

Objectives: the aim of this study was to analyze the radiological parameters and histological features and to evaluate the immunoexpression of bone-related proteins in condylar hyperplasia, comparing to age and gender of the affected patients. Forty specimens derived from the surgical treatment of condylar hyperplasia were selected and clinical data were retrieved from the patient files. Radiological information was obtained from panoramic radiographs comparing the affected to non-affected sides. All cases were histologically reviewed and immunoreactions against TRAP, PTHrp, podoplanin and RANK were performed in all cases by the immunoperoxidase technique. Data were descriptively and statistically analyzed comparing both gender and age of the patients with radiological, histological and immunohistochemical features.

Findings: radiological parameters did not correlate with age and gender of the patients; proportion of bone tissue:bone marrow and fibrous:cartilage layers showed no differences when comparing age of the affected patients, but gender of the patients correlated with the latter. There were no differences on TRAP, PTHrp, podoplanin and RANK expression according with gender and age of the affected patients.

Conclusions: there were no differences on radiological parameters, proportion of bone tissue:bone marrow and fibrous:cartilage layers and expression of bone-related proteins according with age and gender of patients affected by condylar hyperplasia. Females presented a higher proportion of fibrous:cartilage layers than males.

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Funding: this work was supported by FAPERJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

BILATERAL ORTHOKERATINIZED ODONTOGENIC CYSTS OF THE MANDIBLE. CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.

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Introduction: First described by Wright in 1981, orthokeratinized odontogenic cyst (OOC) represents a developmental condition derived from epithelial dental lamina rests. Radiographically, OOC appears as a unilocular radiolucency associated with an impacted mandibular third molar. Occasional examples of bilateral/multicentric OOCs have been reported in the literature. Here, we present the clinical, radiographic and microscopic features of a patient with bilateral mandibular OOCs.

Case report: A healthy 19-year-old male presented with asymptomatic unilocular radiolucencies associated with left and right impacted mandibular 3rd molars. Both molars were extracted and the associated lesions enucleated. Microscopic examination of both specimens showed identical microscopic features consisting of cystic cavities lined by orthokeratinized stratified squamous epithelium with hypergranulosis. A diagnosis of bilateral OOCs was rendered. No recurrence was evident after 4-months.

Discussion: Six cases (including ours) of bilateral/multicentric OOCs have been documented in the English and Spanish literature. An analysis of the published demographics of this condition showed that most bilateral/multicentric OOCs have a striking predilection for young adult males (age range: 19-41 years; mean age: 27.3 years) with only one case presenting in a female. Bilateral OOCs are almost exclusively associated with impacted mandibular third molars. However, one report documented

OOCs in all quadrants. The follow-up period for these cases ranged from 4 months-13 years with no recurrence stated.

Conclusion: Bilateral OOCs are uncommon and appear to have an excellent prognosis with no recurrence expected. However, more reports with long-term follow-up are needed to draw meaningful conclusions about their biological behavior.

COWDEN'S SYNDROME DIAGNOSED BY ORAL LESIONS: CASE REPORT AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. MRS. MAUREEN MARSHALL^A, MS. DORIS OTERO^A, MR. SVEN NIKLANDER^B, MR. RENE MARTINEZ^A. ^A UNIVERSIDAD ANDRES BELLO, ^B UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Cowden's syndrome (CS), also known as multiple hamartoma syndrome, is a rare genodermatosis of autosomal dominant inheritance and variable phenotype. Its origin is a PTEN (phosphatase and tensin homologue) gene mutation, resulting in the development of multiple hamartomatous lesions and an increased risk of malignancy. Clinically, it is characterized by multiple mucocutaneous lesions, including oral and labial papillomatous papules. Oral manifestations in CS are frequent and usually precede the establishment of malignant tumours. Their correct diagnosis may improve early recognition of this entity, leading to an appropriate genetic counselling and close surveillance for the early detection of malignant processes associated with SC.

We report a case of a 58-year-old male patient who was referred to the Oral Pathology Department of Andrés Bello University, Viña del Mar, Chile, with a presumptive diagnosis of "multiple papules" in the oral cavity. Extraoral examination revealed macrocephaly, facial trichilemmomas and acral keratosis. Upon intraoral examination, multiple papillomatous lesions were observed. A biopsy of the oral lesions was taken, which revealed fibro-epithelial hyperplasia. Endoscopy of the upper digestive tract showed acanthosis of the oesophagus and multiple polyps on the antrum of the stomach and duodenum. Thyroid ultrasound showed multinodular goitre. The patient was diagnosed with Cowden's syndrome and has been followed up closely by a multidisciplinary team in order to diagnose any development of malignant tumours.

SPREADING OF GLANDULAR MALIGNANCY MIMICKING BONE LESION:

REPORT OF TWO CASES. PROF. ENEIDA VENCIO, MR. DIEGO ARANTES, DR. ALEXANDRE BELLOTTI, PROF. ALINE BATISTA, PROF. REJANE RIBEIRO-ROTTA, PROF. ROBSON GARCIA. FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF GOIÁS

Peripheral nerves are target for local invasion and spreading in pancreatic, gastric, prostate, and head and neck cancers. Adenoid cystic carcinoma (ACC) accounts less than 10% of salivary gland neoplasms with dual cell population, typically exhibiting three architectural patterns. Distant metastasis and neural involvement are common clinical features.

Objectives: To report two rare cases of ACC arising from parotid gland and extending into mandible through mandibular foramen.

Results: A 50-year-old woman and 49-year-old man presented with pain and paresthesia in the left face. A swelling was observed and computed tomography detected osteolytic lesion with irregular margins involving complete body and ramus in the left side of the mandible. Clinical diagnosis was established of osteomyelitis and sarcoma. Microscopically, both