

first diagnosed in the mandible. A 60-year-old woman with leukoderma (American Society of Anaesthesiologists, Classification II [ASA II]), complained of bilateral facial asymmetry in the mental region. Intraoral examination revealed a large, expansive, asymptomatic swelling in the vestibular region. Radiographic examination showed a diffuse radiolucent lesion with perforation of the cortical bone involving all of the anterior lower dental elements. Incisional biopsy was performed, and histopathologic examination results indicated B-cell non-Hodgkin lymphoma. Immunohistochemical analysis was positive for CD138 associated with the monoclonal antibody to kappa immunoglobulin light chain, confirming the diagnosis of plasmocytoma. The patient was referred to the local cancer hospital for chemotherapy and has been under follow-up for the past 8 months.

NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE I: CLINICAL CASE REPORT WITH EXUBERANT CUTANEOUS MANIFESTATION. TAMARA FERNANDES DE CASTRO, GUSTAVO ZANNA FERREIRA, LILIAN CRISTINA VESSONI IWAKI, MARILIANI CHICARELLI DA SILVA, NELI PIERALISI, ELEN DE SOUZA TOLENTINO.

Cutaneous neurofibromas, café au lait spots, axillary ephelides, and Lisch nodules are some of the characteristics of neurofibromatosis type I, also known as Von Recklinghausen disease. This is a condition of autosomal dominant origin, with an incidence of approximately 1:3000. Oral neurofibromas, as well as an increase in fungiform papillae and eventual bone abnormalities, may occur. This study aimed to address the main aspects of this syndrome, emphasizing its characteristics by presenting the case of a woman with an exuberant manifestation of cutaneous neurofibromas. Biopsy was not performed because of the previously established diagnosis; moreover, no oral lesions were observed. The patient remains under medical and dental follow-up for evaluation of possible development of nodules in the oral mucosa.

TREATMENT OF AN EXTENSIVE ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST WITH DECOMPRESSION PERIOD: REPORT OF A CASE WITH 2 YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP. NATÁLIA BATISTA DAROIT, TATIANA WANNMACHER LEPPER, FERNANDA VISIOLI, MÁRCIA GAIGER DE OLIVEIRA, PANTELIS VARVAKI RADOS.

Odontogenic keratocyst has been reintroduced as a cyst in the 2017 World Health Organization classification. A 55-year-old woman presented with a painless swelling in the right retromolar region. The radiographic image disclosed a well-circumscribed, unilocular, radiolucent lesion in the right mandibular region, measuring approximately 3 cm in diameter. Incisional biopsy was performed for diagnosis. A diagnosis of keratocystic odontogenic cyst was made. Suture dehiscence occurred in the postoperative period, and the patient performed daily irrigation of the cavity with saline solution for 20 months. The planned delay of the final surgical procedure facilitated bone neoformation. The final surgical procedure—lesion enucleation with peripheral osteotomy and cryotherapy—was performed. Decompression of the extensive cystic lesions that are in close contact with important anatomic structures is indicated, decreasing the possibility of additional problems in the postoperative period.

PERIAPICAL ACTINOMYCOSIS: REPORT OF A CASE. LORRANY GABRIELA RODRIGUES, AÉCIO ABNER CAMPOS PINTO JÚNIOR, CLÁUDIA BORGES BRASILEIRO, PATRÍCIA CARLOS CALDEIRA, MARIA CÁSSIA FERREIRA DE AGUIAR.

Actinomycosis (ACT) is a chronic infectious disease characterized by spread to contiguous tissues and multiple draining sinus tracts. Periapical ACT is extremely rare. An 18-year-old female patient was referred to the oral pathology service with a complaint of swelling of 3 years' duration on the right side of the palate. Intraoral examination revealed a sinus tract in the periapical region of maxillary incisors. Periapical radiography revealed a large periapical radiolucency associated with endodontically treated tooth #12. Teeth #13, #14, #11, and #21 were noncarious and positive to thermal stimuli. Osteotomy under local anesthesia was performed, and granulomatous tissue exhibiting yellowish masses was removed and sent for microscopic examination. The diagnosis was periapical ACT. The patient returned after 2 weeks; the healing was uneventful, with no signs of infection. Radiographs obtained 5 months later showed incomplete regeneration of the apical bone. The patient was referred for endodontic retreatment. Support: FAPEMIG

PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY AS ADJUNCTIVE TREATMENT FOR BUCCAL BACTERIAL INFECTION IN CANCER PATIENTS. LARISSA GABRIELY OLIVEIRA CAVALCANTI, JULIANELLY ALVES BISERRA, MARIA CECÍLIA FREIRE DE MELO, THUANNY SILVA DE MACÊDO, JOSÉ ANCHIETA DE BRITO, AURORA KARLA LACERDA VIDAL, MÔNICA MOREIRA DIAS DA CRUZ.

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML) is a type of cancer that initiates in bone marrow and subsequently invades peripheral blood. It is characterized by rapid proliferation of abnormal and malignant cells and may lead to oral manifestations because of the disease itself or consequent to chemotherapy and radiotherapy. A 15-year-old female patient with a diagnosis of AML presented with a painless, whitish ulcer with a hyperemic halo in the hard palate region during antineoplastic treatment. A swab from the lesion site demonstrated the presence of *Enterococcus*, with negative results for *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococcus* coagulase. As a therapeutic option, linezolid was prescribed, along with local hygiene measures and photodynamic therapy (PDT), resulting in remission of the lesions after 4 sessions. PDT is a coadjuvant tool and is a noninvasive method that promotes an analgesic, anti-inflammatory, and biostimulatory effect.

CEMENTOBLASTOMA: CLINICAL CASE REPORT. FÁBIO VIEIRA DE MIRANDA, RENATO VICTOR DE OLIVEIRA, VALTHIERRE NUNES DE LIMA, SORMANI BENTO FERNANDES DE QUEIROZ, GUSTAVO ANTÔNIO CORREA MOMESSO, OSVALDO MAGRO FILHO, LEONARDO PEREZ FAVERANI.

Cementoblastoma is a rare, benign odontogenic neoplasm, most commonly located in the lower first molar region, accounting for 1% of odontogenic tumors. It mainly occurs in the second and third decades of life, is slow-growing, and can cause cortical bulging. Radiographically, it presents as a radiopaque lesion, circumscribed by a thin radiolucent area involving the root and histologically as a mineralized mass with a cementoid aspect adhered to the roots of teeth. A 30-year-old woman with leukoderma