. All tissue was submitted to histopathological evaluation, concluding the diagnosis of POF. After two months of follow up, the patient did not present recurrence. The association of the foreign body with the lesion reinforces the reactive nature of the POF.

CPP290 - PREMATURE EXFOLIATION OF BOTH DECIDUOUS AND PERMANENT TEETH: A CASE REPORT. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS. Luciana Faria SANGLARD. Maria Helena Monteiro de Barros MIOTTO. Marcelo PEÇANHA. Sérgio Lins de Azevedo VAZ. Tânia Regina Grão VELLOSO. Danielle Resende CAMISASCA.

A rare case of premature exfoliation of both deciduous and permanent dentitions is described. A 6 year-old Caucasian boy presented at the Childs Dental Clinic due to premature loss of deciduous teeth. His mother reported difficulties in social interaction. Body weight and height were compatible with his age. He had been evaluated by a geneticist who suggested aggressive periodontitis as a probable diagnosis. Biochemical analysis revealed minor alterations. A very thin mandibular arch was observed, with only the first molars erupted in both arches. Panoramic radiographs showed underdeveloped roots, narrow pulp chambers and absence of a few permanent teeth. Primary exfoliated teeth were sent for histopathological analysis and revealed formation of abnormal dentin. Dentin dysplasia type I was the diagnosis established. A complete over denture was made under the guidance of prosthodontist. Diagnosis should associate clinic, radiography and microscopy. Management of patients with dentinal dysplasia requires a multidisciplinary approach.

CPP291 - ORAL CONDITIONS OF CANCER PATIENTS ASSOCIATED WITH DIABETES AND ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION: CASE REPORT. Erica da Silva CARVALHO. Giuly Maiara Barbosa ARIZA. Angela MONTEIRO. Barbara Moura VIGAS. Lia Mizone ONO. Eduardo J.S. HONORATO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL.

A 68 years female patient, with vitiligo, attended to the hospital for breast cancer treatment. Also presented hypertension and diabetes. During The clinical oral exam ICU were observed dark stains in The dorsum of The tongue, lingual fissures and lip dryness. Also diagnosed has drug pigmentation with organical material. The treatment consist in oral sanitation with 0,12% di Lugol's solution chlorhexidine, followed by tongue's scrape with small spoon to remove The crust. In The

fissures were used manipulated paste containing: VEGELIP, triancionoloma 10%/1g, associated to The use of laser with low intensity. Was used artificial saliva to xerostomia and dexapantol to the lip dryness, The treatment was finished in 5 days, 2 sessions with a interval of 12 hours. Resulting in regression of The case. Betwen The other two diseases, The hypertension influence more in a negativa way The CA treatment

CPP292 - ORAL SYPHILIS IN A YOUNG PATIENT: A CASE REPORT. Ingrid da Silva SANTOS. Vitor Bonetti VALENTE. Solange Pires D'ÁVILA. Kellen Cristine TJIOE. Éder Ricardo BIASOLI. Glauco Issamu MIYAHARA. Daniel Galera BERNABÉ.

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*. A 23-year-old female was referred to our clinic with multiple oral lesions two months ago. Her medical history revealed that initially oral lesions were treated as pharyngitis by otolaryngologist with no favorable improvement of lesions. She also presented skin lesions which were diagnosed as pityriasis by dermatologist. Intraoral examination showed erosive lesions and mucous patches on the bilateral lip commissures, palate and border of the tongue. Initially, immuno-mediated diseases were suspected, but hematological tests were negative. However, nontreponemic test Venereal Disease Research Laboratory (VDRL) was reagent, therefore, syphilis was hypothesised. Biopsy was performed and histopathological aspects were suggestive of syphilis. Treponemic test fluorescent treponemal antibody-absorption (FTA-ABS) was positive and secondary syphilis was confirmed. The treatment consisted of penicillin G benzathine for 3 weeks. After 6 months' follow-up, clinical and serological exams did not show any sign of the disease.

CPP293 - NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST: TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION.. Evelyn Estefani CRISTALDO. Nelson Luis Barbosa REBELLATO. Paola Fernanda Cotait de Lucas CORSO. Ricardo PASQUINI FILHO. Rafaela Cristina Costa CARLOS. Delson João da COSTA.

The nasopalatine duct cyst is a nonodontogenyc cyst originated from the remanescents of the nasopalatine duct, which is most common in young adults. The aim of this case report will be show the case of a 41 years old female that presented a radiographic image of a radiolucent area in the region between the incisors. Vitality tests were performed on the involved teeth and the diagnostic hypothesis were nasopalatine duct cyst. Firstly, incisional biopsy and enucleation of the cyst were conducted. The sample was taken for pathological examination, confirming the diagnostic of nasopalatine duct cyst. Finally, the cyst was excised and this procedure was followed by autogenous bone graft and implant installation. The patient have been followed up for 10 years and currently is prosthetically rehabilitated and without local recurrence of the lesion.

CPP294 - ORAL MANIFESTATION OF CHIKUNGUNYA FEVER: CASE REPORT. Jair Carneiro LEAO. Mariana Bitu Ramos PINTO. Jair Carneiro Leão FILHO. Andreza BARKOKEBAS. Luiz Alcino GUEIROS. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Stephen PORTER.

The emerging arboviruses in Latin America, including Chikungunya infect patients usually presenting with mild illness. However, there is now great concern about the associations and manifestations of arboviruses, due to the widespread epidemic recently described. The aim of the present report was to detail the features of a 34-years-old female patient with fever, rash, myalgia, arthralgia associated with vomiting and an oral ulceration in the lower lip. Based upon the clinical characteristics a diagnosis of chikungunya was established. The patient was treated with Tramadol 100 mg. To our knowledge this is the first report associating oral ulceration with chikungunya.

CPP295 - SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CENTRAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA: A CASE REPORT. Thiago Fontanella CESTARI. Matheus Cavalcante Tomaz BEZERRA. Tânia Cristina Chicre Alcântara de BRITO. Lia Mizobe ONO. Jeconias CÂMARA. José Eduardo Gomes DOMINGUES.

The central giant cell granuloma is considered a non-neoplastic lesion that affects mainly women and approximately 70% arise with preference for jaw. The aim of this paper is to report a central giant cell granuloma case of a male patient, 11, who attended the service with tumor volume history of rapid evolution, painless, in the right maxillary region. The clinical examination revealed a tumor of approximately 2 cm in diameter, firm consistency, with bluish-red coloration in the region

between the dental elements 13 and 14. The imaging examination showed diffuse radiolucent image. An excisional biopsy of the lesion was performed and a piece of about 3 cm in largest diameter was obtained. Histopathological analysis confirmed the diagnosis of central giant cell granuloma. After more than two months of surgery patient showed significant bone formation seen by occlusal radiograph. Patient recovered uneventfully.

CPP296 - PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT. Thiago Fontanella CESTARI. Victor Hugo Maques COELHO.

IFR patient, female, 33, feoderma, who attended the service with complaining of volume up in gingival tissue, located in the alveolar region of the left jaw. The clinical examination showed lesion of approximately 2 cm in diameter, nodular, pedunculated, slightly reddish, smooth and firm consistency. According to the report, the lesion began 1 year and had slower increase of volume. On radiographic examination of the lesion no abnormalities were found. An excisional biopsy of the lesion was performed, the parts were preserved in container with 10% formalin and sent for histopathologic analysis. On microscopic examination was observed lesion characterized by development of a tumor of mesenchymal origin with production of large amounts of calcified material of osteoid nature. It was defined as diagnosis of peripheral ossifying fibroma injury. Surgical removal should be the treatment of choice for this type of injury, having a low recurrence rate. Patient recovered uneventfully.

CPP297 - BASALOID SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LOWER LIP: A CASE REPORT. Luis Alberto Nunes de Sousa CRUZ. Gilberto Amaral Dias NETO. NATALY PANTOJA LEITE. CAMILA TATYANNE SANTOS DE FREITAS. JOACY DA SILVA AZEVEDO. JECONIAS CÂMARA. NAÍZA MENEZES MEDEIROS ABRAHIM.

Basaloid squamous cell carcinoma (BSCC) is a rare, high-grade, aggressive variant of squamous cell carcinoma. A 90 year-old female presenting a lesion in lower lip with a history of high tobacco and alcohol consumption since teenage. Clinical examination revealed a large ulcerated lesion on of the lower lip vermilion in the right side of the face, with indurated borders. An excisional biopsy was performed and histological examination showed tissue fragments exhibiting proliferation of cells forming nests, with pleomorphism, hyperchromatic, volume increase, and some areas its was noted the presence of basaloid tumor cells and atypical mitosis and formation of keratin's pearls and the stroma was permeated by inflammatory infiltrate, the diagnosis was compatible with basaloid squamous cell carcinoma. The patient is on follow up of 2 mouths with signs of healing of surgical site. The optimal treatment of BSCC of the skin involves complete surgical resection followed by postoperative.

CPP298 - PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL GRANULOMA (PERIPHERAL GIANT CELL LESION): CASE REPORT. Brendo Vinicius Rodrigues LOUREDO. Hellen Ferreira de Souza SOBRINHO. Tânia Cristina Chicre ALCÂNTARA de BRITO. Nikeila Chacon de Oliveira CONDE. Jeconias CÂMARA. José Eduardo Gomes DOMINGUES.

The peripheral giant cell granuloma (PGCG) is a similar growth the tumor are relatively common in the oral cavity. The present clinical case is a female patient, 43 years old, brown-skinned, who attended the service of stomatology complaining of a "cyst" in his tooth. The intra-oral examination it was noticed a gingival growth in the region of element 43 of approximately 2 cm, not bleeding, painful, pedicellate, non-ulcerated and presence of purulent secretion. Initially was held the scraping supra and subgingival of the elements in the lower right hemiarcade. The excisional biopsy was realized, the workpiece was sent to pathology service for histopathological analysis and the result revealed multinucleated giant cells in the midst of a fibroelastic connective tissue with lymphoplasmacytic infiltrate, with presence of multiple Russell bodies and areas of hemorrhage, confirming the diagnosis of PGCG. Six months after treatment, the patient showed no recurrence of the lesion.

CPP299 - PIGMENTED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE PALATE: CASE REPORT. Igor Peixoto de MELLO. Hugo Franklin Lima de OLIVEIRA. Juliana Aroxa P

BARBOSA. Celeste Sánchez ROMERO. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Sonia Maria Soares FERREIRA. Camila Maria Beder RIBEIRO.

Pigmented oral squamous cell carcinoma (POSICC) is a rare malignant form of OSCC which contains dendritic and melanin-containing melanocytes and its frequency at each site is similar to that of common SCC in the oral mucosa. We report a case of a 61-year-old melanoderm female who presented with a large red-black ulcer on her palate, clinically suspicious for a melanoma; however, histological evaluation by means of He and immunohistochemistry sections revealed a pigmented squamous cell carcinoma. Previous cases are reviewed and the clinical and histological differential diagnoses are discussed.

CPP300 - ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: REPORT OF A CASE. André Myller Barbosa SILVA. Aline Fernanda CRUZ. Paula Juliene Teles ALVES. Daniel Ricaldoni de ALBUQUERQUE. Maria Cássia Ferreira de AGUIAR. Renata Gonçalves RESENDE. Júlio César Tanos de LACERDA.

The objective is to present a case of adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (TOA), treated by surgical enucleation with postoperative control. A 13 years old male, feoderma, presented with an asymptomatic facial swelling on the left side, developing for two months. Intraoral examination revealed a hardened augmentation of volume in the left upper jaw, causing a deletion of the buccal groove in the region. Radiographic panoramic examination showed extensive delimited radiolucent area with thin radiopacity points inside, similar to "snowflakes", causing impaction of teeth 23 and 25 and involving the crown and root of the tooth 24, wich was displaced superiorly. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathology (HP) confirmed TOA. The patient was then submitted to conservative surgical enucleation of the lesion under general anesthesia. The HP report of the surgical specimen confirmed the diagnosis of TOA. Four years of clinical / radiographic control showed no evidence of recurrence.

CPP301 - ORAL SCHWANNOMA: CASE REPORT. Igor Peixoto de MELLO. Miguel Berto de Oliveira COSTA. Luiz Manoel Ferreira SANTOS. Sonia Maria Soares FERREIRA. Vanessa de Carla BATISTA. Fernanda Braga PEIXOTO. Camila Maria Beder RIBEIRO.

Oral schwannoma (OS) is a constantly benign neoplasm derived from Schwann cells. It appears as lesions, solitary, slow growth, which originate in association with a nerve trunk. We present a case of a male patient, 21Y-O, which presented a solitary nodule with smooth surface, 7 months of duration, asymptomatic and located in dorsum of tongue. Excisional biopsy was performed and HE sections showed a well encapsulated spindle cell tumor, of which two types of the tissue are Antoni A and B. In despite of OS shows low prevalence it is extremely important that dentists know the clinical features to diagnose accurately, providing appropriate treatment.

CPP302 - WELL-DIFFERENTIATED SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE MANDIBLE AND MOUTH FLOOR: A CASE REPORT. Patricia de Melo da COSTA. Rodrigo Ferreira OLIVEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

A 52 year-old male farmer, was referred with local pain and tooth mobility in the remaining teeth of the anterior mandible. On anamnesis he affirmed to be a former alcoholic and tobacco addiction for the past 40 years. Intra-oral examination showed extensive diffuse ulcer covered by a whitish mass in partially edentulous left anterior mandible extending to the mouth floor and mobility of involved teeth. Along with pre-operative exams prescription, it was performed cytological smears of the lesion. By the time the incisional biopsy was performed there was already an invasive squamous cell carcinoma report confirmed by cytopathology. Histopathological examination of the biopsied tissue concluded the diagnosis of well differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. The patient was referred to the local oncology hospital. Imaginological chest exams suspected pulmonary metastasis. After 5 month from initial diagnosis, tumor resection with neck dissection was performed and the patient died from operative complications.

CPP303 - ORAL MANIFESTATIONS IN A PATIENT WITH CROSS SYNDROME. Laura Priscila Barboza de CARVALHO. Laudénice de Lucena PEREIRA. Danyel Elias PEREZ. Víctor

Yuri NICOLAU. Marcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

Patient P.M.R, 38-year-old, male, sought dental care complaining of pain in residual roots. During anamnesis, the patient's mother reported that since he was three months old he had abnormal phenotypic characteristics. Physical examination revealed that the patient had blindness, nystagmus, corneal opacification, skin hypopigmentation, hypertrichosis, short stature, deafness, athetoid movement and cognitive deficit. Intraoral examination revealed atresia of the dental arches, high palate, microstomy and gingival fibromatosis. The tomographic exam revealed multiple dental follicles. Histopathological analysis of hyperplastic gingival tissue revealed nonspecific chronic inflammatory reaction. Based on clinical features and histopathologic findings, the patient was diagnosed with Cross syndrome. Because of the rarity of cases reported in the literature, we seek to highlight the importance of knowledge of this entity to the correct diagnosis and treatment of affected patients.

CPP304 - SPINDLE CELL RHABDOMYOSARCOMA IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT: FINE-NEEDLE ASPIRATION CYTOLOGY AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS.. Naíza Menezes Medeiros ABRAHIM. Paulyne de Souza VIAPIANA. Monique Freire dos REIS. Gérsimo Alvarez SAMPAIO. Paulo Cesar da Silva ESCÓSSIO. Jeanne Lee Coutinho MEDEIROS. Luciana Botinelly Mendonça FUJIMOTO.

Spindle cell rhabdomyosarcoma is a rare variant of embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma; the most commonly involves the paratesticular region followed by head and neck. A 3 years old male child presented the chief complaint of fever and ear infection. Clinical examination revealed a swelling in right region of parotid gland. On CT scan was observed an invasive masse in deep topography of right parotid, with extensive lysis in mandibular area. The fine needle aspiration cytology revealed grouping of elongated cells with prominent nucleoli, which are distributed in fasciculate arrangements conclusive for neoplastic cells. An incisional biopsy was performed and the histopathological examination revealed a proliferation of elongated and vesicular cells, arranged in fascicles, showing atypical mitosis. The diagnosis was neoplasia with uncertain histogenesis. The case presented immunopositivity for desmin, CD 34 and miogen. The definitive diagnosis was spindle cell rhabdomyosarcoma. The patient was undergone cycles of chemotherapy and currently is being monitored.

CPP305 - VARICOSITY SUBLINGUAL: CASE REPORT. Natália Costa Oliveira MELO. Laíla da Veiga ALBINO. Francisco José Lima MACIEL. Andreza de Almeida Bastos MACIEL.

Vascular malformations can occur anywhere in the body, including head and neck, are characterized by dilatation and venous tortuosity, with bullous appearance of dark red or bluish color. White female patient, 74-year-old reported painful lesions on the tongue floor. On clinical examination, it was observed sublingual lump of red color and bluish purple, with bleeding and tortuous sublingual veins varices, which were treated with Oletato Etanonalamina of 0.05 g / ml, with intralesional injection, injected slowly, the lesions were compressed cotton gauze. The patient underwent six sessions in each sclerotherapy sessions one week interval one another. The lesions began to disappear and get an improvement after the first session. No occurrence was found after five months.

CPP306 - BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY CONE OF EXTENSIVE IN DIAGNOSIS TUMOR ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYSTIC: CASE REPORT. Natália Costa Oliveira MELO. Luciana Dos Santos DRUGOS. Savio Veiga GUIMARAES. Andréa Vieira Andrade VELA. Marcos André dos Santos da SILVA.

The odontogenic tumor is a benign water intraosseous lesion that requires special considerations due to its aggressive and recurrent clinical behavior. Patient A.B.O, 22, the CT scan image of cone beam showed unilocular hypodense image located in the mandibular posterior region of the left side. After aspiration and biopsy histopathologic examination confirmed the diagnosis of odontogenic keratocyst tumor. The extent of the injury was chosen marsupialization surgery, imaging tests were made on a quarterly basis to evaluate the degree of regression of the

lesion after 10 months the lesion was reduced in size at that time the then enucleation curettage was performed for complete removal of the lesion. The repair took place satisfactorily.

CPP307 - HECK DISEASE: REPORT OF CASE. Natália Costa Oliveira MELO. Cyrene PIAZERA. Clélea de Oliveira CALVET. Clarissa Lopes VIEIRA.

Heck's disease or focal epithelial hyperplasia is a proliferation caused by viruses, which settles in the oral squamous epithelium, rare, benign disease, which affects the oral mucosa of children and young adults. Is correlated with human papiloma virus (HPV). Female patient with 10-year-old history in the same reported not present systemic and oral problems. On clinical examination revealed well-defined lesions rounded form, located on the lower lip. Excisional biopsy of the lesion was performed and sent for histopathological analysis, which found mitoses cells, epithelial changes and rete ridges as in "golf club". Before histopathologic and clinical aspects above diagnosis was focal epithelial hyperplasia (Heck disease). After removal of the lesion was observed no occurrence during the short observation period.

CPP308 - PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA - CASE REPORT. Marcílio Jorge Fernandes MONTEIRO. Tânia Cristina Chicre Alcântara de BRITO. Nikeila Chacon de Oliveira CONDE. José Eduardo Gomes DOMINGUES.

The aim of this paper is to present the clinical case of peripheral ossifying fibroma in male patient of 47 years. In intra oral examination was observed in the gingival mucosa region of tooth 46 sessile nodular mass, about three centimeters, reddish, fibrous consistency, bleeding resulting from secondary inflammation caused by trauma, and pain on palpation. Radiographically can be perceived areas of diffuse calcifications. As a diagnostic and therapeutic approach, we chose to excisional biopsy. The histopathological examination revealed mucosa covered by stratified squamous epithelium parakeratinized with acanthosis and exocytosis. It was noted in the lamina propria, osteoid tissue formation with many formats, similar to bone defining the diagnosis of Peripheral ossifying fibroma. After twelve months of follow-up the patient had no recurrence can be said that the clinical and surgical approach was effective in the resolution of the injury and recovery of health and patient well-being.

CPP309 - INTRAORAL PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN YOUNGSTERS: REPORT OF FOUR CASES. Mariana Bitu Ramos PINTO. Violante Lina Assunção ALVES. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Elaine Judite de Amorim CARVALHO. Maria Eduarda Perez de OLIVEIRA. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

The pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is the most common tumor of the salivary glands, mainly involving parotid, intraoral minor salivary glands and submandibular. It rarely affects patients under 18 years old. The aim of this study was to report the clinical and histopathological features of four cases of PA diagnosed in male patients between 15 and 18 years old. Clinical and epidemiological data such as age, gender, tumor site, time and type of complaint and size of tumors were reported. Three cases affected the palate and one occurred in the upper lip. The time of complaint ranged from one to five years and all reported to be painless. In conclusion, PA are rare in children and adolescents. However, except for the gender, the epidemiological profile of the AP in this age group is similar to that observed in adult patients.

CPP310 - EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF COWDEN'S SYNDROME: CASE REPORT IN CHILD. Rafaella Bastos LEITE. Laudence de Lucena PEREIRA. Danyel Elias PEREZ. Victor Yuri NICOLAU. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

An melanoderma 11-year-old male patient, sought care complaining of tongue lesions that did not heal. During anamnesis, the patient's father reported that he suffered from stomach problems and was using disgesil and since his childhood he presented papular mucocutaneous lesions. At an extraoral physical examination, it was observed that the patient had flat hyperkeratotic papules in the palmoplantar regions. The intraoral examination revealed whitish and asymptomatic papules, restricted to the tongue dorsum that coalesced acquiring aspect of "paving stones". The Brain magnetic resonance did not show abnormalities. Based on clinical findings, the patient was

diagnosed with Cowden's syndrome. The intraoral lesions were treated with application of 60% trichloroacetic acid. The early diagnosis of Cowden's syndrome requires careful monitoring of the patient in order to detect early malignant neoplasms commonly associated with this pathological entity.

CPP311 - MAXILLARY CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR ASSOCIATED TO COMPLEX ODONTOMA: CASE REPORT. Israel Leal CAVALCANTE. Caio César da Silva BARROS. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Diego Santiago de MENDONÇA. Renata Cordeiro TEIXEIRA MEDEIROS. Roberta Barroso CAVALCANTE.

The Calcifying Cystic Odontogenic Tumor (CCOT) or Gorlin cyst is a rare lesion, described as a benign cystic odontogenic neoplasm. It usually occurs in young adults, between the third and fourth decade, and presents variable clinical behavior. It may also be associated with odontoma, ameloblastoma or impacted teeth. Recurrences are uncommon and malignant behavior is rare. In this study we report a case of a 35 years old male patient, presenting an intraosseous lesion in an occasional panoramic radiograph in the anterior maxilla. Lesion was asymptomatic and the radiograph showed a radiolucid unilocular image, as well as multiple radiopaque structures within the lesion, located between teeth 13 and 15. Teeth were unharmed and were not associated to the lesion. Histopathological analysis from excisional biopsy pointed to the diagnosis of CCOT associated with Odontoma complex. The patient is currently under active follow-up.

CPP312 - RESIDUAL CYST OR KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTOPATHOLOGY. Vítor Castro DE JESUS. Tiago Veiga de Britto FREITAS. Myrian Salles VIEIRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Maria de Fátima Ribeiro RODRIGUES.

This paper proposes present a case of a patient male, 51 years old, melanoderma, which extracted the teeth 36 and 37 years ago, realizing swelling, facial pain and asymmetry, two months before consultation. The CT scan showed hypodense image in the region indicated. It was suggested diagnosis of residual cyst or odontogenic keratocystic tumor. Before the surgery, lesion puncture was performed, being sucked blood and citrine liquid, evolving to excisional biopsy, with removal of cystic aspect lesion, then sent for histopathological examination. The histopathology reported presence of coated hollow part of stratified squamous epithelium with 3-5 layers of cells, mild inflammatory infiltrate and cholesterol crystals, with diagnostics of residual cyst. One week after surgery, patient reported no pain in the surgical area and was perceived improvement in their facial symmetry. After one year there was no new complaint.

CCP313 - MYOEPIITHELIOMA OF SOFT PALATE: A CASE REPORT. Francieli Batista Haus da Costa PEREIRA. Lilia Alves ROCHA. Marília TRIERVEILER. Fernanda Aurora Stabile GONNELLI.

Myoepithelioma is a rare benign neoplasm of salivary gland and relatively more aggressive than pleomorphic adenoma. The treatment consist of surgical removal of the lesion. We report a case of a 69-year-old woman presenting a well- circumscribed firm mass, that measured approximately 2.0x1cm in the soft palate. The mucosa covering the mass was reddish. Radiographic examination showed normal aspects of adjacent bone. An incisional biopsy was performed and histological sections exhibited a solid epithelial tumor with a glandular differentiation characterized by cells with well defined cytoplasmatic borders, oval and periphery displaced nuclei, with plasmacytoid appearance. These cells were organized in nests, islands and cords separated by hyaline stroma. There were no ductal or glandular elements, as well as atypia or necrosis in the sections studied. The surgical removal of the lesion was performed and the patient is in follow-up about one year without recurrence.

CPP314 - SALIVARY DUCT CYST IN PALATE - CASE REPORT. Thamiris Bruno SARDINHA. Stephanie Dantas PIRES. Marco Túllio BRAZÃO-SILVA. Juliana Maria Souza de OLIVEIRA. Jeconias CÂMARA. Antônio Jorge Araújo de VASCONCELOS II.

Mucocele are most common lesion of oral cavity, a term used to name lesions that can be classified as extravasation or retention mucus phenomena. The present case aims to report a 14mm

diameter salivary duct cyst in a thirty-four old woman. Excisional biopsy was made and the piece was sent for histopathological evaluation. Based on clinical, radiological and histopathological findings the diagnosis was salivary duct cyst, the patient has not shown signs of relapse after 1-year.

CPP315 - CEMENTOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. Missuzy Portugal BRANDÃO. Maxine Ennata Alves de ALMEIDA. Rodrigo Marocchio PAVANE.

W.C.F. patient, male, melanoderma sought dental care reporting onset of symptomatic tumor in the lower left molar region was 6 months; progressive growth without inflammatory signs. Reported having suffered trauma in this region, with the formation of edema and hematoma. On clinical examination showed facial asymmetry and swelling in the buccal groove bottom with about 2 cm in diameter and slightly reddened mucosa. The patient underwent radiographic examinations showed radiopaque lesion well defined radiolucent halo in the region of the roots of the second molar and third molar left inferior which led us to H. D. benign cementoblastoma. It was performed incisional biopsy in October 2006, with the result of A.P. cementoblastoma. In May 2007, the patient was operated for resection of intra-osseous tumor of jaw under general anesthesia, which was enucleated injury along with the dental elements involved in this, the most conservative way possible.

CPP316 - UNCOMMON EVOLUTION OF AN AMELOBLASTOMA: CASE REPORT. Fernanda Mombrini PIGATTI. Fabiana de Freitas BOMBARDA-NUNES. Ligia Buloto SCHMITD. Tânia Regina Grão VELLOSO. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS.

The ameloblastoma is a benign epithelial odontogenic tumor, often asymptomatic, and that can produce large size lesions. It has aggressive behavior and tendency to relapse. The lesions are usually detected when there is evident bone expansion. Clinically and radiographically, it can resemble cystic lesions, and only microscopic assessment can ensure an accurate diagnosis. A 49 years-old male patient attended the FAESA dental clinic complaining of painless lesion in the anterior mandible, present for over 10 years. Clinically, it was noticed a gingival swelling of about 1.5 cm between the teeth 31 and 32, and teeth were vital. Radiographic examination revealed a well delimited and multilocular radiolucent area. Microscopic analysis revealed extensive proliferation of epithelial cells in palisade, with inverted nuclear polarization, forming follicles, confirming the diagnosis of solid ameloblastoma. The patient is being followed every 6 months for the diagnosis and treatment of any relapses.

CPP317 - GIANT CELL FIBROMA, INFLAMMATORY FIBROUS HYPERPLASIA AND PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS CANDIDIDOSIS IN THE SAME PATIENT: A CASE REP. Aline Amancio CHAGAS. Lione Nobre CABRAL. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study aims at reporting a case of giant cell fibroma, inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia and pseudomembranous candidosis of the tongue in the same patient. A 69 year old leucoderma women presented to the oral medicine service presenting hyperplastic lesions in the maxillary alveolar sulcus related to chronical trauma by inadequate total prosthesis. Also it was observed a 4cm pediculated lesion in buccal mucosa in the retromolar region related to dysphagia. Completing the clinical scenario it was diagnosed pseudomembranous candidiasis in the tongue. The patient underwent excisional biopsy of the hyperplastic lesions as well as systemic ketoconazole therapy. Histopathological examination confirmed the presence of giant cell fibroma and inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia. After clinical follow-up for two months the lesions did not recurred. The patient was referred for prosthetic treatment.

CCO318 - PERIPHERAL OF GIANT CELL'S LESION: CASE REPORT. Fabiana de Freitas Bombarda NUNES. Zilda Fagundes OLIVEIRA. Renato Rodrigues MARANO. Fernanda Mombrini PIGATTI. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS. Tânia Regina Grão VELLOSO. Ligia Bulotto SCHMITD.

Peripheral giant cell lesion (PGCL) is a proliferative process non-neoplastic connective tissue composed of multinucleated giant cells. The aim of this study is to describe the case of the patient SAS, 30, leucoderma, postpartum, with swelling in the jaw, an increase of about 1 year, essentially asymptomatic, but with uncomfortable because major injury. Clinically, we observed tumor in the attached gingiva on the right, about the size of 8.0 x 3.0 cm, pinkish-reddish and purplish spots, hard

consistency and sessile base, extending from the tooth 43 to the 48, with areas of destruction by decay, coronary fracture and tooth mobility. Conventional additional tests and computed tomography revealed slight bulging of the buccal bone plate without reabsorption. Laboratory tests excluded brown hyperparathyroidism tumor. The conduct was the biopsy that confirmed PGCL and surgical treatment was carried out with careful curettage, with the patient 1 year prosthesis.

CPP319 - GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST: TWENTY YEARS OF PROGRESSION IN A MISDIAGNOSED PATIENT. Râmila Vitória Ribeiro de CARVALHO. Ciro Dantas SOARES. Satiro WATANABE. Simone Sousa Silva SANTANA. Marcondes SENA-FILHO. Oslei Paes de ALMEIDA. Brunno Santos de FREITAS SILVA.

Glandular odontogenic cyst (GOC) is an uncommon jaw bone cyst of odontogenic origin with unpredictable and potentially aggressive behavior. This study reports a 20-years evolution of a case of GOC in a patient that initially presented an asymptomatic radiolucent lesion in anterior mandible with no clinical alteration. The involved teeth were treated endodontically and the lesion was enucleated, but the lesion growth persisted. Other enucleations were performed, but with the same results. All histopathological analyses of the enucleations were compatible with the diagnosis of periapical cyst. The patient abandoned the treatment for years, but an incisional biopsy was performed twenty years after the first consultation. The histopathological analysis showed a superficial layer of the epithelium with eosinophilic cuboidal and columnar ciliated cells along with papillary projections and evidence of mucous cells. The diagnosis of GOC was made and the patient was referred for appropriate treatment.

CPP320 - ORAL AND FACIAL ALTERED CONDITIONS IN A PREGNANT STURGE-WEBER AFFECTED PATIENT. Aline dos Santos Queiroz de ALMEIDA. Natália Shizu KUSUKE. Karem López ORTEGA. Maria Paula Siqueira de Melo PERES. Suzana Cantanhede Orsini Machado de SOUZA. Janaina Braga MEDINA. Juliana Bertoldi FRANCO.

Sturge-Weber syndrome is a congenital rare venocapilar malformation, also known as encephalotrigeminal angiomas, characterized by a triad composed of dermal capillary malformations in the face, usually unilateral, affecting one or more segments of the trigeminal nerve, with cerebral involvement, ocular and oral mucosa. A 5 month pregnant woman, 28, caucasian, carrier of the syndrome, was seen at the emergency room due to gingival bleeding. Worsening of cutaneous vascular lesions and also in mouth conditions such as gingivitis degree 3, pyogenic granuloma and bleeding, as well as difficulty in eating and oral hygiene were present. The increase of female hormones during pregnancy has an important role in the exacerbation of the syndromic lesions and dental treatment becomes difficult due to the risk of bleeding, sometimes requiring embolization. We opted for a conservative approach with directions and chemical control of plaque, improving oral health and quality of life.

CPP321 - CYST NASOPALATINE DUCT: CASE REPORT. Fabiana de Freitas Bombarda NUNES. Isabella Cardoso ALMEIDA. Fernanda Mombirini PIGATTI. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS. Tânia Regina Grão VELLOSO. Ligia Bulotto SCHMITZ.

The Cyst Nasopalatine Duct (CNPD) or cyst incisive canal is a non-odontogenic cyst originated from remnants of nasopalatine duct, the incisive canal. The aim of this paper is to describe an atypical clinical case, the extension of ES patient injury, 56, who when asked for making dentures, was diagnosed with swelling in the anterior and left side of the palate, of normal color and consistency soft and painless. Radiographic examination revealed a radiolucent area in the maxilla, with 3cm, halo radiopaque, rounded away the maxillary sinus, lateral nasal wall and crossing the midline walking on the left side to the right. The initial approach was marsupialization with histopathology confirming CNPD. In prosthesis 9 months have observed new bone formation in the area and considerable decrease of the injury. The sequence of treatment and case discussion will be addressed in order to elucidate the importance of diagnosis and conservative treatment.

CPP322 - SIALOLITHS OF SUBMANDIBULAR GLAND DUCT: A CASE REPORT. Glória Maria de FRANÇA. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Milena Bortolotto Felipe SILVA. Luiz

Roberto Coutinho MANHÃES JÚNIOR. José de Amorim LISBOA NETO. Luciana Cavalcanti de ARAÚJO. Vânio Santos COSTA.

