evolution and a diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis (VL). The medical pediatrician team referred to a dentistry team reporting "Painful lesions in the oral cavity with feeding impaired." The mother reported 4 days of evolution, pain for eating, speaking, and tooth brushing. Extra-oral examination showed dry lips and skin. Intra-oral examination revealed multiple ulcers on the right side of the hard palate with erythematous dotting and slight mucosal thickening and a single ulcer on the tongue. The hypothetical diagnoses were herpetic gingivostomatitis and oral manifestation of VL. A biopsy in hard palate was performed. The histopathologic exam revealed vacuolated macrophages and structures compatible with Leishmania within the macrophages. This atypical oral manifestation of VL led to the suspicion of other comorbidities, which confirmed by serologic tests that the patient was positive for HIV.

20190357

SEBACEOUS CARCINOMA OF THE ORAL MUCOSA: A CASE REPORT *AMANDA ALMEIDA LEITE, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, ROMÁN CARLOS, and, CIRO DANTAS SOARES*

We report a rare case of sebaceous carcinoma arising in the buccal mucosa of the mandibular region. A 51-year-old female presented with an ulcerated swelling with 2 months of evolution. Incisional biopsy was performed, and, microscopically, the lesion showed a proliferation of nests and cords of atypical and pleomorphic epithelial cells. The cytoplasm of the cells had clear changes and vacuoles. Some of them demonstrated clearly sebaceous differentiation. Immunohistochemical studies revealed positivity for cytokeratins 14 and 18, epithelial membrane antigen, and adipophilin. The cellular proliferative index (assessed by Ki-67-nuclear expression) was 70%. The patient was undergoing complete surgical excision and received chemotherapy (6 cycles of paclitaxel and carboplatin 3 times weekly) and died 5 months after the treatment. Sebaceous carcinoma is exceedingly rare in the oral mucosa, and the immunohistochemistry, particularly adipophilin, is essential to its diagnosis.

20190375

CONGENITAL SEBACEOUS CHORISTOMA OF THE TONGUE *LUIZA FIGUEIRA, LILIAN MACHADO, KATRYNE DA COSTA, KARIN CUNHA, ADRIANNA MILAGRES, RAFAELA ROZZA, and, DANIELLE CASTEX*

Choristoma is defined as a mass of normal tissues or cells in an abnormal location. Sebaceous glands have been reported to occur in various sites in the oral mucosa in up to 80% of the general population, but the isolated presence of sebaceous glands on the dorsum of the tongue is uncommon and the diagnosis of the sebaceous choristoma has been proposed. We report a case of a 10-year-old boy with an asymptomatic congenital papule on the dorsum of the tongue. The lesion had a smooth surface, was soft, and measured 0.3×0.3 cm. An excisional biopsy was performed and the histopathologic exam showed a mucosa fragment covered by parakeratinized and orthokeratinized squamous epithelium. Below the epithelium, sebaceous glands surrounded by lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrate were observed. After 8 months, there was no recurrence. As far as we know, this is the first congenital sebaceous choristoma of the tongue.

20190383

INTRA-ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN A PATIENT WITH XERODERMA PIGMENTOSUM: A CASE REPORT WITH UNPREDICTABLE OUTCOME *ELEN DE SOUZA TOLENTINO, MAILON CURY CARNEIRO, TALITA DE CARVALHO KIMURA, NELI PIERALISI, and, VANESSA CRISTINA VELTRINI*

We report a case of a 23-year-old woman with xeroderma pigmentosum (XP) and a painless endophytic ulcer on the mouth floor, measuring approximately 2 cm, with 8 months of evolution. She had a family history of a brother with XP who underwent lower lip resection and denied neurologic disturbances or prior surgical procedures. Weak photophobia and numerous hyperpigmented ephelides throughout the body were observed. Histopathologic examination of the incisional biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma. It is known that intra-oral carcinomas are uncommon in XP individuals and, when present, are located mainly at the tongue tip. The patient was referred to the oncologist and 2 months after surgical resection underwent a single chemotherapy and radiotherapy session. However, she died in less than 72 hours after this procedure. Considering the unexpected outcome of this case, we also investigated possible exacerbated adverse effects of antineoplastic treatments in XP patients.

