

a 49-year-old woman. Partial parotidectomy was performed in both cases. The histopathologic examination revealed well-circumscribed tumors with a biphasic pattern: the oncocytic epithelial component showing cells with different sizes organized in nests or ductal structures and a well-recognized adipocytic background. Immunohistochemical reactions were performed, and the oncocytic epithelial component was positive for CK7, CK14, and anti-mitochondrial antigen. After the surgical excision, no sign of recurrence was observed. As these tumors may have a clinical presentation similar to other benign and malignant SG tumors, histopathologic examination is mandatory to establish the proper diagnosis.

20190650

INTRA-ORAL PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA IN

THE PALATE: A REPORT OF 4 CASES MARIA IZABEL RIBEIRO, MILKLE BRUNO PESSOA SANTOS, DANLYNE EDUARDA ULISSES DE QUEIROGA, VANESSA DE CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, CLAYTON CLENISSON DE CARVALHO SILVA, CATARINA RODRIGUES ROSA DE OLIVEIRA, and, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA

Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is the most common salivary glands tumor, mainly involving the parotid gland. The aim of this study was to report a PA series of cases, which were diagnosed intra-orally, and their relation to clinical, epidemiologic data and histopathologic findings. The age ranged from 30 to 60 years, being observed mainly in the female gender. All cases were located on the palate, and only 1 was painful. The most common histopathologic findings were epithelial and myoepithelial cells distributed in several morphologic patterns of mesenchymal differentiation. Epithelial cells formed ducts and cystic structures and had islands or sheets of neoplastic cells. Excisional surgery was the treatment of choice, with excellent prognosis. In conclusion, it is always necessary to perform incisional biopsy in intra-oral PAs, because these lesions occur preferentially on palatal minor salivary glands, which could be a challenge to diagnosis due to their similarity with malignant salivary glands tumors.

20190859

METASTASIS OF COLON AND LUNG CANCER IN SOFT TISSUES OF THE ORAL CAVITY VICTOR MONTALLI, MAURO HENRIQUE MELO DA COSTA, MARCELO HENRIQUE NAPIMOGA, REGINA GARCIA DORTA, VERA CAVALCANTI DE ARAÚJO, NEY SOARES DE ARAÚJO, and, PAULO MORAES

Tumor metastasis to the oral cavity is rare and can occur in both soft and hard tissue. Diagnosis is a challenge because it can mimic reactional lesions such as pyogenic granuloma and giant cell peripheral lesion. When they occur, the gingiva is the site of higher frequency followed by maxillary bones and, more rarely, soft tissues. Edema, bulging, and paresthesia that appear abruptly should be suspected for metastasis. In this study we present a serial of 2 cases of metastasis to the soft tissues of the mandible, one of colorectal tumor and 1 of lung cancer, with clinical and histopathologic images. In 1 case (colorectal metastasis), despite the extensive expansion in the alveolar ridge, no bone reabsorption was observed on radiographic examination. Paresthesia and asymmetry of the soft tissues of the face were observed as a common clinical feature of both cases.

20190004

EXTENSIVE UNICYSTIC AMELOBLASTOMA IN THE MANDIBLE WITH MURAL AND LUMINAL PROLIFERATION

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A male patient with leukoderma, 12 years old, was referred to a stomatologic clinic of a public university due a notable swelling on the right side of the face. The patient was painless, and the oroscopy indicated no eruption of the tooth 47. The panoramic radiography showed an extensive multiloculated lesion ranging from tooth 46 to the upper part of the ascending ramus. Computed tomography with multiplanar reconstructions elucidated buccal-lingual growth with fenestrations and bone thinning. Aspiration puncture was positive for yellowish liquid. Thus, marsupialization was performed followed by an incisional biopsy that revealed a microscopy compatible with ameloblastoma with connective tissue free of epithelial invasion, suggesting a probable diagnosis of unicystic ameloblastoma. The good cooperation and youth of the patient resulted in an excellent bone neoformation at 6 months' of follow-up, allowing the lesion to be resected in a hospital surgical center, with luminal and mural final microscopy.

20190007

XANTHOMATOUS CELLS AND ASSOCIATED LESION: A CASE REPORT

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Xanthomatous cells have lipid droplets in their cytoplasm. They may be associated with xanthomas that are cutaneous lesions of variable morphology, due to deposition of lipids in the skin. These deposits are inside histiocytes, which acquire a frothy appearance. They can be associated with disturbance of lipid metabolism, especially hyperlipemia and hypercholesterolemia. A female patient, white, 59 years old, presented with a submucosal lesion in the lower lip, approximately 2 cm, with purplish coloration of yellowish background, with no precise limits and with 2 years of evolution. The lesion was removed, and the patient was referred for histopathologic analysis in which sheets of foamy-looking histiocytes (xanthomatous cells) present in connective tissue and permeating muscle fibers and adipose tissue were observed. Immunohistochemistry was performed, with positivity for CD68 antigen and negativity for CD1a and protein S100. The patient is under medical investigation of metabolic syndrome that may be associated with the presence of these cells.

20190008

ORAL AND MAXILLOFACIAL ALTERATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH PYCNODYSTOSIS: 2

CASE REPORTS GLÓRIA MARIA DE FRANÇA, JOAQUIM FELIPE-JÚNIOR, ANA CLÁUDIA DE MACEDO ANDRADE, LUIZ CARLOS MOREIRA-JÚNIOR, PETRUS PEREIRA GOMES, ADRIANO ROCHA GERMANO, and, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO