

displacement of teeth 43 and 44. An incisional biopsy followed by histopathologic examination, with hematological examinations, confirmed a diagnosis of central giant cell lesion. The treatment consisted of marginal resection and immediate insertion of a double costochondral autogenous graft. The 36-month follow-up revealed no signs of recurrence of the lesion. The graft is intact and in preparation for prosthetic rehabilitation. The present case shows the importance of the treatment of the illness followed by rehabilitation through autogenous grafting, providing a better quality of life to the patient.

20190868

CARCINOMA CUNICULATUM: IMPORTANCE OF CLINICOPATHOLOGIC CORRELATION

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A 56-year-old male was referred for evaluation of tooth mobility and bone destruction in the anterior mandible. The patient was submitted to removal of tooth 34 three months before. Medical history revealed no alcohol, tobacco intake, or any systemic disease. The clinical examination showed mobility of teeth 33 and 35 and the presence of an infiltrative lesion associated with white plaques in the gingiva and alveolar mucosa of the region. The panoramic and periapical radiographs showed irregular bone destruction in the region of teeth 33 and 35. Clinical diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma, and an incisional biopsy was performed. Histologic analysis of the specimen was compatible with carcinoma cuniculatum. The patient was submitted for surgical resection of the lesion, and the analysis of the surgical specimen confirmed the diagnosis of carcinoma cuniculatum. The patient has been under clinical and radiographic follow-up for 4 months without evidence of local recurrence.

20190171

AMELANOTIC ORAL MELANOMAS: A SERIES OF 5 CASES JOHN LENNON SILVA CUNHA, THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, ROMÁN CARLOS, JACKS JORGE JÚNIOR, and, CIRO DANTAS SOARES

Oral melanoma is a very rare tumor resulting from the malignant transformation of the mucosal melanocytes. We report a series of 5 cases of amelanotic melanomas. The mean age was 57.4 years (ranging from 34 to 77 years). Tumors occurred in the tongue, gingiva, lip, and superior alveolar ridge. Histologically, melanomas showed a proliferation of pleomorphic rhabdoid, fusiform, and epithelioid melanocytes with a variable number of mitosis and absent or very focal melanin deposition. In 2 cases, undifferentiated small, blue, round cells were observed. Lymphoma and sarcoma, not otherwise specified, were considered as differential diagnosis. Immunostainings were performed, and all cases were positive for HMB45 and S-100; 2 cases were negative for Melan A. The patients were treated with surgery and/or chemotherapy (paclitaxel and cisplatin). One of them remains disease-free, 3 died, and 1 was lost in follow-up. In conclusion, amelanotic melanomas are aggressive tumors, and immunohistochemical studies are essential for a proper diagnosis.

20190343

PALATAL OBTURATORS PROSTHESIS AFTER MAXILLECTOMY: CHALLENGES AND REWARDS OF THE ORAL REHABILITATION

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The surgical treatment of tumors in the maxilla can cause oroantral communication. Partial or total maxillectomy always impairs the most different degrees of functionality of the oral cavity. Patients who have maxillectomy can be rehabilitated with reconstructive surgery or obturator prostheses with or without osseointegratable implants. Previous radiotherapy contraindicates dental implants, due to the risk of osteoradionecrosis. The morphologic and functional limitations resulting from the oncological surgery require careful, individualized, and integral planning. Rehabilitation of patients with maxillary defects using obturator prosthesis is an appropriate and not invasive treatment modality, allowing easy visualization of possible recurrence. The series of reported cases shows that palatal obturator rehabilitation improves patients' quality of life, reestablishing the masticatory, phonetic, and aesthetic functions, reinserting the oncologic patient into the socio-affective environment with confidence and self-esteem.

20190412

INTRAOSSEOUS XANTHOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: A MULTICENTER STUDY OF 5 CASES

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The aim of this study was to report the clinicopathologic, radiographic, and immunohistochemical features of 5 cases of intraosseous xanthomas of the mandible. Clinical data were collected from records of 3 oral and maxillofacial pathology services in South America. All cases were evaluated by conventional staining with hematoxylin and eosin and immunohistochemistry including CD68 and S-100. The series included 4 females (80%) and 1 male (20%), with a mean age of 23.3 years (range, 13 to 45 years). All cases affected the mandible with predilection for the posterior region (80%). Most lesions presented radiographically as radiolucent (80%) with punched-out margin (80%) and unilocular structure (60%). Immunohistochemistry demonstrated positivity for CD68 and negativity for S-100 in xanthomatous cells in all cases. Recurrences were not observed after complete surgical removal by curettage, with a median follow-up of 27 months.

20190427

ONCOCYTIC SIALOLIPOMA OF THE PAROTID GLAND: A REPORT OF 2 CASES THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, ROMÁN CARLOS, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, and, CIRO DANTAS SOARES

Oncocytic sialolipoma is an exceedingly rare tumor of the salivary gland (SG), being considered as a variant of SG lipomas. Clinically, swelling in the SG affected is observed, and this tumor is most common in the parotid gland of men. We report 2 cases of oncocytic sialolipomas affecting a 44-year-old man and