20190385

ORAL ULCERS AS FIRST SIGN OF THE LYMPHOMATOID GRANULOMATOSIS *VANESSA TONETTO MARQUES, LEANDRO DORIGAN DE MACEDO, FABIANO PINTO SAGGIORO, ALFREDO RIBEIRO-SILVA, FERNANDO CHAHUD, ANA CAROLINA FRAGOSO MOTTA, and, LARA MARIA ALENCAR RAMOS INNOCENTINI*

A 60-year-old female patient presented after complaining of painful lesions in the mouth for approximately 3 months, recurrent cutaneous lesions and paresthesia in the right arm, and paresis in the left arm. Intra-oral examination revealed deep ulcers associated with erythema and fibrin membrane adhered. An incisional biopsy was performed in the oral lesion. Histopathologic examination showed an ulcerated oral mucosa with a marked diffuse, exudative, nonspecific chronic inflammation. Immunohistochemical analysis demonstrated strong and diffuse positivity for CD20, CD30, and EBV-LMP1 in large and atypical lymphoid cells and CD15 negative. Her radiologic exams showed lung and liver compromised by nodules. After liver biopsy her final diagnosis was lymphomatoid granulomatosis. In this way, the patient evolved with complete improvement of oral lesions after debridement of necrotic areas and presence of bone exposure in the upper alveolar ridge region, implying a buccosinusal communication. However, during the diagnosis process the patient died due to a generalized infection from an abdominal focus.

20190432

RHINOCEREBRAL MUCORMYCOSIS: DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND BUCCOMAXILLOFACIAL REHABILITATION *RENNAN LUIZ OLIVEIRA DOS SANTOS, STEPHANIE KENIG VIVEIROS, SUZANA CANTANHEDE ORSINI MACHADO DE SOUSA,*

NORBERTO NOBOU SUGAYA, REINALDO BRITO DIAS, NEIDE PENA COTO, and, CLAUDETE RODRIGUES PAULA

Mucormycosis is an aggressive and rare opportunistic infection, with a high mortality rate. Its etiologic agents are fungi of the Zygomycetes class, and human contagion usually occurs by inhalation of the spores. This study aims to report a 60-year-old male patient with ulcerative lesions and extensive bone exposure in the hard palate and alveolar ridge. Patient reported amaurosis in the left eye, blackened epistaxis, hyperalgesia, and stench. The lesions were cultured and biopsied. In the culture, fast-growing, cotton-like textured colonies were identified as *Rhizopus* spp. Histopathologically, areas of necrosis, intense inflammatory mononuclear infiltrate, and presence of bulky hyphae were observed, confirming the diagnosis of mucormycosis. The treatment was performed with antifungal therapy with amphotericin B and surgical intervention. The patient was rehabilitated primarily with an immediate palatal obturator prosthesis, and, after complete healing of the site, the patient received the definitive prosthesis.

20190455

MULTICYSTIC ONCOCYTIC HYPERPLASIA OF THE PAROTID GLAND: IS IT A NEW SALIVARY GLAND ENTITY? *CIRO DANTAS SOARES, THAYNÁ MELO DE LIMA MORAIS, ROMÁN CARLOS, OSLEI PAES DE ALMEIDA, MARIA GORETTI FREIRE DE CARVALHO, and, ALBINA ALTEMANI*

We report 8 cases of a distinctive nonneoplastic reactive process of the parotid glands and discuss its association with type 2 diabetes (T2-D). All patients (6 women, 2 men) presented with bilateral diffuse swelling in the parotid glands and pain during mastication, leading to a partial parotidectomy. All but 1 had T2-D. Imaging examinations showed bilateral and multifocal cystic change affecting both parotid glands. Microscopic examination revealed in all cases preservation of the lobular architecture and multiple cysts of varying sizes distributed throughout the glandular parenchyma. The majority of oncocytic cysts exhibited an immunoprofile similar to that of striated ducts, and the most notable finding was GLUT1 overexpression in the oncocytic cysts probably associated with the hyperglycemia. For some patients, strict glycemic control was suggested, and, interestingly, an improvement of symptoms was achieved. This is the first extensive description of morphologic and clinical aspects of diabetes-associated multicystic oncocytic hyperplasia.

