

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

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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

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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

a 49-year-old woman. Partial parotidectomy was performed in both cases. The histopathologic examination revealed well-circumscribed tumors with a biphasic pattern: the oncocyctic 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 oncocyctic 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

JOÃO CÉSAR GUIMARÃES HENRIQUES, LUCIANO LEITE DE CASTRO, GABRIEL ALBUQUERQUE GUILLEN, SÉRGIO VITORINO CARDOSO, GABRIELLA LOPES DE REZENDE BARBOSA, ADRIANO MOTA LOYOLA, and, CLÁUDIA JORDÃO SILVA

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