strong, diffuse positivity, which confirms the presence of abundant mucin dispersed in connective tissue. Negative reaction for S-100 protein excluded the possibility of a lesion with neural origin.

**PCC-236 - ORAL LEIOMYOMA WITH INTRACYTOPLASMIC INCLUSION BODIES: A RARE HISTOLOGICAL FINDING.** *DENISE HÉLEN IMACULADA PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA, ANA LUIZA DIAS LEITE DE ANDRADE, MARCELO ANDERSON BARBOSA NASCIMENTO, ÉRICKA JANINE DANTAS DA SILVEIRA, LÉLIA MARIA GUEDES QUEIROZ, LEÃO PEREIRA PINTO, LÉLIA BATISTA DE SOUZA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE.*

Leiomyoma is a benign neoplasm originating from smooth muscle and very uncommon in the oral cavity. A 35-year-old female presented with an asymptomatic, exophytic lesion on the tongue, measuring approximately 0.5 cm. Histopathological examination revealed a lesion characterized by intense proliferation of spindle cells with blunt-ended nuclei arranged in interwoven bundles. Scattered among the neoplastic cells, we observed numerous cells with intracytoplasmic inclusions. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed positivity for alpha-smooth muscle actin and negativity for S-100 and CD68. The intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies have been found in atypical uterine (bizarre) leiomyoma and occasionally in epithelioid leiomyoma and leiomyosarcoma. However, performing a search in the main bibliographic sources, we identified no reports of these inclusions in oral leiomyomas.

**PCC-237 - ECTOMESENCHYMAL CHONDROMYXOID TUMOR: A CASE REPORT WITH DESCRIPTION OF CLINICAL, HISTOLOGICAL, AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FINDINGS.** *DIEGO ANTONIO COSTA ARANTES, ALINE CARVALHO BATISTA, LUCIANO ALBERTO DE CASTRO, REJANE FARIA RIBEIRO-ROTTA, NÁDIA DO LAGO COSTA. UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS.*

Ectomesenchymal chondromyxoid tumor (ECMT) is a rare benign neoplasm arising on the dorsum of the tongue. A 22-year-old male presented with a nodular asymptomatic lesion on the mid-anterior dorsal surface of the tongue, similar in color to the normal oral mucosa. The diagnostic hypothesis was granular cell tumor. An excisional biopsy was performed. The histological findings showed well-circumscribed, non-encapsulated proliferation of spindle and oval cells with clear cytoplasm embedded in a myxoid and hyaline matrix, forming a cystic cavity. An immunohistochemical study showed that the tumor cells were positive for S-100 but negative for epithelial markers. The pathologic findings confirmed the final diagnosis of ECMT. During a 2-year follow-up period, no recurrence was observed. The case reported here was a typical case of ECMT, in terms of the location of lesion, clinical course, and microscopic features, supporting the data in the existing literature.

**PCC-238 - CHEEK LIPOMA CAUSING FACIAL ASYMMETRY: A CASE REPORT.** *LUÍSA CIDÁLIA GALLO DE ALMEIDA, JULIANA JASPER, MARIA NOEL MARZARO RODRIGUES PETRUZZI, FERNANDA GONÇALVES SALUM, KAREN CHERUBINI, MARIA ANTONIA ZANCANARO DE FIGUEIREDO. PONTIFÍCIA UNIVERSIDADE CATÓLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.*

Maxillofacial lipoma is a rare benign mesenchymal neoplasm. A 42-year-old white male presented with a facial painless swelling that had developed over the course of a year. Facial asymmetry caused by a subcutaneous nodule was observed on clinical examination. The lesion was located in the posterior region of the left cheek, with ill-defined margins and a soft consistency. Ultrasonography showed a solid mass measuring 11 mm $\times$ 40 mm $\times$ 25 mm and consistent with lipoma. Preoperative tests were requested, and excisional surgical biopsy was performed through intraoral access. Histopathological examination displayed a benign neoplasm composed of mature adipocytes, confirming the diagnostic hypothesis. No signs of recurrence were detected after 4 months of follow-up. Subcutaneous and submucosal maxillofacial lesions can reveal distinct pathologies, in which ultrasonography becomes an effective auxiliary diagnostic tool.

**PCC-239 - CHERUBISM: A CLINICOPATHOLOGICAL CORRELATION.** *FERNANDA MOMBRINI PIGATTI, MARCELA BAZANA MOREIRA DE SOUZA, FERNANDO SIMÕES MORANDO, ANDRÉ CAROLI ROCHA, MARÍLIA TRIERVEILER MARTINS. FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DA UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO.*

Cherubism is a rare non-neoplastic disease of the bone, first described by Jones in 1933. It is an autosomal dominant disorder characterized by bilateral painless enlargement of the jaws giving a cherubic appearance to the patient. It affects mostly young individuals and tends to regress after puberty. Radiographically the lesions appear as well-delineated multilocular radiolucencies with a "soap bubble" appearance. An 11-year-old male presented with a radiolucent lesion in the region of the right mandibular body with swelling in the intraoral and extraoral examinations. The lesion was removed by peripheral ostectomy of the cavity. Histopathological examination showed proliferating fibrous tissue interspersed by multinucleated giant cells resembling osteoclasts. After 1 year of follow-up, a similar lesion was seen on the contralateral side. Although the radiological characteristics of cherubism are not pathognomonic, the relatively symmetric bilateral jaw involvement, together with the clinical and histopathological findings, support the diagnosis of cherubism.

**PCC-240 - CHONDROSARCOMA OF THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT.** *KARINE CÁSSIA BATISTA LÚCIO E SILVA, ANA CAROLINA PASTIL PONTES, CLAUDIA CARNEIRO DA SILVA, HÉBEL CAVALCANTI GALVÃO, CAMILA MARIA BEDER RIBEIRO, SONIA MARIA SOARES FERREIRA, STEFÂNIA JERONIMO FERREIRA. CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO CESMAC.*

Chondrosarcomas are uncommon malignant tumors characterized by the formation of cartilage, but not bone. They are rarely found in the head and neck region. A 21-year-old female complained of a lesion in the mouth causing displacement of teeth, which evolved over the course of 5 months. Clinical examination revealed extensive swelling of the face, together with a lobulated, sessile, symptomatic tumor, with a firm consistency and smooth surface, extending from the anterior region of the maxilla to the hard palate. The clinical hypotheses were mesenchymal malignant neoplasm and myxoma. An incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathological analysis revealed a well-differentiated mesenchymal malignant neoplasm with formation of cartilage. The definitive diagnosis was chondrosarcoma. The patient was referred for treatment and is currently under