

Knowledge of clinical features is necessary to improve early diagnosis rates among clinicians. Statistics are coincident with the literature; however, a remarkable finding is the late diagnosis (173 of 210 patients in stages TNM III or IV). Consequences are related to complex and expensive therapies and a considerable commitment to the quality of life of patients and their families.

Conclusion: Strategies to improve early diagnosis are needed in order to improve therapeutical and survival rate conditions.

USE OF VIRTUAL MICROSCOPY IN NON-PRESENTIAL TIME FOR THE TEACHING OF HISTOPATHOLOGY IN DENTAL STUDENTS.

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INTRODUCTION: Virtual microscopy (VM) in teaching histopathology is widely accepted by students and teachers around the world as a tool of multiple benefits. This methodology has only been evaluated in face-to-face applications (PVM), but not in non-presential modality (NPVM). NPVM is a systematic learning tool that allows to optimize classroom times.

Objective: To compare the degree of knowledge and user satisfaction using VM applied in non-presential versus presential modality for the teaching of histopathology in dentistry students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: For this experimental study, a population of 150 students enrolled in the course of "Human Pathology" (2nd year) and "Pathology and Oral Diagnosis" (3rd year) of the Odontology career of the University of Talca, Chile, were selected. A quantitative comparison was made based on the qualifications obtained in the laboratory test (T test) and satisfaction controls through a survey (Chi square).

Results: When analyzing the grades obtained by working with both modalities, in 3rd year, statistically significant differences were observed in favor of the NPMV. In 2nd year, this result was inverse, with PMV showing better grades. From the satisfaction point of view, there was poor perception with the application of NPMV.

Discussion: NPMV modality is a method that improves the teaching of histopathology in courses previously exposed to PMV. This could be due to the fact that prior exposure to the methodology is required to achieve a better performance. On the other hand, the students raise their dissatisfaction on both levels with the NPMV given that, in their opinion, it uses too much time in an academic program already saturated with autonomous work.

Conclusion: NPMV improves the qualifications of students who have had a previous exposure to the PMV. Perception of this methodology by the students must be improved by optimizing the use of the resource in non-presential time.

DETERMINATION OF THE PREVALENCE AND THE RISK OF DEVELOPING PATHOLOGIES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA IN THE MAULE REGION, CHILE.

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Introduction: There are few studies that report the prevalence of Pathologies of the oral mucosa (POM) in Latin America. The development of these can be associated with environmental, genetic, cultural and social factors. Establishing the prevalence of POM and its association with these factors is very important to create public policies in oral health.

Objectives: Establish the prevalence and risk factors associated with the development of POM in the Maule Region, Chile.

Materials and Methods: 2417 people, from all the communities of the Maule Region, were clinically examined by 5 students, previously calibrated with the teachers of the Oral Pathology Unit of the University of Talca. The examination technique, the registers and forms were standardized with the recommendations and the WHO criteria. Age, sex, rural-urban condition, the presence of systemic and oral pathologies, smoking and the clinical diagnostics of POM were taken as parameters. A risk analysis was performed with the Cox and Snell test.

Results: 17.2% of the subjects presented POM, with a higher prevalence of reactive lesions in the groups of 6, 12 and 15 years and fungal infections in the groups of 35-45 and 65-79 years. The greatest risk of presence of POM was associated with sex and age (groups of 35-45 years and 65-79 years), but not with the urban-rural condition, smoking or the presence of diabetes or hypertension.

Discussion: The prevalence of POM is very similar to other reports around the world. Most of the POMs detected can be diagnosed and treated by the general dentist. It is important to prioritize the teaching of these POMs in the undergraduate programs and focus the public health programs in its treatment.

Conclusion: The most prevalent POMs are those of reactive etiology and fungal infections in very well-established age groups. Age and gender increase the risk of POMs.

ANTI-ANGIOGENIC EFFICACY OF AFLIBERCEPT AND BEVACIZUMAB IN PRIMARY ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

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Objectives: In recent decades, anti-angiogenic treatment strategy is well-described in cancer treatment including ovarian, colorectal, non-small cell lung cancers. Here, the anti-angiogenic activity of both Bevacizumab and Afibercept have been searched on ten previously established primary Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) cells of an Iranian population with different purity, searching for the most effective anti-angiogenic targeted drug.

Findings: To investigate and compare the effect of Bevacizumab and Afibercept on Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) secretion of ten primary OSCC cells, cell proliferation and viability was assessed by ELISA and MTT assays. Also, cell migration was studied using scratch assay.

The results showed that VEGF impressively expressed in all primary cancer cells. Although both drugs significantly reduced the secretion of VEGF, the effect of Afibercept was more prominent. Also, Bevacizumab-treated cells migration was lower than the control group and the cells treated with Afibercept showed the lowest migration rate comparing with Bevacizumab and control groups.

Conclusion: The anti-angiogenic targeted drugs could probably be used in treatment of the patients with OSCC in combination with conventional surgical treatments.

