- Oral Presentation 72

TITLE: Fibroma of traumatic origin. A literature review and case report

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Introduction: Fibrous enlargements are a reactive, inflammatory hyperplastic lesion of the connective tissue. This lesion can appear in any localization of the oral cavity, and they usually are well defined, are smooth and shiny, rounded. Normally are found in areas where friction occurs, which may result as a prosthesis or the patient's own biting.

Objective: Present a case report and literature review.

Case: Women 82 years old, came to the surgery service of "Máster de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología del Hospital Virgen de la Paloma", because of an indurated lesion, with pinkish color with whitish edges at the left lower lip. The patient had a fixed prosthesis in the third quadrant, and had, due to anterior tooth wear to level dental anatomy with sharp pointed edges.

A complete surgical excision was performed under local anesthetic infiltration. Margins of 0.3 cm around the lesion remained, removing a slightly lower level of injury. 0000 was sutured with absorbable silk.

Conclusions: Faced with a soft tissue injury should make a proper medical history and a correct differential diagnosis for a correct diagnosis.

We analyze the main clinicopathological aspects of this disease.

Clinical case: A 70-year-old woman went to a Public Dental Service having a gingival growth process and pain since 3 weeks ago. She had taken Spiramycin during 10 days and a root scaling treatment was prescribed.

As pathological history, she had a mammary carcinoma (T0N2M0) 2 years after, for which she received treatment with QMT, RT and axillary lymphadenectomy. The last checkup was negative.

In the oral examination it was observed a very severe red color gingival hyperplasia bleeding on palpation. We sent the patient urgently to her general practitioner. The blood test shown: 27.200 leukocytes, neutrophilia, monocytosis, 6% of blasts, thrombocytopenia (49.000) and a decrease of PTT and PT. For this reason, she was transferred to a hospital where a bone marrow biopsy was done that confirmed the diagnosis of acute myeloblastic leukemia. The patient died in the ICU by sepsis at 1.5 months from the beginning of the process.

Conclusion: In this kind of remarkable gingival hyperplasia it should not be performed a periodontal treatment or gingival biopsies without a prior blood test. It is important to make a good differential diagnosis, because oral manifestations can be the first signs for detection of serious diseases like leukemia.

- Oral Presentation 73

TITLE: Gingival hyperplasia as first symptom of a leukemic process

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Introduction: In acute gingival hyperplastic lesions we will have to consider the possibility of a leukaemic process, acting with speed and caution.

We present a case of myeloid leukemia in blastic phase whose first symptoms were observed in the oral cavity.