reported being hypertensive and diabetic, both controlled. In extra-oral physical examination, a nodular, rounded mass was observed in the region of the left zygomatic bone, resilient to palpation, 4 cm in diameter. In the excisional biopsy a total removal of the lesion was performed. During surgery, a whitish pasty content was appreciable. Microscopic sections revealed a virtual cystic cavity covered by orthokeratinized, stratified pavement epithelium with well-marked granular layer, filled with keratin blades. Underlying delicate fibrous capsule was noted. The diagnosis based on the clinical and microscopic characteristics was a dermoid cyst. Fifteen days after surgery the stitches were removed. After 1 month, there was no recurrence of the lesion, he had excellent healing, and he was discharged.

20190038

MULTIPLE MYELOMA MIMIKING ADVANCED PERIODONTAL DISEASE
ROGERIO GONDAK, EMANUELY SILVA, PABLO LEITE, and, LEE I.-CHING

Multiple myeloma (MM) is a malignant hematologic disease characterized by the multicentric proliferation of plasma cells in the bone marrow. A 58-year-old male patient was referred with complaint of swelling on the anterior mandible associated with bleeding, dental mobility, and difficulty in using partial inferior prosthesis. The initial clinical diagnosis was advanced periodontal disease. The radiographic examination revealed extensive osseous bone resorption and fluctuation of anterior teeth. After biopsy, the microscopic examination revealed malignant neoplasia composed by monotonous plasmacytoid cells with a variable degree of maturation. The neoplastic cells presented intense pleomorphism, prominent nucleolus, and hyaline inclusions. The immunohistochemical analyses showed positivity of the neoplastic cells for CD45, CD138, Kappa, and Ki-67 (5% to 10%). There was negativity for cytokeratin (CK-pool), CD20, and lambda. The final diagnosis of MM was given. The patient has been undergoing chemotherapy and followed-up by the multidisciplinary team.

20190039

CRANIOFACIAL FIBROUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT *NATÁLIA CRISTINA TRENTIN BORDIGNON, LUIZ HENRIQUE GODOI MAROLA, and, ROGÉRIO DE OLIVEIRA GONDAK*

Craniofacial fibrous dysplasia (CFD) is a benign bone development anomaly characterized by involvement of the skull and facial bones. This disease can affect 1 bone or multiple bones resulting in deformity, fractures, and pain. An 18-year-old male with facial asymmetry presented with an extensive and not well-demarcated lesion involving the left craniofacial side. Tomographic examination showed an expansive bone lesion with loss of corticomedullary differentiation affecting the left maxilla, maxillary sinus, ethmoid, sphenoid infundibulum, and nasal and frontal bones. After biopsy, the microscopic examination revealed irregular trabeculae of the lamellar bone immersed in a moderately cellularized and vascularized dense connective tissue. Curvilinear bone trabeculae arranged in a pattern of Chinese letter form was noted. The diagnosis of CFD was made. The treatment has consisted of multiple surgeries to restore the facial contour and asymmetry. The patient remains in follow-up.

20190040

EXTENSIVE NASOPALATINE DUCT CYST: A CASE REPORT *NATÁLIA CRISTINA TRENTIN BORDIGNON, LUIZ HENRIQUE GODOI MAROLA, SARAH FREYGANG MENDES PILATI, HEITOR FONTES DA SILVA, and, ROGÉRIO DE OLIVEIRA GONDAK*

Nasopalatine duct cyst (NDC) is a development originating from epithelial remnants of the nasopalatine duct. NDC has a slow growth and is usually asymptomatic. The aim of this study is to describe a case of NDC in a 26-year-old male who presented with swelling in the anterior palate measuring approximately 2.5 cm on its longest diameter. Tomographic examination showed a unilocular, well-defined radiolucency with sclerotic border located between the maxillary central incisors roots. The microscopic examination revealed fragments of cystic capsule lined by a thin stratified squamous epithelium in combination with simple columnar and pseudostratified ciliated columnar epithelium. The diagnosis of NDC was made. The lesion was surgically removed by enucleation. The patient remains under follow-up.

