Fibrous dysplasia (FD) is a benign bone disease that can affect the craniofacial skeleton. FD has a varied radiographic appearance, slow growth, and unknown etiology. A 32-year-old woman presented with a slow and painful enlargement of the left zygomatic bone for the past 3 years. The patient had no systemic, metabolic, or endocrinal diseases. Computed tomography images showed a hyperdense, heterogeneous, and expansive mass with aspect of an "opaque glass," involving the zygomatic bone and left maxillary sinus. After incisional biopsy, the microscopic examination revealed irregular bone trabeculae (Chinese character-like) in a cellular fibrous stroma. The diagnosis of FD was made, and the lesion was surgically excised. The patient remains in periodic follow-up.

20190027

GINGIVAL FOCAL MUCINOSIS: A CASE REPORT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS *EVÂNIO VILELA DA SILVA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE LOPES DOMINGUETE, KAMILA PRADO PEREIRA GRACIANO DOMINGUETE, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA, CATIA MARISA GAZOLLA DE OLIVEIRA, and, JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN*

Oral focal mucinosis (OFM) is a rare connective tissue disorder characterized by myxoid degeneration due to the overproduction of hyaluronic acid. Sometimes, other mesenchymal lesions with myxoid differentiation may create diagnostic difficulties when assessing OFM. Here, we report a case of gingival OFM. A 58-year-old woman presented in our service complaining of a painless gingival lesion 10 months ago. Intra-oral examination revealed a nodular, sessile and smooth surface lesion, located in the buccal gingiva, at level of the teeth #22 and #24. An excisional biopsy was performed, and microscopic analysis showed a well-defined, nonencapsulated area of myxomatous connective tissue surrounded by collagenous connective tissue. Alcian blue stain was positive. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed positivity only for vimentin and α-smooth muscle actin. The final diagnosis was OFM. The lesion did not present recurrence after 4 months' of follow-up. OFM should be included in the differential diagnosis of gingival nodular lesions.

20190031

INTRA-ORAL SEBACEOUS ADENOMA: A REPORT OF A CASE *RUBIA TEODORO STUEPP, MARIÁH LUZ LISBOA, SARAH FREYGANG MENDES PILATI, VERÔNICA CHAGAS MITT, MARIA INÊS MEURER, LILIANE JANETE GRANDO, and, ROGÉRIO GONDAK*

Intra-oral sebaceous adenoma (SA) is a rare benign tumor accounting for 0.1% of all salivary gland neoplasms consisting of sebaceous epithelium in a fibrous stroma. A 50-year-old female was referred by her dentist for treatment of an oral lesion in the right buccal mucosa and retromolar trigone. Clinically, a nodule asymptomatic was observed, 1.5 cm, sessile base, rose-colored with the central region yellowish and areas of telangiectasia, with 6 months' of evolution. The patient also presented Fordyce granules on buccal mucosa, bilaterally. Clinical diagnosis of lipoma was made. After excisional biopsy, the histologic sections revealed a tumor composed of sebaceous cell nests and dilated salivary ducts with areas of squamous differentiation and minimal atypia, enclosed in a fibrous stroma. Minor salivary glands with usual aspects were observed deeply. Final diagnosis was SA, and the patient follow-up is being conducted.

20190032

ORAL NODULAR FASCIITIS: A CASE REPORT *ANA GUADALUPE GAMA CUELLAR, LUIZ HENRIQUE GODOI MAROLA, and, ROGÉRIO GONDAK*

Nodular fasciitis (NF) is a rare and benign proliferation of fibroblasts and myofibroblasts that may be mistaken for a sarcoma due to clinically rapid growth, rich cellularity, and mitotic activity. A 14-year-old female was referred to the oral and maxillofacial surgery service with a nodular lesion in the tongue and 2 months' of evolution. Oral examination revealed a pedunculated nodule, 1.5 cm, pinkish, and irregular surface in the posterior tongue region. An excisional biopsy was performed, and the histopathologic analysis showed a proliferation of spindle cells arranged in fascicles, surrounded by dense connective tissue (keloid-like) and myxoid degeneration. In the immunohistochemical analysis, HHF35 and SMA antibodies were positive, and Ki-67 staining was positive in less than 1% of the tumor cells. The final diagnosis of NF was made. No signs of recurrence have been noted after 1 year of follow-up.