PRIMARY MANDIBULAR UNDIFFERENTIATED SARCOMA. A CASE REPORT. *MS. IRIS PÉREZ-DE LEÓN^A, DR. ROBERTO ONNER CRUZ TAPIA^B, DR. JAVIER PORTILLA-ROBERTSON^A, MS. JANEET GARDUÑO-BECERRA^C, DR. DANIEL LÓPEZ-ZUÑIGA^C, DR. LUIS FERNANDO JACINTO ALEMÁN^A, DR. KARINA OLIVARES-MONTAÑO^C, MS. ITALÚ VELASCO^C.* ^A UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO, ^B UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL, ^C HOSPITAL GENERAL DE MÉXICO "DR. EDUARDO LICEAGA"

Objective: To present a primitive monophasic sarcoma of the mandible in a young male with spindle-cell predominant component and non-specific immunohistochemical phenotype. Uncertain origin sarcomas are a very complex and heterogeneous group of neoplasms, categorized by their undetermined histogenesis and peculiar morphological features; generally associated to a specific translocation. This type of sarcomas has not sufficient clinical and diagnostic information because its low frequency in this site.

Case report: A 23-year-old male presented with slow-progressive mobility and tooth loss associated with gingival enlargement in the third quadrant. Local examination showed a firm mass of approximately 5 × 4 cm in the body of the mandible. X-ray examination revealed an extensive ill-defined radiolucency on the left side of the mandibular body. CT-scan assessed bone and soft tissue infiltration. Hemimandibulectomy was performed and gross examination consisted of a solid nodular mass. Microscopically a monotonous spindle-cell lesion with fascicular pattern was observed, hypercellular areas and hemangiopericytoid-like vessels were the predominant component. The neoplastic cells displayed pleomorphic nuclear features with vesicular chromatin. A wide immunohistochemical panel was performed showing reactivity for Calponin, CD68, CD99, Bcl-2, TLE-1, NSE, FLI-1, WT1, PTEN and 40% Ki67 index.

Conclusion: Despite of the high sensitivity, antibodies are not conclusive for an accurate diagnosis. Molecular

techniques were required to establish this entity with great implication in patient management. Complete assessment of undifferentiated sarcomas should include clinical/radiological correlation, histopathology, immunohistochemical staining and genetic confirmation.

SUBGEMMAL NEUROGENOUS PLAQUE: REPORT OF 11 CASES AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. *DR. PAVNEET TAK, DR. ANNA TRZCINSKA, DR. BRANDON VEREMIS, DR. MOLLY COHEN, DR. NAOMI RAMER.* MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL, NEW YORK

Objective: Subgemmal neurogenous plaques are subepithelial neural structures usually located along the posterolateral border of the tongue. Often associated with the taste buds, they are mostly asymptomatic, but occasionally patients present with pain or a burning sensation. Our objective for this study is to assess previous cases of this entity and contribute eleven new cases to the literature.

Findings: We performed a retrospective analysis of the archived cases from the Department of Pathology, The Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. A detailed search was performed using the PowerPath (Sunquest) laboratory information system, which consisted of a review of all cases received from the year 2013 to 2017. 11 cases were found to be diagnosed as subgemmal neurogenous plaque. All cases were located in the tongue. The lesions showed a female predilection with a mean age of 51.7 years. These findings are consistent with previous published studies. In cases with S-100 immunohistochemical staining (8/11), S-100 confirmed the diagnosis. According to the clinical histories provided, the majority (6/11) were asymptomatic, mass-forming lesions, two cases were red/white lesions with no associated pain or burning sensations, one case presented as tongue pain and two cases lacked clinical information.

Conclusion: Subgemmal neurogenous plaque is a common entity which has been previously misinterpreted as a neurofibroma, neuroma, ganglioma and even squamous cell carcinoma. Proper diagnosis requires histopathological examination. It is important to create awareness among current students and residents in addition to practicing pathologists about this entity. Our study is consistent with other studies performed to date and contributes a further reinforcement and addition to the current literature. We also recommend a larger and more diversified study of this entity for the future.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ORAL HEALTH STATUS IN DIABETIC AND NON-DIABETIC PATIENTS. *DR. BUKOLA ADEYEMI^A, DR. OLUWATOYIN ABIMBOLA^B, DR. BAMIDELE KOLUDE^A.* ^A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL/UNIVERSITY OF IBADAN, ^B UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, IBADAN

Objective: This study compares the prevalence and awareness of oral features in diabetic and nondiabetic groups.

Findings: A total of 111 (84.09%) diabetics had features associated with diabetes mellitus; male: female ratio was 1.05:1. Prevalent oral features were periodontitis 81 (61.36%), xerostomia 48 (36.36%) and halitosis 46 (34.85%). Candidiasis was only seen in 10 (7.58%) patients. Diabetic neuropathy was seen in 60.6% of cases as xerostomia, hypo-salivation and burning mouth. Prevalence of oral features of diabetes mellitus increased