Sialolithiasis is a change that affects the salivary glands, represented by the obstruction of the gland or its excretory duct due to the formation of a sialolith, resulting in a decreased salivary flow. The submandibular is the gland most affected, followed by the parotid and sublingual glands. Sialolithiasis can occur at any age and has a predilection for males. The treatment will depend on the size and location of the sialolith and may range from stimulation of the saliva to the surgical removal of the gland with its involved sialolith. We report the case of a 50-year-old male, asymptomatic, presenting a firm mass of approximately 3 cm × 1 cm on the floor of mouth, along the course of the right submandibular duct, diagnosed as sialolithiasis by Cone Beam Computed Tomography. The lesion was excised surgically. The postoperative period was uneventful and the patient fully recovered.

CPP323 - EXTENSIVE PIGMENTED LESION OF THE HARD PALATE: REPORT OF A CASE.. Aline dos Santos Queiroz de ALMEIDA. Carlos Deyver de Souza QUEIROZ. Lígia Maria KERR. Vlamir Oliveira da SILVA. Helio Massaiochi TANIMOTO. Ana Luiza Ribeiro de Oliveira AVI.

A female, 78 years old, caucasian, no history of smoking or alcohol use, no user of dental prosthesis was referred by dentist public to specialized service to clarify injury rapidly evolving located in the hard palate, suspected melanoma. Intra oral clinical examination revealed the presence of macular injury imprecise limits and black-bluish color in the midline of the hard palate, measuring approximately 3.0 cm in its largest diameter (anteroposterior). Evolution time of injury about two months. Incisional biopsy was performed at the periphery of the lesion, histopathological examination showed squamous mucosa showing black color pigment in the corium, suggesting repeat biopsy. New incisional biopsy was performed in the central region of the lesion, obtaining the same result without malignancy signs. Radiographic examination, no foreign body. The patient is followed for the prevention sector.

CPP324 - CARCINOMA EX PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE PAROTID GLAND: CASE REPORT. Matheus Cavalcante Tomaz BEZERRA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO. Valber Barbosa MARTINS. Joel MOTTA JUNIOR. Gustavo Cavalcanti ALBUQUERQUE. Marcelo Vinicius de OLIVEIRA. Flávio Tendolo FAYAD.

The pleomorphic adenoma is the most common benign tumor of salivary glands and its malignant transformation results in carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma. The purpose of this study is to report the case of a carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma in right parotid gland of a male patient, 70 years old, leucoderma, who attended the CTBMF service with increase of volume in right hemiface, lock-jaw and chewing difficulty, with evolution of three years. Physical examination showed a nodule firm to palpation without mobility in the right parotid region. It was performed excisional biopsy of the lesion through pre-auricular access where there was obtained a piece of about 3 x 2 x 1 x 5 cm. Histopathological analysis revealed minimally invasive carcinoma ex pleomorphic adenoma. The patient was then referred to the referral hospital for cancer treatment and presented no complications during the treatment.

CPP325 - CARTILAGINOUS CHORISTOMA OF THE INCISIVE PAPILLA: A RARE ENTITY. Patricia Roccon BIANCHI MOLINI. Tânia Regina GRÃO-VELLOSO. Daniela Nascimento SILVA. Sandra Ventorin VON ZEIDLER. Rosa Maria Lourenço Carlos MAIA. Liliana Aparecida PIMENTA DE BARROS. Daniele Resende CAMISASCA.

Choristomas are tumor-like masses consisting of normal tissues in an abnormal location and have been classified based on tissue type that they contain. Cartilaginous choristoma is a rare entity in the oral cavity composed of an ectopic cartilaginous tissue. The most common site is the tongue followed by the buccal mucosa, soft palate and gingiva. It occurs in a wide range of age and has good prognosis. The study reports a case of a 47 year-old white female patient presenting a nodule located in incisive papilla developed over a period of 3 years. Symptoms as pain and swelling were occasionally related when associated with trauma. The clinical differential diagnosis was cyst of incisive papilla. Complementary exams as radiograph and tomography did not show alterations. An

excisional biopsy was performed and sent to histopathological examination. The final diagnosis was cartilaginous choristoma. No recurrence was detected in 4 month follow up.

CPP326 - ORAL MUCOSITIS AND PRESENCE OF HSV-1 IN CHILD WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA: A CASE REPORT. Renata Gualberto da CUNHA. José Pereira de MOURA NETO. Juliana Maria OLIVEIRA. Célia Maria Bolognese FERREIRA. Cristina Motta FERREIRA. Juliana Vianna PEREIRA. Tatiana Nayara LIBORIO-KIMURA.

Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) is the most common malignancy in children and oral mucositis has been reported as a secondary side effect of the therapy. A 2-year-old female diagnosed with ALL B-lineage was referred to a reference center for treatment. She started chemotherapy through GBTLI-ALL-2009 protocol and underwent two cycles of MADIT. During therapy, presented severe ulcerated lesion of mucositis characterized by painful sores on the lips and gum region that caused dysphagia. Ulcerative lesions were diagnosed as grade III mucositis, according to WHO classification. Topical corticosteroid triamcinolone-acetonide was used for treating injuries. The cleaning mucosa was performed using chlorhexidine gluconate plus orientation about oral hygiene. Quantification of HSV-1 was also performed and the viral load was high, with 718978 copies. In the following weeks, the patient developed worsening of clinical symptoms and died four weeks after the start of chemotherapy due to exacerbation of the underlying disease.

CPP327 - NODULE CYSTIC BASAL CELL CARCINOMA IN NASOLABIAL GROOVE: A CASE REPORT. Lucas Costa ZARANZA. Renata Gualberto da CUNHA. Déborah Lúcia Lima da COSTA. Tatiana Nayara LIBORIO-KIMURA. Ricardo Alexandre GUIMARAES. Michelle MARTINS. Silvana de Albuquerque Silva DAMASCENO.

A 79-year-old male was referred to the Department of Dermatology from an Institution, presenting lesion in nasolabial groove region. Physical examination revealed a hardened plate with pigmented pearly edges measuring 1.5x1.5-cm. The patient reported previous surgery in the area nine years ago. Excisional biopsy with the hypothesis of recurrent basal cell carcinoma was performed. Histopathologic examination revealed epithelium containing ulceration and hyperkeratotic areas. On the dermis it was observed a tumor characterized by proliferation of basaloid cells arranged in palisade, with some cell masses presenting central degeneration. Deposits of homogenized collagen bundles, fibroblast proliferation, inflammatory infiltrate focus containing lymphocytes, plasma cells, histiocytes, eosinophils and neutrophils were also observed, as well as tumor cells permeating nerve fillets and blood vessels and presence of amyloid material with areas of calcification, melanin pigment and mucin. The histopathologic diagnosis of nodule-cystic basal cell carcinoma was established. Patient is under clinical follow-up for 10-months.

CPP328 - AMELOBLASTIC CARCINOMA INTRAOSSEOUS SECONDARY TYPE OF THE MAXILLA. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO.

Ameloblastic carcinoma (secondary type) is an extremely rare occurrence that represents malignant transformation of a preexisting well-differentiated benign ameloblastoma. Multiple local recurrences will precede this transformation. We report a case of ameloblastic carcinoma, secondary type, arising at the posterior maxilla in a 42-year-old female submitted to ameloblastoma resection, which came after three recurrences of benign ameloblastoma in a period of 4 years. Imaging exams showed radiodense mass with cortical bone disruption and maxillary sinus invasion. Histologic analysis demonstrated features of nests and islands of epithelium malignant transformation, atypia, pleomorphic cell, nuclear hyperchromatism, cystic degeneration, comedonecrosis and desmoplasia. Ameloblastic carcinoma, secondary type, represents a rare and challenging histologic diagnosis. Surgical access with adequate hard and soft tissue margins is essential for impacting on survival.

CPP329 - RECURRENT PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS: A CASE REPORT. Márcio Campos OLIVEIRA. Maria Emília Santos Pereira RAMOS. Michelle Miranda Lopes FALCÃO. Valéria Souza FREITAS. Jener Gonçalves de FARIAS. Ana Paula Eufrázio do Nascimento ANDRADE. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS.

The paracoccidioidomycosis is the most important systemic mycosis in Brazil, with morbidity related to disease activity and possible sequels. A male patient, 46, farmer, attended in oral medicine service with lesions in lower lip and floor of mouth, with painful symptoms and 4 months of evolution. On clinical examination, there was large granulomatous ulcers. The clinical diagnosis was paracoccidioidomycosis which after incisional biopsy was confirmed by the histopathological examination followed by special staining. The patient was referred for treatment with pulmonologist which prescribed ketoconazole. Three years after the patient returned with extensive damage to the floor of mouth with the same clinical aspect and admitted not having completed the initial treatment. A new biopsy was performed and the diagnosis was again confirmed. The patient was referred to the pulmonologist again and is under strict monitoring and injury free for 6 months.

CPP330 - SIALOLITHIASIS: CLINICAL AND RADIOGRAPHIC APPROACH. Fernanda Mombrini PIGATTI. Zilda Fagundes OLIVEIRA. Ligia Bulloto SCHMITD. Fabiana de Freitas BOMBARDA-NUNES.

The sialolithiasis is characterized by the formation of a calcified structure within the salivary gland or its ductal system. In general, the submandibular gland is most prevalent, being most common in adults over 40 years. Clinical tests and imaging studies are essential to confirm the diagnosis. A 41 years-old female patient attended the Regional Health Unit of the Municipality of Serra, complaining of difficulty feeding, swallowing and phonation for over three months, with a significant worsening in the previous three days. Clinically, it was observed unilateral left cervical lymphadenopathy and a hardened nodule pointed out in the floor of the mouth region. The occlusal radiographic examination revealed the presence of a radiopaque mass. Based on clinical and radiographic observations, the diagnostic sialolithiasis was confirmed. Postoperative follow-up was proven to normal salivary flow and also the anatomical aspects of oral floor after surgical treatment.

CPP331 - DESMOPLASTIC FIBROMA OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT. Márcio Campos OLIVEIRA. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS. Michelle Miranda Lopes FALCÃO. Joana Dourado MARTINS. Ana Paula Eufrázio do Nascimento ANDRADE. Antônio Varella CANCIO. Jener Gonçalves de FARIAS.

Desmoplastic fibroma (DF) is a benign but locally aggressive neoplasm of the bones and it is very rare in the mandible similar to some other intraoral tumours. The aim of this paper is to report the case of a patient with DF of the mandible. A 33-year-old woman presented a 1-year and 5-months history of pain related to the 4.8 tooth and increased volume in the region. The physical examination and radiological findings suggested a single primary lesion. Excisional biopsy was performed, followed by histopathological examination that revealed the presence of DF. The patient is under observation for a year without signs of recurrence being observed. It is important that dentists be aware of this condition, despite it being rare.

CPP332 - ATYPICAL HSV-1 PRESENTATION IN HIV PATIENT. Frederico SAUERESSIG. Leo KRAETHER NETO. Andreas Timóteo LUTZ. Adrienne Sassi de OLIVEIRA. José Ricardo Souza COSTA. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. Pedro Bandeira ALEIXO.

Herpes simplex is a mucocutaneous infection that characteristically shows chronic and recurrent vesiculobullous or shallow ulcerative lesions. Two types of the herpes simplex virus are well known: HSV-1 and HSV-2. With the outbreak of AIDS, there has been an increment in the atypical clinical manifestations mainly because of the immunosuppression. Here we report a case of a 53-year-old man admitted to investigate a giant ulcerated crusted 7cm chin lesion. Clinically, the patient also presented productive cough for two months and weight loss. Medical history revealed irregular treatment for AIDS and Hepatitis C in the past 6 years. Laboratory tests showed anemia, leucopenia, low CD4 count and high viral load. Histopathological examination of an incisional biopsy revealed epidermal acantholysis with ground glass multinucleated cells consistent with viral changes. HSV infection was confirmed in the cells by immunohistochemistry.

CPP333 - ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA ASSOCIATED WITH BLUE NEVUS IN HARD PALATE: A CASE REPORT. Letícia Targino CAMPOS. Alexandre Paz ROLIM. Hianne

Cristinne de Morais MEDEIROS. Jozinete Vieira PEREIRA. Daliana Queiroga Castro GOMES. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Pollianna Muniz ALVES.

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most frequent malignant neoplasm in oral cavity. Blue nevi represent benign proliferation of pigment-produced fusiform melanocytes. In oral cavity, the association of blue nevus with oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is rare. Here, we report a case of 54 years-old female, presented for evaluation of an asymptomatic, flat brownish lesion in soft palate that was 0,5 cm in diameter with poorly defined margins. Incisional biopsy was performed with diagnostic hypothesis of melanoma. Microscopically, it was observed atypical cells in all epithelial thickness without disruption of the basement membrane. In the lamina propria was verified, parallelly to epithelium, spindle cells producing brownish pigments compatible with melanin. Immunohistochemistry, showed positivity for AE1/AE3 in squamous cell and HMB-45, Melan-A and S-100 for spindle cells in corium. These findings confirmed the diagnosis of OSCC in situ associated blue nevus. The patient was referred for treatment and remains under follow-up.

CPP334 - PERSISTENT OROFACIAL PAIN IN A PAGET'S DISEASE PATIENT: CASE REPORT. Lígia Gonzaga FERNANDES. Beatriz Cione Adriano DE JESUS. Rodrigo Ferreira OLIVEIRA. Andrea Lusvarghi WITZEL. Norberto Nobuo SUGAYA. Camila de Barros GALLO.

A 76-year-old black female patient was referred to the clinic due to a 12-year history of persistent throbbing facial pain along with a tinnitus sensation at the right ear. Previous investigation of these symptoms led to a diagnosis of Paget's disease with a 50% hearing loss. A hearing aid cleared the tinnitus sensation and the hearing deficit but the throbbing pain persisted. Patient presented a healthy oral mucosa and an uneventfully panoramic radiograph. However a cranial deformity could be noticed. A thoroughly stomatognathic system examination disclosed a bilateral myalgia and an arthralgia of the right temporomandibular joint. Thermotherapy with moist heat was applied over muscles and with ice over the right temporomandibular joint. Pain subsided progressively and within 30 days the symptomatology was completely solved. Only later patient reported recurrent episodes of arthralgia in other body joints supporting the hypothesis of a TMJ dysfunction Paget's related.

CPP335 - BILATERAL ORAL LYMPHOEPITHELIAL CYST IN THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH: A CASE REPORT. Lígia Gonzaga FERNANDES. Thais dos REIS. Wellington Hideaki YANAGUIZAWA. Suzana Cantanhede Orsini Machado de SOUSA. Norberto Nobuo SUGAYA. Camila de Barros GALLO.

A 55 year-old white female patient was referred to the clinic due to a 20-years history of nodular lesions in the mouth. Intraoral examination revealed two asymptomatic flattened and sessile nodules at the floor of the mouth, arranged symmetrically and bilaterally to the lingual frenulum, showing smooth surface, well-defined edges, yellowish in appearance, soft on palpation, non indurated, measuring 8 and 4 mm each. A differential diagnosis of oral lymphoepithelial cyst (OLC), lipoma and schwannoma; lead to an excisional biopsy procedure. During surgery a clear and viscous drainage fluid was observed, reinforcing the first clinical hypothesis. Microscopic examination revealed a cystic capsule constituted by a stratified squamous epithelium and a lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrate in the dense connective tissue of capsule wall, consistent with an OLC diagnosis. The OLC is classically characterized as a rare disease and bilateral presentation was reported only once in the literature.

CPP336 - NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA EXTRANODAL: CASE REPORT.. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Maxine Ennata Alves de ALMEIDA. Rogerio da Penha CARVALHO.

This paper proposes to present a female patient case, 55, feoderma, complaining of acute, diffuse and continuous pain in the left hemi-mandibula, and feeling of numbness and burning sensation in the ipsilateral lower lip. The extraoral examination revealed trigger points in left masseter and Sternocleidomastoideus and at intraoral examination evidenced increased alveolar volume in ipsilateral edentulous molars region. In radiographic examination was observed in the region, radiopaque thin lines in hypodense area, confirming great bone destruction on CT. Performed the biopsy, there were spongy consistency of tissue and bone intense destruction in the inferior alveolar nerve adjacencies. Histopathology, revealed a diffuse proliferation of lymphoid cells, with

the diagnosis of high-grade lymphoma. The patient was referred for cancer treatment and presents control of disease after seven years of the diagnosis.

CCP337 - PARADENTAL CYST ASSOCIATED WITH EXOGENOUS MATERIAL. Aguida Maria Menezes Aguiar MIRANDA. Juliana de Noronha Santos NETTO. Simone de Macedo AMARAL. Fábio Ramôa PIRES.

A 9-year-old boy was referred for evaluation of an asymptomatic radiolucent-radiopaque image on the left mandible discovered during orthodontic planning. The patient reported no local or systemic previous or present disease and clinical oral inspection revealed a slight swelling on the vestibular cortical plate in the area covered by normal oral mucosa. Periapical and panoramic radiographs revealed a 1,5 cm well-defined oval radiolucency associated with several foci of calcification in the right posterior mandible between the roots of the second premolar and first molar. Provisional diagnosis included calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor and adenomatoid odontogenic tumor, but cone-beam computed tomograph showed that the calcifications presented a density suggestive of foreign material. Both teeth were vital. Treatment consisted of conservative surgical removal of the lesion and associated radiopaque material under local anesthesia. Histological analysis of the specimen showed an inflammatory odontogenic cyst, compatible with paradental cyst, associated with foreign material. Post-operative period was uneventful and clinical and radiological follow-up showed complete repair in the area after 13 months. The authors thank FAPERJ for the financial support for the study.

CPP338 - GLANDULAR ODONTOGENIC CYST: A CASE REPORT OF AN UNCOMMON JAW BONE CYST. Patricia Roccon BIANCHI MOLINI. Sergio Lins DE AZEVEDO VAZ. Teresa Cristina Rangel PEREIRA. Tânia Regina GRÃO-VELLOSO. Liliana Aparecida PIMENTA DE BARROS. Danielle Resende CAMISASCA. Daniela Nascimento SILVA.

The study reports a case of a glandular odontogenic cyst occurred in a 45 year-old male presented as an asymptomatic swelling in right mandible and facial asymmetry developed over a period of one year. Radiography revealed multilocular radiolucency with well-defined borders extending from left canine to right second molar, with no teeth displacement. No impacted teeth or root resorptions were present. The patient had good oral health and no decayed tooth. Pulp vitality assessment with cold test showed positive response in all teeth. A provisional diagnosis of ameloblastoma or keratocystic odontogenic tumor was given. An incisional biopsy was performed and prior aspiration showed a water clear and low viscosity fluid content, with a reduction of lesion swelling. Conservative treatment of enucleation with curettage and root canal of those teeth associated to lesion was chosen. A careful clinical and radiographic follow-up is essential due to possibility of cyst to recur.

CPP339 - AMELOBLÁSTICO CARCINOMA: CASE REPORT. Gercino Dos Santos Pereira NETO. Nathalia Vieira UNGARELLI. Geisa Badauy Lauria SILVA. Rita de Cassia ALENCAR. Márcio Roberto BARBOSA da SILVA. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Claudio MARANHÃO PEREIRA.

Ameloblastic carcinoma (CA) is an odontogenic tumor of the jaws, rare and malignant. It has a distinct predilection for mandible. The clinical course is highly aggressive, with extensive local destruction. The cytological examination has characteristics of ameloblastoma and carcinoma with atypical cytology. It may present as a cystic lesion with a benign clinical features or as an large tissue mass with ulceration, significant bone resorption and tooth mobility. The treatment of choice is a local excision. The objective of this research is to present a clinical case of a young patient with Carcinoma Amelobástico treated with hemimandibulectomy with microsurgical reconstruction and fibular graft (skin, bone and muscle) and tracheotomy.

CPP340 - THE STOMATOLOGIST IN A PALLIATIVE CARE TEAM. Elaine Catarina de CAMARGO.

Palliative care is given by a multidisciplinary team who prevents or treats, as early as possible, the symptoms and side effects of disease and its treatment. Mouth is an important organ of expression, it is often affected in later stages of diseases and also maintains a great number of micro

organisms which aggravates the disease process. A twenty cases of terminal patients who had their oral symptoms controlled by lasertherap, plaque control and were able to communicate their emotional needs had a better experience with their medical care. The stomatologist included on the team can help the patient right from the initial diagnosis of the condition up to the relief of pain in the terminal stages of the disease. This study demonstrated a brief attempt of our experience in which a palliative oral care can help other members, family and the patient in leading a better life.

CPP341 - CALCIFYING ODONTOGENIC EPITHELIAL TUMOR (CYSTIC VARIANT): A CASE REPORT. Mara Luana Batista SEVERO. José Wilson NOLETO. Marcos Antônio Farias de PAIVA. Polliana Muniz ALVES. Laudence de Lucena PEREIRA. Laura Priscila B. de CARVALHO. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

Calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (CEOT) is a rare entity, accounting for about 1% of odontogenic tumors. This report describes a case of a 19-year-old caucasian male patient, who presented with a painless swelling on the right side of the face, with about six months of evolution. Extraoral examination revealed facial asymmetry in the right side of the face, with normal color and consistency. On intraoral examination, a discrete swelling and bulging of the buccalveolar sulcus were observed. Imaging exams revealed an intraosseous unilocular radiolucent lesion, with well-defined margins, associated with impacted second molar and causing disruption of cortical bone. Under local anesthesia, fine needle aspiration revealed serosanguinolent liquid. Incisional biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of CEOT and marsupialization of the lesion was performed. After 14 months, the lesion was removed by enucleation with peripheral osteotomy. Local bone neoformation was observed after 18 months of follow-up.

CPP342 - DELAYED DIAGNOSIS OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN TWO YOUNG PATIENTS. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Laudence de Lucena PEREIRA. Andréia Ferreira DO CARMO. Danyel Elias PEREZ. Víctor Yuri NICOLAU. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Paulo Rogério Ferreti BONAN.

An increasing incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) in individuals aged less than 40 years has been observed, and there are controversies with respect to the biological behavior of the tumor in this age group. The present report describes two cases of OSCC in young patients with a fatal outcome. A female and a male patient, both 38 years old, tobacco and alcohol consumers, presented with extensive ulcerated lesions in tongue and gingiva, respectively. Regional lymph node metastases were found in both cases by extraoral inspection and computed tomography. Incisional biopsies were performed in both patients and confirmed the diagnosis of OSCC. The patients underwent surgical resection, radiotherapy and chemotherapy in a referral hospital. In both cases, the patients succumbed to the tumor in less than a year of follow-up, as a consequence of the advanced clinical stages at the time of diagnosis.

CPP343 - ORAL CARE AND SURVIVAL OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENT. Elaine Catarina de CAMARGO. Alice ZELMANOWICZ.

The oral health of cancer patients may compromise their survival. Ideally, oral evaluation should be done one month before cancer treatment to allow adequate time for recovery from invasive dental procedures. In this clinical case, dental infection was diagnosed at hospitalized patient and the dentist had determined immediate chemical control of plaque, panoramic radiograph, and scheduling the surgery room. The medical team prepared medically and two dental surgeons performed the procedures (extractions, scaling, filling, adaptation of temporary denture of the upper arch and molding to denture adhesive), with local anesthesia and portable dental office. The lasertherapy and cementation were performed with the patient at nursery and the case was completed in 72 hours. The patient was clinical and emotional ready to receive the therapy outlined by the oncologist. It was concluded that specialized surgeon dentists in the multidisciplinary team, with appropriate equipment, ensures resolution and prevention for oral complications.

CPP344 - SIMPLE BONE CYST - INTERVENTION OR PROSERVATION?. Heliton Gustavo de LIMA. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Rafael Zetehaku ARAUJO. Anthony Benites CONDEZO. Cláudia CURRA. Carlos Cesar DEANTONI. Marcos Martins CURI.

Simple bone cyst (SBC) is an intraosseous pseudocyst that affects especially the mandible and is usually seen during routine radiographic examination. A 10-year-old female presented an asymptomatic multilocular radiolucent area in the anterior and left jaw body, discovered in panoramic radiographs. CT cone beam showed extensive hypodense area in the affected region. Axial reconstruction showed moderate expansion of cortical. The diagnostic hypotheses were keratocystic odontogenic tumour and SBC. Faced the exuberance of lesion and anxiety of parents, a surgical exploration of the area was planned to establish the final diagnosis. During the surgery, it was found an empty cavity confirming the SCB. After 3 years, the lesion was fully repaired, corroborating with the literature regarding the treatment of SBC. In conclusion, this case illustrates an atypical SBC, by their great length and moderate bone expansion, and discusses the clinical decision about to surgically explore or to follow this condition.

RESEARCH POSTERS

RP1 - THE ROLE OF KI-67, P16, CD34, BCL-2, CYCLOOXYGENASE-2 IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA. Raghu RADHAKRISHNAN.

Background: Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL) is a highly persistent and aggressive oral pre-malignant lesion with an obscure etiopathogenesis and a malignant transformation rate of 70-85%. Objective: We assess the role of Ki-67, p16, CD34, Bcl-2, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) in the spectrum of PVL to ascertain their role in its etiopathogenesis. Study design: A retrospective chart analysis on seven confirmed cases of PVL, which were followed-up for 2 years, was immunohistochemically appraised using a panel related to cell proliferation, cell cycle regulation, angiogenesis, apoptosis and inflammation. The expression of these markers was correlated with patients' clinicopathological profile and analyzed Results: The latest labeling index of Ki-67 in our cases ranged from 8.18 to 12.6; p16 was positive in 3/7 cases; and Bcl-2 expression was moderately positive in 2/7 cases. All cases were intensely positive for COX-2 staining. Microvascular density assessed by CD34 ranged from 11 to 20/hpf. One case which transformed into squamous cell carcinoma demonstrated increased Ki-67, Bcl-2, COX-2, CD34 expression, but negative p16 and Bcl-2 expression. Conclusions: Application of these markers in PVL suggests that an imbalance between the proliferation apoptosis dynamics, accompanied by an increase in inflammation and angiogenesis underlie the molecular pathogenesis of PVL.

RP2 - UNIT USING MOUTH CANCER SCREENING MOBILE DENTAL. Carlos Deyver de Souza QUEIROZ. Lidia Maria Rebolho Batista ARANTES. Fabiana de Lima VAZQUEZ. Edmundo Carvalho MAUAD. André Lopes CARVALHO. Ricardo Ribeiro GAMA. Adhemar LONGATTO FILHO.

Oral cancer is one of the most serious public health problems, has a higher morbidity / mortality among head and neck cancers. According to INCA 2016 estimates will be 11,140 new cases of oral cavity cancer in men and women and 4350. This paper aims to show the importance of screening for oral cancer, through active pursuit of risk population, increasing the level of information on the risk factors and the achievement of an early diagnosis. Individuals of both genders, above 40 years of age, smoking and / or alcohol consumers, was subjected to clinical examination by a dentist during the examination in the identification of injury, this was subjected to a biopsy for diagnosis. In the period of 22 months they were assisted 5122 individuals of both genders, and in 1830 in the period from February to December 2014 and 3292 from January to December 2015, these meetings were held 328 biopsies whose pathology was positive for malignancy in 51 cases. Screening for oral cancer is important to raise awareness of the high risk population and early diagnosis where the greatest chance of cure. Hospital de Câncer de Barretos - Fundação Pio XII

RP3 - PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TAURODONTISM AND NONSYNDROMIC CLEFT LIP AND PALATE. Mário Rodrigues de Melo FILHO. Luis Antônio Nogueira dos SANTOS. Daniella Reis Barbosa MARTELLI. Marise Fagundes SILVEIRA. Myrian Esteves da SILVA. Sabina Pena Borges PÊGO. Hercílio Martelli JÚNIOR.

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of taurodontism in patients with nonsyndromic cleft lip and palate (NSCLP) within a Brazilian population. The study was designed as an epidemiological case-control single-center study. Three hundred eighty-eight patients were included, 88 of which were patients with NSCLP and 300 of which were in the control group. The first and second permanent mandibular molars were included in this study. Panoramic radiographs were used and taurodontism was categorized as meso-, hypo-, or hypertaurodontism. Seventy patients (23.3%) from the control group and 36 patients (40.9%) from the case group presented taurodontism ($p < 0.001$). In the control group, 108 (9%) teeth showed taurodontism, while in the case group with CLP, 64 (18.2%) teeth showed the dental anomalies ($p < 0.001$). The chance of taurodontism in patients with CL was 2.36 ($p = 0.010$) times higher compared to those with CLP, while the occurrence of taurodontism in patients with CP was 3.15 ($p = 0.002$) times greater than in patients with CLP. The results from this study indicate a close relationship between taurodontism and clefts and the possibility of different cleft subphenotypes. FAPEMIG e CNPq

RP4 - PREVALENCE OF ORAL MUCOSITIS IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS. Juliana Cavalcante de OLIVEIRA. Marcela Carla Pereira do NASCIMENTO. Kelly Meireles VARELA. Vânia Cavalcanti Ribeiro da SILVA. Gustavo Pina GODOY.

Improvements in oncology treatment of children have been seen around the world, but the number of stomatological complications are reported to be higher. The aim of the study was to assess the prevalence of oral mucositis (OM) among children undergoing cancer treatment. Study Design: A cross-sectional study was conducted. A single researcher examined children and adolescents in their own bed, under the artificial light of a clinic flashlight. The variables analysed included age, gender, race, level of education, histological type of tumour and the presence of OM. Results: Fifty-five patients comprised the sample and their mean age was 11.5 ± 4.7 . The prevalence of OM was 23.6% and the highest number of cases was diagnosed as grade I (WHO). The most common neoplasm was Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (36.4%), followed by Osteosarcoma (25.5%). Teenagers were the most prevalent age group (45.5%), male the most affected gender (58.2%) and the brown skin colour the more evident colour (64.8%). Regarding the level of education, more than half of patients did not attend school (55.9%). Conclusions: The prevalence of oral mucositis was relatively low among paediatric patients and no difference was noticed between genders, age groups, skin colours or histological types of tumour.

RP5 - PREVALENCE OF GINGIVITIS IN ONCOLOGY PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS. Juliana Cavalcante de OLIVEIRA. Marcela Carla Pereira do NASCIMENTO. Kelly Meireles VARELA. Vânia Cavalcanti Ribeiro da SILVA. Gustavo Pina GODOY.

Many side effects of oncology treatment and reduction in self-respect can compromise the quality of oral hygiene of paediatric patients affecting their periodontal healthy status. The aim of this research was to determine the prevalence of inflammatory gum disease in a paediatric population undergoing cancer treatment. Study Design: A cross-sectional study was conducted among children and adolescents with malignancies. Data were collected from clinical records and patients were submitted to clinical examination in bed, under artificial light of a clinic flashlight. The examination was conducted by a single researcher, previously trained and calibrated. The variables analysed were age, gender, skin colour, histological type of tumour, visible plaque index (VPI) and gingival bleeding index (GBI). Results: A total of 55 patients were examined and the Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (36.4%) was the most prevalent type of cancer. Teenagers were majority in the sample (45.5%), and male (58.2%) the most common gender. The prevalence of inflammatory gum disease was 30.4%, the VPI, 20.9% and the GBI, 2.7%. Conclusions: The prevalence of gingivitis in paediatric oncology patients was moderately high, but no statistically significant differences were seen between genders, age groups, skin colours or types of tumour.

RP6 - ASSESSMENT OF THE HISTOLOGICAL X RADIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR OF AMELOBLASTOMA. Manuella Campo Dall Orto Martins BIANCHI. José Luiz Cintra JUNQUEIRA. Luís Roberto Coutinho MNHÃES. Kleber Cantarelli Pires ANDRADE. Andréa Brambilla NOBUYASU. Venilson De Souza SILVA. Milena Bortolotto Felipe SILVA.

The ameloblastoma is a kind of epithelial odontogenic tumor, neoplastic benign and locally invasive, introducing high relapse rates. The objective was to evaluate the histological and radiological behaviour of ameloblastoma, according to the age, gender, location and classification. Histological and radiological aspects were evaluated in a sample of 70 patients already diagnosed with ameloblastoma, analyzing age group, gender, type of image, location, shape contour of injury and their attendance. The analysis of the data revealed similar involvement for both genders (50%), being more frequent in third decade of life (23%). It was observed predominantly radiolucent images in 93% of the cases and 90% with well defined images. The location most found was the posterior region of mandible (59 cases). In relation to loculations, predominates multilocular images. Clinic diagnostic reveals that the multicystic ameloblastoma was severe in 77% and histological diagnosis in 56% of the cases, and the multicystic follicular subtype was more found. Concluded there was no difference between genders. The ameloblastoma was more prevalent in third decade of life, being radiolucent images, multilocular and well defined lesions at the posterior mandible the most frequently features.