20190463

CLINICAL FINDINGS AND DENTAL MANAGEMENT IN A CASE OF MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME *MONICA CHRISTINE ALVES CABRAL CARDOSO, JOSÉ AUGUSTO SANTOS DA SILVA, FLAVIANE ALVES SANTANA ALFANO, YASMIN ALVES DO NASCIMENTO, HELGA LUCY SANTOS FEITOSA MELO, DEISY IRENE SILVA DE MORAES, and, SHIRLEI OCTACILIO DA SILVA*

This study aims to present findings and dental management in a clinical case of myelodysplastic syndrome. The patient was male, with leukoderma, 67 years old, and hospitalized for a daily febrile condition for 2 months. Dental assessment was requested due to an ulcerated lesion in the tongue making feeding difficult. During intra-oral inspection, an ulcerated lesion was observed on the right border of the tongue, with painful symptomatology. Laboratory tests revealed anemia, hematocytopenia, eosinophilia, leukocytopenia, basophilopenia, lymphocytopenia, and thrombocytopenia. Before the clinical manifestations and the hematologic evaluation after immunophenotyping bone marrow analyses, the myelodysplastic syndrome of the type AREB was diagnosed. Immediate dental treatment was based on an incisional biopsy of the tongue lesion; the anatomopathologic analysis resulted in pseudoepitheliomatousis hyperplasia with a focus of ulceration and chronic inflammatory infiltrate. After this result the late dental treatment consisted in laser therapy. The patient is in ambulatory follow-up.

20190479

CLEAR CELL ODONTOGENIC CARCINOMA OF THE MANDIBLE: CASE REPORT. THALITA SANTANA *FELIPE LEDO DE ANDRADE. MARIA CAROLINA DE SOUSA MELO. IVAN JOSÉ CORREIA NETO, GLAUBER BAREIA LIBERATO DA ROCHA, and, MARÍLIA TRIERVEILER*

Clear cell odontogenic carcinoma (CCOC) is an infrequent tumor that presents an aggressive nature among odontogenic tumors. Here, we report a case of CCOC occurring in the mandible of an 82-year-old female patient. The patient presented with increased volume of the right mandible and facial asymmetry for 10 months. Computed tomography revealed an ill-defined and destructive radiolucency in the body and ramus of the mandible. Surgeons suspected ameloblastoma or ameloblastic carcinoma, and an incisional biopsy was performed. Histopathologic examination revealed a proliferation of islands of epithelial cells, presenting predominantly with clear cytoplasm. Intervening stroma was densely hyalinized, and tumor cells were closely related to lymphovascular structures. Immunohistochemistry showed focal positive reactions to cytokeratins 7 and 19. RT-PCR evidenced the fusion transcript EWSR1-ATF1. A diagnosis of CCOC of the mandible was made, and the patient was recommended for surgical therapy; however, the patient died of the disease before treatment.

20190484

BILATERAL ORBITAL AND FLOOR OF THE MOUTH SWELLING: A CASE REPORT OF IGG4-RELATED DISEASE *CAROLINA MENDES FRUSCA DO MONTE, ELLEN BRILHANTE DE ALBUQUERQUE CORTEZZI, NATHALIE HENRIQUES SILVA CANEDO, ANDREA RODRIGUES CORDOVIL PIRES, BRUNO AUGUSTO BENEVENUTO DE ANDRADE, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMAÑACH, and, MICHELLE AGOSTINI*

IgG4-related disease (IgG4-RD) is characterized by IgG4-positive plasma cell infiltration and fibrosis mostly in the pancreas, bile ducts, salivary glands, and orbits. A 34-year-old woman with a history of chronic rhinitis presented with bilateral asymptomatic orbital swelling of 7 years' duration. Extra-oral examination revealed bilateral palpebral swelling and dacryoadenitis, whereas bilateral normal-colored swelling of the floor of the mouth was detected intra-orally. Serologic tests for IgG4 showed an elevated concentration of 698 mg/dL, and an incisional oral biopsy was performed. Histopathologic analysis revealed minor salivary glands with marked infiltration of