20190041

JUVENILE TRABECULAR OSSIFYING FIBROMA: A CASE REPORT *LETÍCIA MARTINS GUIMARÃES, ROBERTA RAYRA MARTINS CHAVES, CAROLINA CAVALIERI GOMES, WAGNER HENRIQUES DE CASTRO, and, RICARDO SANTIAGO GOMEZ*

Juvenile ossifying fibromas are aggressive benign fibro-osseous neoplasms that present 2 distinctive histologic variants, trabecular and psammomatoid. The trabecular variant occurs most commonly in the maxilla and affects younger patients, children and adolescents, with a mean age of 8.5 to 12 years. A 9-year-old girl presented with an asymptomatic swelling in the left maxilla. Computed tomography showed a well-circumscribed, expansive, unilocular, mixed hypodense/hyperdense lesion in the left maxilla and nasal cavity. The incisional biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of juvenile trabecular ossifying fibroma. After surgical excision with peripheral ostectomy under general anesthesia, prosthetic rehabilitation with removable partial dental prosthesis was performed. One year and 3 months later, computed tomography images were suggestive of recurrence. The recurrent lesion was treated by surgical excision with peripheral ostectomy followed by another prosthetic rehabilitation. At the moment, no sign of recurrence was noted in 5 years' of follow-up after the second surgery.

20190042

ADENOMATOID HYPERPLASIA OF THE PALATE: AN UNCOMMON LESION OFTEN MIMICKING SALIVARY GLAND TUMOR
DARCY FERNANDES, HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA, ANDREIA BUFALINO, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, MATHEUS HENRIQUE LOPES DOMINGUETE, KAMILA PRADO PEREIRA GRACIANO DOMINGUETE, and, JORGE ESQUICHE LEON

Adenomatoid hyperplasia of the minor salivary glands is an uncommon benign proliferation of mucous glandular tissue. This lesion may clinically resemble a neoplasm of salivary gland

origin. We present a case of an adenomatoid hyperplasia of minor salivary glands on the palate. A 42-year-old female patient was referred after presenting with a painless swelling of approximately 1.5 cm diameter in the left side of the hard palate. An excisional biopsy was performed. Microscopically, the specimen presented several lobules of minor salivary gland, all almost constituted by mucinous acini. At the periphery, hyperkeratotic stratified squamous epithelium lining, with mild chronic inflammation in the underlying connective tissue, was observed. The patient continues to be observed, and there has been no evidence of recurrence after 6 months' of follow up. The adenomatoid hyperplasia pathogenesis remains unknown; however, clinicians should be aware of this condition, which may mimic a salivary gland neoplasm.

20190045

FUSOCELLULAR NEOPLASM OF THE JAW: A CHALLENGE FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT *LAURINDO MOACIR SASSI, JOSE LUIS DISSENHA, MARIA ISABELA GUEBUR, FERNANDO L. ZANFERRARI, JULINANA L. SCHUSSEL, ROBERTA T. STRAMANDINOLI-ZANICOTTI, and, MARCIO VINICIUS HURCZULACK QUADROS*

A female, 21 years old, type-I diabetic, presented with right pre-auricular pain and limited jaw function. Discrete facial asymmetry and swelling were noted. Panoramic radiograph showed a mixed, expansive, multilocular lesion in the right mandibular ramus about 6 cm wide and undefined margins. After incisional bone biopsy, anatomopathologic study revealed a fusocellular neoplasm with osteoid deposition. Immunohistochemistry showed a Ki-67 proliferative index of about 20% with positive ALFA acute myeloid leukemia, vimentin, and CD-34 markers. S-100 and desmin markers were negative. Hypothesis for the diagnosis was ossifying fibroma or low-grade osteosarcoma. After biopsy, the patient had increased pain and swelling. Aggressive treatment through surgical resection and immediate reconstruction with a microvascular free fibula flap was indicated. Final diagnosis after resection was ossifying fibroma. The patient remains disease-free after 6 months. Fibro-osseous lesion diagnoses are often challenging, and aggressive treatment may be indicated when low-grade malignant disease is suspected.