20190033

POLYMORPHOUS LOW-GRADE ADENOCARCINOMA IN THE SUBMANDIBULAR REGION: A CASE REPORT *LEONARDO MAGALHÃES CARLAN, GLÓRIA MARIA DE FRANÇA, JOAQUIM FELIPE JUNIOR, HUGO COSTA NETO, ROSEANA DE ALMEIDA FREITAS, and, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO*

The objective of the report is to present a case of polymorphic adenocarcinoma that presents with aggressive local behavior and bone invasion. The patient was treated in May 2017 with swelling in the right mandible of hardened consistency, asymptomatic, and 1-year evolution. The panoramic radiograph showed an osteolytic radiolucent lesion with poorly defined margins and cortical rupture. In the incisional biopsy, glandular origin's malignant neoplastic cells were found, in a predominantly solid invasion pattern and ducts formation, justifying the histopathologic diagnosis of adenocarcinoma not specified. Afterward, the patient was referred to oncology, where he was submitted to a glosso-mandibulectomy, considering the procedure performed (removal of the whole jaw) with neck dissection in June 2017. The surgical specimen's diagnosis showed polymorphous adenocarcinoma, presenting bone invasion without neural and vascular invasion. The patient has been under care for 2 years and shows no sign of recurrence of the neoplasia.

20190037

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DERMOID CYST: A CASE REPORT *MARIELA PERALTA-MAMANI, JÉSSICA DE FÁTIMA SEGANTIN, ÁNGEL TERRERO-PÉREZ, DENISE TOSTES OLIVEIRA, CÁSSIA MARIA FISCHER RUBIRA, IZABEL REGINA FISCHER RUBIRA-BULLEN, and, EDUARDO SANT'ANA*

A 42-year-old male, feoderma, reported that a year and a half ago an asymptomatic nodule appeared on his face and the size had increased in the last 5 months. In his medical history, he

reported being hypertensive and diabetic, both controlled. In extra-oral physical examination, a nodular, rounded mass was observed in the region of the left zygomatic bone, resilient to palpation, 4 cm in diameter. In the excisional biopsy a total removal of the lesion was performed. During surgery, a whitish pasty content was appreciable. Microscopic sections revealed a virtual cystic cavity covered by orthokeratinized, stratified pavement epithelium with well-marked granular layer, filled with keratin blades. Underlying delicate fibrous capsule was noted. The diagnosis based on the clinical and microscopic characteristics was a dermoid cyst. Fifteen days after surgery the stitches were removed. After 1 month, there was no recurrence of the lesion, he had excellent healing, and he was discharged.

20190038

MULTIPLE MYELOMA MIMIKING ADVANCED PERIODONTAL DISEASE
ROGERIO GONDAK, EMANUELY SILVA, PABLO LEITE, and, LEE I.-CHING

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a malignant hematologic disease characterized by the multicentric proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow. A 58-year-old male patient was referred with complaint of swelling on the anterior mandible associated with bleeding, dental mobility, and difficulty in using partial inferior prosthesis. The initial clinical diagnosis was advanced periodontal disease. The radiographic examination revealed extensive osseous bone resorption and fluctuation of anterior teeth. After biopsy, the microscopic examination revealed malignant neoplasia composed by monotonous plasmacytoid cells with a variable degree of maturation. The neoplastic cells presented intense pleomorphism, prominent nucleolus, and hyaline inclusions. The immunohistochemical analyses showed positivity of the neoplastic cells for CD45, CD138, Kappa, and Ki-67 (5% to 10%). There was negativity for cytokeratin (CK-pool), CD20, and lambda. The final diagnosis of MM was given. The patient has been undergoing chemotherapy and followed-up by the multidisciplinary team.

