

JUVENILE OSSIFYING FIBROMA: A CASE REPORT WITH 6 YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP

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A 24-year-old woman was referred to the School of Dentistry/Brazil, in 2008, complaining about a swelling on the right posterior maxilla, with symptoms of nasal obstruction and infra orbital pain. The intraoral examination revealed a vestibular expansion mass, measuring 2.0 × 1.5 cm. Computed tomography (CT) showed a large, well-demarcated, unilocular and hypodense mass in the posterior right side of maxilla. The patient had a history of previous surgery, in the same site, about 3 years ago, with histopathological diagnosis compatible with JOF. An excisional biopsy was performed, confirming this diagnosis. Microscopically, the neoplasm consisted of a cellular fibrous connective tissue, with several spindle or oval-shaped fibroblasts, presenting large nuclei and cytoplasm with imprecise limits. Mitotic figures, clusters of giant multinucleated cells, and a mineralized component showing spherical concentric lamellated ossicles and trabeculae of cellular woven bone were also observed. Currently, after 6 years, there was still no evidence of recurrence.

Keywords: Ossifying Fibroma, jaw, maxilla

GLOMUS TUMOR: A CASE REPORT

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The glomus tumor is derived from the arteriovenous anastomosis apparatus and accounts for less than 2% of soft tissue tumors (1,2,3). A 67-year-old woman was referred to the School of Dentistry/Brazil, in August/2013, complaining about as lightly symptomatic swelling of the upper lip. The intra-oral examination revealed a well-defined submucosal mass measuring 1.0 cm in diameter which was present for 5 years. An excisional biopsy was performed. Microscopically, a pseudo-encapsulated proliferation, characterized by vascular spaces, surrounded by fairly uniform blue cell cells were found. The stroma presented hyaline and occasionally myxoid areas. Individually, the glomus cells were small and rounded with pale and abundant eosinophilic cytoplasm and vesicular round-to oval nuclei. The Schiff periodic acid staining showed a chicken wire pattern, surrounding the proliferating cells. Immunohistochemical staining was positive for smooth muscle actin and negative for cytokeratins 7, 8, 14, 19, AE1/AE3 antigen. Currently, there was still no evidence of recurrence.

Keywords: glomus tumor, mouth, lip

CORRELATION OF CLINICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL TNM STAGES OF HEAD AND NECK CANCERS AT UCH

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Objective: To correlate clinical with radiological stages of head and neck cancers (HNCs) using CT scan.

Study Design: 2-year, Cross sectional, clinico-pathological & radiological study of HNCs at UCH.

Results: HNCs included 29 (53.7%) males and 25(46.3%) females. Histologic types were 27.8% SCC, 24.1% nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) and 14.8% mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC). SCC & MEC were more in females (66.7 & 62.5% respectively) while NPC was more in males (76.9%). Clinical stages were II = 5.6%; III = 29.6% & IV = 64.9% while radiological stages were III = 9.3% & IV = 90.7%. Difference between the clinical stages and radiological stages of HNCs was significant (X²= 366.6; p=0.00 & r = 0.541).

Conclusions: CT scan was a useful tool for tumor size upgrade and detection of hidden cervical node involvement alongside distant metastasis. Radiological (CT scan) TNM staging was more accurate than clinical TNM staging for HNCs and the correlation was significantly positive.

Keywords: Clinical, radiological TNM staging, HNCs, CTscan

EFFECT OF BRAZILIAN RED PROPOLIS ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL EXPRESSION OF Ki-67 AND p16INK4A IN DMBA-INDUCED ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS

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Objective: To investigate the effect of the oral administration of hydroalcoholic extract of Brazilian red propolis (HERP) on the development and immunohistochemical expression of Ki-67 and p16INK4A in DMBA-induced oral squamous cell carcinomas (OSCC) in 25 rats randomly assigned into 5 groups.

Study Design: Carcinogenesis was induced in lower lip by applying DMBA topically, on every other day. The HERP was orally administered to the RP10, RP50 and RP100. After 25 weeks, animals were euthanized for post-mortem removal of the area to histochemical/immunohistochemical analysis.

Results: The administration of HERP significantly inhibited of OSCC in 40% of RP50 and RP100. The mean tumor volume seen in TUM1 and TUM2 were significantly bigger than in RP50 and RP100. Eighteen DMBA-induced OSCC showed positivity for Ki-67. The p16INK4A, 70% of the OSCC and 80% of the dysplastic epitheliums were positive.

Conclusions: Results suggest that HERP exerts chemopreventive activity on the progression of DMBA-induced epithelial dysplasia to invasive OSCC.

Keywords: Extract oil, Brazilian red propolis, carcinogenesis

OSTEOBLASTOMA OF THE MAXILLA: A CASE REPORT

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