

PROGRAM & ABSTRACT BOOK

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Introduction: The myoepithelioma is a rare form of salivary glands tumors. The conservative surgery is the treatment of choice.

Case Report: 49 years old male with a submucosa mass of the inferior lip with over 20 years of evolution without progressive growth, bleeding or pain. The patient had no risk factors except history of smoking (34 pack-years).

At physical examination the patient presented a consistent submucosa mass of the inferior lip at the right, mobile, painless and without visual signs of abnormal mucosa over the mass.

An excisional biopsy was performed and the piece had a reniform shape and rubberish consistency with 30 x16 mm dimension.

The histology exam revealed a myoepithelioma of minor salivary gland.

Discussion: Tumors with an exclusive constitution of myoepithelial cells are rare and represent <1% of all salivary gland tumors. The majority is located at parotid gland.

Because of cytogenic and histologic similarities these tumors are frequently miss diagnosed as pleomorphic adenoma.

The recurrence rate is 15-18%, with malignant transformation in recurrent and long-term tumors. After surgical excision the patient must be subsequently reevaluated.

Conclusion: Myoepithelioma of minor salivary glands are rare and the number of reported cases is limited.

The differential diagnosis with pleomorphic adenoma is important, by histologic and cytogenic similarities. It is important to use the proper immunohistochemistry tests in order to aim to a correct diagnose, treatment and follow-up.

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Analysis of salivary constituents in healthy and Sjögren's syndrome patients

Saliva/salivary gland disorders

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Sjögren's syndrome (SS) is a complex autoimmune disease, characterized by a progressive hypofunction and inflammation of salivary and lachrymal glands. Diagnosis of SS is problematic, because it often relies on nonspecific signs and symptoms with no specific biomarker(s). Since saliva directly reflects salivary gland inflammation and damage, this body fluid appeared as useful tool for new biomarker research. In the last few years, salivary proteomic studies were conducted providing considerable contribution in the search of SS biomarkers. As a body fluid, saliva contain a number of glycosylated proteins, including heavily glycosylated carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), described as inflammatory protein. This study aimed to investigate salivary proteome and CEA as a potential salivary biomarker in Sjogren's syndrome patients.