lymphocytes, histiocytes, and plasma cells, with occasional lymphoid follicles. By immunohistochemistry, the histiocytes were positive for CD163, and IgG4 was positive in more than 50 plasma cells per high-power field. The final diagnosis was IgG4-RD. The patient was referred for treatment in a rheumatology service. Systemic involvement was not detected, and there was an improvement of orbital and oral lesions after oral corticosteroid therapy.

20190492

FIBROUS CORTICAL DEFECT OF THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT AND IMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS *CAMILA DE OLIVEIRA BARBEIRO, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA, CASSIO EDVARD SVERZUT, ALEXANDRE ELIAS TRIVELLATO, ANDREIA BUFALINO, and, JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN*

Fibrous cortical defect (FCD) is a benign non-neoplastic lesion, commonly found in long bones of adolescents. FCD in the jaws is rare. Only 9 cases have been previously reported, all affecting the mandible, preferentially of young females. A 15-year-old female patient was referred with complaint of swelling in the right side of the mandible. Imaginologic examination presented heterogeneous density with spiculate contour and irregularity in the basal mandibular cortex, suggesting FCD or benign fibro-osseous lesion. After surgical removal, microscopy showed a benign spindle cell proliferation with focal storiform pattern. Immunohistochemical analysis showed positivity for HLA-DR, CD68, CD163, FXIIIA, and alpha-SMA; Ki-67 labeling index <2%. The clinicopathologic correlation favored FCD. The patient is well, without recurrence or alteration after 1-year follow-up. FCD should be included in the differential diagnosis of lesions affecting the basal mandibular cortex.

20190512

NODULAR FASCIITIS IN A 2-YEAR-OLD PATIENT: A CHALLENGING DIAGNOSIS *EDVAL REGINALDO TENÓRIO JÚNIOR, JEAN NUNES DOS SANTOS, and, BRÁULIO CARNEIRO JÚNIOR*

Nodular fasciitis is a rare fibroblastic proliferative lesion, characterized as a solitary mass of hardened consistency, painless, without predilection of gender, and rapid growth. The patient 2 years old, presented at the buccomaxillofacial surgery service with important volume increase in the right submandibular region, with 6-month evolution. Clinically, the lesion was hard at palpation, painless, and without changes in the oral cavity. Computed tomography showed an expansive lesion in the right masticatory and submandibular spaces and well-defined and regular contours, associated with important bone erosion. The surgeon performed an anatomopathologic exam through incisional biopsy; the lesion then showed fibroblastic/myofibroblastic proliferation, and, through immunohistochemistry study, it showed positivity for Smooth Muscle Actin antibodies (SMA). The therapeutic plan performed was complete removal of the lesion under general anesthesia through the submandibular space. The latest anatomopathologic and immunohistochemical exams confirmed the findings of the older exams. The patient is now at the 2-year follow-up without recurrence of the lesion.

20190522

ORAL AMYLOIDOSIS AS PRIMARY MANIFESTATION OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA IN ELDERLY WOMEN *DAPHINE CAXIAS TRAVASSOS, MAYARA SANTOS DE CASTRO, GIOVANNA LOPES CARVALHO, JOSÉ ERIVALDO DA SILVA MENDES, CLÓVIS ANTÔNIO LOPES PINTO, JAQUELINE SAPELLI, and, MATHEUS HENRIQUE ALVES DE LIMA*

Multiple myeloma (MM) is an uncommon plasma cell malignancy with a slight male predilection. Up to 15% of patients with MM present an abnormal deposition of amyloid tissue. In the oral cavity, this deposition develops as macroglossia. A 69-year-old woman presented with a 9-month history of painless tongue enlargement. Microscopic analysis showed amorphous and eosinophilic deposits in the dermis compatible with amyloid. Congo red stain was positive. Myelogram verified 29% of plasma cells, and monoclonal isolated lambda protein was found in the urine and serum. An 87-year-old woman presented with a 6-month history of tongue and cervical lymph node enlargement. Amorphous hyaline material deposits were microscopically observed in the tongue and lymph node biopsies. Myelogram verified 4% of plasma cells. Due to its unfavorable prognosis, an early diagnosis of MM is extremely important. Dental surgeons have a key role in identifying an oral manifestation of onco-hematological diseases and must be aware of their clinical characteristics.

20190547

CHONDROBLASTIC OSTEOSARCOMA IN THE MANDIBLE: A CASE REPORT *LAISSA CHINAIT COUTO, WAGNER PINTO DAS CHAGAS, NATHÁLIA DE ALMEIDA FREIRE, BRUNO AUGUSTO BENEVENUTO DE ANDRADE, MÁRIO JOSÉ ROMAÑACH, and, MÔNICA SIMÕES ISRAEL*

Osteosarcoma of the jaws is uncommon and mainly occurs as a fast-growing painful swelling in the posterior mandible. The knowledge of clinicopathologic aspects of osteosarcoma is essential for early diagnosis and adequate treatment. The aim of this study is to report a clinical case of chondroblastic osteosarcoma in the posterior left mandible in a 53-year-old male patient with complaint of paresthesia in the left lower lip and a fast-growing swelling in the gingival mucosa. Radiographically, the classical sunray appearance can be observed. Microscopically, we identified atypical polygonal cells with large and hyperchromatic nuclei associated with osteoid material and chondroblastic differentiation. The diagnosis of chondroblastic osteosarcoma was made. The patient was referred to an oncologist for treatment with surgery and chemotherapy.

20190588

ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA IN THE PALATE: NUMBNESS AS INITIAL OROFACIAL MANIFESTATION *SABRINA OLIVEIRA VARELA, LUCCAS LAVAREZE DOS REIS, TERESA CRISTINA RANGEL PEREIRA, SÉRGIO LINS DE AZEVEDO VAZ, TÂNIA REGINA GRÃO VELLOSO, DANIELLE RESENDE CAMISASCA, and, LILIANA APARECIDA PIMENTA DE BARROS*