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