

Results: The immunoeexpression of uPA was significantly lower in AMBs when compared to OKCs ($P = .001$), and the immunostaining of uPAR in AMBs was significantly higher compared to OKCs ($P < .001$). There were no significant differences in PAI-1 immunoeexpression between the groups studied ($P = 1.000$). The correlations between expressions of the proteins studied were not statistically significant.

Conclusions: PAS proteins might be involved in the pathogenesis of AMBs and OKCs. uPA is implicated in the development of OKCs, and uPAR may participate in tumorigenesis in AMBs. However, PAI-1 does not seem to directly contribute to the development of these lesions. Furthermore, the proteins studied do not appear to act synergistically.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FINDINGS OF UNUSUAL ORAL MESENCHYMAL TUMORS

Rani Iani Costa Gonçalo, Carla Samy De Oliveira Costa, Katianna Soares Rodrigues, Leorik Pereira Da Silva, Leão Pereira Pinto, and Lélia Batista De Souza, **Objectives:** To evaluate the features of uncommon oral benign and malignant tumors of fibroblastic, myofibroblastic, and fibrohistiocytic origin to better understand the diagnostic challenges of these tumors.

Study Design: This study evaluated benign fibrohistiocytic tumor (BFH; $n = 4$), myofibroma (MF; $n = 2$), solitary fibrous tumor (SFT; $n = 6$), fibrosarcoma (FS; $n = 2$), dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP; $n = 1$), and myofibroblastic sarcoma (MFS; $n = 1$) obtained from a diagnostic service. We carried out morphologic and immunohistochemical (α SMA, vimentin, desmin, CD34, Bcl2, S100, CD68, CD99) analyses.

Results: Morphologic analysis showed several features in tumor cells and stroma of the tumors (multinucleated cells, clear cells, hypercellular and hypocellular areas). Immunohistochemistry demonstrated that all cases were positive for vimentin and negative for desmin. BFH tumors exhibited immunopositivity for CD68 and S100, whereas MFs were positive for α SMA and SFTs for CD34, CD99, and Bcl2. Regarding malignant tumors, DFSP was positive for CD34 and Bcl2, and MFS was positive for α SMA and Bcl2, whereas FS was negative for most of the antibodies analyzed. Furthermore, malignant tumors exhibit a higher proliferation index ($Ki-67 > 10\%$).

Conclusions: Considering their morphologic similarity, the use of immunohistochemistry is of great value to help in the differential diagnosis of these tumors.

ARE DENTAL AGENESIS AND ORAL CLEFTS CLINICAL MARKERS OF OVARIAN OR UTERINE CANCER?

Victor Hugo Pereira Sousa, Vitor Carvalho Rodrigues, Mirelle Estefane De Oliveira Caixeta, Hercílio Martelli Júnior Daniella Reis Barbosa Martelli, Cláudia De Alvarenga Diniz Fonseca, and Rodrigo Soares De Andrade, **Objectives:** To assess whether congenital dental agenesis occurs with higher frequency in women with ovarian or uterine cancer compared to healthy women and determine whether there is a relation between the presence of nonsyndromic cleft lip or cleft palate (NSCL \pm P) on first-degree relatives.

Study Design: A case-control study involving a sample with 105 patients with ovarian or uterine cancer with a group of 210 women without cancer matched by age was performed. A questionnaire that included age, skin color, history of parental

consanguinity, and history of NSCL \pm P in first-degree relatives through self-identification by pictures was employed. Descriptive statistical analysis, Pearson's chi-square test, or Fisher's exact test and odds ratios with 95% CI were used, and a P value $< .05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: Disagreeing with published articles on this subject, this study shows that dental agenesis was not frequent in women with ovarian or uterine cancer and that the presence of NSCL \pm P in first-degree relatives was not relevant.

Conclusions: More studies are needed for a better understanding the possible relation between ovarian and uterine cancer, dental agenesis, and NSCL \pm P.

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF SYPHILIS: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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Objectives: This study is an epidemiologic survey of cases of syphilis diagnosed from oral manifestations.

Study Design: The medical records of patients with oral lesions of syphilis treated at a stomatology service in southern Brazil were reviewed.

Results: A total of 109 cases were selected in which there was laboratory confirmation. The mean age of the patients was 34.4 years and, of these, 51% were men. In 105 cases, the disease was diagnosed in the secondary stage; in 3 cases, the disease was in the primary stage and, in 1 case, in the tertiary stage. The 3 cases of primary syphilis presented as single and ulcerated nodules and the case of tertiary syphilis as a necrotic lesion in the palate. In 86% of cases of secondary syphilis there were multicentric oral lesions, with the labial mucosa and the tongue being most affected. In most cases these lesions presented as grayish-white plaques (85%), associated or not with erosive and/or ulcerated lesions (33%). In 91.7% of cases painful symptoms were reported.

Conclusions: Considering the significant increase of syphilis incidence, dentists should recognize its oral manifestations because early diagnosis can minimize the risks of complications and transmission.

ANALYSIS OF ORAL MEDICINE AND ORAL PATHOLOGY TEACHING IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN BRAZIL

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Objectives: Evaluate the teaching of oral medicine (OM) and oral pathology (OP) in dentistry courses in Brazil, analyzing their pedagogical matrices.

Study Design: This is an exploratory study of document analysis. The institutions investigated were collected on the website of the Ministry of Education of Brazil (www.portal.mec.gov.br). Accessing websites of these institutions, we researched their pedagogical matrices.

Results: We studied 567 undergraduate courses in dentistry. The teaching of OM and OP was reported in disassociated subjects in 246 institutions (43.3%) and in association in 23 (4.0%). The exclusive teaching of OM was observed in 129 (22.7%) and exclusive of OP in 13 (2.2%). Additionally, 156 institutions do not report anything about OM or OP disciplines