RP7 - CHRONIC INFUSION OF ZOLEDRONIC ACID RISES INFLAMMATORY MARKERS IN PERIODONTIUM OF RATS. Camila Carvalho de OLIVEIRA. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Antonio Ernando Carlos FERREIRA JÚNIOR. Deysi Viviana Tenazoa WONG. Roberto César Pereira LIMA JÚNIOR. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

This study aims to evaluate inflammatory markers in periodontium of rats treated with zoledronic acid (ZA). Study Design: Rats (n=6/group) were treated with infusion of saline, 0.04, 0.20 or 1.00 mg/kg of ZA for 3 weeks. In 49th day, the animals received an additional dose and were sacrificed in 70th day. Hemimandibles were excised and periodontium of mandibular inferior molar was analyzed through histological, histochemical and immunohistochemical (CD68, TNF- α , IL-1 β , iNOS and NF-kB). The protocol was repeated (saline and 0.20 mg/kg ZA) for surgical removal of gingiva and performing Myeloperoxidase (MPO) assay, TNF- α and IL-1 β dosages (ELISA). Results: The number of animals exhibiting mast cells and mononuclear CD68 positive cells did not differ. Cementum resorption was equally present in animals. Groups treated with 0.20 and 1.00 mg/kg of ZA showed a significant number of animals with inflammatory cells (p=0.001) and greater levels of TNF- α , IL-1 β , iNOS and NF-kB immunostaining on periodontal cells. MPO, TNF- α and IL-1 β levels are significantly augmented in gingiva treated with 0.20 mg/kg of ZA. Conclusion: Chronic treatment with ZA in different doses induced changes in periodontium of rats. The number of inflammatory cells and high immunostaining of TNF- α , IL-1 β , iNOS and NF-kB were increased.

RP8 - INFlixIMAB THERAPY CAN INFLUENCE ON THE BONE HEALING PROCESS AFTER TOOTH EXTRACTION IN RATS.. Antonio Ernando Carlos FERREIRA JUNIOR. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Camila Carvalho de OLIVEIRA. Renata Ferreira de Carvalho LEITÃO. Conceição da Silva MARTINS. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

Evaluate the influence of infliximab (TNF- α inhibitor) in bone healing process after tooth extraction in rats. Study Design: 84 Wistar rats were randomized into two groups (infliximab: 5mg / kg or saline: 1ml / kg, pre-treated with 4 weekly administrations prior to extraction, weekly maintained until the sacrifice). They were sacrificed 1, 3, 7, 14, 21 or 28 days (n=7, each day) after surgery. The analysis radiographic, histomorphometric, histochemistry (Picrosirius Red), immunohistochemistry (TNF- α) and MPO assay were done. Results: No differences were seen in the radiolucent area (p = 0.646) between the two groups. However, the histomorphometric analysis showed less filling bone tissue and an increased amount of connective tissue in the infliximab group at 14 days (p <0.001). In addition, a smaller count of polymorphonuclear neutrophils, mononuclear and osteoclasts were observed at different days. Deposition of collagen type 1 (p<0.05), TNF- α immunoreactivity on days 7, 14, 21 and 28 (p <0.01; p <0.05, p <0.05 and p <0.01 respectively) and MPO levels at days 1 and 3 (p<0.05) were lower in the infliximab group. Conclusion: It is suggested that TNF- α inhibitors can change the capacity of bone repair, signaling the need for cautions in dental procedures.

RP9 - APPROACH OF A POPULATION KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORAL CANCER AND RELATED RISK FACTORS. Ruth Tramontani RAMOS. Leticia Lopes da SILVA. Carla Renata Petillo de PINHO. Cláudia Bragança do VALLE. Patrícia Nivolone TANNURE. Monica Somões ISRRAEL. Beatriz Tholt de VASCONCELLOS.

The purpose of this research was to evaluate the knowledge regarding oral cancer and associated risk factors, identifying the relationship with the level of education presented. This was a cross-sectional study with semi-open questionnaire with 287 participants. The sample was classified according to their knowledge about the oral cancer and associated risk factors, based on three questions: Have you ever heard about oral cancer? Do you know what the causes are? Name two or more causes. The results were analyzed by the SPSS 19.0 program IBM, which were performed by descriptive and association analysis through χ^2 test at 5% significance level. Before the analysis, it was designed the sample profile, she is a female, adult-young, alcoholic and non-smokers, with incomplete higher education, resident of the northern part of the municipality of Rio de Janeiro. The participants who entered universities - levels: incomplete and complete higher - showed greater understanding on oral cancer and its risk factors. There is a close relationship between knowledge of oral cancer and education levels, revealing a potential target audience for informational and prevention campaigns on the subject, in view of decreasing incidence of oral cancer.

RP10 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF CALCITONIN AND CORTICOSTEROID RECEPTORS IN CENTRAL GIANT CELL LESIONS OF THE JAWS. Mara Luana Batista SEVERO. Adriano Rocha GERMANO. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Renato Luiz Maia NOGUEIRA. Roberta Barroso CAVALCANTE. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

To evaluate the immunoexpression of calcitonin (CTR) and glucocorticoid (GCR) receptors in aggressive and non-aggressive central giant cell lesions (CGCL) of the jaws. Fifty-two cases of CGCL were submitted to immunohistochemical study using anti-CTR and anti-GCR antibodies. Immunostaining was quantitatively analyzed and compared in relation to aggressiveness and therapeutic approach. Thirty CGCLs (57.7%) were classified as aggressive lesions, while 22 (42.3%) non-aggressive. Surgery was the treatment for 75% of the cases studied, including all non-aggressive CGCLs. Regarding the aggressive cases, 56.7% were submitted to surgery and 43.4% to conservative treatment (Triamcinolone or Calcitonin). Among cases submitted to conservative treatment, the majority (61.5%) responded well to treatment. CTR expression was observed in 67.3% and GCR in 96.15% of all cases. There were no statistically significant differences between the expression of CTRs and GCRs in mononuclear and multinucleated in relation to aggressiveness, treatment performed for aggressive lesions and the response to conservative treatment (Mann-Whitney test; $p > 0.05$). The results suggest that immunoexpression of CTR and GCR did not influence the response to clinical treatment with calcitonin or triamcinolone in the sample studied and it exhibited a varied expression regardless of the aggressiveness of the lesion.

RP11 - POLYMORPHISMS IN GENES ASSOCIATED WITH BREAST AND GASTRIC CANCER AS POTENTIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY MARKERS FOR ORAL CLEFTS. Renato Assis MACHADO. Edimilson Martins de FREITAS. Sibeles Nascimento de AQUINO. Silvia Regina de Almeida REIS. Darlene Camati PERSUHN. Hercílio MARTELLI JÚNIOR. Ricardo D. COLETTA.

Epidemiological studies have indicated a higher incidence of breast and gastric cancer in patients with nonsyndromic cleft lip with or without cleft palate (NSCL±P) and their relatives, and this association is based on similar genetic triggers, which may be segregated within family with NSCL±P. Study Design: This multicenter study evaluated the association of 9 single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) in AXIN2 and CDH1, representing genes consistently altered in breast and gastric tumors, with NSCL±P in 224 trios (father, mother and patient with NSCL±P) by transmission disequilibrium test (TDT). Results: Our results showed that the minor A allele of rs7210356 ($p = 0.01$) and the T-G-G-A-G haplotype formed by rs7591, rs7210356, rs4791171, rs11079571 and rs3923087 SNPs ($p = 0.03$) in AXIN2 were significantly under-transmitted to patients with NSCL±P. In CDH1 gene, the C-G-A-A and A-G-A-G haplotypes composed by rs16260, rs9929218, rs7186053 and rs4783573 polymorphisms were respectively overtransmitted ($p = 0.01$) and under-transmitted ($p = 0.008$) from parents to the children with NSCL±P. Conclusion: The results suggest that

polymorphic variants in AXIN2 and CDH1 may be associated with NSCL±P susceptibility in the Brazilian population, and reinforce the putative link between of breast and gastric cancer and oral clefts.

RP12 - COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THREE HISTOLOGIC GRADING METHODS FOR SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LIP. Luciana STRIEDER. Cláudia COUTINHO-CAMILLO. Victor COSTA. Danyel E da Cruz PEREZ. Luiz P KOWALSKI. Estela KAMINAGAKURA.

The aim of this study was to evaluate three histologic grading methods for squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) of the lip. Study Design: World Health Organization (WHO) model, tumor budding and depth of invasion (BD) model, and histologic risk assessment (HRA) model, were correlated with prognosis. Results: 53 patients with lip SCC were evaluated. The mean age was 65 years, 69.8% of the participants were men, lower lip was the site most commonly affected (94.3%), and 66.0% of the patients had tumors in early stages. Using the BD and WHO methods, 52.8% and 64.2% of the cases were graded as low risk, respectively. The HRA model graded 54.7% of the cases as medium risk. The BD model in high histological grade was associated with worse prognosis ($p=0.045$). Overall survival at 5 years was 87.8%. Tumor size (T3 + T4) and lymph node involvement (N+) were associated with reduced overall survival and recurrence-free survival (RFS) ($p=0.002$; 0.005; 0.007; 0.01, respectively). Surgical treatment combined with radiotherapy was associated with lower RFS ($p=0.03$). Conclusion: Highgrade Lip SCC in advanced stages is associated with a poor prognosis. The BD model is a simple and effective tool for the prognostic evaluation of lip SCC.

RP13 - CLINICAL STUDY OF ACTINIC KERATOSIS PREVALENCE IN HEALTH COMMUNITY AGENTS. Venilson de Souza da SILVA. José Luiz Cintra JUNQUEIRA. Ana Carla Rocha BARRETO. Marisa Matos de Ferraz PÊGO. Manuella Campo Dall Orto Martins BIANCHI. Milena Bortolloto Felipo SILVA. Ney Soares de ARAUJO.

The Actinic cheilitis is a premalignant change caused by solar rays for a long period. The aim of this study was to clinically evaluate the prevalence of cheilitis Actinic, the sample consisted of 333 health community workers exposed daily to the sun. The health community agents were evaluated through a questionnaire (with personal, occupational and customary information) and clinical examination in the first stage. In the second stage, the lesions of Actinic cheilitis were classified according to the degree of severity, monitored and treated as needed. Both steps were performed by an examiner Data were tabulated in Excel spreadsheet and evaluated by the G test, the results showed that the prevalence of cheilitis Actinic was significantly associated with age, race / color and use of lip balm. 101 were found (30.3%) community agents of health with normal labial mucosa, 195 (58.5%) with a slight change of actinic cheilitis, 34 (10.2%) with moderate cheilitis Actinic and 3 (0, 9%) was identified intense change.

RP14 - DICLOFENAC SODIUM GEL THERAPY AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO ACTINIC CHEILITIS. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Leorik Pereira da SILVA. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS.

The aim of this study was to analyse the efficacy of diclofenac sodium 3% gel in the treatment of cheilit actinic (AC), through clinical follow-up. Nineteen patients diagnosed with AC were instructed to perform topical application of the gel three times a day for a period of 90 days. In each biweekly visit, a follow-up record was accomplished through digital photographs. Two researchers evaluated all images after end of treatment. In addition, the patients' tolerability to the drug and their satisfaction after treatment were evaluated. Ten participants showed total remission of all clinical features of the lesion and three had partial improvement, due to remaining alterations in lip areas. One participant presented worsening of clinical condition, and in five cases, treatment was discontinued due to development of mild adverse effects at the site of gel application. Eleven patients were satisfied and nine patients declared that the drug wasn't irritating to the lip. Patients are being monitored without clinical signs of recurrence and/or progression of the lesions. Topical

application of the drug has provided a convenient and well tolerated in most cases. Our results suggest that diclofenac sodium gel may be a promising alternative for treatment of AC.

RP15 - HISTOMORPHOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC SCLEROSING SIALADENITIS. Jéssica Barroso BARBOSA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

To perform histomorphometric comparison of Chronic Sclerosing Sialoadenitis (CSS) with Mucus extravasation cyst (MEC). Both lesions have similar etiology and sometimes may present the same clinical presentation. Two groups of 10 cases diagnosed of each lesion were evaluated. Histomorphometric evaluation comprise the inflammatory infiltrate (number, location and intensity of lymphocyte foci adapted from the Sjögren's syndrome classification: FS <1, FS = 1, FS > 1, where 1 = 50 lymphocytes); periductal sclerosis; atrophy of the acinar; adipose tissue; ductal ectasia; ductal dilation. Microscopic sections were photographed under 400X magnitude and registered with ImageJava (1.47) software. Data was analyzed through descriptive statistics and Anova test. Difference between the two lesions was identified through ANOVA test $p < 0.01$. Lymphocyte foci was the major difference with 23 in CSS foci and 4 in M and the highest prevalence was FS <1 with 56.52% in the CSS and 75% in M. In both lesions there was preference for periductal or perivascular lymphocyte infiltrate focal areas. Lymphocyte foci counting adapted from Sjögren's classification may represent an important tool for differential diagnosis of CSS and MEC. The present study suggests an easy way to improve this diagnosis.

RP16 - EGFR AMPLIFICATION IN PRIMARY ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF YOUNG PATIENTS. Victor Bernardes Barroso da COSTA. Fernanda Herrera da COSTA. Igor SILVA. Cláudia COUTINHO-CAMILLO. José Ivanildo das NEVES. Luiz Paulo KOWALSKI. Estela KAMINAGAKURA.

The aim of this study was to investigate the EGFR amplification and to correlate the results by EGFR protein immunostaining with clinicopathological features and prognosis. Study Design: Using the tissue microarray technique, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) and immunohistochemistry, 21 samples of the test group (≤ 40 years) and 39 samples of control group (≥ 50 years) were suitable for evaluating. Results: The EGFR amplification was higher in the test group ($p = 0.018$). The EGFR amplification was associated with advanced clinical stage ($p = 0.013$), regardless of age. The EGFR overexpression was correlated to well differentiated tumors ($p = 0.011$) and presence of metastasis ($p = 0.035$), independent of the group. Conclusion: In both groups, EGFR amplification and/or expression had no influence on survival rates; however the young patients may have a better response for anti-EGFR therapy.

RP17 - BRAFV600E MUTATION IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA. Núbia Braga PEREIRA. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA. Bruna Pizziole COURA. Marina Gonçalves DINIZ. Wagner Henriques de CASTRO. Carolina Cavaliéri GOMES. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ.

Unicystic ameloblastoma (UA) presents clinical and radiographic similarities with dentigerous and radicular cysts. The BRAFV600E activating mutation has been reported in a high proportion of ameloblastomas. The purpose of the study was to assess the utility of the detection of the BRAFV600E mutation in the differential diagnosis of UA with dentigerous and radicular cysts. Twenty-six archival samples were included, comprising 8 UA, 9 dentigerous and 9 radicular cysts. The mutation was assessed in all samples by anti-BRAFV600E (clone VE1) immunohistochemistry (IHC) and by TaqMan mutation detection qPCR assay. Sanger sequencing was further carried out when samples showed conflicting results in the IHC and qPCR. Although all UA (8/8) showed positive uniform BRAFV600E staining, the mutation was not confirmed by qPCR and Sanger sequencing in 3 samples. Positive staining for the BRAFV600E protein was observed in one dentigerous cyst, but it was not confirmed by the molecular methods. Furthermore, 2/9 dentigerous cysts and 2/9 radicular cysts showed nonspecific immunostaining of the epithelium or plasma cells. None of the dentigerous or radicular cysts cases presented the BRAFV600E mutation in the qPCR assay. The BRAFV600E antibody IHC may show nonspecific staining, but molecular assays may be useful for the diagnosis of UA.

RP18 - RECURRENT KRAS G12V PATHOGENIC MUTATION IN ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOURS. Carolina Cavalieri GOMES. Silvia Ferreira de SOUSA. Grazielle Helena Ferreira MENEZES. Rennan Garcia MOREIRA. Silvia Regina ROGATTO. Marina Gonçalves DINIZ. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ.

Schimmelpenning syndrome results from postzygotic HRAS or KRAS mutations that survive by somatic mosaicism. This prompted us to evaluate RAS, and 50 genes mutations in a sample of one adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT) from one Schimmelpenning syndrome patient having multiple tumours (index patient), as well as in sporadic AOTs. Study design We used the Ion AmpliSeq™ Cancer Hotspot Panel to interrogate approximately 2,800 COSMIC mutations by next generation sequencing in the index patient sample and two sporadic AOTs. TaqMan® allele-specific assay and Sanger sequencing were used in mutation validation. Genomic alterations analysis was performed in the index patient sample and in one sporadic AOT, by using Cytoscan® HD Array. Results The pathogenic KRAS G12V mutation was detected and confirmed by KRAS c.35G>T TaqMan® allele-specific assay and Sanger sequencing in the samples evaluated, and in four out of six samples further included in the validation (i.e. 7/9 AOTs). Loss of 7p15.3 encompassing the IGF2BP3 gene was detected in the sporadic AOT. Conclusions We report the recurrent activating KRAS G12V mutation in AOT, while no other pathogenic mutation interrogated was detected. The importance of the 7p15.3 loss in the aetiopathogenesis of this tumour remains to be established. Supported by: FAPEMIG/CAPES/CNPq.

RP19 - CORRELATION OF MAST CELLS AND LYMPHANGIOGENESIS IN ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Rodrigo Gadelha VASCONCELOS. Marcelo Gadelha VASCONCELOS. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Leão Pereira PINTO.

The aim of this study was to investigate correlations between lymphangiogenesis, mast cells (MCs) and clinicopathological features in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC). Lymphatic vessels and MCs were identified and counted using anti-podoplanin (D2-40) and anti-tryptase antibodies, respectively, both in intratumoral and peritumoral area of OTSCC specimens (n = 50). Mann-Whitney U-test was used to compare immunostainings with TNM stage, histological grade of malignancy and nodal metastases. Spearman's correlation test (r) was applied to assess correlation between lymphatic density and MC counts. Intratumoral lymphatic density (ILD) was higher in advanced TNM stages (III-IV) and metastatic cases. There were no statistically significant differences between low and high-grade malignancy cases with respect to ILD. Peritumoral lymphatic density (PLD) and MC counts showed no significant correlations with any of the clinicopathological parameters. Also there were no significant correlations between LVD and MC counts. Our results suggest that intratumoral lymphatic vessels contribute to the progression of OTSCC and PLD may be insufficient to justify differences in biological behavior of the tumor. The present findings do not support a significant role of MCs in lymphangiogenesis.

RP20 - RADIOGRAPHIC FINDINGS IN PATIENTS WITH MEDICATION-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAW. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Marcos Martins CURI. Carol Arrabal BARROS. Luciana Maria Paes da Silva Ramos FERNANDES. Cláudia CURRA. Solange de Oliveira Braga FRANZOLIN. Carlos César de ANTONI.

Knowledge of imaging aspects of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ) represents valuable importance, since some cases may be asymptomatic. The aim of this study was to retrospectively assess the radiographic findings in patients with MRONJ. The study was conducted with records and panoramic radiographs of 35 patients treated with bisphosphonates and diagnosed with MRONJ. During radiographic analysis, findings such as osteolytic area, erosion of cortical bone, bone sequestration, bone sclerosis, periosteal reaction, abnormalities in the lamina dura, presence of pathological fracture were surveyed. Medical information and staging were also recorded in order to correlate with radiographic findings. All panoramic radiographs showed important findings in the jaws. Osteosclerosis was the most frequent alteration, followed by osteolysis and abnormalities of the lamina dura. The mandible was more affected than maxilla. there was no significant difference between genders nor significant correlation between the number of injuries with age, bisphosphonate usage time and staging of the disease. Panoramic radiograph is an useful

screening tool in patients submitted to antiresorptive and antiogenic therapies, specially with bisphosphonates. In this study, although all cases had been previously diagnosed as MRONJ, radiographic findings may improve early diagnosis, establishing preventive approach for this complication. FAPESP 2014/13055-0.

RP21 - USE OF PLATELET-RICH PLASMA IN MEDICATION RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF JAW TREATMENT - EXPERIMENTAL STUDY. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Cláudia CURRA. Marcos Martins CURI. Camila Dionísio ARGENTINO. Osny Ferreira JÚNIOR. Solange de Oliveira Braga FRANZOLIN. Andréia Aparecida da SILVA.

Bone resection associated with platelet-rich plasma (PRP) is a proposal in management of medication related osteonecrosis of jaw (MRONJ), which has demonstrated clinical success in the symptomatic cases. The aim of this study was to evaluate the surgical treatment of MRONJ using PRP. Thirty rats received intravenous zoledronic acid (35µg/kg in 0.9% NaCl, for 8 weeks) and the upper right incisor extraction was performed to induce MRONJ. The surgical treatment was performed after the diagnosis of MRONJ. The experimental group (1) was submitted to marginal resection of the affected region, alveolar curettage and filling with PRP. The control group (2) was subjected to the same procedure, except the use of PRP. After 14, 28 and 42 days, the animals were euthanized and it was performed histomorphometric analysis, using Image-Pro® Plus version 5.1.2 software, quantifying the following structures: newly bone formation (BO) connective tissue (CT), inflammatory infiltration (IF) and blood vessel (BV). Group 1 showed significantly greater amount of BO, CT and BV compared to group 2. There was no significant difference regarding the IF. From this study, it was concluded that the use of PRP showed better bone repair compared to the group without PRP. Apoio FAPESP 2014/10693-6.

RP22 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OCT-4 AND CD44 IN BENIGN EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC LESIONS.. Rafaella Bastos LEITE. Eduardo Alonso Cruz MONROY. Joabe dos Santos PEREIRA. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa NASCIMENTO. Adalberto MOSQUEDA-TAYLOR. Leão Pereira PINTO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

The aim of this study was to identify epithelial cells expressing stem cell markers by immunoeexpression of Oct-4 and CD44 in a series of cases of benign epithelial odontogenic lesions. The sample was comprised of 20 cases of odontogenic keratocyst (OKC), 20 solid/multicystic ameloblastoma and 20 adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT). Expression of Oct-4 and CD44 was evaluated based on the percentage of positive cells and immunostaining intensity. The sum of these scores constituted in total score immunostaining, which varied from 0 to 7. All cases were positive and some demonstrated high expression for both markers. Analysis of Oct-4 expression revealed no statistically significant differences ($p = 0.406$) among the studied lesions. Regarding the CD44 expression, there was a statistically significant difference between cases of ameloblastoma and AOT in relation to OKC, with the latter show more cases in score 7 ($p = 0.034$). The results of this study identified the presence of cells with stemness characteristics arranged at various sites in the epithelial component of the studied lesions. Taken together, our findings suggest a possible role in histogenesis and differentiation in benign epithelial odontogenic lesions, thus contributing to the development of these lesions.

RP23 - IMMUNE CELL PROFILE OF DENTAL PULP IN RATS TREATED WITH ZOLEDRONIC ACID. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Maria Elisa Quezado Lima VERDE. Antonio Ernando Carlos ferreira JUNIOR. Camila Carvalho de OLIVEIRA. Fabrício Bitú SOUSA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

The objective of this study was to characterize the pulp immune cell profile in the teeth of rats treated with Zoledronic Acid (ZA). For this Male Wistar rats ($n=6$) received four intravenous infusions of ZA (0.04, 0.20 or 1.00 mg/kg) or saline. In 70th day, they were euthanized. The first right molar was microscopically examined (H&E, toluidine blue and immunohistochemistry for CD68, Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF)- α , Interleukin(IL)-1 β , Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase (iNOS), Nuclear Factor kappa B (NFkB) and IL-18 binding protein (IL-18bp)). We analyzed the ectasic/dilated vessels, the inflammatory cells (mast cells and mononuclear CD68 positive cells) and intensity of immunostaining for inflammatory markers in odontoblasts and non-odontoblasts pulp

cells. We used the Kruskal-Wallis/Dunn's and the chi-square tests ($p < 0.05$). There is no differences in number of animals exhibiting dilated/ectasic blood vessels ($p = 0.242$), inflammatory cells ($p = 0.489$) and in the number of mast cells ($p = 1.000$). However, there was an augment of CD68 positive cells ($p = 0.026$), immunostaining of TNF- α ($p = 0.020$), IL-1 β ($p = 0.027$), iNOS ($p = 0.001$) in odontoblasts and IL-1 β ($p = 0.027$) in non odontoblasts pulp cells dose-dependently. NF κ B (nucleus and cytoplasm) and IL-18bp did not differ between groups. We showed that ZA modified the immune cell profile in the dental pulp independent of NF κ B.

RP24 - DENTAL ANOMALIES IN A BRAZILIAN CLEFT POPULATION. Júlia dos Santos Vianna NERI. Carlla Silva NUNES. Alena Peixoto MEDRADO. Ricardo Della COLETTA. Silvia Regina REIS. Jamile de Oliveira SÁ.

Nonsyndromic cleft lip and/or palate (NSCL/P) is the most common congenital anomaly in human beings. The aim of this study was to investigate radiographically the prevalence of dental anomalies outside the cleft area in a group of Brazilian patients with nonsyndromic cleft lip and/or palate (NSCL/P). Analysis of 207 panoramic radiographs of patients with NSCL/P was performed. Dental anomalies were found in 75.4% of the patients. The risk of agenesis was higher among the individuals with CP compared to individuals with CL and CLP (CP versus CL, OR: 6.27, 95%, $p = 0.0003$; CP versus CLP, OR: 2.94, $p = 0.01$). The frequency of dental agenesis ($p < 0.0001$) and ectopic tooth ($p = 0.009$) was higher than the frequency estimated for general population. This study found preferential associations between dental anomalies and specific extensions of NSCL/P, suggesting that dental agenesis and ectopic tooth may be part of oral cleft subphenotypes. **KEY WORDS:** cleft lip and palate; dental anomaly; tooth agenesis.

RP25 - EGF AND KGF EXPRESSION ON EPITHELIUM ADJACENT TO BISPHOSPHONATE-ASSOCIATED OSTEONECROSIS AND OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA. Fabio Ramoa PIRES. Natália Santos CARNEIRO. Luciana ARMADA. Débora Lima PEREIRA. Pablo Agustin VARGAS.

Bisphosphonates have been associated with impairment of epithelial proliferation and this phenomenon might have a role in the mechanisms of bone exposure on bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis of the jaws (BAONS). Objective: to compare the expression of epidermal growth factor (EGF) and keratinocyte growth factor (KGF) on the oral mucosa adjacent to areas of bone sequestrum associated with BAONS and florid osseous dysplasia (FOD). Study design: oral mucosal samples from surgical procedures to manage BAONS (10 cases) and FOD (10 cases) were collected. Five μ m HE-stained sections were used for histological analysis and 3 μ m sections on silanized slides were used for immunohistochemical reactions directed to EGF and KGF. Results: Histological analysis showed that the epithelium was hyperplastic in 60% of the BAONS group samples in comparison with 22% of the samples from the FOD group ($p = 0.096$). Cytoplasmic expression of EGF and KGF was similar in both groups; membranous expression of EGF and KGF here higher in the BAONS group ($p = 0.099$ and $p = 0.056$, respectively). Conclusion: oral mucosal epithelium adjacent to BAONS was more hyperplastic and presented more membranous expression of EGF and KGF than oral mucosal epithelium adjacent to FOD. The authors thank FAPERJ for the financial support for the study.

RP26 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF OCT4 IN MAJOR AND MINOR SALIVARY GLAND NEOPLASMS. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa NASCIMENTO. Jamile Marinho Bezerra de Oliveira MOURA. Salomão Israel Monteiro Lourenço QUEIROZ. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ. Leão Pereira PINTO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

The aim of this study was to identify tumor parenchymal cells that exhibit stem cell characteristics, by evaluating the immunoreactivity of OCT4 in 20 pleomorphic adenomas (PA) 20 mucoepidermoid carcinomas (MEC) and 20 adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) located in the minor (MiSG) and major salivary glands (MaSG) and 10 normal salivary gland with the control groups. The expression was evaluated by percentage of positive cells and the intensity of expression, making the sum of these scores, resulting in the total score immunostaining which varied from 0 to 7. All cases showed positivity for OCT4 with higher values than the control groups. The luminal and non-luminal cells were immunomarked in cases of PA and ACC. In MEC we found immunoreactivity in the epidermoid and intermediate cells, and absence of staining mucosal cells. MaSG neoplasms

exhibited greater immunostaining than MiSG lesions with statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$). At the total sample and in MiSG group, malignant neoplasms exhibited higher immunoreactivity than PA. No significant differences were found between the lesions and their histomorphological classifications. The high expression of OCT4 indicates that this protein play an important role in identifying tumor stem cells, allowing a prediction of biological behavior of salivary gland neoplasms.

RP27 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF THE PROTEINS E-CADHERIN AND BCL-2 IN ORAL AND CUTANEOUS MELANOCYTIC NEVI. Laura Priscila Barboza de CARVALHO. Angélica Lopes Cordeiro MANDÚ. Salomão Israel Monteiro Lourenço QUEIROZ. Laudence de Lucena PEREIRA. Ana Paula Veras SOBRAL. Antônio de Lisboa Lopes COSTA.

To analyze the immunohistochemical expression of E-cadherin and Bcl-2 proteins in oral/cutaneous melanocytic nevi (MN) and relate them to the clinical features and histopathologic types. Study design: 36 oral and 34 cutaneous NM were analyzed for intensity and distribution of staining. The immunoexpression was also analyzed as to the types of nevus cells (A, B and C). Data were analyzed by Chi-square test, Pearson and Spearman's correlation and adopted a 5% significance level. Results: Of the 70 cases analyzed, 51.4% were diagnosed as intradermal / intramucosal and 80% were acquired NM. Immunohistochemical expression of bcl-2 and E-cadherin was variable and showed no association with clinical parameters. The expression of bcl-2 and E-cadherin varied according to the types of nevus cells ($p = 0.001$). The expression of bcl-2 was more diffuse in congenital NM ($p = 0.002$). E-cadherin was positive in 83.3% of MN $< 1\text{cm}$ ($p = 0.001$) and exhibited weak staining in 73.9% of MN that were in exposed areas ($p = 0.010$). Conclusion: It was suggested that the E-cadherin has a control in the determination of histopathological types of MN, and bcl-2 is a marker of MN with increased susceptibility to the development of malignant tumors.

RP28 - ANALYSIS OF GLYCOLYTIC METABOLISM AND OSTEOCLASTOGENESIS IN GIANT CELL LESIONS OF THE JAWS. Patricia Guerra Peixe GONÇALVES. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Rodrigo Gadelha VASCONCELOS. Marcelo Gadelha VASCONCELOS. Bruno Cesar de Vasconcelos GURGEL. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the immunohistochemical expression of glut transporter type 1 (GLUT-1) and macrophage-colony stimulating factor (M-CSF) in central giant cell lesion (CGCL) and peripheral giant cell lesion (PGCL), in an attempt to contribute to a better understanding about the pathogenesis of these lesions. Twenty aggressive CGCLs, 20 non-aggressive CGCLs and 20 PGCLs were submitted to immunohistochemical analysis using anti-GLUT-1 and anti-M-CSF antibodies. A semiquantitative assessment was performed based on intensity and percentage of immunoreactive mononuclear cells (MCs) and multinuclear giant cells (MGCs). Concerning GLUT-1 expression, the groups showed an increasing gradient in MCs, with lower values for PGCLs, followed by non-aggressive and aggressive CGCLs. For M-CSF, staining intensity in MCs and MGCs showed significant differences between PGCLs and non-aggressive CGCLs, and between non-aggressive and aggressive CGCLs. Our findings suggest that GLUT-1 play an important role in providing energy for cell metabolism. Moreover, M-CSF may contribute to osteoclastogenesis and bone resorption mechanism in the studied lesions.

RP29 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF DNA BASE EXCISION REPAIR PROTEINS IN ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Melka Coêlho SÁ. Edilmar de Moura SANTOS. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS.

This study aimed to investigate the immunoexpression of APE-1 and XRCC-1, proteins involved in DNA base excision repair, and its association with clinical and histopathological parameters in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC), in order to investigate a possible prognostic value for those proteins. The expression of APE-1 and XRCC-1 was evaluated semi-quantitatively by immunohistochemistry in 50 OTSCC cases. Clinical data was collected from patients' medical charts and histopathological grading was performed for each case. Statistical analysis (Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests; significance of 5%) was performed to determine the association between protein expressions and clinico-pathological characteristics. APE-1 was highly

expressed in nucleus and cytoplasm in 56% of cases. XRCC-1 showed overexpression only in nucleus in 60% of cases. High expression of XRCC-1 was significantly associated to clinical stages I and II ($P=0.02$). Both proteins were not associated to other clinical parameters or histopathological grading. Our findings demonstrate that DNA base excision repair proteins APE-1 and XRCC-1 are upregulated in OTSCC, however, they are not related to clinical and histologic parameters, except for XRCC-1 association to better clinical staging. Our results indicate that the immunohistochemical expression of these proteins has no association with prognostic parameters in this tumor.

RP30 - USE OF ORAL MOUTHWASHES IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL AND OROPHARYNX CANCER. José Narciso Rosa ASSUNÇÃO JUNIOR. Victor Perez TEIXEIRA. Celso Augusto LEMOS JUNIOR.

We evaluate the use of oral mouthwashes in patients with oral and oropharynx cancer. Fifty-three patients were interviewed by means of a specific questionnaire at two reference centers for diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The Case Group consisted of 33 patients with final diagnosis of epidermoid carcinoma of the mouth and oropharynx. The Control Group consisted of 20 patients attended to by services not connected with oncology. In the Case Group, 81.8% did not make use of dental floss, showing statistically significant difference from the Control Group. As regards toothbrushing, we noted a contrary behavior in which Cases brushed more times per day than the Controls. The Control Group made less use of mouthwashes when compared with the Case Group that used it more times per day. Patients in the Case Group smoked more than those in the Control Group, with this difference being significant. The same behavior was observed for alcohol consumption. From this study, we concluded that even with the small casuistic, by means of a stratified analysis, the use of mouthwashes was four times higher in alcohol consumers, however, no increase of risk in smokers, abstainers from alcohol and non smoker.

