This study presents a case of a 29-years old male patient with immunosuppression-associated Kaposiś Sarcoma (KS) caused by the medicines for the leprosy treatment. The patient was presented to the stomatology service of the Hospital Metrolpolitano Odilon Behrens, Brazil, with a tumoral growth in the rights side of the lip commissure, with no history of local trauma. He was previously diagnosticated with borderline leprosy, cataract and glaucoma and was under regular use of 100mg prednisone for 1 year and 6 months for treatment of leprosy complication. At the clinical examination it was possible to observe an erythematous tumoral growth in the lip commissure, right side, with necrosis on the surface measuring approximately 12mm. In view of the diagnostic hypothesis of non-neoplastic proliferative lesion and neoplasia of mesenchymal origin, an incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed. Microscopic findings and immunohistochemical examination of the lesion led to a final diagnosis of KS. The patient was submitted to the rapid serology test for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), which proved to be negative, a result confirmed by the fourth-generation test. The patient was referred for surgical evaluation of the lesions and for reevaluation of the systemic steroid dosage. Faced with the infeasibility of reducing corticoid dosage, the patient underwent surgical excision of the lesions and was free of recurrence of the disease for 2 years. So, this case shows the importance of including KS in the differential diagnosis of oral cavity lesions in patients who use chronic immunosuppressant drugs.

SYMMETRICAL PALATAL FIBROMATOSIS (SPF) – 5 NEW CASES AND A LOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC NAME FOR A RARE LESION WITH A DOZEN DIFFERENT NAMES.

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Objective: To present 5 new cases of a lesion reported fewer than 20 times in the literature, under a dozen different names, and to recommend the most appropriate name.

Methods: 5 new SPF cases are clinically and microscopically characterized, with a literature review.

Findings: 5 cases (3F & 2M) presented in patients 20-39 years of age. All presented as bilateral, symmetrical, asymptomatic, sessile, moderately firm or soft (n = 2) masses of the lateral posterior hard palate; 2 were isolated to the tuberosities. All masses were normal in color, with smooth, nonulcerated surfaces and occasional broad surface nodularity. One case had bilateral secondary, anterior extensions. Underlying bone was radiographically normal, and adjacent teeth were asymptomatic. All masses seemed to originate from tissues over the palatal bone, only secondarily extending to gingivae and/or crestal tuberosity bone, i.e. this does not appear to be a gingival entity, as previously thought. Cases had been present 2-15 years, with no familial or environmental etiologies identified. Histopathologically, masses were comprised of dense, avascular fibrous connective tissue with scattered thick bands of collagen and occasional slight surface nodularity. Surface epithelium showed regions with long, pointed and/or thin rete processes, and subepithelial stroma contained scattered large, angular fibroblasts, sometimes with multiple nuclei, sometimes with a "smudged" appearance, consistent with those in giant cell fibroma; melanin granules were not present. Conservative surgical excision affected cure in all cases.

Conclusion: The present investigators propose SPF as the most accurate name for this chronic, presumably rare and certainly unique entity. It fits the definition of fibromatosis more than reactive fibrous hyperplasia, and the presence of giant fibroblasts in the stroma is a unique, possibly required, histopathologic feature. Conservative surgical excision is the recommended treatment, with no recurrences reported to date.

SCREENING OF B-CATENIN INHIBITOR FROM MEDICINAL PLANT EXTRACTS FOR INTRACTABLE RECURRENT ORAL CANCER.

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Objectives: Recent progress in malignant tumors has revealed cancer stem cells (CSC) can be the key contributors in tumor ignition, progression, and chemoradiotherapy recurrence. CD133 is a prognostic marker of survival in squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) including OSCC. CD133 can physically associate as a ternary complex with HDAC6 and the central molecule of the canonical Wnt signaling pathway, β-catenin. This association stabilizes β-catenin and leads to activation of β-catenin signaling targets in colon and ovarian cancer cell lines. Therefore, given that CD133 marks progenitor cells and strongly related with β-catenin activation, targeting β-catenin may be a means to treat multiple cancer types in CD133+ CSC-like cells. In this study, we confirmed that b-catenin was also overexpressed in KBCD133+ cells which acquired CSC-like characteristics than KB cells. Therefore we hypothesized a natural extract capable of inhibiting the activity of β-catenin can effectively inhibit the cancer progression of OSCC which acquired CSC-like characteristics.

Findings: We measured β-catenin activity of 54 plant extracts to select new candidates with β-catenin inhibitory effect. We have found 5 candidates showed significant inhibited β-catenin activities and Raphanus sativus L. seed (RSLS) extracts effectively induces cell apoptosis in KB as well as KBCD133+ cells. We also investigated that RSLS has strong inhibit nuclear localization of β-catenin, EMT via Axin/GSK-3β/β-catenin pathway.

Conclusions: We propose that RSLS can be used as a new alternative chemotherapeutic for the treatment of intractable recurrent oral cancer.

OSTEOSARCOMA OF THE JAWS DURING PREGNANCY: CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

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Osteosarcoma of jaw bones represents less than 1% of all head and neck malignancies. Malignancy in pregnant women is also an uncommon event, and occurs in a ratio of one case per 1000 deliveries. The aim of this study is to report a rare case of maxillary osteosarcoma in a pregnant woman, and to review the previous cases published in English literature. A 29-year old woman, in the 33rd week of gestation, presented with a 2.5 cm