20190039

CRANIOFACIAL FIBROUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT *NATÁLIA CRISTINA TRENTIN BORDIGNON, LUIZ HENRIQUE GODOI MAROLA, and, ROGÉRIO DE OLIVEIRA GONDAK*

Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia (CFD) is a benign bone development anomaly characterized by involvement of the skull and facial bones. This disease can affect 1 bone or multiple bones resulting in deformity, fractures, and pain. An 18-year-old male with facial asymmetry presented with an extensive and not well-demarcated lesion involving the left craniofacial side. Tomographic examination showed an expansive bone lesion with loss of corticomedullary differentiation affecting the left maxilla, maxillary sinus, ethmoid, sphenoid infundibulum, and nasal and frontal bones. After biopsy, the microscopic examination revealed irregular trabeculae of the lamellar bone immersed in a moderately cellularized and vascularized dense connective tissue. Curvilinear bone trabeculae arranged in a pattern of Chinese letter form was noted. The diagnosis of CFD was made. The treatment has consisted of multiple surgeries to restore the facial contour and asymmetry. The patient remains in follow-up.

20190040

EXTENSIVE NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST: A CASE REPORT *NATÁLIA CRISTINA TRENTIN BORDIGNON, LUIZ HENRIQUE GODOI MAROLA, SARAH FREYGANG MENDES PILATI, HEITOR FONTES DA SILVA, and, ROGÉRIO DE OLIVEIRA GONDAK*

Nasopalatine duct cyst (NDC) is a development originating from epithelial remnants of the nasopalatine duct. NDC has a slow growth and is usually asymptomatic. The aim of this study is to describe a case of NDC in a 26-year-old male who presented with swelling in the anterior palate measuring approximately 2.5 cm on its longest diameter. Tomographic examination showed a unilocular, well-defined radiolucency with sclerotic border located between the maxillary central incisors roots. The microscopic examination revealed fragments of cystic capsule lined by a thin stratified squamous epithelium in combination with simple columnar and pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. The diagnosis of NDC was made. The lesion was surgically removed by enucleation. The patient remains under follow-up.

20190041

JUVENILE TRABECULAR OSSIFYING FIBROMA: A CASE REPORT *LETÍCIA MARTINS GUIMARÃES, ROBERTA RAYRA MARTINS CHAVES, CAROLINA CAVALIERI GOMES, WAGNER HENRIQUES DE CASTRO, and, RICARDO SANTIAGO GOMEZ*

Juvenile ossifying fibromas are aggressive benign fibro-osseous neoplasms that present 2 distinctive histologic variants, trabecular and psammomatoid. The trabecular variant occurs most commonly in the maxilla and affects younger patients, children and adolescents, with a mean age of 8.5 to 12 years. A 9-year-old girl presented with an asymptomatic swelling in the left maxilla. Computed tomography showed a well-circumscribed, expansive, unilocular, mixed hypodense/hyperdense lesion in the left maxilla and nasal cavity. The incisional biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of juvenile trabecular ossifying fibroma. After surgical excision with peripheral ostectomy under general anesthesia, prosthetic rehabilitation with removable partial dental prosthesis was performed. One year and 3 months later, computed tomography images were suggestive of recurrence. The recurrent lesion was treated by surgical excision with peripheral ostectomy followed by another prosthetic rehabilitation. At the moment, no sign of recurrence was noted in 5 years' of follow-up after the second surgery.

20190042

ADENOMATOID HYPERPLASIA OF THE PALATE: AN UNCOMMON LESION OFTEN MIMICKING SALIVARY GLAND TUMOR
DARCY FERNANDES, HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA, ANDREIA BUFALINO, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE LOPES DOMINGUETE, KAMILA PRADO PEREIRA GRACIANO DOMINGUETE, and, JORGE ESQUICHE LEON

Adenomatoid hyperplasia of the minor salivary glands is an uncommon benign proliferation of mucous glandular tissue. This lesion may clinically resemble a neoplasm of salivary gland