RP31 - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE INCIDENCE OF ORAL LESIONS OF SOFT TISSUE REFERENCED IN A BRAZILIAN TOWN. Debora Cristina Goncalves BLANCO. Renata de Freitas RODRIGUES. Celso LEMOS JUNIOR. Sandra Kalil BUSSADORI. Jose Narciso Rosa ASSUNCAO JUNIOR. Victor Perez TEIXEIRA.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to determine the number, types and locations of soft tissue oral lesions in patients referred in a small Brazilian town. **Study Design:** Data were collected from records of 515 patients treated in a CEO (Centro de Especialidades Odontológicas) of the Brazilian Health System (SUS - Sistema Único de Saúde) between June 2006 and December 2011. This study was submitted to the ethics committee on human research (50052915.4.0000.5509). **Results:** A total of 515 patients were examined, 324 females and 191 males, with mean age of 47,98 (ranged of 1 to 90 years old). Of the patients examined, 396 (76,9%) had lesions. Two hundred and two lesions were nodule (51%), 55 (13,9%) bubble and 52 (13,1%) erosion. The most common location was the lower lip (82 - 20,8%), then the hard palate (65 - 16,4%) and the mucosa cheek (62 - 15,7%). The most frequent lesions were inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (105 - 26,5%), mucocele and candidose (45 - 11,4%). Neoplasms were diagnosed in 58 cases, 47 (11,9%) benign and 11 (2,8%) malignant. **Conclusion:** Nodule and lower lip were the most common type and location of the soft tissue oral lesions found in this study.

RP32 - PROGNOSTIC VALUE OF SNPS IN DNA REPAIR GENES RAD51-XRCC3 IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL AND OROPHARYNGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Edilmar de Moura SANTOS. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Melka Coêlho SÁ. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS.

This study assessed the frequency of three single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in DNA repair genes RAD51 172g>T (rs1801321), RAD51 135G>C (rs1801320) and XRCC3 T241M (rs861539) and investigated its association with clinicopathological data and outcomes: radio/chemotherapy treatment response, recurrence and overall survival. Samples of 126 cases of oral and oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC and OPSCC) and 130 control samples were genotyped by real-time PCR. Allelic and genotypic frequencies were in Hard-Weinberg balance. The presence of at least one polymorphic allele in XRCC3 gene (rs861539) is associated with higher

histological grade (WHO) ($p = 0.007$). We observed a higher rate of recurrence ($p=0.08$) and more advanced clinical stage ($p=0.08$) in the group with at least one polymorphic allele in RAD51 (rs1801321). The presence of SNPs associated with smoking or drinking increased from 3 to 150 times the risk of OSCC or OPSCC. We concluded that the presence of at least one polymorphic allele of the SNPs rs861539 in XRCC3 gene, rs1801320 and rs1801321 in RAD51 gene increases the risk of OSCC and OPSCC when associated with the habits of drinking or smoking and that the studied polymorphisms are not associated with treatment response, disease-free survival or overall survival.

RP33 - LANGERHANS CELLS IN KAPOSIS SARCOMA. Pablo Agustin VARGAS. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Belinda BUNN. Willie F. P. van HEERDEN.

Objective: To evaluate the distribution pattern of Langerhans cells in Kaposi's sarcoma. **Study design:** Fifty-one formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded cases of Kaposi's sarcomas were retrospectively retrieved and new 3µm hematoxylin and eosin stained histological sections were done for diagnostic confirmation by two oral pathologists. Immunohistochemical reactions against CD83 (mature Langerhans cells) and CD207 (immature Langerhans cells) were carried out and the number of positive cells were counted by one observer in 10 hotspot high-power fields in both the overlying epithelium and the lesional tissues. **Results:** During the histopathological analysis of the studied sample it was possible to identify different microscopic subtypes of Kaposi's sarcoma including the solid, telangiectatic, lymphangioma-like, lymphangiectatic, ecchymotic and desmoplastic variants. CD83-positive mature Langerhans cells were predominantly found in the neoplastic tissue than in the overlying epithelium (mean of 37,2 cells vs 8,3 cells, respectively), whereas CD207-positive immature Langerhans cells were predominantly found in the normal epithelium than in the neoplastic tissue (mean of 44,2 cells vs 17,9 cells, respectively). **Conclusion:** Langerhans cells maturation may be an important process in the development Kaposi's sarcoma and its impairment in immunocompromised patients might predispose these individuals to develop the neoplasm.

RP34 - VESICULOBULLOUS AUTOIMMUNE DISEASE WITH ORAL MUCOSA MANIFESTATIONS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY AND MANAGEMENT OF SERIE OF CASES. Mara Luana Batista SEVERO. Rani Iani Costa GONÇALO. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ. Patrícia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

We analyze 25 cases of pemphigus vulgaris (PV) and 11 cases of benign pemphigoid of mucous membranes (PBMM), in relation to clinical and demographic characteristics, treatment and management. This is a descriptive study, in which the information was collected from the medical records of patients and through a clinical follow-up record. The mean sample age was 41.64 years, female gender was the most frequent ($n = 26$; 72.22%) and the jugal mucosa the most affected anatomical site ($n = 20$; 27.40%). Eight patients (22.22%) showed lesions on the skin located in the arms, scalp and perioral region and 7 (19.44%) showed lesions in the genital mucosa, nasal, ocular conjunctiva and pharyngeal. Eight patients (22.22%) were clinically reevaluated, 5 cases of PV and 3 cases of PBMM. Prednisone (systemic 10 to 60mg / day) associated with Clobetazol propionate (0.05%) (topical) were therapies of choice for 7 patients. The follow-up ranged from 5 months to 5 years. The PV and PBMM are autoimmune lesions which often present the oral cavity as a first clinical manifestation site. Thus, studies investigating clinical features, diagnosis and management are of great importance for better optimization of its treatments.

RP35 - MSH2 IMMUNOEXPRESSION IN NORMAL DENTAL GERM, AMELOBLASTOMA AND AMELOBLASTIC CARCINOMA. Gleyson Kleber do AMARAL-SILVA. Manoela Domingues MARTINS. Hélder Antônio Rebelo PONTES. Alan Roger SANTOS-SILVA. André Caroli ROCHA. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Pablo Agustin VARGAS.

To determine the expression pattern of MSH2 protein in normal dental germs, ameloblastoma and ameloblastic carcinoma. Three normal dental germs, 12 cases diagnosed as ameloblastoma and 1 case of ameloblastic carcinoma were retrospectively selected from oral pathology archives. New 3µm histological sections stained on hematoxylin and eosin were done for diagnostic confirmation. Immunohistochemical reactions against MSH2 antibody were carried out and the percentage of

positive nuclear staining among 1000 total neoplastic cells was obtained for each case in hotspot areas by one observer. Clinical and radiographic data were retrieved from patients' medical charts. Ameloblastoma cases comprised 4 females and 8 males with a mean age of 36.9 years-old. It predominantly affected the posterior region of the mandible causing an asymptomatic swelling and leading to multilocular radiolucid images. The only case of ameloblastic carcinoma affected the mandible of a 28 years-old female patient. Regarding MSH2 expression, epithelial component of dental germs revealed 65.5% of positivity, whereas 36.5% and 37.8% of the ameloblastoma and ameloblastic carcinoma cells were positive for this protein, respectively. There is a lower expression of MSH2 in ameloblastoma and ameloblastic carcinoma than in its normal counterpart, what may contribute to the accumulation of DNA mutations and tumor development.

RP36 - M1 AND M2 MACROPHAGES IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY AND LIP. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Andreia BUFALINO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA.

Several studies show that tumor-associated macrophage (TAM) express an M2-like phenotype and related it to cancer progression and metastasis. However, the macrophage polarization phenotypes along the potentially malignant disorder (PMD) to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) sequence is unknown. Study Design: Morphological analysis and immunohistochemistry double staining for identify anti-tumoral M1 (CD68+) and pro-tumoral M2 (CD68+/CD163+) macrophages were performed in oral leukoplakia (OL) (n=24), actinic cheilitis (AC) (n=16), oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) (n=17), lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) (n=10) and normal oral mucosa (NOM) (n=15). Results: Both SCCs and PMDs showed a higher number of M2- than M1-macrophages, and positively correlated with inflammatory cell density, on preferential extraepithelial location ($P<0.01$). SCCs, when compared to PMDs, displayed an increase of M2-macrophages ($P<0.01$) and M1-macrophages ($P>0.05$). A higher number of M2-macrophages in high-grade than low-grade AC ($P<0.05$) and OL ($P>0.05$) were observed. LSCC than OSCC showed higher number of M2- and M1-macrophages ($P>0.05$ and $P<0.05$, respectively). NOM showed significantly lower values than PMD/SCC. Conclusions: Our results show that pro-tumoral M2-macrophages establishment occurs in the earliest stages of oral/lip carcinogenesis, which gradually increases in SCC, suggesting advantage in finding ways to target M2-macrophages by novel therapeutic approaches.

RP37 - SUBMUCOSAL DENDRITIC CELLS IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL CAVITY AND LIP. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Andreia BUFALINO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA.

Dendritic cells (DCs) are capable of generating anti-tumor immunity. Submucosal DCs (subDCs), an immature DC subtype, detect invading pathogens and activate immune responses. Interestingly, the subDC infiltration changes along the potentially malignant disorder (PMD) to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) sequence are not known. Study Design: Morphological analysis and immunohistochemistry using subDC markers (CD209 and XIIIa) in oral leukoplakia (OL) (n=24), actinic cheilitis (AC) (n=16), oral cavity squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) (n=17), lower lip squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) (n=10) and normal oral mucosa (NOM) (n=15) were performed. Results: XIIIa+ than CD209+ cells ($P<0.05$), both on preferential extraepithelial location ($P<0.01$), and positively correlated with inflammatory cell density, were observed in PMDs, which increased significantly in SCCs. OL than AC (high-grade than low-grade lesions) and LSCC than OSCC showed a significant higher number of XIIIa+ and CD209+ cells. NOM showed significantly lower values than PMD/SCC. Conclusions: Our results suggest the participation of subDCs in the pathogenesis of PMDs and SCCs. It is possible that subDCs are involved in tolerance induction to the tumor cells, even in the early stages of oral and lip carcinogenesis, due to the fact that immature DCs within cancer tissues appear do not provide immune protection.

RP38 - THE IMPORTANCE OF A CORRECT DIAGNOSIS OF MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA: A CASE SERIES. Thaís Gimenez MINIELLO. Letícia PACHECO PORANGABA. Wellington Hideaki YANAGUIZAWA. Celso Augusto Lemos JUNIOR.

Only 1% of head and neck's tumors is about salivary gland tumors. The mucoepidermoid carcinoma is rare in minor glands and their differential diagnoses are odontogenic tumor and odontogenic cysts. Eleven patients diagnosed with mucoepidermoid carcinoma were treated at the university. Seven were male and four were female. The average age of patients was 43 years and the most affected sites were right retromolar trigone (18.1%), maxillary sinus (9%), soft/hard left palate (36.3%), front palate (9%), central palate (9%), alveolar ridge at right (9%) and the right soft palate (9%). Diagnostic hypotheses were lymphangioma, keratocyst, ameloblastoma, chronic sialadenitis, dentigerous cyst, pleomorphic adenoma, fibroma and squamous cell carcinoma. A minority of patients have suggested diagnosis of malignant lesions (36%), highlighting the importance of the inclusion of this type of tumor in the differential diagnosis and a sensible biopsy for rapid diagnosis, avoiding large tumor resection treatments.

RP39 - CYTOPLASMIC LIPID DROPLET ACCUMULATION IS HIGHER IN SINONASAL MELANOMAS THAN IN ORAL AND CUTANEOUS MELANOMAS.. Juliana de Souza do NASCIMENTO. Harim Tavares dos SANTOS. Fernanda Viviane MARIANO. Erika Said Abu EGAL. Felipe Paiva FONSECA. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Albina Messias de Almeida Milani ALTEMANI.

Lipid droplets (LDs) biogenesis has been associated with tumor differentiation, proliferation and aggressiveness as well as with cellular stress. Sinonasal melanomas (SNM) are uncommon lesions, which are often more aggressive than the cutaneous and oral melanomas (CM, OM). We evaluated in a series of SNM the expression of adipophilin (LDs marker) and its association with tumor differentiation and proliferation. For comparison CM (ClarkIII/IV) and OM were studied as well. In 27 SNM, 16 OM and 16 CM, LD accumulation and proliferative cells were detected for adipophilin and Ki-67 antibodies, respectively. LDs were detected in OM-62.5% (37.5% diffuse pattern), SNM-92.5% (77.7% diffuse), CM-81.2% (50% diffuse). Histologically, undifferentiated cells were mainly seen in SNM (51.2% of cases) and epithelioid cells in OM and CM. Extensive necrosis was observed only in SNM, which also showed the lowest level of melanogenesis. Ki-67 proliferation index was significantly higher in OM than in SNM ($p=0.0051$). In summary SNM presents distinct characteristics: predominance of undifferentiated lesions with extensive necrosis and LDs in a diffuse pattern. However, as the level of cellular proliferation is not higher in SNM, the increased LD biogenesis may be related to cellular stress due to a hypoxic environment (Processo FAPESP 2015/12040-4).

RP40 - ORAL PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS: RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF 55 BRAZILIAN PATIENTS. Henrique Côrtes MEIRA. Aline Heloisa TRINDADE. Igor Figueiredo PEREIRA. Vagner Rodrigues SANTOS.

The objectives is evaluate the prevalence of oral paracoccidioidomycosis lesions and the profile of the patients diagnosed in an oral pathology laboratory. A retrospective analysis of medical records of patients diagnosed with oral paracoccidioidomycosis between 1998 and 2015. The variables collected were location, symptoms, time of evolution and clinical aspect of the lesions, as well as demographic data and occupation. A total of 55 cases were included. Among them, 90.9% were male and the average age was 49.66 years. There was a predominance of farmers and the type of technical used for diagnosis was incisional biopsy (85.45% of cases). Most of the injuries presented erythematous coloring (73.0%) and 61.82% of the patients presented symptoms. The lesions were found in several places in the mouth: the solitary (40%) were more common in jugal mucosa and the multiple (55%) in lips. In conclusions, paracoccidioidomycosis is a fungal infection endemic to rural areas, despite being found in urban areas. The male is more affected by exposure to agricultural activities and the protective role of estrogen in women. The most affected organ is the lung, but many patients seek care due to oral manifestations, showing the importance of diagnosis by the dentist.

RP41 - INCREASED EXPRESSION OF MUCIN 1 (MUC1) IN SCLEROSING POLYCYSTIC ADENOSIS: AN EVIDENCE OF NEOPLASTIC ORIGIN.. Juliana de Souza do NASCIMENTO. Harim Tavares dos SANTOS. Bruno Tavares SEDASSARI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Edson FILHO. Erika Said Abu EGAL. Albina Messias de Almeida Milani ALTEMANI.

Sclerosing polycystic adenosis (SPA) is a rare salivary gland tumor, whose pathogenesis is uncertain and so far there is no consensus whether it is a reactive or neoplastic tumor. In order to evaluate this controversy we decided to assess the expression of MUC1 as this protein has been related to initiation and progression of cancer. To the best of our knowledge MUC expression has not been evaluated in SPA. Three cases of SPA (2-parotid and 1-oral cavity) were reviewed and immunohistochemistry for MUC1 was performed. Immunohistochemical analysis showed expression of MUC1 mainly restricted in the apical membrane of serous acini of normal salivary gland. In the three cases of SPA, MUC1 was strongly expressed in the cytoplasm in most luminal cells lining dilated ducts and in the secreted material. Myoepithelial cells were negative. In summary luminal cells of SPA show modification of MUC1 expression regarding intensity and pattern. This altered expression is similar to that described in some salivary tumors and lends support to the hypothesis that SPA could be a neoplastic entity rather than a reactive process.

RP42 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY AND LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORAL MUCOSITIS AND LASER THERAPY IN ONCOLOGIC PATIENTS. Laís Bastos GUIMARÃES. Leila Guerreiro de JESUS. Manoela Carrera Martinez Cavalcante PEREIRA. Gabriela Botelho MARTINS. Hayana Ramos LIMA. Alena Ribeiro Alves Peixoto MEDRADO.

This study analyzed the epidemiological profile and the level of knowledge about oral mucositis and laser therapy in a population who performed chemotherapy treatment in a public health service for the years 2014 and 2015. Fifty questionnaires were applied to verify the patients perception under chemotherapy treatment about cancer, oral mucositis and low level laser therapy. The oral cavity was also examined in order to identify any lesions due to chemotherapy on the mucosa with an emphasis on mucositis. Seventy two per cent of the patients were female and the most prevalent type of cancer was breast cancer (62.06%). About 50% of patients only concluded elementary School and 42% had family income corresponding to the minimum wage. T3 and T4 tumors were more prevalent (61.10%). The intra oral physical examination revealed a higher frequency of periodontal disease and micotic infections (41.37%). Seventy eight percent of patients were unable to conceptualize oral mucositis and 72% were unaware of the use of laser as adjuvant therapy. It was observed that lack of knowledge about cancer and its therapeutic approaches. The highest rate of late metastases may indicate that the early diagnosis of cancer still represents a major challenge for public health services.

RP43 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF COX-2 IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Lélia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS.

To investigate the expression of COX-2 in actinic cheilits (ACs) with different risks of malignant transformation. Immunoexpression of COX-2 was analyzed in 90 cases of ACs graded as low risk (n=55) and high risk (n=35) of malignant transformation. Epithelial immunostaining of each case was evaluated in a semi-quantitative approach, in which the scores were assigned: (1) 0 to 5% of positive cells - Negative; (2) 6 to 30% of positive cells - Low expression; (3) 31 to 100% of positive cells - High expression. Pearson's chi-square test was performed to verify the possible associations between the immunoexpression of COX-2 and histological grading of AC. The results showed that COX-2 was overexpressed in 74.4% of AC cases, while low expression was observed in 18.9% and negative expression in 6.7% of cases. Both groups of low and high risk revealed predominance of score 3, followed by the score 2 and 1. There was no significant association (p=0.315) between COX-2 expression and histological grading of the AC analyzed. High expression of COX-2 is frequent in ACs, however, this protein cannot be considered a significant marker to differentiate ACs of low and high risk for malignant transformation.

RP44 - EVALUATION OF INCISIVE FOSSA DIMENSIONS ON HUMAN DRY SKULLS BY OCCLUSAL RADIOGRAPHS AND CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY. Vinicius Rabelo TORREGROSSA. Patrícia Maria FERNANDES. Ana Cláudia ROSSI. Felipe Bevilacqua PRADO. Pablo Agustin VARGAS. Alan Roger SANTOS-SILVA. Márcio Ajudarte LOPES.

To analyze the average dimensions of the incisive fossa and the frequency of cystic lesions at the nasopalatine region on human dry skulls, by occlusal radiographs and cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). STUDY DESIGN: Anatomical linear measurements regarding width, and anteroposterior length of incisive fossa were performed in 70 human skulls, directly on their anatomical landmarks, and on images obtained from digitally scanned maxillary occlusal radiographs from the same skulls. Also, CBCT images were performed in borderline cases (when the incisive fossa width was ≥ 6 mm on skulls and/or on radiographs). RESULTS: The mean width of the incisive fossa was 5,1 mm on skulls, and 5,0 mm on radiographs. The mean length was 8,2 mm on skulls, and 9,1 mm on radiographs. A total of sixteen cases were classified as borderline. After mainly consider the anatomical features in CBCT analysis, only 7/16 borderline cases were judged to be cystic, with a mean width of 7,5 mm and a mean length of 7,6 mm. Conclusions: The occlusal radiographic technique showed some limitations in respect to the analysis of anteroposterior dimensions of the incisive fossa. In borderline cases, CBCT analysis may be useful for a more accurate diagnosis.

RP45 - PARTICIPATION OF OSTEOCLASTOGENIC FACTORS IN PATHOGENESIS OF CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS. Giele Tenisi BRAGA. Simone Cristina Leal Tosta DOS SANTOS. Thalita Teixeira SANTANA. Rafael Rodrigues DOS SANTOS. Flávia Caló de Aquino XAVIER. Jean Nunes DOS SANTOS. Aguida Cristina Gomes HENRIQUES.

Chronic periapical lesions (CPLs) are frequent pathologies and result of caries, tooth fracture, iatrogenic factors that lead to contamination and pulp necrosis. The expansion of CPLs is associated with the involvement of inflammatory cells, which release stimulating factors and inhibitors of osteolytic activity. The purpose of this study was to investigate the participation of RANKL, TNF α , Cathepsin K and OPG in the development of radicular cyst (RC) and periapical granuloma (PG). Thirty RCs and 22 PGs were selected and analyzed by immunohistochemistry. The proteins studied showed immunoreactivity in both the epithelium and capsule of RCs, as in the connective tissue of PGs. In RCs and PGs there were statistically significant differences in the expression between osteoclastogenic factors studied ($p = 0.000$). In RCs, OPG had the lowest expression and in PGs the lowest expression was RANKL. When comparing the immunohistochemical expression of all proteins between RCs and PGs, only the OPG showed a statistically significant difference ($p = 0.000$). The study demonstrate that RANKL, TNF α and Cathepsin K participate in the development and bone resorption of RCs and PGs. OPG had distinct participation, being more evident in PGs, possibly determining its lower growth compared to RCs. Financing: CNPq

RP46 - TISSUE INTEGRITY AND TIME ASSOCIATED WITH DIFFERENT AGENTS FOR BONE DEMINERALIZATION. Rogerio GONDAK. Adelino António Artur ABRANTES. Alex RAFACHO. Elena Riet Correa RIVERO. Fernanda Viviane MARIANO. Filipe Modolo SIQUEIRA.

Bone tissue obtained from oral surgery and orthopedic procedures are often submitted to demineralization for diagnostic purposes. The aim of this study was to test different decalcification bone procedures in order to establish the best tissue integrity in less time. Femurs were removed from 10 adult male Wistar rats and randomly divided into five groups that were demineralized in different concentrations of nitric acid (Group I); formic acid (Group II); acetic acid (Group III); EDTA, pH 7.4 (Group IV) and Morse's solution (Group V). Serial, 3- μ m-thick sections were obtained and stained with hematoxylin-eosin to calculate the percentage of osteocyte-occupied lacunae. The sections were also stained with Masson's trichrome in conjunction with picrosirius red under polarized light followed by a semi-quantitative analysis to verify the adjacent muscle-to-bone integrity and preservation of collagen fibres. The highest percentage of osteocyte-occupied lacunae was found with Group III and Group IV required a longer time to completion. Group IV had the highest integrity of muscle and collagen type I and II. Thus, the choice of demineralizing solution should be based not only on the total time as well as in tissue integrity.

RP47 - PREVALENCE OF ORAL MUCOSAL CONDITIONS AND XEROSTOMIA IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION. Soraya de Mattos Camargo GROSSMANN. Luis Claudio PRADO. Rinaldo Borges de ALMEIDA.

Our purpose was to carry out an epidemiological study to assess the prevalence of oral mucosal conditions and xerostomia in population of Três Corações - MG, Brazil. Study Design: A cross-sectional survey was carried out on representative population considering various parts of the city, including public and private centers of dental care, factories, city schools, and oral health campaigns. The population was examined for oral mucosal conditions, including oral mucosal lesions and variations of normality. A xerostomia questionnaire was applied too. Results: One thousand and fifty-two people were evaluated and oral mucosal lesions were observed in 42.1%, variations of normality in 38.5%, and xerostomia in 22.3%. These three alterations were more prevalent in women between the 3rd and 5th decades of life. The inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (%) and oral candidiasis (%) were more prevalent in the study. Xerostomia may be associated with the presence of oral mucosal lesions (p 0.001) however was not associated with the diagnosis of variations of normality (p 0.045). Conclusion: Our results were important to determinate the prevalence of these oral conditions available and moreover as baseline to the local government make plans and targets prevention in oral health in this population.

RP48 - QUALITY OF LIFE IN FAMILY OF EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA PATIENTS. Soraya de Mattos Camargo GROSSMANN. Michelle Danielle Porto MATIAS. Saul Martins de PAIVA. Ricardo Alves MESQUITA.

The aim of this study was to investigate the influence of the presence of an individual with epidermolysis bullosa (EB) in the context of quality of life of their families. Study Design: After approval by the Research Ethics Committee (285204), a questionnaire of quality of life, validated, was sent by mail and social network for patients familiar with their disease for a period of 90 days. Results: The questionnaire response rate was 29.6%, and included 27 family members of patients with epidermolysis bullosa. The sample consisted of 22 subjects were female (81.5%) and 5 males (18.5%), with age ranged from 22 to 92 years (mean 44.8 years). Among the seven areas assessed, the averages, ranging from 0 to 100, were: 1 domain (functional capacity): 54.6; 2 domain (physical aspects): 57.9; 3 domain (pain): 60.8; 4th domain (general condition): 52.4; 5 domain (vitality): 65.4; 6 domain (social aspects): 53.1; 7 domain (emotional aspects): 56.5. Conclusion: From the results it can be seen that the quality of life of patients with epidermolysis bullosa family is relatively intermediary in all areas, although worse with regard to functional capacity, general health and social aspects.

RP49 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ORAL LESIONS IN OLDER BRAZILIAN PATIENTS. Leonardo Nogueira RODRIGUES. Camila de Nazaré Alves DE OLIVEIRA. Núbia Priscilla Kleperon TAVARES. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ. Ricardo Alves MESQUITA.

To describe the frequency and distribution of oral lesions in older patients from two kinds of referral center of same institution: clinical oral pathology and laboratory oral pathology services. Study Design: It was performed a retrospective study in patient over 60 years in period from 1998 and 2015. Gender, race, age, site lesion and diagnoses were collected from both services. A total of 4.260 records were evaluated (1.301 were from clinical oral pathology service and 2.959 were from laboratory oral pathology service). Results: Women predominate in both services (65.79% and 59.64% clinical and laboratory, respectively), as well as Caucasians (39.5% and 44.13%) patients. Age group was 60-69 years (61.64% and 61.06%). Alveolar ridge was the more affected site in the two services (27.69% and 27.61%). Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia was the most frequent lesion (23.52% and 31.18%) in both centers, followed by candidiasis (16.33%), squamous cell carcinoma (6.15%) and leukoplakia (5.95%) in clinical service. In biopsy service, the squamous cell carcinoma (13.78%), leukoplakia (10.23%) and unspecific inflammatory process (4.59%) were the most common injuries after hyperplasia. Conclusion: Older Brazilian patients are often affected by inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia, with the difference of candidiasis between the two services. (CNPq #309322/2015-4 FAPEMIG).

RP50 - A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ORAL LESIONS DIAGNOSES AT A STOMATOLOGY SERVICE FROM A PUBLIC DENTAL CENTER. José Narciso Rosa ASSUNÇÃO JUNIOR. Victor Perez TEIXEIRA. Deborah Cristina das Neves ANTÍORIO. Jessika Lima PEREIRA. Celso Augusto LEMOS JUNIOR.

The purpose of this study was to determine the number of oral lesions diagnoses, basic clinical characteristics and locations most frequent in patients attended in a Public Stomatology Service of the city of Cubatao, São Paulo, Brazil. The data was collected from 344 patients records treated at a Dentistry Specialty Center from the Brazilian Health System at Cubatao City from March 2014 to February 2016. A total of 344 patients were attended, 220 (63.9%) presented oral lesions, 92 were man, and 128 women, the mean age was 49,98 years. The most basic lesions observed were: 72 nodules, 41 ulcers and 19 bullous. The most frequent locations observed were lip (39), buccal mucosa (29) and palate (27). The oral lesions diagnoses were Fibrous Hyperplasia (37), Mucocele (17), traumatic ulcers (15) and 8 patients with malignant neoplasias. The basic lesion most frequently observed was a nodule, the site most affected was the inferior lip and the fibrous hyperplasia was the most common lesion observed. Although most of these lesions are harmless, the dentist should be able to recognize and differentiate them from the worrisome lesions, and decide on the appropriate treatment.

RP51 - OSTEORADIONECROSIS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING RADIOTHERAPY: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS. Igor Figueiredo PEREIRA. Ramon Targino FIRMINO. Henrique Cortes MEIRA. Tania Mara Pimenta AMARAL. Vladimir Reimar Augusto de Souza NORONHA. Vagner Rodrigues SANTOS.

To determine the prevalence and associated factors to osteoradionecrosis in patients undergoing radiotherapy for head and neck. Study design: It was a cross-sectional retrospective study in which all medical records ($n = 458$) of patients treated in an extension project directed at patients with malignancy and irradiated in the head and neck, in the period of 2005 to 2014 were examined. The study included the medical records of patients undergoing radiotherapy. Clinical and demographic variables were collected. Data were analyzed descriptively and analytically with the Chi-squared test, Mann-Whitney test and multivariate logistic regression ($p < 0.05$). Results: The sample consisted of 377 medical records of patients undergoing radiotherapy. The prevalence of osteoradionecrosis was 10.61%. Of these, most cases occurred in the mandible (85.0%), in males (80.0%) and in middle-aged patients (mean = 55.4 years). The variables associated with osteoradionecrosis were the presence of mucositis (OR = 2.95, 95% CI: 1.30 to 6.70) and number of teeth removed (OR = 1.06, 95% CI: 1.01 to 1.12) Conclusion: The prevalence of osteoradionecrosis was low and associated with the presence of mucositis and the number of teeth removed. Supported by FAPEMIG

RP52 - RASSF1A AND KRAS EXPRESSION IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF YOUNG PATIENTS. Victor COSTA. Stefanny SANTUCCI. Isabela PALADINI. Camila GIRONDI. Vivian EL-ACHKAR. Luiz Paulo KOWALSKI. Estela KAMINAGAKURA.

The aim of this study was to verify the expression of RASSF1A and KRAS, and to correlate the results with clinical-pathological findings and clinical outcomes. Study Design: We analyzed the immunoexpression of 40 (test group: <40 years old) and 60 cases (control group: >50 years old) of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) by tissue microarray. Results: The KRAS overexpression was associated statistically with advanced clinical stage ($p=0,033$) in the test group. The KRAS overexpression was correlated with disease specific survival (DSS) ($p=0,044$), irrespective of age and overall survival ($p=0,033$) in the test group. Conclusions: Our results revealed a relationship between KRAS overexpression and advanced clinical stage in young patients. This overexpression also can be associated with a poor prognosis.

RP53 - ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF DNA NUCLEOTIDE EXCISION REPAIR PROTEINS WITH PROGNOSTIC PARAMETERS IN ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOU. Melka Coelho SA. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Edilmar de Moura SANTOS. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Hebel Calvacanti GALVÃO. Leão Pereira PINTO. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS.

Genomic instability comprises one of the main events of carcinogenesis and tumor progression. The objective of this study was to analyze the immunoreactivity of DNA nucleotide excision repair proteins, THIF and XPF, in oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC) and investigate possible associations with clinical parameters and outcome. Fifty cases of OTSCC were stained by immunohistochemistry and the expression of THIF and XPF proteins was measured by semi-quantitative analysis. Clinical variables of interest were collected from patients' charts and statistical tests were performed (Chi-square and Fisher's exact tests, significance of 5%) in order to investigate associations between these data and proteins immunoexpression. We observed high expression of the studied proteins in parenchymal cells, however we did not identify significant association of proteins immunoexpression with TNM staging, locoregional recurrence and death. The results of this experiment suggest that THIF and XPF proteins participate in the tumorigenesis process, however, their immunoexpression cannot be used as an independent prognostic indicator for OTSCC.

RP54 - ASSOCIATION OF MORPHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS WITH PROGNOSTIC PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Melka Coelho SA. Thalita Santana CONCEIÇÃO. Edilmar de Moura SANTOS. Viviane Alves de OLIVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Éricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS.

The search for morphological parameters as possible indicators of oral squamous cell carcinoma biological behavior is object of many researches. In this pilot study, we investigated the association of the individual morphological parameters from histological grading systems recommended by Brandwein-Gensler et al. (2005) and Almangush et al. (2015) with the prognostic parameters disease-free and disease-specific survival time in 74 cases of oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC). The cases were morphologically evaluated according to the parameters of both histopathologic grading systems. The Kaplan-Meier method and Cox regression were used to identify possible associations between morphological and prognostic parameters. The parameters perineural invasion, lymphocytic infiltrate, invasion pattern and tumor budding showed no association with the disease-free and disease-specific survival time. We observed statistically significant association between depth of tumor invasion > 4mm and shorter survival rate (HR 4.12, p = 0.05). Our initial results suggest that the depth of invasion parameter shows association with prognosis of OTSCC.

RP55 - IMAGING FEATURES OF AMELOBLASTOMAS AND KERATOCYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMORS: THE ROLE OF CT IN CORTICAL BONE ANALYSIS. Daniel Berretta Moreira ALVES. Fabrício Mesquita TUJI. Fábio Abreu ALVES. André Caroli ROCHA. Alan Roger dos SANTOS-SILVA. Pablo Agustin VARGAS. Márcio Ajudarte LOPES.

The purpose of this study was to describe the main features of ameloblastomas and keratocyst odontogenic tumors (KCOT) in panoramic radiograph and computed tomography (CT). Study Design: The sample consisted of 10 cases of ameloblastomas and 10 cases of KCOT. Images in panoramic radiographs and CT images were analyzed according to shape, internal structure, borders, associated unerupted tooth, root resorption, expansion and perforation of cortical bones. Results: Nine ameloblastomas had balloon shape of buccolingual expansion of cortical bone, which was associated with lower border of the mandible in four cases. Five KCOTs showed fusiform shape of buccolingual expansion without lower border of the mandible expansion. Erosion of cortical bone was frequent in ameloblastomas (7/10) and KCOTs (7/10). On the other hand, root resorption was observed only in ameloblastomas (7/10) and none KCOT presented this finding. Conclusions: Conventional radiography remains the first choice for the initial evaluation of tumors of the gnathic bones. However, CT allows evaluate the buccolingual expansion and perforation of the cortical bone. In addition, when root resorption is observed is more probable to be ameloblastoma than KCOT.

