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*

Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) is a malignant epithelial tumor of the salivary glands that commonly affects the minor salivary glands, and the palate is the most recurrent site. Treatment is challenging because this tumor tends to recur with distant metastases and poor prognosis. A 50-year-old woman complained of numbness in the upper left hemimaxilla, extended to the labial region, nose wing, and nasolabial sulcus, with clinical intra-oral alterations similar to an endodontic fistula tooth 25 palatal mucosa and discrete periapical rarefaction on radiologic evaluation. Endodontic treatment was provided with laser therapy administered for persistent numbness. After 3 months a palate volume increase and small ulcerated region were noted encompassing the region of teeth 24 to 27. The panoramic and tomographic examination was performed showing extensive bone destruction, and the patient underwent a biopsy followed by microscopic and immunohistochemistry evaluation and diagnosis as ACC. The patient was forwarded to a head and neck surgeon.

20190606

NONSPECIFIC ULCER IN THE SOFT PALATE: TREATMENT CHALLENGE

JULIANA L. SCHUSSEL, MARCIO HURCZULACK, RAFAEL ZANCAN MOBILE, ROBERTA T. STRANADINOLI ZANICOTTI, GYL HENRIQUE A. RAMOS, and, LAURINDO M. SASSI

A female patient, 58 years old, presented for consultation with a painful ulcer in the soft palate. She reported a rare dermatologic condition called pyoderma gangrenosum (PG), which was being treated with corticotherapy. Oral exam showed a diffuse ulcer with necrotic areas and a partially destroyed uvula. A biopsy was performed with unspecific results. The diagnosis was compatible with PG. We prescribed topic corticotherapy and pain control. After a month the soft palate showed great improvement but partial tissue was lost. Later, the patient presented with oropharyngeal complaints, and another biopsy was performed with the same unspecific result. The patient developed stomach ulcers, and 6 months after the first visit was diagnosed with acute lymphoid leukemia, an expected complication of the disease. PG incidence is estimated to be 3 to 10 cases per million population, extracutaneous manifestations are an uncommon finding, and diagnosis and treatment are challenging. Differential diagnosis may include other autoimmune diseases.

20190689

A RARE CASE OF BREAST CANCER METASTASIS TO MANDIBLE CONDYLE

RIÉLI ELIS SCHULZ, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, RODRIGO NASCIMENTO LOPES, JOSÉ ERIVALDO, JULIANE PIRAGINE ARAUJO, and, RAPHAEL DE LIMA CHAPARIN

Metastasis of solid tumors to the oral and maxillofacial sites are rare, representing approximately 1% of all oral malignances. A 52-year-old woman with a diagnosis of breast cancer, submitted to radical treatment in 2001 (surgery + radiotherapy + chemotherapy + non hormonal inhibitor), evolved with bone metastasis in the left lower limb 7 years later (2008). In 2014, the patient complained of pain in the temporomandibular joint region associated with left lower lip paresthesia. Due to the clinical features and the fact that the patient had breast cancer history, the hypothesis of metastasis was promptly raised. The patient was submitted to 5 sessions of 400 cGy of radiotherapy and the symptoms regressed completely. The final diagnosis of breast cancer metastasis to mandible condyle was concluded by associating the clinical and imaging data. This case represents a diagnostic challenge due to atypical clinical and radiographic features.

20190736

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF OVERLAP SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOUS: A CASE REPORT

CATARINA RODRIGUES ROSA DE OLIVEIRA, CAMILA MARIA BEDERRIBEIRO GIRISH PANJWANI, CLAYTON CLENISSON DE CARVALHO SILVA, VANESSA DE CARLA BATISTA DOS SANTOS, EULINA MARIA VIEIRA DE ABREU, MARIA LETÍCIA CINTRA, and, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA

Overlap syndrome (OS) associated with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is characterized for clinical signs synchronic with histopathologic characteristics of lichen planus (LP). We report a case of a female, 39 years old, diagnosed with SLE and melanoderma, who had lesions in her mouth. Intra-oral examination showed whitish plaques in her bilateral buccal mucosa. Clinical diagnosis hypothesis were oral LP (OLP) and SLE. After biopsy, an allergic contact process was diagnosed through histopathology, and amalgam restorations related to the lesion were removed. Three years later the patient returned with other lesions, and a biopsy revealed bullous lesions that were referred to treatment. However, in spite of the established treatment, the patient has returned later with erosive lesions diagnosed through biopsy and direct immunofluorescence as erosive OLP. Corticosteroids were prescribed, and the patient remained without lesions after 2 years' follow-up. This case reinforces that OS is challenging in diagnosis and treatment and involves several professionals to manage it.

20190763

GORLIN SYNDROME SYNCHRONIC WITH ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT

CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO GIRISH PANJWANI, KELLY DE MOURA FERREIRA, MARIANA DE LYRA VASCONCELOS, ISABELLE DE ARGOLO MELO, JANAINA MARIA DOS SANTOS PAIVA, JOSÉ DE AMORIM LISBOA-NETO, and, MARCELO DE ALMEIDA COSTA

The nevoid basal cell carcinoma syndrome (NBCCS) is a genetic disorder that affects the PTCH gene, which is highly associated with tumor suppression. It presents a case of NBCCS diagnosed in a 49-year-old Caucasian male. His medical history has shown a great number of surgical procedures for the removal of lesions that are common to the syndrome. One of the lesions was removed from the mandible and sent for biopsy. The patient was diagnosed by means of a jaw biopsy conducted by a buccomaxillofacial surgeon, and histopathologic sections showed a diagnosis of odontogenic keratocyst (OKC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Also, in the same section, some calcified materials were found that refer to psammoma bodies. The patient is still under care with an oncologic surgeon for future surgeries given the nature of the disorder. This case illustrates the importance of a multidisciplinary team in the diagnosis and treatment of patients with NBCCS.