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 Aflibercept 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 Aflibercept 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 Aflibercept was more prominent. Also, Bevacizumab-treated cells migration was lower than the control group and the cells treated with Aflibercept 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.

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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 immuhohistochemical 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 assesment 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.

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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.

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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