RP56 - A MULTICENTER RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON A PEDIATRIC ORAL LESION. José Alcides Almeida de ARRUDA. Leni Verônica de Oliveira SILVA. Camila de Nazaré Alves de OLIVEIRA. Stephanie Joana Roman MARTELLI. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. Ricardo Alves de MESQUITA. Ana Paula Veras SOBRAL.

To determine the epidemiologic profile of the oral lesions in pediatrics Brazilian patients. Study Design: Records from three service of oral and maxillofacial pathology were retrieved and age patient's was zero to 12 years. The analysis period was 15-year period (2000-2015). Results: From a total of 32.506 oral and maxillofacial biopsies, 1900 were from children. The largest number of cases was salivary gland pathology (32.3%), followed by odontogenic cysts (15.2%) and soft tissue tumor (12.4%). The most common lesions were mucocele, dentigerous cyst and pyogenic granuloma. There was no statistical difference in relation to gender (female: 50.6 %). Conclusion: Mucocele was the oral lesion most commonly diagnosed in pediatrics. Although in small portion, the possibility of malignant lesions could be considered. Supporting by FAPEMIG.

RP57 - ANALYSIS OF 751 HISTOPATHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSIS FROM A BRASILIAN ESTATE. Aloizio Premoli MACIEL. Anthony Tavares LASMAR. Jéssica Mitoso HENRIQUES. Antonio Jorge Araujo de VASCONCELOS II. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

To perform a retrospective study of the histopathological diagnosis (HD) of oral lesions in Amazonas State, Brazil. Also the clinical diagnostic hypothesis (CDH) significance to the diagnosis was evaluated. Study Design: Sample comprise 751 histopathological reports of oral lesions diagnosed in three different laboratories by the same pathologist through a 5 year period. Descriptive statistical analysis of the collected data was performed regarding the profile of the diagnosed lesions. Diagnostic accuracy test was applied in order to evaluate the CDH significance to the HD. Results: The most prevalent diagnostic type was "compatible with" lesions (53,4%). Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (87); apical periodontal cyst (44) and keratocystic odontogenic tumor (43) were top 3 diagnosis. Most frequent age interval was 11-20 (15,4%), Female gender (53,1%), soft tissue biopsy (82%). The statistical results showed 83,3% of specificity and 98,2% of sensitivity for microscopic diagnosis, showing independence of CDH for the HD, although significant increase $p=0,02$ of chance of having a descriptive diagnosis when no CDH is provided. Conclusions: The epidemiological profile showed regional particularities when compared to other studies. The CDH was not essential to HD, but when this information was available decreased the risk of descriptive diagnosis.

RP58 - IMMUNOPHENOTYPIC CHARACTERIZATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PLASMACYTOID DENDRITIC CELLS IN CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Amanda Silva BERTASSO. Lana Kei Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Andréia BUFALINO. Jessica Luana dos SANTOS. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Plasmacytoid dendritic cells (pDCs) may be involved in the pathogenesis of autoimmune diseases, allergy and viral infections; while their role in inflammatory and infectious lesions is unclear. Our study aimed to investigate the immunoexpression pattern and tissular distribution of pDC markers in radicular cysts (RCs) and periapical granulomas (PGs) in an attempt to understand their roles in the pathogenesis of chronic periapical lesions. Study Design: RCs (n=20) and PGs (n=20) were assessed using the immunomarkers CD123 and CD303 for characterizing mature (CD123+/CD303-) and immature (CD123+/CD303+) pDCs. Results: Three immunostaining patterns were observed: a) CD123+/CD303+ (PGs, n=6; RCs, n=7), b) CD123+/CD303- (PGs, n=10; RCs, n=8) and c) CD123-/CD303- (PGs, n=4; RCs, n=5). In CD123+/CD303+ group, numerous CD123+ cells ($p<0.05$) were detected. In CD123-/CD303- group, the morphological analysis showed scarce inflammatory cells amidst large areas of fibrosis. PGs and RCs showed similar amounts of pDCs, in significant correlation with the degree of inflammation ($p<0.05$). pDCs were preferentially located on cystic capsule in RCs and on highly cellular stroma in PGs. Conclusions: Our results show that pDCs are selectively recruited in chronic periapical lesions, being able to reach maturation and/or activation states, and probably modulating immune responses, in these locations.

RP59 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY OF MYELOID DENDRITIC CELLS AND INDOLEAMINE 2,3-DIOXYGENASE (IDO) IN CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS. Jessica Luana Dos SANTOS. Isabela Barbosa QUERO. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Recent studies have emphasized the characterization of dendritic cell (DC) subsets in periapical granulomas (PGs) and radicular cyst (RCs). Moreover, the indoleamine 2,3-dioxygenase (IDO) expression has been associated with attenuation of the immune response and some studies have shown preferential IDO expression in myeloid DCs (myDCs). Study Design: To analyze myDCs, through S100 and CD11c immunomarkers, by immunohistochemical single (IHC/S)- and double (IHC/D)-label staining, as well as IDO immunoexpression in PGs (n=20) and RCs (n=20). Results: By IHC/S, all cases showed CD11c+ and S100+ cells, being the CD11c+ cells more numerous ($p<0.01$). The IHC/D demonstrated few myDCs (about 1-4%), in positive correlation with the inflammatory infiltrate degree ($p<0.05$), in PGs and RCs. IHC/D was very useful for characterization of myDCs. Eight PGs and 6 RCs showed IDO+ cells (varying between 3-25%) which, after careful morphological analysis, revealed to be neutrophils. Conclusions: Our results show similar amount of myDCs in PGs and RCs, being their presence justified by the ability to process and present antigens to lymphocytes and macrophages, a crucial event in the inflammatory reactions of bacterial origin. Remarkably, IDO immunoexpression profile suggests that neutrophils participate in attenuating the inflammatory response in chronic periapical lesions.

RP60 - MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF MIKULICZ CELL-LIKE FOAMY MACROPHAGES IN PERIAPICAL GRANULOMAS. Luciana Yamamoto de ALMEIDA. Fernanda Grilo AZEVEDO. Rebeca Souza AZEVEDO. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Román CARLOS. Yara Teresinha Côrrea SILVA-SOUSA. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Macrophages predominate among the inflammatory cells in periapical granulomas (PGs). Interestingly, the morphological analysis of PGs reveals distinct macrophage subtypes, such as the foamy macrophages, some of them resembling the Mikulicz cells (MCs). Thus, our study aimed to characterize the macrophage population and to verify the frequency of foamy macrophages, as well MC-like macrophages, in PGs. Study Design: A detailed microscopic analysis was performed in 386 PG biopsy samples. Results: Forty-four (11.4%) PGs showed foamy macrophages; of them, only 13/44 (29.5%) contained foci and/or scarce MC-like foamy macrophages. Additionally, it was observed PGs showing Rosai-Dorfman disease-like changes, hemosiderin-laden macrophages, foreign-body giant cell reaction, hyaline ring granuloma, giant cell lesion-like areas, Touton-like giant cell and vacuolated plasma cells. Conclusions: Macrophage population in PGs, especially the foam subtype, can be morphologically heterogeneous, which must be recognized, because sometimes it may represent a diagnostic challenge.

RP61 - M1 AND M2 MACROPHAGES IN CHRONIC PERIAPICAL LESIONS: AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL STUDY. Jessica Luana Dos SANTOS. Ricardo Tomazeli CATANANTE. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Lana Kei Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Andréia BUFALINO. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Macrophages are the most common inflammatory cells in periapical granulomas (PGs) and radicular cysts (RCs). Interestingly, several studies have shown the presence of M1 macrophages (proinflammatory effectors and killers of microbes) and M2 (anti-inflammatory effectors and immunosuppressive properties) in many diseases. The M1/M2 ratio in chronic periapical lesions is unknown. Study Design: To investigate the presence of M1 (CD68+/CD163-) and M2 (CD68+/CD163+) macrophages by immunohistochemical single (IHC/S)- and double (IHC/D)-label staining, in PGs (n=20) and RCs (n=20). Results: By IHC/S, all cases showed CD68+ and CD163+ cells. The IHC/D revealed numerous M2 macrophages in PGs and RCs (both $p<0.01$). The macrophages were preferentially located in the capsule of the RCs and indistinctly in PGs. Additionally, cholesterol crystals and fibrous areas were surrounded exclusively by M1 ($p<0.001$) and M2 ($p<0.01$) macrophages in both lesions. Conclusions: Our results show that M2 rather than M1 macrophages are predominant in PGs and RCs, suggesting their involvement in modulating the immune response, tissue repair and/or remodeling of the extracellular matrix in chronic periapical lesions.

RP62 - HISTOMORPHOMETRIC COMPARISON ANALYSIS BETWEEN NORMAL BUCCAL MUCOSA OF FIBROUS INFLAMMATORY HYPERPLASIA AND ORAL LEUKOPL. Giselle Diniz Guimarães da SILVA. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The intensity of the inflammatory process may play an important role on neoplastic transformation. The present study aims to perform a histomorphometrical comparative evaluation of oral leukoplakia and inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia. Study Design: Sample comprise 10 cases of oral leukoplakia and 10 inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia. Mast cells counting was performed using toluidine blue staining technique in both lesions. Also blood vessel quantification completed the histomorphometric evaluation. All measurements were performed using digital images captured in 10 different microscopic fields at 1600X magnification of each case. Mast cell and blood vessel counting used the image J software. Results: ANOVA qualitative analysis showed a difference between the groups of $p < 0.06$. Increased concentration of mast cells in HFI compared to oral leukoplakia (mean 3.99 HFI mast cells, mast cells leukoplakia 3.48) and oral leukoplakia showed a greater number of blood vessels (average 1.83 in leukoplakia, 1.65 HFI). Conclusions: The results indicate that the higher intensity of the inflammatory process in HFI than oral leukoplakia.

RP63 - ORAL FOCAL MUCINOSIS: HISTOCHEMICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN A CASE SERIES. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Denise H len Imaculada Pereira de OLIVEIRA. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Tiago Jo o da SILVA FILHO. L lia Maria Guedes QUEIROZ.  ricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA.

The aim of this study was to conduct a survey of all lesions diagnosed histologically as Oral Focal Mucinosi  (OFM) in an oral pathology service. A retrospective observational study was made of OFM cases diagnosed between January 1970 and December 2015. Clinical and histopathological data, as well as histochemical and immunohistochemical staining, were analyzed. A total of 10 cases was retrieved (8 females and 2 males), with a mean age of 44 years (range of 23-78 years). Main clinical characteristics included sessile or pedunculated lesions of fibrous or hyperplastic appearance, mostly asymptomatic. The lesions most often affected the gingiva ($n=4$) and alveolar ridge ($n=3$). Histologically, all cases revealed a well-circumscribed loose myxomatous/mucoid tissue, with few interspersed fibroblasts and surrounded by dense collagenous connective tissue. Positive staining for Alcian blue and absence of S100 immunopositivity were found in all specimens. Surgical excision was the treatment performed in the majority of cases. This study brings OFM to the attention of anatomical pathologists while considering the differential diagnosis of myxoid lesions of the oral cavity.

RP64 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF HDAC1, HDAC2 AND HAT1 IN ACTINIC CHEILITIS AND SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF THE LIP. Filipe MODOLO. Emanuely da Silva CHRUN. Daniella Serafim Couto VIEIRA.  lvaro Luiz Socorro Borges JR. Renata Goulart CASTRO. Filipe Ivan DANIEL.

This research aimed to investigate the expression of HDAC1, HDAC2 and HAT1 in lip squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) and actinic cheilitis (AC). 30 cases of LSCC and 30 cases of AC, as well 28 cases of non-neoplastic epithelium (NNE), used as a parameter, were evaluated through immunohistochemistry. Immunoreactivity was determined by the mean percentage of positive nuclei. There was a statistically significant difference for HDAC2 immunopositivity between AC ($75.07\% \pm 29.70$, mean \pm standard deviation) and LSCC ($51.06\% \pm 39.02$) (Kruskal-Wallis test, $p=0.022$), whereas control group showed $68.93\% \pm 24.00$ of nuclear positivity. HDAC1 immunostaining percentages were $77.49\% (\pm 24.95)$ in AC group, $74.76\% (\pm 25.78)$ in LSCC, and $67.73\% (\pm 29.14)$ in the control group. HAT1 immunostaining percentages were $89.59\% (\pm 13.12)$ in AC group, $87.02\% (\pm 14.56)$ in LSCC, and $84.81\% (\pm 19.67)$ in control. Conclusion: This research provided the immunoexpression pattern of these proteins in the studied groups, showing a higher expression of HDAC2 in AC, suggesting its involvement in the early stages of labial photocarcinogenesis.

RP65 - LASER THERAPY AND ALPHA LIPOIC ACID IN THE TREATMENT OF ORAL BURNING THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR ALPHA. Hugo COSTA-NETO. Nat lia Guimar es BARBOSA. Amanda Katarinny Goes GONZAGA. Telma Maria Ara jo Moura LEMOS. Patr cia Teixeira de OLIVEIRA.  ricka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Ana Miryam Costa de MEDEIROS.

To determine the effectiveness of low level laser therapy (LLLT) and alpha lipoic acid (ALA) in the treatment of oral burning syndrome (SAB) and secondary oral burning (SOB) through evaluation of sialometry at rest, symptomatology and salivary levels of TNF- α . 52 patients were randomized into 5 groups: SAB/laser (n=10), SAB/AAL (n=5), ABS/laser (n=15), ABS/AAL (n=14) and control (n=8). The symptomatology and sialometry at rest were compared before and after treatment, and the collected saliva was stored until analysis of TNF- α levels. Both treatments were effective in reducing symptoms of SAB and SOB, being this reduction associated with the increase of salivary flow only in SAB group. Comparing treatments, LTBI was more effective in reducing the symptoms than AAL. No differences were observed in TNF- α levels between the studied conditions and the control group, with no significant changes after treatments. The results of this study suggest that LTBI and AAL are effective therapies in reducing the symptoms of oral burning, with LTBI being more effective than AAL. In this sample, TNF- α levels were not associated with symptoms of oral burning.

RP66 - RELIABILITY OF ICDAS AND POST-RADIATION DENTAL INDEX IN RADIATION CARIES. Natália Rangel PALMIER. Ana Carolina Prado RIBEIRO. Marcio Ajudarte LOPES. Thais Bianca BRANDÃO. Alan Roger SANTOS-SILVA.

The aim of this study was to validate and assess the reliability of the International Caries Detection and Assessment System (ICDAS) and the Post-Radiation Dental Index (PRDI) for assessing RRC. Clinicopathologic data and intraoral digital photographs of 35 patients (total of 485 teeth) affected by RRC were assessed and classified according to the criteria of ICDAS (stage 0 to 6) and PRDI (stage 0 to 5) under the same experimental conditions. 483 of the 485 teeth presented RRC lesions ranging from early stage to complete tooth destruction. The medium rates for the whole sample were 3.65 for PRDI and 4.75 for ICDAS. The highest individual rate was 5 for PRDI and 6 for ICDAS. The lowest medium rate was 1.4 for PRDI and 1.7 for ICDAS. These results suggest that RRC is predominately diagnosed in late stages and reinforce the need for early diagnosis. The ICDAS is an index for conventional caries and the PRDI is an ex vivo index for RRC that doesn't represent the real clinical features of the lesions. The development of a clinical classification index individualized by RRC patients may guide clinicians to recognize incipient cases of RRC and to improve diagnosis and prompt treatment.

RP67 - PERCEPTION OF DENTISTS ABOUT DENTAL CARE IN DIABETES PATIENTS. Karin sá FERNANDES. Suellen Vieira do NASCIMENTO. Marina GALLOTTINI.

To assess the knowledge of Brazilian dentists about diabetes and identify their attitudes during dental treatment of diabetic patients. Study design: We applied a questionnaire to 116 dentists. Results: The average age of respondents was 34 years ranging from 21 to 60, and most respondents were female (83; 71.6%). Ninety of the 116 respondents considered they know the pathophysiology of diabetes (90; 77.6%), and the minority (33; 28.4%) measure the blood glucose in patients with diabetes prior to dental care. Among them 28 (84.8%) said they have already canceled the dental procedure in patients with diabetes after measuring blood glucose. Among 116 respondents, 60 (51.7%) have already given up to perform any dental procedure based just on the fact that their patient have diabetes. Most respondents (90; 77.6%) perform extraction only in patients with diabetes presenting blood glucose between 71mg/dL and 200mg/dL and 71.5% of these 90 respondents prescribe antibiotics before dental extractions. Conclusions: The answers obtained show us that most dentists do not make their clinical decisions based on scientific evidence, since there is no evidence to support the widespread use of prophylactic antibiotics, or establishing glycemic values that limit the dental work in patients with diabetes.

RP68 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY ANALYSIS OF HIF-1A IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ORAL EPITHELIAL DYSPLASIAS. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Thâmara Manoela Marinho BEZERRA. Paulo Goberlânio de Barros SILVA. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA.

The HIF-1 transcription complex has emerged as a key regulator of the adaptive response to hypoxia intratumoral providing a better understanding of the biology of the cancer tumor. Objective: Investigating the distribution of HIF-1 α in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and oral epithelial

dysplasia (OED) through the diagnosis and immunohistochemistry analysis. Study Design: It was used 10 cases of OSCC and OED, and 7 cases of normal tissue. Immunoreactivity of HIF-1 α was assessed with a standard immunoperoxidase technique (Anti HIF-1 α , Abcam, 1:200). The expression of HIF-1 α was determined by semi quantitatively assessing the percentage of positively marked tumour cells and the intensity of reactivity in analysis of 05 fields at 400X magnification. Data were analyzed statistically by multifactor ANOVA followed by post-test Bonferroni t test with 5% significance. Results: Different nuclear expression ($p < 0.013$) was observed between normal tissue ($0.15 \pm 0.25\%$), OED ($0.27 \pm 0.32\%$) and OSCC ($2.37 \pm 2.71\%$). Intense cytoplasmic expression showed significant difference ($p = 0.002$). There was no significant difference between cells with weak ($p = 0.175$) and moderate ($p = 0.094$) positive cytoplasmic immunostaining. Conclusion: It was an increase in nuclear and cytoplasmic expression of HIF-1 in OED and OSCC, suggesting the involvement of HIF in the early stages of oral carcinogenesis.

RP69 - PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS: RETROSPECTIVE MULTICENTRIC STUDY WITH EMPHASIS ON HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES. Israel Leal CAVALCANTE. Maria Luiza Diniz de Sousa LOPES. Keila Martha Amorim BARROSO. Águida Cristina Gomes HENRIQUES. Jean Nunes dos SANTOS. Manoela Domingues MARTINS. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

The aim of this study was to perform a retrospective analysis of pleomorphic adenomas (PA), with emphasis on histopathologic features. This retrospective study analyzed data from 130 patients with PAs affecting minor or major salivary glands. Demographic, clinical, and histopathologic features were evaluated. The majority of PAs affected female (55.4%) individuals and the mean age was 49.7 years. Palate (75%) and parotid (84.3%), were the most frequent location for PAs of minor and major salivary glands, respectively. Microscopically, most cases were classified as classic PAs (50%). Incomplete capsule was present in 36.2% of the cases, while 47.2% showed capsular infiltration. Rounded, angular, oval and plasmacytoid cells were widely observed, as well as fibrous and myxoid stroma, squamous metaplasia and cystic degeneration. Crystalloids, increased mitotic activity and vascular invasion were rarely observed. PAs arising in minor salivary glands were associated with incomplete capsules, spindle, oval, angular, plasmacytoid and pleomorphic cells, fibrous and hyaline stroma, cystic degeneration, squamous metaplasia and pleomorphism ($p < 0.05$). No association between capsular features and histological subtype was noted ($p > 0.05$). The results reinforce the most frequent clinicopathological features of PA and highlighted rare, but important morphologic characteristics that can reflect the biological behavior of these tumors.

RP70 - ORAL HEALTH EVALUATION IN ELDERLY ALZHEIMER PATIENTS. MARIANA ISRAEL ROCHA. ANDRÉA LOPEZ SOTO. MICHELLE DANIELLE MATIAS. RAQUEL CONCEIÇÃO FERREIRA. MARCO TÚLIO GUALBERTO CINTRA. MARIA CÁSSIA FERREIRA DE AGUIAR.

This cross sectional study aimed to describe the profile of elderly patients with Alzheimer disease in early stages and their oral health status. Study design: Thirty-five participants were evaluated with Mini-mental state (MEEM), ten-meter walking test and classified according to the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR). Were included only patients CDR1 and CDR2. The oral health evaluation considered the use of removable prosthesis, presence of oral lesions and patient's hygiene. Additionally, comorbidities, use of medicine, tobacco and alcohol were also registered. Results: There were 21 women and 14 men (mean age 76,1 years). The scores of MEEM ranged between 10 and 23 points; the mean value of ten-meter walking test was 0.57 m/s. The most frequent comorbidity was arterial hypertension and 28.5% of elderly used more than 7 drugs per day. Alcohol and tobacco intake was reported for 6 and 5 participants, respectively. The majority of elderly (71,4%) wore a removable prosthesis, most of them in poor conditions and with deficient hygiene. Chronic erythematous candidiasis (5), fordyce's granules (5) and varicosities (5) were the most common alterations. Conclusion: The oral health status of elderly Alzheimer patients deserves attention and must be considered for the global planning treatment. Support: CNPq #309322/2015-4 - FAPEMIG.

RP71 - IMPLANT AND PROSTHESIS SURVIVAL RATES OF EXTRAORAL IMPLANTS IN THE REHABILITATION OF ORBITAL DEFECTS. Patricia Martins BUENO. Thalita Campos NUNES. Anthony Benites CONDEZO. Rafael Zetehaku ARAUJO. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Marcelo Ferraz OLIVEIRA. Marcos Martins CURI.

The objective of this study was to evaluate implant and prosthesis survival rates and the soft tissue reactions around the extraoral implants used to support orbital defects. Study Design: A retrospective study was performed of patients who received implants for craniofacial rehabilitation from 2003 to 2015. Two outcome variables were considered: implant and prosthetic success. A statistical model was used to estimate survival rates and associated confidence intervals. Data were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test to compare survival curves. Results: A total of 33 titanium implants were placed in 14 patients. The 2-year overall implant survival rates were 100% and the 2-year overall prosthesis survival rates were 92.3%. Conclusion: From this study, it was concluded that craniofacial rehabilitation with extraoral implants is a safe, reliable, and predictable method to restore the patient's normal appearance.

RP72 - ASSOCIATION OF CHEMOKINE RECEPTORS AND LIGANDS WITH PATHOLOGICAL INDICATORS AND SURVIVAL RATE IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Antonio Ernando Carlos Ferreira JUNIOR. Camila Carvalho DE OLIVEIRA. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA. Maria do Perpétuo Socorro Saldanha da CUNHA. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES.

To evaluate the expression of CXCR4, CXCL12, CCR7, CCL21 and Ki-67 in oral squamous cell carcinoma and correlate these markers with lymph node metastasis and survival rates. Study Design: It was collected data about anatomical location of the lesion, sex, age, survival, presence or absence of lymph node metastasis, lymphovascular invasion and invasion depth. The expression of the chemokines and their respective receptors was performed by immunohistochemistry (technical streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase). Results: The expression of CXCR4, CXCL12, CCR7 and CCL21 was observed in 18 (60%), 8 (22.66%), 16 (53.3%) and 3 (12 %) cases, respectively. It was found a significant association between lymphovascular invasion and immunostaining of CXCR4 ($p = 0.007$) and CCR7 ($p = 0.01$), furthermore, metastasis was present in 62.5% and 37.5% among this cases, respectively. A significant positive correlation was found between Ki-67 and CXCR4 ($p = 0.0086$), CXCL12 ($p = 0.036$) and CCR7 ($p = 0.04$). After 111 months, only 38.4% of CXCR4+ patients were alive, while for CCR7+ after 62 months all had already died. Conclusion: These chemokines are associated with lymphovascular invasion and cell proliferation perhaps favoring the development of metastases and poor prognosis.

RP73 - PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS ORAL LESIONS IN A REFERRAL CENTER. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS. Rafael Cabral de Albuquerque SOUZA. Lorena Araujo ALMEIDA. Gabriel Levi da Silva CUNHA. Layse Rocha BATISTA. Joana Dourado MARTINS. Márcio Campos OLIVEIRA.

Epidemiological studies of lesions involving the oral-maxillofacial complex are important for the dental surgeon since they demonstrate the prevalence and incidence of diseases. This cross-sectional study evaluated records of 384 patients affected by infectious oral lesions and submitted to clinical or histopathological examination between 1998 and 2015. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used for statistical analysis. Chi-square tests were used to test associations between variables, with the level of significance set 0.05. In relation to the classification of lesions, the fungal lesions were most prevalent (78%), followed by viral (11%) and bacterial lesions (9%). Among the patients, 76.8% were females, 61.7% were over 40 years of age, and 66.4% were non-Caucasian. The palate was the site most affected by the lesions (52%) and the prosthetic stomatitis and herpes simplex were the most prevalent (22% and 4.4%). A significant association was observed between the presence of fungal lesion and the variables age and sex of the patients and between denture use and prosthetic stomatitis. For viral lesions was a significant association between the presence of the lesion and the variables age and anatomical location. For bacterial lesions was a significant association for the variables age and sex.

RP74 - EXPRESSION OF DENDRITIC, LANGERHANS AND T CELLS IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT LESIONS AND ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Pablo Agustin VARGAS. Ana Carolina Amorim PELLICIOLI. Manoela Domingues MARTINS. Paula FARTHING. Paul SPEIGHT. Márcio Ajudarte LOPES. Lynne BINGLE.

Oral squamous cell carcinomas (OSCC) may arise from potential malignant lesions, such as leukoplakia. The immune system plays an important role recognizing tumor precursor cells. However, due to the immunoediting mechanisms cancer cells are able to escape the immune system surveillance. Objective: Evaluate the profile of dendritic and T cells in epithelial dysplasia (ED), proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL) and OSCC and correlate these findings with clinical data. Study design: Fifty cases of OSCC, 50 of ED and 15 of PVL were immunostained for CD1a, CD83, CD303 and CD8 followed by a quantitative analysis. Results: Analysis revealed significant increased number of CD1a and CD83 in ED compared with PVL and SCC groups, respectively. CD303 was significant increased in the OSCC group when compared to ED and PVL. CD8 counting was significant higher in OSCC and ED when compared to PVL. Conclusion: The number of mature and imature dendritic cells (DC) was increased in ED, suggesting that the tumor cells may be evading the immune system. However, the number of plasmocitoyd DC was higher in the OSCC group, suggesting that this marker might be associated with aggressive lesions. Key words: immune system, dendritic cells, oral squamous cell carcinoma, leukoplakia, epithelial dysplasia, proliferative verrucous leukoplakia.

RP75 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF UPA AND UPAR IN ORAL TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: ASSOCIATION WITH CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL PARAMETERS. Marianna Sampaio SERPA. Rodrigo Porpino MAFRA. Salomão Israel Monteiro Lourenço QUEIROZ. Leorik Pereira da SILVA. Andréia Ferreira do CARMO. Lélia Batista de SOUZA. Leão Pereira PINTO.

The aim of this study was to assess the immunoexpression of urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) and its receptor (uPAR) in 46 cases of oral tongue squamous cell carcinoma (OTSCC). The expression of these biomarkers was compared with clinicopathological parameters. Immunostaining was evaluated semiquantitatively in the invasive front and tumor core. Scores were assigned based on the proportion of positive cells: 0 (0%), 1 (1-10%), 2 (11-50%) and 3 (>50%). The immunoexpression of uPA was not associated with clinical parameters. Regarding the histological grade of malignancy, a higher expression of uPA was observed in cases of high-grade malignancy ($p=0.05$) and worst mode of invasion ($p=0.03$). As for uPAR, it was observed a higher expression in cases with locoregional recurrence ($p=0.04$) and no significant differences were observed in relation to lymph node metastasis, clinical TNM staging, overall outcome, and histological grade of malignancy. Overall, a higher expression of uPA and uPAR was observed at the invasive front of the tumor in relation to the tumor core ($p<0.001$). These results suggest that uPA and uPAR are involved in the progression of OTSCC, participating mainly in the deepest region of the tumor.

RP76 - INTERROGATION OF CANCER HOTSPOT MUTATIONS IN CALCIFYING CYSTIC ODONTOGENIC TUMOR. Silvia Ferreira de SOUSA. Rennan Garcia MOREIRA. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ. Carolina Cavaliéri GOMES.

To simultaneously interrogate in calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (CCOT) about 2,800 COSMIC mutations in a panel of important oncogenes and tumor suppressor genes. Study Design: Three samples of CCOT were analyzed. We used the Ion AmpliSeq Cancer Hotspot Panel v2 to interrogate mutations at 50 tumor suppressor genes and oncogenes by target next generation sequencing on the Ion Personal Genome Machine (PGM) System. Reads were aligned to genome (hg19), variants were called using Ion Reporter Software, and false variants excluded after assessment at the Integrative Genomics Viewer (IGV). Results: The only pathogenic mutation detected in two out of three CCOT was in β -Catenin gene, CTNNB1 c.98C>T. This mutation leads to substitution from serine to phenylalanine at codon 33 of β -Catenin, resulting in its stabilization and oncogenic activation. No other pathogenic mutation interrogated was detected, including the recurrent mutations BRAFV600E, recently described in ameloblastomas, or KRASG12V, recently described in adenomatoid odontogenic tumors. Conclusion: β -Catenin gene mutation persists as the pivotal alteration reported in CCOTs. Our study gives further support to the concept that odontogenic

tumors do not share a common genetic event and each tumor type shows a specific molecular profile.(CNPq # 165805/2015-3 and FAPEMIG).

RP77 - IN VIVO AND IN VITRO EFFECTS OF CURCUMIN ON HEAD AND NECK CARCINOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW. Gabriel Álvares BORGES. Daniela Fortunato RÊGO. Daniele Xavier ASSAD. Ricardo Della COLETTA. Graziela de Luca CANTO. Eliete Neves da Silva GUERRA.

Head and Neck Squamous Cell Carcinoma (HNSCC) causes globally a great number of deaths. Therefore, more effective and less deleterious therapies are required. In this sense, the study of phytochemicals points to their use as chemo-preventive agents. All considered, the objective of this systematic review was to investigate the effects of curcumin on proliferation and survival of HNSCC. This study was based on the PRISMA Checklist. The search was conducted on six databases: Cochrane, LILACS, MEDLINE, PubMed, Web of Science and EMBASE. In vitro and in vivo studies that evaluated the effects of curcumin on cell viability, tumor growth, cell cycle or cell death in HNSCC cell lines or animal models were selected. Out of 387 gathered studies, 30 met the inclusion criteria. These studies demonstrated that curcumin induces cytotoxicity, intrinsic pathway apoptosis and G2/S-arrest in HSNCC cells. It also reduces tumor measurements in animal models. These events were mostly studied with MTT assay, flow cytometry and expression of cell cycle and apoptosis-related proteins. This systematic review demonstrated that curcumin has effect on HNSCC cell proliferation and survival, reinforcing the currently available evidence that it could be an effective adjuvant drug in HNSCC treatment.

RP78 - CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY BETWEEN ORAL LEUKOPLAKIA AND PROLIFERATIVE VERRUCOUS LEUKOPLAKIA. Darcy FERNANDES. Cláudia Maria NAVARRO. Mirian Aparecida ONOFRE. Elaine Maria Sgavioli MASSUCATO. Andreia BUFALINO.

Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL) is a subtype of oral leukoplakia (OL), being characterized by multifocal presentation, resistance to treatment and a high rate of malignant transformation. Objective: The aim of this study was to assess the clinicopathological differences between multifocal OL and PVL. Study Design: Clinical data from all cases were collected and compared by chi-squared test, the significance level adopted was 5%. Results: We identified a total of 86 cases, 14 cases were diagnosed as PVL. The involvement of the buccal mucosa, the gingiva or alveolar process, the tongue and the floor of the mouth were more frequent on PVL group. In PVL group the spreading ($p<0.0001$), recurrence ($p<0.01$), malignization ($p<0.001$) were more frequently. The presence of acanthosis ($p<0.01$), lichenoid inflammatory infiltrate ($p<0.001$), severe dysplasia ($p<0.01$) and verrucous carcinoma ($p<0.0001$) were the microscopic features more common in the PVL group. Conclusion: Thus, PVL is a particular disease from the OL, with different oral sites involvement, different clinical behavioral and of unknown etiology.

RP79 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY EVALUATION OF GALECTINS -1, -3 AND -7 IN LIP SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Ondina Karla Mousinho da Silva ROCHA. Maria Manuela Rodrigues de Lemos ALMEIDA. Marcilio Imbassahy de Almeida RODRIGUES. Alexandre Rolim da PAZ. Pollianna Muniz ALVES. Carlos André Nunes JATOBÁ. Marize Raquel Diniz da ROSA.

The lip squamous cell carcinoma's features are similar to skin lesions and its main etiological agent is chronic sun exposure. The galectins -1, -3 and -7 are proteins involved in tumorigenesis and have been investigated in oral cancer. The objective of this study was to evaluate the expression by Immunohistochemistry of galectins-1, -3 and -7 in 30 cases of lip squamous cell carcinoma. This is a cross-sectional, observational and laboratory study. The analyzed parameters and expression of galectins were submitted to statistical analysis. There was expression of galectin -1 in 93.3% of the cases, showing a statistically significant correlation ($p = 0.0356$) between histological grading of malignancy proposed by WHO and the marked cell type. There was no statistically significant correlation between the galectin -3 with any other evaluated parameters. The expression of galectin-7 was present in all cases evaluated and showed statistical significance between the marked cell type and regional metastasis ($p=0,0000$) and between the marked cell type and histological grading proposal for Bryne. We conclude, through the results of this study, that the expression of these

proteins in squamous cell carcinoma of lip may act as a marker of biological behaviour of this type of lesion.

