

presents on trauma prone mucosal sites. Melanoacanthosis often occurs as a solitary lesion, however multifocal lesions have been reported. Histopathologic characteristics include pigment-laden, cytologically benign melanocytes with prominent dendritic processes scattered throughout acanthotic stratified squamous epithelium. Regression of the lesion has been observed following biopsy, surgical removal, and spontaneously.

Case Description: An 18 year old male presented for evaluation of spontaneous, multifocal oral mucosal pigmentation. The patient's medical history was significant for eczema which was refractory to topical steroid therapy. Extraoral examination revealed multiple eczematous lesions of the skin of the face, neck, limbs and focal involvement of lower lip. Intraoral examination revealed dark brown, well defined, flat pigmentation of the maxillary and mandibular attached gingiva, bilateral buccal mucosae, bilateral retromolar pads, soft palate, and focal involvement of the hard palate. A biopsy of the left buccal mucosa demonstrated classic histopathologic features of melanoacanthosis. He was subsequently referred to dermatology for evaluation and management of eczematous skin lesions. The patient's identical twin brother had no evidence of melanoacanthosis and no eczema.

Conclusion: Melanoacanthosis is a rare pigmented lesion of the oral cavity that often resolves post biopsy. This entity is rarely multifocal. The preferred term melanoacanthosis is used to highlight the reactive, benign nature of the condition.

PHOSPHATURIC MESENCHYMAL TUMOR IN THE MANDIBLE WITH ASSOCIATED ONCOGENIC OSTEOMALACIA: A CASE REPORT.

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Phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor (PMT) is a rare neoplasm that has been associated with oncogenic osteomalacia. This tumor secretes fibroblast growth factor-23 (FGF-23). Although other mesenchymal tumors can cause oncogenic osteomalacia, PMT is the most common mesenchymal neoplasm associated with oncogenic osteomalacia and accounts for 80% of such cases. Most patients are adults and the tumor can affect both men and women. The most common location for the tumor is the lower extremities followed by the head and neck area. Patients typically present with diffuse bone pain, bone fractures, and progressive muscle weakness. The laboratory studies usually reveal increased levels of FGF-23, hyperphosphaturia, increased alkaline phosphatase, normal serum calcium and parathyroid hormone levels, normal to low levels of 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D and hypophosphatemia. The four common phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor microscopic subtypes are: phosphaturic mesenchymal tumor mixed connective tissue variant (PMTMCT), osteoblastoma-like variant, ossifying fibroma-like variant, and non-ossifying fibroma-like variant. The small size of this slow growing tumor and the non-specific clinical presentation may present a diagnostic challenge to clinicians. We present a case of a 48-year-old Haitian male who was diagnosed with PMT in the right angle of the mandible. Fewer than 15 cases of PMT presenting in the oral cavity have been reported in the literature. The clinical presentation, the laboratory findings, imaging characteristics, and the histopathologic features for this case are discussed along with the molecular genetic aspects, treatment and prognosis for this rare neoplasm.

STUDY OF THE BIOPSIES CONDUCTED IN THE CLINIC OF STOMATOLOGY OF A REFERENCE CENTER IN ORAL PATHOLOGY TREATMENT IN BRAZIL..

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Epidemiological research on maxillofacial lesions establishes and helps in the determination of demographic characteristics of oral pathology. It cooperates in planning the population needs and guiding dental surgeons in determining preventive actions and appropriate treatment.

Objectives: To perform a retrospective analysis of the biopsies done at the Stomatologic clinic of São Leopoldo Mandic Institute and Research Center (Brazil).

Methods: The study of all the biopsies done in the Stomatologic clinic that were performed between January 2012 and December 2017 is the aim of this research.

Results: It was observed that during the evaluated period, 2,892 appointments and 341 biopsies were performed. These biopsies were classified according to the order of higher prevalence of the diagnosed oral pathologies: 1) Reactional lesions (n = 82), 2) Cysts (n = 39), 3) "others" (n = 36), 4) Malignant neoplasms (n = 31), 5) Bone lesions (n = 26), 6) Non-neoplastic epithelial lesions (n = 24), 7) Infectious lesions (n = 20), 8) Inflammatory lesions of the salivary gland (n = 19), 9) Auto-immune conditions (n = 14), 10) Benign neoplasms (n = 10).

Conclusion: The study provided the possibility to observe the profile and prevalence of the pathologies that affected the patients attended in the Stomatologic clinic, in addition to assisting the professionals in future planning of this important service of diagnosis and treatment of oral diseases.

ATTITUDE AND USE OF TRADITIONAL HOME REMEDIES IN THE TREATMENT OF ORAL DISEASES AMONG EDUCATED PEOPLE IN MAKKAH AND MEDINA AREAS, SAUDI ARABIA: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to investigate the attitude of an educated sample of population towards the use of traditional remedies in the treatment of various oral diseases in Makkah and Medina areas, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Findings: The number of questionnaires answered was 125. The majority of respondents were female (85.6%), with an average age of 30 years (range 15-83 years). Most were highly educated with 75.2% having college education and 10.4% having graduate education, coming from families with variable levels of income, mostly moderate income families. Although 16% stated

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