20190048

PYOGENIC GRANULOMA IN THE FLOOR OF THE MOUTH *PATRÍCIA LOPES ALCANTARA, ÁNGEL TERRERO PÉREZ, RAQUEL D'AQUINO GARCIA CAMINHA, EDUARDO SANT'ANA, ALBERTO CONSOLARO, ANA LUCIA ALVARES CAPELOZZA, and, PAULO SÉRGIO DA SILVA SANTOS*

Pyogenic granuloma is defined as a non-neoplastic proliferative process, probably due to local irritation or trauma, with the gingiva being the site most affected (75% to 85%). A 64-year-old woman was examined, and the presence of increase in volume in the floor of the mouth on the left side, with a 2-month evolution, extending from the edentulous region of the teeth 34 to 37, painful at palpation, associated ulcer with raised borders and yellowish pseudomembrane was observed. An occlusal radiograph of the mandible was performed, and salivary calculus was not present. The clinical characteristics led to the presumptive diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma or lymphoma, so an incisional biopsy was performed. In the histopathologic examination submucosa with numerous neoformed vessels with intense neutrophils infiltration was observed, and the final diagnosis was pyogenic granuloma. The treatment was total surgical excision of the lesion, and the patient was followed up with no recidivism.

20190053

METHOTREXATE-INDUCED MUCOSITIS AFFECTING THE SOFT PALATE: A CASE REPORT *EVÂNIO VILELA DA SILVA, TÚLIO MORANDIN FERRISSE, ANDREIA BUFALINO, LUCIANA YAMAMOTO DE ALMEIDA, HEITOR ALBERGONI DA SILVEIRA, XIOMARA BEATRIZ JIMENEZ POLANCO, and, JORGE ESQUICHE LEÓN*

Methotrexate (MTX) is an antimetabolic drug used for treating rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriasis, and Crohn's disease, including also lymphoproliferative diseases, among others. At low doses, MTX is beneficial in the management of patients with RA and psoriasis. Here, we report a case of MTX-induced oropharyngeal mucositis. A 75-year-old woman presented in our service complaining of a mouth sore 6 days ago. Her medical history revealed hypothyroidism and RA, the latter in treatment with MTX, 7.5 mg/week. Intra-oral examination revealed an ulceration covered by a fibrinopurulent membrane and erythematous borders, measuring 2 cm in diameter and located in the right side of the soft palate. An incisional biopsy evidenced a nonspecific superficial ulceration. After excluding other possible causes, the final diagnosis was MTX-induced oropharyngeal mucositis, which should be considered in the differential diagnosis of oropharyngeal ulcerative lesions.

20190056

HIGH-POWER LASER TREATMENT FOR PERIPHERAL OSSIFYING FIBROMA IN A NEWBORN *NATÁLIA SANTOS BARCELOS, THALITA SOARES TAVARES, ADRIANA APARECIDA SILVA DA COSTA, FERNANDA BARTOLOMEO FREIRE-MAIA, LEANDRO NAPIER DE SOUZA, RICARDO ALVES MESQUITA, and, PATRÍCIA CARLOS CALDEIRA*

A 2-month-old girl presented with her parents with a nodular lesion on the anterior lower alveolar ridge, which has lasted for 45 days. The girl had a natal tooth (71), which was removed when she was 15 days old. Moreover, they reported current impairment in sucking, swallowing, and breathing. Physical examination revealed a nodular, firm, and pediculate lesion, measuring 10 × 5 mm, covered by a pink, flat, and smooth mucosa. Radiograph showed the absence of tooth 71 and tooth 81 erupting under the lesion. An excisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia using a diode laser. Microscopic examination revealed a lesion covered by squamous epithelium, presenting a proliferation of round-shaped mesenchymal cells in the lamina propria, associated with deposits of mineralized material. The final diagnosis was peripheral ossifying fibroma, and the patient is free of recurrence after 9 months. Support: CAPES.

20190059

LARGE DENTIGEROUS CYST ASSOCIATED WITH IMPACTED TEETH IN A GERIATRIC PATIENT *EDITH UMASI RAMOS, JUAN NICOLAS HUAYLLAPUMA LIMA, TAINARA TEJADA CAMACHO, and, ANA PAULA FARNEZI BASSI*