RP80 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA OF A STATE IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL. Glória Maria de FRANÇA. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Flávia Maria de Albuquerque SILVA. Salomão Israel Monteiro Lourenço QUEIROZ. Luiz Carlos Oliveira dos SANTOS.

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) is a public health problem due to high levels of incidence and mortality. We conducted a cross-sectional retrospective and comparative study with information obtained from database of a hospital in Alagoas, between 2008 to 2015 to evaluate the profile of patients with OSCC. Among 341 records analyzed, 64% were male compared with 36% belong to the female gender, with prevalence of smokers, in people with low educational level. The average age for men were 59.86 years and 63.16 years old for women, so men are affected by disease earlier. The most affected anatomical site was the tongue and the most frequent form of treatment was the combination between radiotherapy and chemotherapy with lesions predominantly in stage III. This study helps to define the epidemiological profile from patients with OSCC and compare it with previous studies, then it provides details for healthcare professionals to conduct health promotion, prevention programs and early detection of disease.

RP81 - EFFECT OF SMOKING HABIT IN DENDRITIC CELLS IN SAMPLES OF LEUKOPLAKIA. GIOVANNA RIBEIRO SOUTO. MICHELLE DANIELLE PORTO MATIAS. LAIZ FERNANDES MENDES NUNES. RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA.

Effect of smoking habit in immature and mature dendritic cells (DCs) densities were evaluated in samples of leukoplakia. Study Design: Forty-four samples from leukoplakia of S and NS were obtained from the archives of oral pathology. Eleventeen samples of normal mucosa (NM) were obtained during third molar extraction. Immunohistochemical was performed to identify CD1a+ immature and CD83+ mature DCs. Densities were obtained in epithelium (Ep), lamina propria (LP), and Ep+LP. Hematoxylin & eosin stained was used for evaluate inflammatory infiltrate density. Results: This study included 36 women and 26 men. The samples were located mainly in the tongue (26%). Histopathological features were hyperkeratosis to mild dysplasia (70,5%), and moderate to severe dysplasia (29,5%). There were smaller density of mature DCs in the LP and Ep+LP for S compared to NS samples ($P < 0.05$), and more density of immature and mature DCs, and of inflammatory infiltrate for leukoplakia samples compared to NM samples ($P < 0.05$). Conclusion: densities of immature and mature DCs increase in samples diagnosed with leukoplakia, however it was observed decrease in mature DCs in S compared to NS samples. (CNPq #309322/2015-4; FAPEMIG).

RP82 - ANALYSIS OF THE EXPRESSION OF INFLAMMATORY AND TISSUE REPAIR MARKERS IN INFLAMMATORY PERIRADICULAR CYSTS PRE AND POST DE. Janderson Teixeira RODRIGUES. Luciana Armada DIAS. Henrique dos Santos ANTUNES. Fábio Ramôa PIRES.

To evaluate the expression of inflammatory and tissue repair markers in periradicular inflammatory cysts before and after surgical decompression. Study Design: the sample included 9 patients with inflammatory periapical cysts managed by decompression previously to surgical enucleation. The surgical specimens were analyzed through immunohistochemistry against IL-1 β , TNF α , TGF β 1, MMP9, Ki-67 and EGFR. The expression of each of the studied markers was classified in positive, focal or negative; Ki-67 immunoexpression was calculated as a cell proliferation index. Data were compared with the clinical information and the pre- and post decompression computed tomographic analysis. Results: the computed tomographic analysis pre- and post-decompression showed that all cysts presented a reduction of their volume after the procedure. However a specific pattern of immunoexpression of the studied pro-inflammatory and tissue repair markers was not observed when comparing the pre- and post decompression specimens. Conclusions: surgical decompression was useful in reducing the volume of the inflammatory periapical cysts before surgical enucleation. The immunohistochemical analysis of the specimens obtained previously to and after surgical decompression did not show a standard pattern of

decreasing of pro-inflammatory markers or increasing of tissue repair markers on the periapical cysts included in the studied sample.

RP83 - IMPACT OF LOW-LEVEL LASER THERAPY ON NITRIC OXIDE PRODUCTION AND CELL VIABILITY. Jair Carneiro LEAO. Samantha Cardoso de ANDRADE. Igor Henrique Morais SILVA. Alessandra de Albuquerque Tavares CARVALHO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS. Wylla Tatiana Ferreira e SILVA. Raul Manhães de CASTRO.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of LLLT in the synthesis of NO and cellular viability of cultured macrophages. Study design: RAW 264.7 cell line were cultivated into 96-well plates that were irradiated using an As-Ga-Al laser at a wavelength of 660 nm, power of 30, 50 and 100 mW, for a duration of 10, 30 and 60 s. Basal NO production was measured as was its production in cells stimulated by lipopolysaccharide (LPS) with or without laser irradiation. NO levels were determined by assaying nitrite levels. RAW 264.7 cell viability was quantified by MTT. Results: LLLT significantly increased ($p < 0.001$) basal NO production by both LPS-stimulated and non-stimulated RAW 264.7 cells when compared with non-laser stimulated cells. In addition, NO production was increased to the greatest extent upon application of an energy density of 32 J/cm² ($p < 0.011$). Also, analysis of irradiation duration revealed no significant ($p > 0.05$) difference in power usage. Concerning cell viability was not observed any change in cell culture. Conclusions: These data indicate that irradiation at 660 nm increases NO production by macrophages in culture when compared with non-stimulated cells, with no effect on the viability of the irradiated cells.

RP84 - WEB SCRAPING COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR THE ESTOMATO WEB SOFTWARE: A POTENTIAL TOOL FOR ORAL MEDICINE PRACTICE AND RESEARCH. Caroline Franco ZANON. Marina Bernardes Grillo de BRITO. Mariana Gonsales LUVIZUTTO. Ellen Brilhante A. CORTEZZI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mario José ROMANACH. Michelle AGOSTINI.

The Estomato Web (EW) software is provided and supported by the Brazilian Society of Stomatology and Oral Pathology (SOBEP). EW is currently used in 17 Brazilian Oral Medicine services, allowing the record of digital data of patients and quick searches of a limited number of clinical parameters. However, there is no available tool for extracting and exporting a large number of digital data at once. The aim of this study was to create a computer program to automate the reading of all clinical data registered on EW and to export them for files in Excel spreadsheets. Study design. The creation and use of the computer program was allowed by SOBEP; it was developed using the Web Scraping Technique (WST), which consists on automated navigation of pages from a website, with the possibility to collect the content displayed on each page. Results. The WST based program enabled the recovery of all clinical data of approximately 200 patients registered in EW in only 2 minutes. Conclusion. The use of this WST based program facilitates the evaluation, interpretation and research of clinical data by EW users. Besides that, the program might be useful for future Brazilian multicenter studies in oral medicine.

RP85 - SUPPRESSION OF MAGE-A10 REDUCES METASTATIC PHENOTYPE OF TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA CELLS. Bruna dos Santos MENDONÇA. Michelle AGOSTINI. Iara Gonçalves de AQUINO. Débora Campanella BASTOS. Franklin David RUMJANEK.

Melanoma antigen family A10 (MAGE-A10) is a cancer-testis antigen down-regulated in somatic adult tissues, but aberrantly expressed in various malignancies. Proteomic studies of our group showed higher levels of MAGE-A10 in the metastatic cell line SCC-9 LN-2 compared to its parental primary human tongue squamous cell carcinoma cell line SCC-9. The aim of this study was to evaluate the role of MAGE-A10 on the metastatic phenotype of SCC-9 LN-2 cells. Study design. MAGE-A10 was suppressed by specific shRNAs and its effects on the expression of known epithelial-mesenchymal transition (EMT) markers, migration, cell motility, invasion and adhesion were analyzed. Results. MAGE-A10 suppression induced morphological changes in SCC-9 LN-2 cells and was able to modulate the expression of the EMT markers, causing reduction of mRNA and protein levels of N-caderin and vimentin, and increase of E-caderin levels. In vitro migration, cell motility and invasion were also reduced. In contrast, cell-cell adhesion was increased. Conclusion.

MAGE-A10 suppression reduces metastatic phenotype of SCC-9 LN-2 cells. Further studies are required to consider MAGE-A10 as a potential prognostic and immunotherapeutic target for tongue squamous cell carcinoma.

RP86 - ORAL LESIONS FREQUENCY IN BRAZILIAN CHILDREN. Hidecazio de Oliveira SOUSA. Laine Ribeiro ANTONELLI. Gisella Matos da Silva WHITE. Eneida Franco VÊNCIO.

To investigate oral lesions frequency in children in a Brazilian region. Study design: Clinicopathological data were retrieved in a Brazilian population and collected information regarding gender, age, location and histopathologic diagnoses. The patients were grouped according to dentition in 0-5, 6-10 and 11-14 age groups. The lesions were categorized in: non-neoplastic lesions, benign neoplasms and malignant neoplasms. Results: From a total of 8081 lesions, 10.93% were in children. Female represented 54.13%. The age ranged from 1 month to 14 years (mean 9.94 years), with 11-14 age groups predominance (50.73%), followed by 6-10 (39.19%), and 0-5 (10.08%). Regarding to location, mandible was the most affected with 30.02%, followed by maxilla (25.92%) and lips (25.82%) ($p < 0.0001$). Non-neoplastic lesions were the most common category with 80.40% ($p = 0.0133$), followed by benign neoplasms (18.46%) and malignant neoplasms (1.14%). The most frequent lesions, in general, were mucocele, fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia and dentigerous cyst, with 24.24%, 11.10% and 10.08% respectively. Conclusions: In this survey, female with 11-14 years and non-neoplastic lesions were predominant, and mucocele, fibrous inflammatory hyperplasia and dentigerous cyst the most frequent lesions.

RP87 - ORAL LESIONS IN AN ELDERLY BRAZILIAN POPULATION. Hidecazio de Oliveira SOUSA. Monarko Nunes de AZEVEDO. Germano Angarani CÂNDIDO. Flávia Aparecida de OLIVEIRA. Eneida Franco VÊNCIO.

To determine the relative frequency of oral lesions in an elderly population. Study design: Files were retrieved in a 57-years period (1956 to 2013). Clinicopathologic data about gender, age, location and histopathologic diagnoses were reviewed. The lesions were categorized in non-neoplastic lesions, benign neoplasms, malignant neoplasms and potentially malignant lesions. Results: From a total of 8081 lesions, 15.72% occurred in elderly. Female represented 62.91% ($p \leq 0.0001$). The age ranged from 60 to 95 years with an average of 67.9. Contrasting to other sites, maxilla and mandible were the most affected with 28.50% and 24.49%, respectively ($p \leq 0.0001$). Non-neoplastic lesions were the most common category with 72.13% ($p \leq 0.0001$), followed by benign neoplasms (10.31%), malignant neoplasms (9.13%) and potentially malignant lesions (8.43%). Overall, inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia and oral squamous cell carcinoma were the most frequent lesions. Regarding to each category, inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (61.24%), squamous papilloma (30.53%), oral squamous cell carcinoma (75.86%), and hyperkeratosis (80.37%) were the most common lesions. Conclusions: Female elders from 60-69 years were the most affected, and non-neoplastic lesions the most common. Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia and oral squamous cell carcinoma the most frequent lesions.

RP88 - KNOWLEDGE OF DENTISTS OF HEALTH PRIMARY CARE UNITS ON ORAL CANCER. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Elaine Judite de Amorim CARVALHO. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. Amanda Almeida LEITE. Flávia Maria de Moraes RAMOS-PEREZ. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

The oral cancer is considered a public health problem worldwide. The objective of this study was to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of dentists of Health Primary Care Units about oral cancer. Seventy-one dentists attended to the study, who were contacted in their workplace. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaire containing 31 questions. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. Most participants were females (81.5%), aged under 40 years (57.7%), whose training time was between 10 and 20 years ago (47.9%). Most (66.2%) respondents said they have a favorable level of knowledge about oral cancer. However, only 26.8% were sure to perform a correct diagnosis. Regarding to the clinical features, 33.8% failed to recognize the squamous cell carcinoma as the most common oral cancer. All dentists indicated tobacco and alcohol as the main risk factors, although most of them indicated the family history and emotional stress as important risk factors. Forty dentists (56.3%) reported not having received any training or guidance on oral

cancer detection during undergraduate course. The findings are consistent with those reported in the literature and reinforce the need for public policies investment in continuing education.

RP89 - DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGIES FOR RAMAN SPECTRAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN SALIVA FOR DETECTION OF ORAL CANCER. Genecy Calado de MELO. Isha BEHL. Ola IBRAHIM. Hugh J. BYRNE. Fiona M. LYNNG.

The main purpose of this study is to develop methodologies for the analysis of human saliva using Raman spectroscopy with a future applicability for oral cancer diagnosis. Artificial saliva was prepared in different concentrations, aiming to optimise the spectroscopic acquisition protocol. Furthermore, saliva samples were collected from healthy volunteers by a non-stimulated collection method and frozen for further analysis. Centrifugal filtration was performed to concentrate the saliva samples. The optimization of the different parameters required for spectral acquisition using a confocal Raman spectrometer was carried out. Raman spectra were recorded using different wavelengths (532nm/785nm) and various objectives (10x/60x), geometries and substrates (CaF₂ slides, glass microscope slides, glass bottom petri dish and 96 well plate). The 532nm source, inverted geometry, 10x objective and 96 well plate produced the best spectral quality and may be considered readily adaptable for clinical applications. Centrifugal filtration using a 3K device improved the spectra of the concentrate. In this study, methodologies for the analysis of saliva by Raman spectroscopy have been developed to demonstrate the applicability of Raman microspectroscopy for providing molecular level insights from human saliva samples. The study also indicates the future potential for screening of saliva samples for oral pre-cancer and cancer.

RP90 - CLINICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL PROFILE OF INTRAORAL PREMALIGNANT LESIONS -RETROSPECTIVE STUDY. Fernanda Weber MELLO. Diogo Lenzi CAPELLA. Janaina Simiano de SOUZA. Elena Riet Correa RIVERO.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the incidence of intraoral premalignant lesions (IOPL) in an oral pathology service, determining the clinical characteristics of patients, etiological factors associated and histological diagnosis. Study Design: The cases were selected from the clinical diagnosis of: leukoplakia, leukoerythroplakia and erythroplakia presented at biopsy reports. The histological diagnosis of the lesions was obtained from the histopathological records. Clinical data and information about etiological factors were obtained from the biopsy reports. From 158 cases of IOPL, 85% were leukoplakia, 9% leukoerythroplakia and 6% erythroplakia. The most affected sites were cheeks mucosa (20%), alveolar ridge (17%) and lateral border of tongue (14%). Epithelial dysplasia was present in 70% of the lesions, carcinoma in situ 4%, epidermoid carcinoma 3%, 23% have no epithelial dysplasia. The majority was men (56%), caucasians (85%), with mean age of 53 years. Regarding the etiological factors 93% of the patients were chronic smokers and 22% had both tobacco and alcohol consumption. This study demonstrated that the most prevalent characteristics of the patients with IOPL were caucasian men in the sixth decade of life, with history of chronic use of tobacco and the most frequent lesion presented epithelial dysplasia.

RP91 - MTOR PATHWAY PROTEIN IMMUNOEXPRESSION AS A PROGNOSTIC FACTOR FOR SURVIVAL IN HNC: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS. Ana Elizia Mascarenhas MARQUES. Silvia Taveira ELIAS. André Luís PORPORATTI. Rogerio Moraes CASTILHO. Cristiane Helena SQUARIZE. Graziela DE LUCA CANTO. Eliete Neves Silva GUERRA.

Activated proteins in the mTOR pathway are deregulated in multiple types of cancers. These proteins may be important targets for anticancer therapy. The aim of this study was to summarize existing cohort studies to determine whether immunoexpression of mTOR pathway proteins are important prognostic factors for survival in head and neck cancer (HNC) patients. A systematic review was performed using the Cochrane, Lilacs, PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus and Web of Science databases (up to 23 January 2015). A meta-analysis was conducted to measure the frequency of protein expression in HNC patient samples and the prognostic value of mTOR pathway proteins for overall survival (OS) and disease-free survival (DFS). Twelve studies were included in our final analysis. The meta-analysis revealed that the frequency of overall expression of mTOR pathway proteins was 74.42% (CI: 63.3 to 84.0, P < 0,001, n=2,016 samples). The survival meta-analysis

showed a pooled hazard ratio for OS and DFS of 1.44 (95% confidence interval [95% CI] 1.14-1.73) and 1.18 (95% CI 0.71-1.64), respectively. This systematic review and meta-analysis support evidence that mTOR pathway proteins can be used as predictive markers for survival in HNC patients because their expression was significantly associated with poor OS and short DFS.

RP92 - THE P-JNK AND THE ORAL CARCINOGENESIS: IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS. Thâmara Manoela Marinho BEZERRA. Filipe Nobre CHAVES. Mário Rogério Lima MOTA. Fabrício Bitu SOUSA. Fábio Wildson Gurgel COSTA. Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes ALVES. Karuza Maria Alves PEREIRA.

The c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) protein is a subgroup of MAP Kinase. Its role in cancer remains controversial. Objective: Investigate the role of JNK in Oral Epithelial Dysplasias (OED) and Oral Epidermoid Carcinoma (OEC). Study Design: The sample was 20 OEC cases, 20 OED cases and 4 sample de oral mucosa. It was used the immunohistochemical technique with JNK antibody (Clone E PR5693, Abcam, 1:100, 2hours, citrate pH 6 Pascal) analyzing 5 fields in the 400x magnification. The quantitative analysis was done by using cytoplasm and nucleus immunostained cells and the qualitative analysis of the cells with weak, moderate, strong and absent immunostaining. Groups were compared using the Kruskal-Wallis/Dunn Test and Mann-Whitney Test, using the significance levels of 5%. Results There was a statistical difference in the strong nuclear immunostaining between the normal epithelium (48.3 ± 13.7), OED (11.0 ± 10.3) and OEC (1.1 ± 1.3) ($p < 0.001$). There was a greater weak nuclear immunostaining in OEC (49.8 ± 19.6) compared to OED (32.5 ± 12.0) and normal epithelium (9.9 ± 1.7) ($p = 0.001$). Moderate-differentiated OEC presented a greater weak cytoplasmatic expression ($p = 0.028$) compared to well-differentiated OEC, which presented absence of cytoplasm staining ($p = 0.012$). Conclusion: The results suggest that a possible loss of expression of p-JNK is related to the oral carcinogenesis.

RP93 - DIFFERENTIAL EXPRESSION OF CD44 AND CD133 IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Jade Silva Kozlowski de OLIVEIRA. Tainã Marques SIQUEIRA. Monarko Nunes de AZEVEDO. Rita de Cássia Gonçalves ALENCAR. Eneida Franco VÊNCIO.

A subpopulation of tumor cells, the cancer stem cells (CSCs), has been identified in a variety of malignancies and seems to participate in tumor progression and metastasis. In oral cancer, its role is controversy. CD44/CD133 expression was investigated in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) according to tumor subtype and topography, and correlated with clinicopathological data. A total of 70 paraffin-embedded blocks of OSCC, including 18 superficial OSCC, 45 conventional SCC, and 7 basaloid SCC (BSCC) were immunohistochemically stained and analyzed. Metastatic regional lymph nodes also were included. In superficial OSCC, CD44/CD133 were high expressed in most of tumor cells. In conventional SCC, CD44 expression was increased in less differentiated tumors, predominantly in the invasive front. CD133 overexpression was correlated in metastatic lymph nodes and its corresponding primary tumors. No significative results were found in BSCC. A coexpression of CD44+/CD133+ was statistically significant in superficial SCC and in less differentiated tumors. CD44 and CD133 might be involved in the growth pattern in early stage OSCC, and CD44 in the invasive behavior of conventional SCC. CD133 seems to be associated in the metastatic process. CD44+/CD133+ is correlated to poor prognosis in conventional SCC.

RP94 - EXTRAORAL IMPLANTS IN THE REHABILITATION OF AURICULAR DEFECTS. Thalita Campos NUNES. Patricia Martins BUENO. Anthony Benites CONDEZO. Rafael Zetehaku ARAÚJO. Camila Lopes CARDOSO. Marcelo Ferraz de OLIVEIRA. Marcos Martins CURI.

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate implant and prosthesis survival rates and the soft tissue reactions around the extraoral implants used to support auricular defects. Following the favorable decision of Ethical Committee, a retrospective study was performed of patients who received implants for craniofacial rehabilitation from 2003 to 2015. Two outcome variables were considered: implant and prosthetic success. A statistical model was used to estimate survival rates and associated confidence intervals. Data were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test to compare survival curves. A total of 39 titanium implants were placed in 17 patients. The 2-year overall implant survival rates were 94.1% and the 2-year overall prosthesis survival rates were

100%. From this study, it was concluded that craniofacial rehabilitation with extraoral implants is a safe, reliable, and predictable method to restore the patient's normal appearance.

RP95 - PREVALENCE OF ALTERATIONS IN MAXILLARY SINUSES OBSERVED IN PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHS. Amanda Cristina ROCHA. Bruna Motta MINUSCULI. Cristina BERROCAL SALAZAR. Marco Cesar Jorge SANTOS. Fernando Henrique WESTPHALEN. Ademir FRANCO. Ângela FERNANDES.

To verify the prevalence of alterations in maxillary sinuses through panoramic radiographs, three trained examiners performed a retrospective cross-sectional analysis of 8.562 panoramic radiographs of female (5.154) and male (3.408) patients aged between 4 and 78 years old (mean: 34 years old). The morphological alterations in the maxillary sinuses consisted on the presence of pneumatization (n=2.187, 25.5%); sinus septa (n=1.310, 15.3%); sinus diverticulum (n=109, 1.3%); and exostosis (n=41, 0.5%). The pathological alterations consisted on the presence of mucosal thickness (n=480 5.6%); mucous retention (n=382, 4.5%); partial veiling (n=99, 1.2%); complete veiling (n=50, 0.6%); antroliths (n=9, 0.1%); anterior extension (n=303, 3.9%); hypoplasia (n=26, 0.3%); and loss of continuity affecting the maxillary sinus floor (n=53, 0.6%). The Pneumatization of the maxillary sinus figured as the most prevalent morphological alteration, while mucosal thickness was the most prevalent pathological condition. The present study highlights the importance of radiographic knowledge on the morphological and pathological alterations of the maxillary sinuses in order to properly planning and managing maxillofacial procedures Dentistry.

RP96 - CYTOPATHOLOGY TECHNICAL ESTABLISHMENT IN ORAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORY OF UFF- NF. Irma Gonçalves REYS. Hêmilly da SILVA. Natalia de Oliveira LUCENA. Karla Biana Fernandes da Costa FONTES. Priscilla Rodrigues CÂMARA. Rebeca de Souza AZEVEDO. Renata TUCCI.

The cytopathology is a technique that provides fast diagnosis of mucosal lesions, in addition to being quite accessible from the economic point of view. This technique should be more disclosed, it may be a good test for early diagnosis of oral lesions. The objective is establish the cytopathology technique in oral pathology laboratory of our university. We selected patients with ulcerated oral lesions, suspected malignant lesions, and with denture stomatitis to perform oral cytological examination. The material collection was made, following the execution of the smear in two glass slides. Were realized Papanicolaou and PAS colorings. Until present days, we did citologic exams of 30 patients, 15 female and 15 male. The age varied from 30 to 74, with an average of 55,4 years old. 10 patients were former smokers, 6 smokers and 14 nonsmoker. 6 patients were alcoholics, 5 social alcoholics and 19 non-alcoholics. The 30 smears were diagnosed according to Papanicolaou classes: 18 were classified as class II; 10 patients carrying candidiasis; 1 class 0 and 1 class IV. Finishing, we'll have the established citopatologic technique providing a new tool to diagnose patients with oral lesions and a new front of researches available to teachers and university students

RP97 - THE ILLUSTRATIVE GUIDES OF PRIMARY ORAL LESIONS: A PROPOSAL OF A NEW LEARNING METHOD IN ORAL MEDICINE. Irma Gonçalves REYS. Mariana Silva CAMPOS. Danielle Lopes NOBRE. Renata TUCCI. Karla Bianca Fernandes da Costa FONTES. Adriele Ferreira GOUVÊA. Rafaela Elvira ROZZA-DE-MENEZES.

The primary lesions are directly associated with pathological features of diseases and their knowledge is essential for formulating diagnostic hypotheses. The oral primary lesions are didactically classified in solid lesions, fluid collections, color change and tissue loss. The majority of students have problems with recognizing the oral primary lesions and describing the clinical details correctly. Objective: To develop illustrative guides of all primary oral lesions. Study Design: Five illustrative guides were performed measuring 50 x 40 cm 2 (solid lesions, fluid collections, color change, ulcers and erosions/fissures). The concept of all primary lesions was described and schematic figures were confectioned to represent the meaning of it. To better illustrate the primary lesions, clinical images were selected from three institutions (FONF/UFF, PUCPR and HUAP/UFF) to represent the clinical characteristics, as follows: shape, color, surface, contours, liquid contents, number and base. Results: The illustrative guides will be implemented next year. Thus, we will be able to better assess the results. Conclusion: We believe that these illustrative guides will be useful to

students enrolled in the Discipline of Oral Medicine. This time, we would like to elucidate our tool in order to stimulate the development of new learning methods.

RP98 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF CRIPTO-1 IN ORAL AND UTERINE LEIOMYOMAS. Erika Patricia Moura GARCEZ. Emmily Cruz Cirilo da SILVA. André Fernandes SILVA. Cláudia Nunes OLIVEIRA. Sandra Aparecida MARINHO. Marcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Joabe dos Santos PEREIRA.

To evaluate the immunoexpression of Cripto-1 in oral leiomyomas (OL) and uterine leiomyomas (UL), comparing it with normal myometrium (NM). Study Design: Sample was composed of 10 OL, 11 UL and 11 NM. Specimens were submitted to immunohistochemistry using Cripto-1 antibody. Five high-power fields from each case were randomly selected and images were captured. Analysis was performed using ImageJ software according to intensity and area of immunoreactivity. Scores for each slide were obtained and then averaged. Results: Median score was higher in UL (9), followed by OL (4) and then, by NM (4). Some associations were statistically significant: UL x NM, OL x NM and OL x UL x NM ($p < 0.001$). Association between OL and UL was not significant ($p > 0.05$). Conclusions: Cripto-1 is more expressed in leiomyomas than in normal myometrium. This suggests that Cripto-1 could influence the origin and development of both oral and uterine leiomyomas.

RP99 - A STUDY OF ORAL EXFOLIATED CELLS USING RAMAN MICROSCOPY. Genecy Calado de MELO. Isha BEHL. Ola IBRAHIM. Alison MALKIN. Hugh J. BYRNE. Fiona M. LYNNG.

The present study was undertaken for the development of new methods for early oral cancer detection based on Raman microscopy. Oral exfoliated cells were collected by brush biopsy of the buccal mucosa and the ventral side of the lateral border of the tongue of healthy volunteers. Samples of exfoliated cells from the tongue and buccal mucosa from each volunteer were collected using an endocervical cytobrush and placed in ThinPrep vials. Slides were prepared using the Thinprep2000 processor and Raman spectra were acquired from the nucleus and cytoplasm of each cell. Glass spectral contamination was removed using a least squares analysis with non-negative constraints. Following pre-processing, spectra were subjected to principal component analysis (PCA). The results showed that Raman spectroscopy coupled with PCA could differentiate the nucleus and cytoplasm of the cell with the PC loadings showing that cytoplasmic regions were dominated by protein bands whereas nuclear regions were dominated by DNA bands. Discrimination between exfoliated cells from buccal mucosa and tongue was also observed. Thus, the findings of the study support the potential of Raman microscopy for providing molecular information from oral exfoliated cells and the future potential for screening of oral brush biopsy samples for oral pre-cancer and cancer.

RP100 - ORAL MUCOSITIS VERSUS HSV-1: POSSIBLE ASSOCIATION IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE LYMPHOBLASTIC LEUKEMIA UNDER CHEMOTHERAPY. Renata Gualberto da CUNHA. José Pereira de MOURA NETO. Juliana Maria OLIVEIRA. Célia Maria Bolognese FERREIRA. Cristina Motta FERREIRA. Juliana Vianna PEREIRA. Tatiana Nayara LIBORIO-KIMURA.

Check the possible link between the presence of HSV-1 and the occurrence of oral mucositis in pediatric patients with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL). Study Design: This study analyzed the HSV-1 quantification, by real-time PCR, obtained from cytological smear of oral mucosa of pediatric patients with ALL submitted to GBTLI LLA-2009 protocol, in the induction phase of the treatment. Data were analyzed using Mann-Whitney and Kruskal Wallis test with significance of $p \leq 0.05$. Results: Of the 20 patients studied, 50% were male, most between the ages of 1 and 6 years (80%) and with ALL-B low risk (75%). HSV-1 was detected in 80% of patients regardless the presence of oral mucositis that occurred in just 25% of patients. The presence of HSV-1 was detected in 60% of patients with oral mucositis and the viral load of those were much higher compared to ones free of lesion, especially in day 8 and 15 of induction phase, but without statistical significance. Conclusion: It is suggested that the presence of HSV-1 in buccal mucosa of patients with ALL-B

may influence the oral mucositis occurrence, however, HSV-1 role at the onset of oral mucositis is still unclear. Support: CNPq.

RP101 - HISTOPATHOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF MNOR SALIVARY GLAND IN SJÖGREN SYNDROME: ASSOCIATION WITH EPSTEIN-BARR VIRUS. Antonio Jorge Araújo de VASCONCELOS II. Cacilda Satomi Yano MALLMANN. Jeconias CÂMARA. Luis Carlos de Lima FERREIRA. Luiz Fernando de Souza PASSOS. José de Ribamar LIMA. Tatiana Nayara Libório KIMURA.

To analyze EBV expression and morphology of minor salivary glands (MSG) from patients with Sjögren's Syndrome (SS). Study Design: Microscopic examination of twenty MSG biopsies was performed and focal score (FS) based on American-European Consensus Group was analyzed. The presence of EBV was evaluated by immunohistochemistry (IHC) and polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Eight adjacent satellites glands from areas of mucocele were used as normal glandular control. Results: Histopathological analysis revealed acinar alterations (95%), adipose infiltration (65%), fibrosis (90%) and ductal dilatation (100%). Regarding focus score (FS) analysis, 50% (n=10) of samples showed FS=1; 35% (n=7) showed FS=2; 10% (n=2) showed FS=3 and only 5% (n=1) showed FS=4. The lymphocytic foci in the periductal location was the most prevalent (90%; n=18), followed by perivascular region (85%, n=17) and periacinar region (35%, n=7). None of the samples showed immunoreactivity for EBV, except one case in control group. However, only 5% (n=1) of samples showed, expression of EBV by PCR. Conclusion: Histopathological changes of minor salivary gland are relatively frequent in patients with SS. However, it is suggested that there is no significant relation between the presence of EBV in SS pathogenesis.

RP102 - CLINICAL ASSESSMENT OF ROSEMARY-BASED TOOTHPASTE : A RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED DOUBLE-BLIND. Marcela Agne VALONES. Lorraine A. TENÓRIO. Paulo E. SOUZA. Luiz Alcino M. GUEIROS. Arnaldo CALDAS. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Alessandra de A. T. CARVALHO.

The aim of the present study was to investigate the action of a toothpaste made from the extract of *Rosmarinus officinalis* Linn. (rosemary) in a clinical randomized, controlled, open and double-blind trial. Study design: 110 volunteers fulfilled the inclusion criteria and were randomly separated into two groups according to the toothpastes used: Group A (experimental) and Group B (control). They were assessed at baseline and 30 days after the study using the gingival bleeding index (GBI) and the plaque index (PI). Data analysis was conducted to calculate the effects of the two toothpastes on gingival bleeding and plaque. Results: Both toothpastes provided similar results in terms of the reduction in the risk of gingival bleeding: a reduction of 38% in Group A, ERR=0.38; a reduction of 29.3% in Group B, ERR=0.293; A and B reduced by 18% ARR=0.18). The reductions in bacterial plaque were also similar (22.7% reduction in Group A, RRR=0.227; 28% reduction in Group B, RRR=0.28). The number needed for treatment values for bleeding and plaque were A and B NNT=5 and A and B NNT=7, respectively. Conclusions: The rosemary-based toothpaste effectively treated gingival bleeding and reduced bacterial plaque.

RP103 - USE OF PILOCARPINE 2% ASSOCIATED WITH ARTIFICIAL SALIVA FOR THE TREATMENT OF XEROSTOMIA: RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL. Patrícia M. BORBA. Marciliano B. de SOUZA. George GUSMÃO. Igor H. M. SILVA. Luiz A. M. GUEIROS. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Alessandra de Albuquerque Tavares CARVALHO.

This work aimed to evaluate a topical presentation (mouthwash) of pilocarpine hydrochloride 2% associated with artificial saliva for the treatment of xerostomia. Study design: clinical trial, double-blind, crossover, randomized. After sample size calculation 14 patients underwent clinical examination, simple randomization, Sialometry, asked to answer OHIP-14 questionnaire and answer a diary of symptoms. The study consisted of five times (T0, T1, T2, T3 and T4) at intervals of 7 days. Patients in its entirety stated that improved symptoms of xerostomia. Results: There was no statistically significant compared to the increase in salivary flow in both groups but it was observed: increased salivary flow in all patients with hyposalivation. Increase in perception of quality of life, both groups and at all time points (T0, T2 and T4) with $p < 0.05$. Regarding adverse events collected through the diary of symptoms, 25% of patients showed and as the most common: dizziness and

chills. Conclusions: The topical use of pilocarpine 2% associated with artificial saliva for the treatment of xerostomia presented in this study a good value, as the totality of patients reported improvement in xerostomia, patients with hyposalivation had increase salivary flow and low frequency adverse effect.

