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**ROLE OF MISMATCH PROTEINS IN LOWER LIP CARCINOGENESIS** Sarmiento DJS<sup>1</sup>, Godoy GP<sup>2</sup>, Miguel MCC<sup>1</sup>, Queiroz LMG<sup>1</sup>, Medeiros AMC<sup>1</sup>, Silveira EJD<sup>1</sup> - <sup>1</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, <sup>2</sup>UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DA PARAÍBA

**Background/objective:** Investigate the immunoeexpression of hMLH1 and hMSH2 proteins in lower lip squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) and actinic cheilitis (AC).

**Study design:** Sample: SCC – 40 cases; AC – 40 cases. For immunohistochemical analysis the data were evaluated quantitatively. Comparative analysis of biomarker expression were performed “t” student, one-way ANOVA tests.

**Results:** We observed that for both hMLH1 and hMSH2 protein, the average of positive epithelial cells decreased as the lesion was graded at later stages (p<0.001): ACs without dysplasia or with mild dysplasia - hMLH1 = 721.23 ÷ 88.116; hMSH2 = 781.50 ÷ 156.93; The ACs with moderate or severe dysplasia - hMLH1 = 532,86 ÷ 197,72; hMSH2 = 611,14 ÷ 172,48; SSCs of the lower lip - hMLH1 = 255,03 ÷ 199,47; hMSH2 = 518,38 ÷ 265,68.

**Conclusion:** Our data support the hypothesis that changes in immunoeexpression of these proteins is related to the process of carcinogenesis of the lower lip.

**RARE ORAL MANIFESTATION OF NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA** Zen Filho EV<sup>1</sup>, Damante JH<sup>1</sup>, da Silva Santos PS<sup>1</sup>, Soares CT<sup>2</sup>, Ikoma MRV<sup>3</sup> - <sup>1</sup>BAURU SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY - DEPARTMENT OF STOMATOLOGY, <sup>2</sup>LAURO DE SOUZA LIMA INSTITUTE - DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY, <sup>3</sup>AMARAL CARVALHO HOSPITAL - DEPARTMENT OF ONCOLOGY

Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma comprises approximately 5% of head and neck malignancies, and 3,5% of intraoral malignant tumors. The mantle cell lymphoma is a variant of Non-Hodgkin lymphoma that rarely involves intraoral sites. Only 10 cases reported in the English literature. We present a case of a 76 years old man, with a diffuse swelling in the hard palate and firm nodules in the floor of the mouth with 18 months of evolution. An incisional biopsy of the palate and of the bone marrow showed a lymphocytic infiltrate composed of small lymphocytes with a slightly irregular nucleus contour. The immunohistochemical exam showed CCND1+, CD5+, and CD43+. The data were compatible with mantle cell lymphoma. The patient was treated with chemotherapy only and had total remission of the enlargement of the hard palate and floor of the mouth.

**EXTENSIVE AND RECURRENT KERATOCYST ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: AN 8-YEAR FOLLOW-UP CASE REPORT** Tolentino ES<sup>1</sup>, Zen Filho EV<sup>1</sup>, Ferreira Jr O<sup>1</sup>, Sant'Ana E<sup>1</sup>, Lara VS<sup>1</sup>, Rubira CMF<sup>2</sup>, Damante JH<sup>1</sup> - <sup>1</sup>FACULDADE DE ODONTOLOGIA DE BAURU - UNIVERSI-

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The aim of this work is to report an 8-year follow-up case of an extensive and recurrent keratocyst odontogenic tumor (KOT) extending from the mandibular right second premolar to the coronoid process of a 25 years old man submitted to marsupialization. After six months, CT scan revealed that the radiolucent area in the coronoid process was isolated from the entire lesion and became larger. Complete excision was performed with removal of the coronoid process, second molar and cortical of the ramus until the first molar. After 6 months a new circumscribed radiolucent lesion was removed from first molar region. The 8-years follow-up revealed no sign of recurrence and rehabilitation with dental implants was planned. This report emphasizes the role of the correct management of recurrent lesions, as KOT. We believe that the marsupialization was too small, leading to the entrapment of part of the KOT in the coronoid region.

**PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA OF ORAL MINOR SALIVARY GLANDS: INVESTIGATION OF NEOPLASTIC POTENTIAL BASED ON CELLULAR PROLIFERATION, APOPTOSIS AND MUCOSECRETORY ACTIVITY** Mendonça EF<sup>1</sup>, Batista AC<sup>2</sup>, Morais MO<sup>3</sup>, Ferreira JCB<sup>3</sup>, Elias MRA<sup>4</sup>, Leles CR<sup>5</sup> - <sup>1</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, <sup>2</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, <sup>3</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, <sup>4</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - CIÊNCIAS ESTOMATOLÓGICAS, <sup>5</sup>UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE GOIÁS - DEPARTAMENTO DE REABILITAÇÃO ORAL

**Objective:** to study the neoplastic potential of the pleomorphic adenoma (PA) of minor oral salivary glands measured by mucosecretory activity (MUC1), apoptosis (Bcl-2, Bax, p53) and cellular proliferation (Ki-67).

**Study design:** 31 cases of PA and 4 controls (C) from oral minor salivary glands were analyzed by immunohistochemistry to measure percent of marked cells. Non-parametric comparison and correlation tests were used for analysis.

**Results:** Ki-67 was lower than 2% for both PA and C. Expression in PA were significantly lower (p<0.001) than Control for MUC1 (PA=13.1%; C=82.4%), Bax (PA=22.7%; C=97.7%) and p53 (PA=0.3%; C=79.9%). Association between the cellular markers showed weak positive correlation only between Bcl-2 and Bax (r=0.36; p=0.045). There was no difference in cellular expression with regards to clinical variables (p>0.05).

**Conclusion:** The neoplastic potential of PA is represented by low cellular proliferation when compared to apoptosis and that mucosecretory cellular activity has low significance in this neoplasm.

**ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF PATIENTS WITH THE SUSPECT OF SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME: A PRELIMINARY STUDY** Viana ECB<sup>1</sup>, Hayden JA<sup>1</sup>, Epifânio D<sup>2</sup>, Conde NCO<sup>1</sup>, Passos LFS<sup>2</sup>, Camara J<sup>3</sup>, Liborio TN<sup>3</sup> - <sup>1</sup>FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, <sup>2</sup>FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF AMAZONAS - REUMATOLOGIC SERVICE OF ARAUJO LIMA AMBULATORY,