

metastasis) were assessed. The results were analyzed statistically using the nonparametric Mann-Whitney test.

Results: Only 5 (20.8%) cases of AC (2 low risk and 3 high risk) exhibited expression of HLA-DR, with a very low mean percentage of immunopositivity. Most LLSCCs (97.7%) presented with expression of HLA-DR, with a relatively high mean of immunopositivity. The percentage of HLA-DR-positive cells tended to be higher in tumors with regional metastasis, and tumors in advanced clinical stages ($P > .05$). There was a tendency for higher expression of HLA-DR in low-grade LLSCCs, and in highly or moderately keratinized tumors ($P > .05$).

Conclusions: The results suggest a potential role for HLA-DR in lip carcinogenesis, particularly in the progression of LLSCCs. The expression of this protein can be related to the degree of cell differentiation in these tumors.

METHODS OF ORAL CANCER SCREENING.

TATIANA WANNMACHER LEPPER, NATALIA BATISTA DAROIT, ARTHUR PIAS SALGUEIRO, MARCIA GAIGER DE OLIVEIRA, FERNANDA VISIOLI and, PANTELIS VARVAKI RADOS

Oral cancer, mainly squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC), and precursors are still a great challenge for all health care professionals, particularly for oral surgeons. The early diagnosis of OSCC contributes to the minimization of patient morbidity and mortality. To achieve this goal, several methods of early detection, at the cellular level as well as phenotypic changes, can be used.

Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the clinical applicability of screening tests in patients at risk for oral cancer.

Study Design: This is an experimental, observational, and analytical study whose sample is constituted by patients who smoke and exhibit lesions diagnosed clinically as leukoplakia. The sequence of diagnostic methods was anamnesis, clinical examination, photographic examination, toluidine blue stain, cytologic collection, and biopsy.

Results: In this preliminary report, the photographic examination revealed better results compared with toluidine blue stain. This better clinical performance was demonstrated by the best lesion margin demarcation. Toluidine blue-positive staining showed more aggressive epithelial changes.

Conclusions: The screening tests employed up to now have potential to be auxiliary tools in the diagnosis in early detection of OSCC.

EPIGENETIC MODIFICATION IN ACETYL-HISTONE H3 IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASE OF ORAL WOUND HEALING

AFTER PHOTOBIO-MODULATION. AMANDA DE FARIAS GABRIEL, VIVIAN PETERSEN WAGNER, LIANA PRETO WEBBER, EMILY FERREIRA SALLES PILAR, MICHAEL ANDRADES, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS and, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS

Objective: We aimed to evaluate the effect of photobio-modulation therapy (PBMT) on acetyl-histone H3 (acH3) expression during oral ulcer wound healing.

Study Design: Forty-eight male Wistar rats were divided into Control Group (CG) and PBMT Group. Traumatic ulcers were caused in the dorsum of the tongue with punch. Irradiation with InGaAlP laser, 660 nm, 40 mW, 0.04 cm² spot size,

4 J/cm², 4 seconds, and 0.16 J per point was performed once a day in close contact for 10 consecutive days. The CG received only daily handling. Rats were euthanized at days 3, 5, and 10 (n=8) and were monitored daily to determine wound status. Immunohistochemical analysis for the detection of acH3 was performed. One thousand epithelial cells were counted and the mean of acH3 was calculated and compared between groups.

Results: PBMT accelerated the repair of oral ulcers. At day 3, PBMT showed a significantly higher mean of acH3 than GC ($P = .04$). On day 5, no difference was observed between the groups. On day 10, PBMT presented a lower mean of acH3 than the CG ($P = .05$).

Conclusions: PBMT stimulates the oral mucosa wound healing by activating epigenetic mechanisms such as histone acetylation in the early stages of the process. Fipe HCPA: 14-0572

MORPHOLOGIC FEATURES OF CEMENTO-BLASTOMA, CEMENTO-OSSIFYING FIBROMA, AND FOCAL CEMENTO-OSSIFEROUS DYSPLASIA.

KRISSYA VILLEGAS PADILLA, MARÍA ELINA ITOIZ, RÓMULO LUIS CABRINI and, MARÍA LUISA PAPARELLA

Objective: To evaluate and quantify morphologic features of cementoblastoma (C), cemento-ossifying fibroma (COF), and focal cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD).

Study Design: A total of 22 C cases, 53 COF cases, and 94 FCOD cases were analyzed. Histomorphometric determinations were performed in 12 cases of each entity.

Results: Formation of sclerotic "cemento-osseous" trabeculae with a pagetoid appearance was observed in all 3 pathologies. Number of osteocytic lacunae was higher in tumoral "cemento-osseous" trabeculae observed in C and COF than in dysplastic "cemento-osseous" trabeculae formed in FCOD ($P < .05$). Trabecular necrosis (lack of osteocytes in the lacunae) was higher in FCOD ($P < .05$); 72% of C and 53% of COF showed cemento-osseoblastic and clastic activity, whereas only 32% of FCOD showed cement-osseous activity. C exhibited root destruction, whereas FCOD associated with a tooth showed trabecular apposition on the root surface.

Conclusions: Dysplastic lesions were in continuity with the root surface, and showed sparse trabeculae and more necrosis than tumor lesions. These morphologic features, which have not been described previously, would explain the greater risk of necrosis and infection in FCOD. These differences could allow establishing differential diagnosis and could prove useful to diagnose these pathologies.

EVALUATION OF THE PREVALENCE OF ORAL LESIONS DIAGNOSED IN A CENTER OF DENTAL SPECIALTIES IN PORTO ALEGRE.

JULIA TURRA RIBEIRO, MARINA GIRARDI SCHUEIGART, JULIANA ROMANINI, FERNANDO NEVES HUGO, MARCO ANTONIO TREVIZANI MARTINS and, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS

Objectives: Brazilia public health service (SUS) is a popular achievement and seeks the promotion of social justice, assistance to the population, and expansion of social rights and citizenship. The objective of this study was to evaluate the