RP104 - LOSS OF HETEROZYGOSITY AND CELL PROLIFERATION IN ORAL LICHENOID LESIONS RELATED TO AMALGAM. Leonardo Nogueira RODRIGUES. Silvia Ferreira SOUSA. Raissa Cristina Costa SILVA. Ricardo Santiago GOMEZ. Ricardo Alves MESQUITA. Fabio Ramoa PIRES. Vanessa Fátima BERNARDES.

Oral lichenoid lesions related to amalgam (OLLRA) and oral lichen planus (OLP) share clinical and histopathological features with molecular pathogenesis under clarification. Objective: We investigated loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in OLLRA, OLP and normal oral mucosa (NOM) using polymorphic microsatellite markers close to tumor suppressor genes and evaluated the index of cell proliferation in paraffin-embedded tissues. Study design: The sample comprised 10 OLLRAs, 10 OLPs and 8 NOMs matched by sex and age of the patient. LOH was assessed on 9p (D9S157, D9S162, D9S171), 11q (D11S1369) and 17p (TP53, AFM238WF2) chromosomes loci. The cell proliferation was assessed by immunohistochemical expression of Ki-67 (MIB-1). Results: LOH was identified in 5 OLLRAs and in 2 OLPs in at least one marker while NOM showed no LOH. The index of Ki-67 expression in OLLRA was considered low (below 25%). There was no association between cell proliferation and LOH. Conclusions: Our study demonstrates that OLLRA and OLP have LOH in the 9p and 17p chromosomal regions and low expression of ki-67. Despite the lack of association between LOH and cell proliferation we can assume that LOH occurs in OLLRA and it should be considered in the pathogenesis of this lesion.

RP105 - RADICULAR CYSTS: DETAILED HISTOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A CASE SERIES. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Flávio César de Brito PEREIRA. Laís Rafaelly do Nascimento PAIVA. Marcele Walmsley NERY. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

Radicular cyst (RC) is the most common cyst found in the jaws. However, the detailed microscopic features have been little reported in the literature. The aim of this study was to perform a detailed histopathological analysis of a RC series. Between 2000 and 2015, 55 cases of RC diagnosed in an Oral Pathology Laboratory were included in the study. The cystic lining epithelium was classified in hyperplastic or non-hyperplastic, besides of evaluating the presence of ciliated and mucous cells, mitoses and apoptosis. In the fibrous capsule, the intensity of the inflammation was evaluated as mild or severe. In addition, the presence of cholesterol crystals, multinucleated giant cells and squamous odontogenic tumor-like proliferation were also assessed. Mucous cells were observed in 18.2% of RC, besides Rushton corpuscles (9.1%), mitoses (10.9%) and apoptosis (18.2%). The cystic capsule contained cholesterol crystals in 18.2% of cases and multinuclear giant cells in 14.5%. Squamous odontogenic tumor-like proliferations were observed in 3 cases (5.4%). In 23 cases (41.8%), the cystic capsule presented an intense inflammatory reaction, while in 32 (58.2%) there was mild inflammation. In summary, RC present several distinct microscopic features in the epithelial lining and fibrous capsule.

RP106 - ODONTOGENIC MIXOMA: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION AND A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. Felipe Martins SILVEIRA. Larissa Ferreira BARBOSA. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. Sandra Beatriz Chaves TARQUÍNIO. Adriana ETGES. Ana Carolina Uchoa VASCONCELOS.

The aim of this study was to analyze the clinical and radiographic features of Odontogenic Myxoma (OM) of the jaws diagnosed in an oral pathology service in southern of Brazil, and to discuss the results comparing them with literature data. A total of 23.168 biopsies records were evaluated from 1959 to 2015. Cases of OM tumors were selected. Data regarding age, gender, anatomic site and radiographic features were collected. Among 23.168 oral biopsies, 398 (1.71%) were odontogenic tumors and 17 (4.27%) of them met the criteria of OM. Regarding OM cases, the mean age observed was 28.2 years (range: 10-61 years). Nine (52.9%) cases occurred in female and maxilla was affected in 10 (58.8%) samples. Among the informed data, eight (50%) cases were

multilocular lesions. OM are rare neoplasms with variable clinical and demographic characteristics. Some of the data presented in this research were contrary of the reported in the literature. In this study, the MO represented 17 (0.07%) of the total cases, affecting more often female and maxilla.

RP107 - LEPTIN MEDIATES NEOPLASTIC BEHAVIOR, GENE EXPRESSION, AND PROGRESSION OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Eliane Macedo Ssobrinho SANTOS. Lilían Mendes Borborema CANGUSSU. Sabrina Ferreira DE-JESUS. Ivoneth Santos DIAS. Alfredo Maurício Batista DE-PAULA. Lucyana Conceição FARIAS. André Luiz Sena GUIMARÃES.

We investigated the in vitro actions of leptin (Lep) on proliferative, apoptotic, and migration behaviors of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) lines. Moreover, we investigated the expression of Lep and putative proteins related to Lep molecular pathway from human and animal samples of OSCC and normal oral mucosa. Study Design: OSCC lines (SCC9 and SCC4) and HaCaT cells were treated with 100ng/ml Lep recombinant. mRNA expression of Lep, LepR, HIF1 α , E-cadherin, MMP2, MMP9, COL1A1, caspase-3, and mir210 were analyzed by qPCR. immunohistochemical reaction was performed to verify expression Lep, LEPR and CD31 in CEB and control. Lep plasma level was performed using ELISA. This study was evaluated by relevant ethical committees for human and animal research. Results: Lep treatment reduced caspase-3 expression while it increased cell proliferation and migration of both SCC lineages. In human OSCC, it was noted a higher expression of Lep, LepR, HIF-1 α , and mir210. Lep plasma level was higher in OSCC samples from early TNM stage. In animal CEB samples, it was showed an increased expression of mRNA LepR. Lep seems to modulate the in vitro behavior of OSCC lines an its expression might contribute for oral carcinogenesis. Financial support: FAPEMIG

RP108 - SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS AND ALCOHOL USE BUT NOT IL-1B AND TNF-A SNP ARE ASSOCIATED WITH DENTAL CRIES EXPERIENCE. Danilo Cangussu MENDES. Raquel Júnio da Cruz OLIVEIRA. Lucyana Conceição FARIAS. André Luiz Sena GUIMARÃES. Sérgio Henrique Sousa SANTOS. Desirée Sant'Ana HAIKAL. Alfredo Maurício Batista DE-PAULA.

To investigate the association between a series of behavioral and sociodemographic factors, interleukin-1 beta (-3954 position, IL-1 β -CT) and tumor necrosis factor-alpha (-308 position, TNF- α -GA single nucleotide promoter polymorphisms (SNPs), and DC experience in a sample of adolescents. Study design: In this analytical, cross-sectional study, a structured interview was applied to obtain sociodemographic and behavioral characteristics of a samples of adolescents aged 14-17 years (n = 294). DMFT index was performed in all subjects and DC experience (DMFT > 0) was assessment. DNA samples from normal oral mucosa of adolescents were extracted for IL-1 β -CT and TNF- α -GA SNPs analysis. SNPs were performed using PCR method with restriction fragment length polymorphism method. Data analyses were performed using multiple logistic regression models. Results: 68% of adolescents had DC experience. DC experience was significantly associated with older adolescents, those that live in rural areas, with low family income, that study in public schools, and those who consume alcohol (p < 0.05). Both IL-1 β -CT and TNF- α -GA SNPs did not show association with DC experience. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that, compared to genetic factors, unfavorable sociodemographic and behavioral conditions are more likely to contribute to DC experience in adolescents. Financial support: FAPEMIG.

RP109 - FACIAL SHAPE AND NASOPHARYNGEAL CAVITY VOLUME: IS THERE A CORRELATION? A CONE-BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY STUDY. Ana Márcia Viana WANZELER. Sérgio Melo Alves JÚNIOR. Maria Eduarda de Oliveira PEREIRA. Fabrício Mesquita TUJI.

To establish an anatomical relationship between the nasopharyngeal cavity volume and facial shape using cone-beam computed tomography (CBCT).Methodology: In this study, 90 CBCT outcomes were analyzed to determine if the facial shape influences the morphology of the nasopharynx. Using InVivoDental software for the reconstruction of cephalometric images, facial patterns ascertained from cephalometric measurements that indicate the growth direction, were

assessed. Subsequently, ITK-SNAP 2.4.0 software was used to delimit the nasopharynx. The total volume of the nasopharynx was measured twice by the same examiner at two different time points. The results obtained were evaluated using Kendall rank correlation coefficient and the Kruskal-Wallis test. Results: The Kendall rank correlation coefficient was used at two different time points and no discrepancy was observed. A p value <0.0001 was obtained for all three groups. To determine the relationship between the facial shape and nasopharyngeal cavity volume variables, the Kruskal-Wallis test was applied, and a p value of 0.8311 was obtained, which indicated no statistically significant difference between the variables in any of the three groups analyzed. This study suggested that regardless of the facial shape, the airway volume does not show significant variations.

RP110 - COMPARISON OF EFFECTS OF ZOLEDRONIC ACID AND CLODRONATE ON THE BONE STRUCTURE: IMAGINOLOGICAL AND HISTOLOGICAL STUDY IN. Felipe Martins SILVEIRA. Stephanie Joana Roman MARTELLI. Ana Paula Neutzling GOMES. André Ribeiro SCHINESTOCK. Melissa Feres DAMIAN. Ana Carolina Uchoa VASCONCELOS.

The objective of this study was to compare, by means of histological and imagiological tools, the bone structure of mandibles of rats treated and not treated with bisphosphonates (BPs). Thirty-four rats were divided in 3 groups: (1) 12 mandibles of rats treated with zoledronic acid; (2) 12 mandibles of rats treated with clodronate; (3) control group, 10 mandibles of rats that received saline solution. All specimens were exposed to cone beam computed tomography (CBCT). The images were analyzed to obtain the bone density (BD) in Hounsfield Units (HU), using the software OsiriX 7.0. Sixty-eight histological slides were obtained from the specimens, stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE). The histological sections were scanned and the areas containing non-vital bone were identified and quantified with Adobe Photoshop CS6. The statistical analysis was made using Fisher exact test and Anova. Non-vital bone showed positive association in the experimental groups ($p < 0.001$). There was no statistically significant difference comparing the BD among the groups ($p > 0.005$). It is possible to infer that BP therapy alone was sufficient to induce osteonecrosis. In addition, the CBCT was not a sensible method for detection of the early signs of bone modification in individuals under BP therapy.

RP111 - PSEUDOEPITHELIOMATOUS HYPERPLASIA IN BISPHOSPHONATE-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS: A MICROSCOPICAL STUDY OF 3 CASES. Úrsula Vaz Vieira CAMPOS. Nayara da Silva BARAÚNA. Nathalie Henriques Silva CANEDO. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

Pseudoepitheliomatous hyperplasia (PEH) is a benign epithelial hyperplasia similar to squamous cell carcinoma (SCC), which has been microscopically demonstrated in resected exposed bones of bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ), representing a diagnostic pitfall. The aim of this study is to present 3 BRONJ cases with PEH mimicking SCC. Study design. Three cases with diagnosis of BRONJ presenting areas of PEH were retrieved from the charts of an oral pathology service from 2012 to 2015. Results. One male and two female patients with average age of 62 years were affected by osteonecrosis in posterior mandible (two cases), and superior anterior alveolar ridge. Two patients used oral bisphosphonates while one patient was submitted to intravenous treatment. Microscopically, all cases showed extensive PEH of the alveolar epithelium intermingled with inflammatory cells adjacent to nonviable bone fragments, which showed bone resorption. Pleomorphic cells, epithelial pearls, mitotic figures, and necrosis were absent. Oral pathologists should be aware about SCC-like PEH to avoid misdiagnosis of carcinoma in patients with BRONJ.

RP112 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ORAL INJURIES. Andre Montezuma Sales RODRIGUES. Roberta Barroso CAVALCANTE.

The object of this survey is to trace the histopathological profile of oral lesions biopsy of the dental service of the Ceara's 15th health region. It's a cross-sectional, observational, retrospective study in patients database Regional Dental Specialty Center of the 15th of Ceará Health Region where they will be analyzed gender information, age and city of residence to compose the social data demographic and for evaluation of oral lesions will be collected anatomical sites, clinical, type of biopsy, initial diagnostic impression, histopathological findings, final diagnosis. The information

obtained was tabulated to show the epidemiological profile of the region, regarding the oral lesions. Being a typical rural region with high levels of solar radiation, large population of smokers and drinkers, the oral lesions more prevalence are associated with exposure cited as cheilitis, inflammatory hyperplasia, leukoplakia and various carcinomas. The survey will serve for planning actions aimed at preventing the most prevalent injuries, promotion activities and early detection by the professionals of oral health teams.

RP113 - EVALUATION OF THE DIAGNOSIS PROCESS IN A GROUP OF ORAL CANCER PATIENTS OF SOUTHEAST BRAZIL. Gessica de Jesus SOUZA. Caio Naoki ISHIKAWA. Claudia Yumi MAEDA. Paula Sena da MATA. Fernandina Alves MOREIRA. Priscila Santana da SILVA. Desiree Rosa CAVALCANTI.

Objective: To evaluate the diagnostic process among oral cancer patients in a population of Brazil. **Study design:** A questionnaire was applied to found information about the time between the onset of symptoms, final diagnosis and start of treatment. **Results:** 12 patients, 8 women and 4 men, mean age 60.7 years, participated of this study; 91.7% perceived some symptom and seek for first consultation after 6.2 months (8 patients seek dentists first and 4 patients physicians first). Each patient was examined by about three professionals to reach the diagnosis. The diagnosis were available about 16.3 days after biopsies. The first consultation in tertiary care occurred 19.3 days after diagnosis and the start of cancer treatment occurred after 46.3 days. The average time for the diagnosis when the patient was first sought by a physician was about twice the time when the first professional sought was a dentist (115.3 days versus 55.6 days). **Conclusion:** The delay of oral cancer diagnosis is strongly related to the lack of information about oral cancer and delay on seeking diagnosis. When the first professional was a physician, the diagnosis time was doubled and the time to start of treatment was adequate based on Brazilian law.

RP114 - XEROSTOMIA AND FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS PATIENTS. Thayanara da Silva MELO. Marília LINS E SILVA. Camila Nunes CARVALHO. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Angela Luzia DUARTE. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS.

This study evaluated the intensity of xerostomia and hyposalivation in subjects with rheumatoid arthritis as well as their impact on functional incapacity and disease activity. Two hundred and thirty six individuals of both genders diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) were included. Functional capacity was determined by using the Health Assessment Questionnaire (HAQ), xerostomia was evaluated by using the Xerostomia Inventory and disease activity was evaluated by using Disease Activity Score 28 (DAS 28). The impact of Sjögren's syndrome (SS) was analyzed and the sample was divided into two groups: RA (191 subjects) and RA/SS (45 subjects). The xerostomia inventory showed positive and significant correlation with fatigue ($r=0.243$; $p<0.0001$), number of painful joints ($r=0.218$; $p=0.001$), HAQ ($r=0.279$; $p<0.0001$), and DAS-28 ($r=0.156$; $p<0.0001$). On regression analysis, both xerostomia (OR=3.89, IC95%=1.84-8.23, $p<0.001$) and DAS28 (OR=13.26, IC95%=3.15-55.79, $p<0.001$) showed to influence the functional incapacity. RA/SS was observed in forty-five individuals (19.1%) and was not associated with disease activity or functional capacity. Xerostomia demonstrated an adverse impact on quality of life of subjects with RA, being associated with a reduction in functional capacity. In this clinical setting, xerostomia can be monitored as a marked of worse clinical evolution.

RP115 - MINOR SALIVARY GLAND MORPHOLOGY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND SUSPECTED SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME. Thayanara da Silva MELO. Camila Nunes CARVALHO. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ. Alessandra Tavares CARVALHO. Angela Luzia DUARTE. Jair Carneiro LEÃO. Luiz Alcino Monteiro GUEIROS.

The morphological characteristics of the minor salivary glands were analyzed in patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) under immunosuppressive treatment submitted to labial biopsy for diagnosing secondary SS (sSS). An epidemiological and observational study was conducted, composed of 55 individuals diagnosed with RA and under investigation of sSS. After performing minor salivary gland biopsy, the patients were divided into two groups: RA (n=33) and Group RA/SS (n=22). In addition to biopsy, the patients were submitted to resting salivary flow (RSF)

evaluation and Schirmer test. RA/SS patients were older than those of group RA (58.0 ± 10.4 x 49.5 ± 12.9 years; $p=0.012$), and, RA/SS presented lower mean value for Schirmer test and higher frequency of positive biopsies ($p<0.001$ and $p=0.01$, respectively). RA activity markers showed no differences between RA and RA/SS patients ($p>0.05$). Ductal dilatation and atrophy are common aspects in patients with SS, which was associated with reduced RSF ($p=0.033$) and positive biopsy ($p=0.044$). The histological aspects of minor salivary glands do not appear to be associated with the clinical presentation of RA and SS.

RP116 - OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE JAWS: CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF 4 NEW CASES. Adnaiane Kelly Moraes SOARES. Silvia Serpa Areas de ANDRADE. Wladimir CORTEZZI. Sandra R. TORRES. Michelle AGOSTINI. Bruno Augusto Benevenuto de ANDRADE. Mário José ROMANACH.

The purpose of this study is to report 4 new cases of osteosarcoma of the jaw bones. Study design. Cases with diagnosis of osteosarcoma were retrieved from the charts of a Brazilian oral pathology service in a period from 2012 to 2015. The clinicopathological features were collected in the files, slides were reviewed and results were presented descriptively. Results. From 1762 cases, 4 (0,2%) cases were diagnosed as osteosarcoma, which affected preferably the posterior mandible (3:1) of equally male and female patients, in the third decade of life (mean age of 26 years). Clinically, all cases presented as a fast-growing swelling, two of them were painful and a single patient reported paresthesia of lower lip. All cases were radiolucent lesions with ill-defined margins. Three cases presented irregular widening of the periodontal ligament space, while one showed the classical sunray appearance. Microscopically, tumors were composed of atypical spindle to polygonal cells with large and hyperchromatic nuclei associated with osteoid material, with chondroblastic differentiation. Conclusion. Osteosarcoma of the jaws is uncommon. It mainly occurs as a fast-growing painful swelling in the posterior mandible. Microscopical identification of osteoid material is essential to confirm the diagnosis.

RP117 - ORAL CAVITY AS RESPIRATORY PATHOGENS RESERVOIR ASSOCIATED WITH VENTILATOR-ASSOCIATED PNEUMONIA. Fernanda Ferreira LOPES. Luana Carneiro Diniz SOUZA. Maurício Pereira MACEDO. Maria Carmen Fontoura Nogueira da CRUZ. Vanise Barros Rodrigues da MOTA. Alícia Valéria dos Santos Zaranza de CARVALHO. Rita da Graça Carvalhal Frazão CORRÊA.

The aim of this study was to identify respiratory pathogens in oral biofilm of intubated patients in order to detect possible association between respiratory pathogens from tracheal aspirate and oral biofilm of patients on mechanical ventilation, as well as, check the cases who developed ventilator-associated pneumonia (VAP). Collection of tongue biofilm in 32 intubated patients at a general/adult Intensive Care Unit was conducted to Culture Exam with Antibiotic Sensitivity Test and it was compared with samples of tracheal secretions. The results showed that 19 (59.37%) patients exhibited the same species of pathogens in tracheal aspirate and oral biofilm, from these, 8 (42.1%) developed VAP, after two days of admission. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was the most common respiratory pathogens detected in oral biofilm of patients with VAP. There was significant association between the species of microorganisms in tracheal and mouth collection for these pathogens: *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Candida albicans*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Enterobacter gergoviae*, *Streptococcus* spp and *Serratia marcescens* (exact Fisher test, $p<0.05$). It concluded that the same pathogens that are present in the tracheal secretion of intubated patients can be detected in the oral cavity, so, the oral biofilm can be a reservoir of respiratory pathogens for patients on mechanical ventilation.

RP118 - TOBACCO USE AND CESSATION KNOWLEDGE AMONG DENTAL STUDENTS AND DENTISTS. Flávia Helena Alves FERREIRA. Letícia Maria Bonfim RODRIGUES. Celina Faig LIMA. Denise NICODEMO. Janete Dias ALMEIDA. Symone Cristina TEIXEIRA.

The aim of this study was to evaluate tobacco consumption knowledge among dental students and dentists, and whether the smoker's patients receive adequate motivation for smoking cessation. Study Design: This questionnaire-based study was carried out among 181 dental students and 209 dentists. Two questionnaires (Q) were used to assess data about knowledge and attitudes toward

tobacco use and cessation. Q1: consisted of 14 questions about tobacco consumption knowledge and Q2: consisted of 16 questions about attitudes toward tobacco use and cessation. Results: Q1 results demonstrated knowledge regarding the relationship between smoking and oral cancer. Q2 answers showed that 23.65% dental students and 23.92% dentists are uncomfortable to provide smoking cessation advice to their patients. Lack of knowledge about smoking related risks and counseling for smoking cessation was reported by 94.16% dental students and 98.8% dentists. Conclusions: This study highlights the need and importance of education and practical training of undergraduate dental students in tobacco prevention and cessation skills.

RP119 - BUCCAL HEALTH CONDITION AND PROFILE FROM DENTISTRY GRADUATING STUDENTS WHO USE ALCOHOL AND/OR TOBACCO.. Sandy Maria da Silva COSTA. Diego Bruno Oliveira MORAIS. David Saldanha de Brito ALENCAR. Sâmmea Martins VIERIA. Erika Louize de Carvalho GOMES. Márcia Valéria MARTINS.

Given that the abusive consumption of alcohol and/or tobacco can cause buco-dental alterations, it has become important the fulfillment of this work, which its goals are to evaluate the prevalence of buco-dental alterations in dentistry graduating students, who have consumed alcoholic drinks and/or tobacco, to identify pathologies related to the consumption of these substances, in different areas of the buccal mucosa, as well as, to check possible dental alterations. A descriptive study was done, through a data collection, with quantitative approach, using a survey with 8 questions that was delivered to 73 students enrolled between the first and tenth semester, from August to December of 2013. Those students were submitted to three intrabuccal clinical examinations, during 15 days. Data analysis was obtained using descriptive statistics for percentage calculation in base 100. After the data collect, it revealed that 69,86% used alcohol and/or tobacco, of which 60,78% were male; the most consumed beverage was beer (78%) and only 5% of them used tobacco. Concluding in, 22% of the survey participants presented some buco-dental alteration, of which 66,67% observed in the jugal mucosa (leukoplasias), tongue (leukoplakia), and gingival tissues (gingivitis), and 33,33% observes on the teeth (caries and plaque).

RP120 - IMPACT OF METALLOTHIONEIN GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON THE RISK OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION. Sérgio Vitorino CARDOSO. Roberta Rezende ROSA. Marcelo Augusto GARCIA-JÚNIOR. Adriano Mota LOYOLA. Luiz Ricardo GOULART. Paulo Rogério de FARIA. Paula Cristina Batista de FARIA.

This work aimed to investigate the possible association between the risk of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) and the frequency of single-nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) related to metallothionein genes in a Brazilian population-based case-control study. The group of cases consisted of 28 patients, with 45 unrelated healthy volunteers included in the control group. All participants provided blood samples as well as information on risk factors for OSCC, including tobacco and alcohol consumption. Genotyping was performed by PCR-RFLP analysis to determine the SNPs rs8052334 (MT1-B gene), rs964372 (MT-1B) and rs1610216 (MT2-A), or by TaqMan single-nucleotide polymorphism genotyping assays for rs11076161 (MT-1A). Polymorphism in MT-1A gene was associated with increased risk for OSCC, since carriers of the G allele were less prone to experience OSCC development than subjects with the ancestral AA genotype ($p < 0.05$). No significant association was observed between the SNPs rs1610216, rs964372 or rs8052334 and the OSCC occurrence. Haplotype analysis of MT genetic polymorphisms did not reveal strong linkage disequilibrium in haplotype block with the selected SNPs. In conclusion, genetic polymorphisms in the MT-1A gene affect susceptibility to oral cancer. Financial support: CNPq, CAPES, FAPEMIG.

RP121 - A 6-YEAR EXPERIENCE OF A SPECIALIZED CENTER IN THE MULTIDISCIPLINARY TREATMENT OF HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS. Janaína Zavitoski da SILVA. Suzy Elaine Nobre FREITAS. Daniela Brito BASTOS. Ingrid da Silva SANTOS. Daniel Galera BERNABÉ. Éder Ricardo BIASOLI. Glauco Issamu MIYAHARA.

This specialized center is an auxiliary unit of the university founded in 1991, which in the main activity carried out is the treatment of cancer patients. In addition, it integrates health professionals, undergraduates in researching and interdisciplinary care; knowledge exchange and mutual professional complementation. The aim of this study is to present a 6-year experience of

activities in a Brazilian specialized center in the multidisciplinary treatment of head and neck cancer patients. Study design: A retrospective analysis of data was performed through this service reports referring to services performed in the last six years, between 2010 and 2015. The results showed an annual average of 1,114.8 oncological examinations; 44.3 oncological surgery; 1327.6 dental care; 1,652.5 dental procedures; 1,371.5 nursing assistances; 701.1 speech therapy; 548.8 physiotherapy care; 359.6 psychological assistance and 69.3 new cancer cases received in this period. The center acts performing diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of cancer patients in the city and the whole region, expanding the number and types of service over the last six years. Financial support: Pró-Reitoria de Extensão Universitária (PROEX) - UNESP

RP122 - RISK FACTORS IN LARYNGECTOMIZED PATIENTS WITH PHARYNGOCUTANEOUS FISTULA. Janaína Zavitoski da SILVA. Anne Cristina de Faria COCATO. Daniela Brito BASTOS. Ingrid da Silva SANTOS. Éder Ricardo BIASOLI. Glauco Issamu MIYAHARA. João Júnior GOMES.

The most common complication associated with the total laryngectomy is the appearance of fistula pharyngocutaneous, manifested in the firsts days after surgery and influencing the outcome of therapeutic evolution among laryngectomized patients. The aim of this research was to identify the risk factors that contribute to the formation of pharyngocutaneous fistula in patients submitted to the total laryngectomy surgery in a specialized center in the multidisciplinary treatment of head and neck cancer. A retrospective analysis of data was performed through this service reports referring to services performed since 1991 until 2012. There were found 81 patients; regarding gender, race, age, comorbidities, clinical stage, primary tumor site, previous tracheotomy, previous radiotherapy, weight/ height, time of appearance of the fistula, type of cervical dissection and survival; none showed statistical significance for fistula according to the chi-square test or Fisher exact test when applicable, considering $p < 0.05$ significant. It was concluded that the association of risk factors carry more significant role in the appearance of the fistula rather than a single factor. The early identification of the risk factors is extremely important for the planning of interventions in order to ensure intensive care and laryngeal cancer patients' rights.

RP123 - THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY ON PROVIDE INFORMATION ABOUT PEOPLE AT RISK FOR ORAL CANCER. Maiane NASCIMENTO. Thais Gonçalves dos Santos ANDRADE. Paula Sena da MATA. Claudia Yumi MAEDA. Priscila Santana da SILVA. Fernandina Alves MOREIRA. Desiree Rosa CAVALCANTI.

Family Health Strategy (FHS) is a Brazilian program proposed to reorient health care model by multiprofessional teams. The Community Health Agents (CHA) play a key role in the program and can provide these teams with informations about people at risk for oral cancer. Objective: To obtain the prevalence and the localization of tobacco and alcohol consumers with information provided by CHA. Study design: The data about habits by sex and age were collected in a Brazilian community served by FHS. The addresses of people with habits were registered. Results: A total of 4047 people were mapped (1952 males, 2095 females), being 2530 over 40 yrs old (1199 males, 1331 females); 228 people (5.6%) were identified as tobacco consumers (151 males; 75 females) and 71 people (1.75%) as alcohol consumers (64 males; 7 females). For males over 40 years old, the prevalence for tobacco was 10.4% and for alcohol 5.1%. Conclusion: The information provided by CHA were appropriate and allowed to calculate the prevalence of habits and the localization of these people in the community. The informations are being used in a target model of oral screening and to follow the people at risk.

RP124 - BONE TRABECULAE:MARROW AND FIBROUS:CARTILAGINOUS LAYERS RATIO ARE AGE- BUT NOT GENDER-RELATED IN CONDYLAR HYPERPLASIA. Fabio Ramoa PIRES. Natália Santos CARNEIRO. Teresa Cristina Ribeiro Bartholomeu dos SANTOS.

Condylar hyperplasia is a developmental disorder characterized by enlargement of the mandibular condyle leading to abnormal bone growth and maxillofacial disturbances. Few information is available on the histological features that characterize the condition and the gender- and age-related differences. Objective: to compare the distribution of bone trabeculae:bone marrow and fibrous:cartilaginous layers in condylar hyperplasias according with age and gender of the

affected patients. Study design: 30 condilar hyperplasias were selected and the mean ratio of bone trabeculae:bone marrow and fibrous:cartilaginous layers were calculated after analyzing 5 high power fields from each slide; values were compared by age and gender of the affected patients. Results: sample included 19 females and 11 males (mean age 22 years, range 14-37). There no female:male differences when comparing mean age of patients ($p=0.258$), bone trabeculae:bone marrow ratio ($p=0.927$) and fibrous:cartilaginous layers ratio ($p=0.067$). The correlation of age of the affected patients and bone trabeculae:bone marrow ratio ($p=0.01$) and fibrous:cartilaginous layers ratio ($p=0.009$) were both statistically significant. Conclusion: bone trabeculae:bone marrow ratio and fibrous:cartilaginous layers ratio do not depend on gender but are associated with age of the affected patients by condylar hyperplasia. The authors thank FAPERJ for the financial support for the study.

RP125 - OSTEOCLASTOGENIC POTENTIAL OF ORAL CARCINOMA CELLS CAN BE MODULATED BY LOW LEVEL LASER (LLL). Kristianne Porta Santos FERNANDES. Tatiana Dias SCHALCH. João COSTA-RODRIGUES. Mônica Pereira GARCIA. Raquel Agnelli MESQUITA-FERRARI. Sandra Kallil BUSSADORI. Maria Helena FERNANDES.

This study aimed to analyze the effect of low-level laser on the osteoclastogenic potential of a squamous cell carcinoma cell line (SCC9). Irradiated SCC9 cells (660 /780 nm; 40 /70 mW; 2, 4 and 6 J/cm²) were cultured with human osteoclast precursors (PBMC). Co-cultures with non-irradiated SCC9 cells served as control. After 7, 14 and 21 days, the co-cultures (treated or not with specific inhibitors of MEK, NFkB, p38 and JNK pathways) were evaluated for the tartrate-resistant acid phosphatase (TRAP) activity (commercial kit). Monocultures of SCC9 cells (irradiated or not) were analyzed for the expression of IL-11 and PTHrP (by PCR). Irradiated SCC9 cells+PBMC co-cultures presented a significant reduction in TRAP activity (especially with 780 nm, 70 mW irradiation). Regardless the intracellular signaling pathway inhibitor, the decrease in TRAP activity observed in the co-cultures involving irradiated SCC9 cells was more notorious with 780nm-4J/cm²-70mW. SCC9 cells irradiated with a low output power (780nm-4J/cm²-40mW and 660nm-4J/cm²-40mW) and cultured for 2 days presented increased expression of IL-11 and PTHrP. In 9 days cultures, expression of these molecules was lower than in non-irradiated cells. Laser irradiation (780nm/70mw/4J/cm²) of SCC9 cells is able to decrease the pro-osteoclastogenic potential of those cells.

RP126 - IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CANCER STEM CELLS MARKERS IN SCC9 CELLS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS. Florence Juana Maria CUADRA. Débora Campanella BASTOS. Rebeca Nascimento BARROS. Fernanda MOREIRA. Ricardo Della COLLETA. Edgard GRANER.

Cancer stem cells (CSCs) are a subpopulation of tumor cells associated with cancer initiation, progression and treatment failures of several malignancies, including oral squamous cells carcinoma (OSCC). Previous studies of our group isolated a high metastatic OSCC cell line (SCC9 ZsGreen LN1) by in vivo selection from the SCC9 cell line. Expression of surface markers for CSCs in SCC9 has not been described. Therefore, the goal of this study is to identify, characterize and compare the presence of CSCs in the SCC9 and SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 cell lines. Study Design: Subpopulation of CSCs in cultivated SCC9 was identified by flow cytometry using the following surface markers: CD44 standard (and its isoforms, CD44v3 and CD44v6), CD133, CD326, CD24 and CD271. Preliminary Results: SCC9 revealed high expression of CD44 standard, CD44v3, CD44v6, CD133, CD326 and CD271 and low expression of CD24. Conclusion: Preliminary results demonstrate that SCC9 showed cells with double positive staining for markers CD44s+/CD326+, CD44s+/CD44v6, CD44s+/CD133+, CD44s+/ CD271+. Further analysis with triple staining and experiments will be performed in order to characterize and compare the CSCs populations present in SCC9 with SCC9 ZsGreen LN1 cell line and may be useful by providing evidences of potential therapeutic targets (FAPESP 14/20832-3)

RP127 - EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF MOUTH CONDITIONS IN ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNITS (ICU). Erica da Silva CARVALHO. Diego

VERISSIMO JUNIOR. Monica Carolina Arakian de LIMA. Iana Vitoria Nicacio MIRANDA. Giuly Maiara Barbosa ARIZA. Lia Mizone ONO. Lionei Nobre CABRAL.

It was evaluated and followed The mouth situation of oncological patients in intensive care units, it was applied The right treatment for each patient, correlating results of oral hygiene with infections oral cavity, showing that especialized oral care in ICU keep The hygiene and health of The hospitalized patient. The hygiene was made with clorexidine 0,12% no alcoholic. In The patients that presented oral injuries The treatment was made using a anti-inflammatory compound, VEGELIP associated to triancionolona, Also it was used low density laser to epitalization. To The dry mouth it was used artificial saliva. In those who has shown High level of oral dryness it was used dexpantenol with vitamines A, D, E, alantoine, highly recomendado to dermatological injuries, as a healer. The Numbers of patients studied was 347 between The years of 2014/2015. It was found the following oral alterations: stomatitisa phtous, mucositis, bleeding fissures, dental biofilm, periodontal desaiase, dry lips and dry mouth. Three was a improvement in the health state in all cases. The monitoring of The patients by The odontological team in The ICU And The observation after they left, has shown fundamental importance in The improvment of The systemic health of The patients.

RP128 - IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF MYOFIBROBLASTS, EMMPRIN AND MMP-13 IN EPITHELIAL ODONTOGENIC TUMORS. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Marcelo Anderson Barbosa NASCIMENTO. Pedro Paulo de Andrade SANTOS. Cassiano Francisco Weege NONAKA. Leão Pereira PINTO. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Lélia Batista de SOUZA.

Investigate the presence of myofibroblasts in epithelial odontogenic tumors by immunohistochemistry and correlate the findings with tumor aggressiveness, as check the inducing function of EMMPRIN in stimulating MMP -13. Study design: Twenty solid ameloblastomas (SAs), 10 unicystic ameloblastomas (UAs), 20 odontogenic keratocysts (OKCs), and 20 adenomatoid odontogenic tumors (AOTs) were selected. For evaluation of the presence of myofibroblasts, anti- α -SMA-immunoreactive cells were quantified in connective tissue near the epithelium. The expression of EMMPRIN and MMP-13 was evaluated in epithelial and connective tissue. Results: A higher concentration of myofibroblasts was observed in SAs (mean of 30.55), followed by OKCs (22.50), UAs (20.80), and AOTs (19.15) ($P = 0.001$). There was no significant correlation between the immunoexpression of EMMPRIN or MMP-13 and the number of myofibroblasts ($p > 0.05$). Significant correlation was found between MMP-13 and EMMPRIN in epithelial ($p = 0.004$) and connective component ($p < 0.001$). Conclusions: The larger number of myofibroblasts suggests that these cells are one of the factors responsible for the more aggressive biological behavior. Positive correlation between EMMPRIN and MMP-13 in epithelial and connective component of odontogenic lesions analyzed, confirm the inducing function of EMMPRIN in stimulating the expression of MMP -13.

RP129 - ORAL CANCER X INHERITANCE: FAMILIAR HISTORY OF MALIGNANCIES IN FIRST GRADE RELATIVES OF ORAL CANCER PATIENTS. Caio Naoki ISHIKAWA. Gessica de SOUZA. Fernandina Alves MOREIRA. Priscila SILVA. Paula Sena da MATA. Caludia Yumi MAEDA. Desiree Rosa CAVALCANTI.

The aim of this study was to investigate the history of malignancies among first-grade relatives of patients with oral cancer. Study design: A case -control study was conducted using the family medical history of oral cancer patients (study group - SG) comparing to another group of people with no personal history of malignancies and no familiar relations to first group (control group - CG). Results: The study group was composed by 13 patients (7 women, 6 men, mean age 58.23 yrs) with current or previous history of oral cancer, confirmed by pathologic anatomy report. The most common sites were the lower lip and tongue border (3 cases each - 23%), alveolar ridge and floor face (2 cases each - 15.4%). The CG was composed by 13 people (7 women, 6 men; mean age 57.4 yrs). In SG, 4 patients (30.7%) reported first grade family members history of malignancies, being head and neck region and breast the most reported sites. In CG, 3 participants showed this relationship in 3 family members. Conclusions: Despite the small number of participants, this study showed a higher frequency of family members with history of malignancies among oral cancer patients.

RP130 - ACTIVE SCREENING FOR ORAL CANCER AT FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY. Danielle Liêda Cunha FRÓES. Natali LEIDENS. Allana PIVOVAR. Cassius Carvalho TORRES-PEREIRA.

Oral cancer is considered a major public health problem. The diagnosis occurs in advanced stages, causing high morbidity and mortality and, therefore, prevention strategies should be advocated. This study aims to investigate screening of high-risk subjects in the Family Health Strategy's (FHS) scenario. STUDY DESIGN Participants were men between 50 and 65 years of age, identified in an electronic database, registered at a primary care unit in one of the health districts with the lowest Human Development Index of Curitiba. With the support of an electronic map application, dentistry students visited subjects at their homes. RESULTS From the 981 registered subjects, 334 were excluded. A total of 233/608 (33%) individuals were identified as smokers and former smokers and 202 (87%) were examined. There was a prevalence of 56 (28%) of potentially malignant lesions and 1 case of squamous cell carcinoma. CONCLUSION Active screening approach seems to be effective in locating subjects with suspicious lesions. The results suggest the identification of high risk individuals as a potential strategy for secondary prevention of oral cancer in the Family Health Strategy.

RP131 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ODONTOGENIC CYSTS. Brendo Vinicius Rodrigues LOUREDO. Camila Tatyane Santos de FREITAS. Isabela dos Santos MACEDO. Jeconias CÂMARA. Tatiana Nayara LIBÓRIO-KIMURA.

To establish the epidemiological profile of odontogenic cysts. Study Design: It was a retrospective study using clinical records with the diagnosis of odontogenic cysts retrieved from oral lesions records of a pathology service between January 1999 and December 2014. Sex, age, race, anatomical location and histological type were also analyzed. Results: Of 1370 records analyzed, 6.2% (n=85) were odontogenic cysts. In relation to sex, the lesions were slightly more prevalent in males (51.8%, n=44). Regarding age, the peak incidence was found in the second and third decades of life, corresponding to 31.2% (n=25) and 28.7% (n=23), respectively. These lesions affected especially a mixed race called "pardo" (65.4%, n=36) and white (18.1%, n=10). The posterior mandible was the site most affected by these lesions in 50.7% (n=35) of cases, followed by anterior maxilla with 28.9% (n=20). The radicular cyst was the most prevalent variant with 47.1% (n=40) of the cases followed by dentigerous cyst with 30.6% (n=26). Conclusion: This pattern of distribution of odontogenic cysts is relatively similar to that found in other studies in the literature.

RP132 - EXPLORING THE PATIENT'S FEELINGS RELATED TO DELAY IN HEAD AND NECK CANCER DIAGNOSIS. Ingrid da Silva SANTOS. Karina Andrade CARVALHO. Bruna Amélia Sarafim da SILVA. Gabrielle Dias DUARTE. Gislene Maria GONÇALVES. Glauco Issamu MIYAHARA. Daniel Galera BERNABÉ.

To evaluate the reasons according to patient's point of view for the delay in seeking for treatment after their perception of the first disease signs. Study Design: Eighty-two head and neck cancer (HNC) patients registered in a specialized oncology center, before the start of treatment, were submitted to a semi-open questionnaire to evaluate the time taken to seek care and feelings related to delay. The Collective Subject Discourse was used for data analysis. Results: The mean time took by patients to visit the first health professional after the perception of the tumor-related first sign was 4 months, and 58% of the patients delayed over one month to seek care help. Among the reasons for the delay: 84% said it was "nothing serious", 10% reported "lack of time" and 6% responded that the delay was due to some fear-related feeling. When asked what they have felt after perceiving the first disease sign, most patients (51%) reported sadness, fear, anxiety, worry or nervousness. Conclusion: This study suggests that part of HNC patients report some fear-related feelings after perception of the first disease signs, but they do not correlate these feelings as the cause for delay in seeking the first care.

RP133 - EVALUATION OF DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF PERIAPICAL LESIONS SUBMITTED TO HISTOPATHOLOGICAL EVALUATION. Jessica Karla Pinheiro de FREITAS. Tiago Novaes PINHEIRO.

The present study investigated a series of 66 cases of lesions located in the periapical region in order to verify diagnostic accuracy of clinical diagnosis compared to histopathological as gold standard. Methods: The cases were selected from a single Oral Pathology service among 2012-2016 year interval, that met the inclusion criteria of the periapical region location. Results: Sample comprise 36 male and 30 female patients, the cases were classified according to the dental region, with the maxillary anterior region (21) as the most affected, followed by mandibular molars (19), mandibular and maxillary premolars (7) and maxillary molars and anterior mandibular (6). Diagnostic accuracy test was applied and revealed 47,4% specificity and 40.4% sensitivity. Conclusion: This findings reinforce the importance of histopathological examinations of lesions located in the periapical region during procedures of dental extraction and parendodontic surgery.

RP134 - CORRELATION OF HEAT SHOCK FACTOR 1 IMMUNOEXPRESSION WITH CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN TONGUE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Luiz Arthur Barbosa da SILVA. Melka Coelho SÁ. Gustavo Pina GODOY. Roseana de Almeida FREITAS. Hébel Cavalcanti GALVÃO. Eicka Janine Dantas da SILVEIRA. Márcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL.

The aim of this study was to correlate the immunoexpression of heat shock factor 1 (HSF1), which is a factor transcription that allows the cancer to deal with stressors associated with malignancy, acting in tumor progression, with clinico-pathological aspects of 70 cases of Squamous cell carcinoma of tongue (TSCC), comparing this immunoexpression with 30 specimens of normal mucosa (NOM). Study design: For analyze the association between immunoexpression of HSF1 and clinicopathological aspects, the cases were categorized in minor and major overexpression, based in the median immunostaining score. Results: Regarding the cases of TSCC, 57.1% showed stage III/IV, 82.9% were graded as high grade according to Bryne (1998) and 47.1% as high risk according to Brandwein-Gensler (2005). A disease free survival rate of 47.84% and overall survival rate of 68.20% was observed and the high degree of malignancy according to Bryne (1998) ($p=0.05$), tumor size T3/T4 ($p=0.04$), local recurrence ($p=0.02$) and perineural invasion ($p=0.02$) determined negative impacts in survival. We observed a statistically significant result ($p<0.01$) when comparing the immunoexpression of HSF1 between NOM and TSCC. Conclusions: This significantly increased expression of HSF1 in cases of TSCC suggests that HSF1 participates in the pathogenesis and progression of this disease.

RP135- COMPARATIVE HISTOMORPHOLOGIC AND HISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SMOOTH MUSCLE TUMORS. Erika Patricia Moura GARCEZ. André Fernandes SILVA. Emmily Cruz Cirilo da SILVA. Cláudia Nunes OLIVEIRA. Sandra Aparecida MARINHO. Marcia Cristina da Costa MIGUEL. Joabe dos Santos PEREIRA.

To evaluate histomorphologic and histochemical characteristics of tissue constituents from oral leiomyomas (OL), uterine leiomyomas (UL) and normal myometrium (NM) using Masson's trichrome stain. Study Design: Tissue sections from ten OL, 11 UL and 11 NM were obtained. Full extension of slides were evaluated at 100x and 400x. Histomorphologic characteristics were analyzed with H&E stained sections. Collagen fibers and smooth muscle were analyzed using Masson's trichrome. Results: Six OL exhibited moderate or intense inflammatory infiltrate, while ten UL exhibited mild infiltrate ($p=0.024$). Twenty of all leiomyomas disclosed presence of hyalinization, while none NM exhibited this feature ($p<0.001$). Six OL and seven UL exhibited an equality or predominance of collagen when compared to muscle tissue ($p>0.05$). All NM revealed a predominance of muscle over collagen tissue, which was statistical significant when considering all leiomyomas together ($p=0.001$). Conclusions: Leiomyomas from oral cavity and uterus revealed similar histomorphologic and histochemical characteristics. Additionally, similar differences exist between these neoplasias and NM. Results suggest that these smooth muscle tumors could have common factors related to the origin and development of these lesions.

RP136 - OPTICAL DENSITY COMPARISON OF A RADIOGRAPHIC FILM PROCESSED IN THREE DIFFERENT PROCESSING SOLUTIONS. Vítor Castro DE JESUS. Myrian Salles

VIEIRA. Raimundo Maciel de VASCONCELOS. Lioney Nobre CABRAL. Lauramaris de Arruda RÉGIS-ARANHA. Maria de Fátima Ribeiro RODRIGUES.

This study aims to verify the optical density obtained by Carestream DENTAL brand films when processed in chemicals (New DFL and Raytec) different recommended by the manufacturer. Sensitization of 90 films "E-Speed" by periapical device in reproducibility standards to a focal length of 30 cm, by 0.5 seconds of exposure, acrylic plate with 30mm thickness over the films, aiming to spread the radiation evenly. Then the films were divided into three groups, according to the chemical to be used during processing: A (Carestream DENTAL), B (New DFL) and C (Raytec). A digital densitometer (Densoquick 2) was used to read the optical density presented by each film after processing according to the manufacturer's standards. The study took three readings with 3-month intervals, and 13 months after the processing, total of 4 readings, which presented the results to the group A: 1.33; 1.34; 1.35 and 1.35; B: 1.71; 1.71; 1.71 and 1.69; and C: 1.26; 1.28; 1.29 and 1.28. The study shows that different chemical brands to the film may have different densities and that there is greater variation of the same term in group C compared to A and B, which variation was less, in 13 months follow-up.

RP137 - DENTAL CARIES PREVALENCE AT A PUBLIC SCHOOL. Vítor Castro DE JESUS. Ellen Roberta Lima BESSA. Melquisedeque Sanches CARDOSO. Irian Evelyn Cordeiro RABELO. Raquelly Leny Marques INOMATA. Maria de Fátima Ribeiro RODRIGUES. Lauramaris de Arruda RÉGIS-ARANHA.

The objective of this research was to evaluate the prevalence of dental caries in schoolchildren from 06 to 15 years old enrolled in a public school in Manaus - Amazonas. It is a cross-sectional observational study by academics of the course of Dentistry and Medicine. First, all participants in the study participated in activities related to oral health education and then guidance as to the brushing technique, supervised brushing and application of topical fluoride. Following the standardization of the World Health Organization, the children were examined in the schoolyard, under natural light, with the help of dental mirror 5 and periodontal CPI probe and recorded data on individual epidemiological records. Of the 107 schoolchildren, 79.44% had dental caries experience. The DMFT at 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years old were respectively 3.0; 4.65; 2.0; 2.32 and 1.83. The DMFT index at 11, 12, 13 and 15 years old were respectively 1.42; 3.33; 0 and 4.0. Therefore, the students had a high prevalence of dental caries for both deciduous and permanent dentition. It hasn't reached the World Health Organization's goal in 2010 to 12 years old.

RP138 - HYPOSALIVATION IN CANCER PATIENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF CHEMO AND RADIOTHERAPY. Iana Vitória Nicácio MIRANDA. Giuly Maiara Barbosa ARIZA. Luis Filipe Alves DEIP. Mônica Carolina Arakian de LIMA. Lionei Nobre CABRAL. Lia Mizone ONO. Erica da Silva CARVALHO.

Research of quantitative approach, observacional, the objective is describe two of the many reactions has hyposalivation, xerostomia, during the chemo and radiotherapy treatment. A clinical trial was made, by interviews, clinical exam and sialometry test with patients in antineoplastic treatment in the hospital. The sample had 40 patients, all of them did the sialometry test, 37 presented oral changes, and only 21 presented hyposalivation. The patients with oral changes (hyposalivation and xerostomia), received a oral cleaning with 0,12% chlorhexidine digluconate (no alcohol), guidance about masticatory stimulus and recommendation to increase water intake. Was concluded that is really important to a multidisciplinary team to adopt an oral clinical protocol in a multidisciplinary area, to control and treat the patients in chemo and radiotherapy and to control oral changes.

RP139 - ODONTOGENIC TUMORS: A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF A CASE SERIES. Mariana Bitu Ramos PINTO. Camila Viegas Renaux de ANDRADE. Amanda Almeida LEITE. Carla Isabelly Rodrigues FERNANDES. Augusto César Leal da Silva LEONEL. Jurema Freire Lisboa de CASTRO. Danyel Elias da Cruz PEREZ.

Odontogenic tumors (OT) comprise a complex group of lesions found exclusively in the maxillofacial region, with distinct clinical behavior and histological types. The frequency of these tumors was significantly changed after the World Health Organization (WHO) to include

odontogenic keratocyst and calcifying odontogenic cystic in OT classification. The aim of this study was to evaluate the clinicopathological features of 90 cases of OT diagnosed in an Oral Pathology Laboratory in Brazil. Between 2000 and 2015, clinical and epidemiological data were recorded, such as gender, age, tumor site, time and type of complaint, clinico-radiographic diagnosis and radiographic description. The mean age of the patients was 27.54 years (range 6-75 years). Forty-six cases (51.11%) occurred in females and 44 (48.89%) in males. The keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT) was the most frequent tumor (35.55%), followed by ameloblastoma (23.33%), odontoma (18.88%), myxoma (7.77%), adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (5.48%), calcifying cystic odontogenic tumor (4.44%), cementoblastoma (2.22%), calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor (1.11%) and ameloblastic fibroma (1.11 %). In most cases, there was concordance between the clinico-radiographic and histopathological diagnoses, regardless of the tumor. KCOT was the most common odontogenic tumor. These data reinforce the epidemiological change after the last OT classification proposed by WHO.

RP140 - CLINICAL SITUATION OF THE ONCOLOGICAL PATIENT IN ICU ASSOCIATED TO DENTAL CONDITIONS. Luis Filipe Alves DEIP. Thais da SILVA. Débora Coelho ASSANTE. Michelle Cristiane Melo FREITAS. Dr. Lionei Nobre CABRAL. Dra. Lia Mizone ONO. MSc. Erica da Silva CARVALHO.

This paper aims to describe the state of health of the ICU patient related to the respiratory state, in a quantitative and observational approach, and correlate that with the dental conditions showing the importance of the dental surgeon in the multidisciplinary team. The patients were divided in five groups: conscious/sedated patient, intubated/not sedated patient, intubated/sedated patient, tracheostomized/not sedated and tracheostomized/sedated, in order to analyze the state of oral health in each group. The sample contained 137 patients. After data collection it was concluded there is a relation to the state of the patient with the hampered oral state of ICU patients. The dental conditions highlighted within the group were: 34.21% biofilm, 25% lip dryness, 10.26% oral mucosa dryness, 9.21% aphthous stomatitis, 0.79% mucositis. When dividing the groups by respiratory state the following result was reached: in the conscious/sedated, intubated/not sedated, intubated/sedated and tracheostomized/not sedated group the most incident oral alternation was the accumulation of biofilm followed by lip dryness; on the other hand, in the tracheostomized/sedated group lip dryness stood out. The presence of a dentist in the multidisciplinary team is important so these conditions do not aggravate the systemic state of patients.

RP141 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 581 ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL LESIONS BIOPSIED IN THE PERIOD FROM 2001 TO 2010. Francieli Batista Haus da Costa PEREIRA. Luiz Felipe PALMA. Flávia Ribeiro de Carvalho FERNANDES. Jéssica Lorena dos SANTOS. Ana Carolina Thomé Capuano WISNIEWSKI. Fernanda Aurora Stabile GONNELLI.

It aimed to determine the frequency of oral and maxillofacial injuries in a clinical school of dentistry and describe the characteristics of patients. We analyzed 581 histopathologic diagnosis of biopsied lesions in the period 2001-2010 were analyzed. Of the cases analyzed 357 were women (62.4%) and 215 men (37.6%). The mean age of patients was 44 years, ranging from 6 to 89 years. The predominant ethnic group was the leucoderma (354 patients; 61.89%). The group with the highest incidence was the group of reactive lesions (194 cases, 33.39%). The most common lesion was inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia (98 cases; 16.87%), followed by fibroma (70 cases; 12.05%), dental granuloma (50 cases; 8.61%), radicular cyst (47 cases; 8.09%), mucocele (27 cases, 4.65%) and hyperkeratosis with acanthosis (27 cases, 4.65%). Despite some differences between the data collected and literature, epidemiological studies are essential to guide professionals in their clinical routine.

RP142 - DENDRITIC CELL SUBSETS IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AFFECTING YOUNG AND ELDERLY PATIENTS: A COMPARATIVE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMISTRY. Ana Terezinha Marques MESQUITA. Tatiana Fernandes Araújo ALMEIDA. Alfredo Ribeiro da SILVA. Fernando CHAHUD. Luciana Yamamoto ALMEIDA. Saulo Gabriel Moreira FALCI. Jorge Esquiche LEÓN.

Impairment of dendritic cell (DC) maturation and/or activation processes can contribute to the failure of antitumor immune response, leading consequently to disease progression. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the immature (imDCs) and mature DCs (mDCs) immunoprofile differences in oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) affecting young and elderly patients. Study Design: OSCC samples from 12 patients (aged <40) (G1); 16 patients (aged ≥40 to <60) (G2) and 13 patients (aged ≥ 60) (G3) were assessed through the imDC (S100, CD1a, CD207) and mDC (CD83 and CD208) immunomarkers. The frequency and localization of immunostained DCs were analyzed in intratumoral (intranestal and/or extranestal) and extratumoral áreas, and statistically compared. Results: Overall, imDCs than mDCs were significantly more frequent in all groups. imDCs and mDCs showed preferential intranestal and extranestal localization, respectively. G1 than G2/G3 showed a significant lesser number of both imDCs and mDCs, being the difference still maintained when comparing G1 versus G2 or G3. Conclusions: Our results show a lower number of both imDCs and mDCs in OSCC affecting younger than elderly patients, suggesting impairment of an effective antitumor immune response in G1 and enabling tumor progression.

RP143 - KAPOSII'S SARCOMA: DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF 13 CASES. Thais da Silva FONSECA. João Mateus Mendes CERQUEIRA. Ligia Akiko Ninokata MIYAHARA. Douglas Magno GUIMARÃES. Giordanna Pereira CHEMELO. Flávia Sirotheau Correa PONTES. Hélder Antônio Rebelo PONTES.

Objective(s): To analyze the etiology, presentation, management and investigation approach of Kaposi sarcoma (KS), besides their clinical characteristics such as age, gender and site of manifestation. Study Design: Descriptive, case series. Results: 61% of the investigated patients were diagnosed as HIV positive. It was commonly clinically analyzed as nodular irregular surface with purplish or reddish color, hard consistency and bleeding to the touch. After biopsy and histopathology, immunohistochemical reactions to CD34 and HHV-8 were always used for diagnostic confirmation. The most common sites for the injury were the hard palate, followed by the tongue and gums, soft palate and oropharynx, respectively. The mean time for KS's evolution was two months and the mean age was 30 years. The most affected gender was male, with 61% of all cases. Conclusion (s): Knowledge of KS features allow early clinical suspicion. Biopsy and analysis of injuries should be undertaken and should be included in the differential diagnoses, especially in cases of HIV and immunosuppression.

RP144 - KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ORAL CANCER AND THE ATTITUDES IN FRONT OF ITS ETIOLOGY AND PREVENTION, IN A GROUP OF HORTICULTURISTS. Diego Bruno Oliveira MORAIS. David Saldanha De Brito ALENCAR. Sandy Maria da Silva COSTA. Rubens Queiroz SILVA. Thays Cristina Silva de MELO. Márcia Valéria MARTINS.

Oral cancer is a chronic disease of multifactorial origin, with high rates of incidence worldwide. However, the prevention and early diagnosis are the best ways to increase survival rate of their carriers. Thus, due to the relevance, the present work which goal was to evaluate the knowledge of oral cancer and the attitudes adopted in face of the risk factors and preventive measures in 111 horticulturists, all volunteers, which were submitted to interviews. Study Design: the data obtained were analyzed through descriptive statistics, frequency analysis and inferential statistics with 95% confidence level ($p < 0.05$). Results: it was observed that 83.8% of the horticulturists have heard about oral cancer, 72.1% thought it had a cure and 64.9% reported that there is a vaccine; among the risk factors, 92.8% reported that they expose themselves to sunlight, with the majority (86.5%) exposed daily; and one of the most used preventive measures was the use of hat/cap (46.8%). Conclusion(s): majority interviewed have already heard about oral cancer, but they do not know in detail, many of them had contact with some risk factor during their lives, but the most frequent was sun exposure and most of them uses at least a preventive

RP145 - PREVALENCE OF CANCEROUS ORAL LESIONS IN ALCOHOLIC OF A MUNICIPALITY. Diego Bruno Oliveira MORAIS. Thays Cristina Silva De MELO. Rubens Queiroz SILVA. Sandy Maria Da Silva COSTA. David Saldanha De Brito ALENCAR. Márcia Valéria MARTINS.

The consumption of alcohol is one of the risk factors related to the development of oral cancer, which is, among the malignant neoplasms, that exhibit the highest rate of mortality when located in the region of the head and neck. Given the importance of the subject, it became necessary to the completion of this study, whose objective was to verify the prevalence of cancerous oral lesions in Alcoholics Anonymous of a municipality. Study Design: the survey was conducted with 95 individuals duly registered volunteers in the group of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) through initial clinical examination intraorally. Results: There was a higher prevalence of males (86.3%), age between the fourth and seventh decades (64.2%), skin color (74.7%), between 15 to 30 years (56.9%), daily intake of alcohol (75.8%), all kinds of drinks consumed (69.5%) and little knowledge that alcohol is a risk factor (67.4%). In the studied population any kind of oral lesion was diagnosed. Conclusion(s): Despite that the alcohol intake can affect the mucosa through different mechanisms, it is still not properly clarified in the literature to what extent alcohol alone can be directly associated with the development of malignant neoplasms in the oral cavity.

RP146 - ANALYSIS OF TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE AND ORAL LESIONS DETECTION IN A POPULATION WITH LOW SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS. Cecília Silva PEREIRA. Liliana Aparecida Pimenta de BARROS. Maria Helena Monteiro de Barros MIOTTO. Danielle Resende CAMISASCA.

To conduct intraoral exam in a group of individuals and to associate the presence of oral lesions with data related to risk factors and socioeconomic status. Study Design: A questionnaire was applied and intraoral exam conducted in patients of a Basic Health Unit. Variables analyzed were oral mucosa alterations, age, gender, socioeconomic status, tobacco and alcohol use and family history of cancer. Chi-square test was used for statistical analysis. Results: One hundred individuals were interviewed, with an average age of 43.4 years (18 to 89 years), 69% of them were women and 58% belonged to socioeconomic classes C and D. The majority did not use tobacco (62%), but alcohol intake was common (44%). A family history of cancer was not common (14%). Development alterations were present in 75% of the study population. Five oral potentially malignant disorders (OPMD) were detected and the only association found was of male gender with presence of OPMD ($p=0.03$). Conclusion: These findings confirm that the dentist must be aware of the presence of development alterations and to the possibility of detecting oral lesions, especially in males.

RP147 - EVALUATION OF THE PERCEPTION OF DENTISTS OF THE BASIC HEALTH CARE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF OROFACIAL CLEFTS. Márcio Campos OLIVEIRA. Maria da Conceição ANDRADE. Valéria Souza FREITAS. Antonio de Lisboa Lopes COSTA. Tarsila de Carvalho Freitas RAMOS. Marla Smille Pedrosa Cruz RIBEIRO. Veruschka Hana Sakaki Souza MONTEIRO.

Orofacial clefts result from the interaction between genetic and environmental factors during the beginning of the fetal development. This study aimed to evaluate the perception of dentists of the basic health care for the occurrence of orofacial clefts in a city of northeastern Brazil. This was a census descriptive study applied through a questionnaire, which involved 96% of these professionals, and investigated clinical experience, professional training, basic knowledge about the clefts and experience in attendance to patients and profile of oral health care provided to patients. The results showed that the majority of participants have professional experience and performance in the public service, however, only 26% had some experience in attendance to patients with this malformation. It was observed that there is lack of knowledge on the subject and of information about the existence of multidisciplinary institutions which provide specialized care, revealing unpreparedness in attendance and lack of regulation for other levels of care in the county and state. It is suggested the need to adequate to the municipal health service in order to ensure the access of these patients, through greater approach about the subject, both in educational institutions of these professionals, such as through training.

RP148- THE ROLE OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. Tessa de Lucena BOTELHO. Elismauro Francisco de MENDONÇA.

The aim of this research was to evaluate the role of Computed Tomography (CT) as a complement for staging and determining the treatment plan related to squamous cell carcinoma in the oral cavity. A retrospective study on 298 patients was conducted, data about general aspects of the cancer, image examination and treatment were obtained by reviewing the patient's medical records. The CT was employed in 106 of 298 patients evaluated. About of CT indication 76% was made before the start of management and 34% has been required as a complementary source for the diagnosis or for recurrent tumors evaluation. About the anatomical site of tumors, 79.3% of the palate's cancer had been evaluated by CT, while only 24-26.2% of the floor of the mouth and tongue cases had the indication of this complementary image exam. 39.7% of the cases with CT indication presented T4 index, similar as T2 index with 38.1%. The primary site of the oral squamous cell carcinoma has been demonstrated great influence on the indication of the CT and it has been employed mainly in tumors with localizations of difficult access. The initial clinical stage of the tumor did not influenced in the CT requirement.

RP149 - IMPLICATIONS OF ORAL CONDITIONS IN QUALITY OF LIFE AT HEAD AND NECK CANCER PATIENTS. Elaine Catarina de CAMARGO. Alice ZELMANOWICZ.

The incidence of head and neck cancer has increased and constitutes an international public health problem. Socio-demographic and clinical aspects of oral health in populations can help prevention and treatment of the disease. This study proposed to know the perception of health and illness as an individual and subjective experience. It was applied one dental indicator and other questionnaire for evaluating socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of the sample. This cross-sectional study obtained the participation of 54 patients with a diagnosis of head and neck cancer, chosen by convenience from patients at oncology hospital. There was a predominance of males, mean age of 56 years, smokers, reduced socio, economic and educational status. The interval of time between perception to oncological treatment access was, for the majority, over eighteen months. The result of Oral Health Impact on Quality of Life (OHIP) test was "weak". The population related problems on stomatognathic system and anyone participant received oral examination or dental care. The study concluded that the sample ignores the oral health implications on oncological treatment and on their quality of life. Patient education and discussion of potential oral complications should be part of the pretreatment evaluation and of the complete cancer therapy.

RP150 - EARLY DIAGNOSIS PROGRAM FOR ORAL POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT DISORDERS AND ORAL CANCER IN A CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS AND DRUG USERS. Daniela Brito BASTOS. Vitor Bonetti VALENTE. Bruna Amélia Moreira Sarafim da SILVA. Suzy Elaine Nobre de FREITAS. Ana Rita Albuquerque ZITO. Eder Ricardo BIASOLI. Daniel Galera BERNABE.

To present the experience of a Brazilian program for early diagnosis of oral potentially malignant disorders and oral cancer in a chronic alcoholics and drugs abuse population treated at a specialized center. We evaluated a total of 77 patients enrolled for alcoholism and drug abuse treatment during one year. Patients were investigated for medical history and addictions profile and extra and intraoral examinations were performed for oral potentially malignant disorders and oral cancer diagnosis. Most of the patients were male (91%) with a mean age of 45 years, white (56%) and had some any neurological or psychiatric disorder (88%). All patients had at least one systemic disorder. Sixty-seven patients (87%) had smoking addiction and 53 patients (69%) had alcoholism addiction. Sixteen patients (21%) had some type of oral potentially malignant disorders such as leukoplakia (13%), erythroleukoplakia (4%) and actinic cheilitis (4%). Interestingly, one patient was diagnosed as tongue squamous cell carcinoma (T1N0M0). The patients were referred for treatment of oral lesions to our service. This program focused in a specific population with high risk for oral potentially malignant disorders and oral cancer development has promoted early diagnosis for alcohol and tobacco-related oral lesions.

RP151 - IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF KI-67, BCL2, EGFR AND CD57 IN THE SPECTRUM OF PERIRADICULAR CYSTS AND GRANULOMAS. Walter Arthur Silva VALENTE. Fábio Ramôa PIRES. Luciana Armada DIAS.

To comparatively analyze the expression of epidermal growth factor (EGF), the presence of natural killer cells (CD57+), epithelial proliferation (Ki-67) and bcl-2 expression in inflammatory periapical lesions (IPL) in different evolutive stages and showing different inflammatory profiles. The sample was composed by 52 IPL, including 22 periapical granulomas (PG) and 30 periapical cysts (PC), divided in three groups: PG, initial PC and advanced PC. Histological and immunohistochemical analysis of all cases was performed and the results were compared among the three studied groups. There were no statistically significant differences regarding the expression of bcl-2, the presence of CD57+ and the expression of ki-67 comparing the three groups. The expression of EGF was more frequent in PC than in PG and the presence of CD57+ was more frequent in IPL with intense inflammatory infiltrate. There were no statistically significant differences when comparing the presence of CD57+, the expression of bcl-2 and the expression of EGF according with the type of inflammatory infiltrate and the type of epithelial lining from the PC. The results showed that the expression of EGF was more frequent in PC comparing with PG and that CD57+ were more frequent in IPL showing an intense inflammatory intense.