

Squamous Cell Carcinoma Of Tongue.

AUTORES: SÁNCHEZ JORGE DAVID; DUARTE LUCILA MARÍA JOSÉ; PROCOPIO RODRÍGUEZ MELINA MICAELA. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA, DENTAL SCHOOL, SPECIALTY SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY.

Introduction: Squamous Cell Carcinoma is the most frequent malignant neoplasm, it affects the stratified flat epithelium it can cause local destructive proliferation and distant metastases. This represent 90% of oral cancers, predominantly in their locations the lower lip, lateral edges of the tongue and floor of the mouth. Despite the fact the oral cancer is located in regions accessible to physical examination, the majority patients are diagnosed in advanced stages when the possibilities of cure are remote which makes treatment difficult and worsens the prognosis of patients. Description of the case: seventy-years-old female patient attends the consultation for an injury to the left edge of the tongue, after having self-medicated with local antifungals without remission of said injury. In the operating room she was anesthetized and an excision biopsy was performed with a scalpel and a scissors. Once the lesion was removed, the suture was made. The biopsy protocol was completed and the sample was sent to the laboratory. Conclusions: the biopsy result was well-differentiated infiltrating squamous cell carcinoma located on the left lateral edge of tongue, it compromises the striated muscle includes. Early detection is important as his invasion into epithelial tissue begins, but in advanced stages it can invade deep planes including muscle tissue.

Odontoma Compuesto. Reporte de un Caso Clínico.

AUTORES: ARGÜELLO, MARÍA CELINA; GRELA, GEORGINA; LEONE, MILAGROS. UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL DE LA PLATA. FACULTAD DE ODONTOLOGÍA. ESPECIALIDAD EN ODONTOLOGÍA SOCIAL Y COMUNITARIA.

Introducción: El odontoma compuesto es definido como una neoplasia de tejido odontogénico con diferentes estados de diferenciación histológica y morfológica, que presenta una formación dental detenida. Representan a los tumores odontogénicos benignos mixtos, de origen ectodérmico y mesodérmico, siendo los que aparecen con mayor frecuencia, por lo que es esencial que el odontólogo reconozca sus características clínicas para poder realizar el procedimiento quirúrgico indicado. Descripción del caso: Se presenta a la consulta paciente de sexo femenino de 18 años de edad, por motivo de control. A la exploración clínica y radiográfica se observa la persistencia de la piezas dentarias 5.1 y 5.2, por lo que se indica una radiografía panorámica, en la cual se descubre una imagen con múltiples focos radio densos rodeado por un halo radiotransparente en la región antero superior en relación con las piezas dentarias temporarias y la persistencia de la pieza dentaria 1.1 retenida. Se solicita como método complementario de estudio una TAC y se resuelve como tratamiento de elección la exodoncia de las piezas dentarias temporarios 5.1 y 5.2; extirpación de la masa calcificada y posterior colocación por parte de la ortodoncista de un botón en la pieza dentaria 1.1 retenida para lograr su reposición en la arcada dentaria. Conclusión: la radiografía panorámica es una herramienta muy útil para contribuir en el diagnóstico presuntivo de odontoma compuesto, ya que son típicos sus hallazgos radiológicos. Con este caso se demuestra la importancia de hacer un diagnóstico adecuado ante este tipo de afección, así como la corroboración histopatológica para la resolución del caso clínico mediante su enucleación quirúrgica.

Compound Odontoma. Report of a Clinical Case.

AUTORES: ARGÜELLO, MARÍA CELINA; GRELA, GEORGINA; LEONE, MILAGROS. NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LA PLATA. SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY. SPECIALTY IN SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY DENTISTRY.

Introduction: The compound odontoma is defined as a neoplasm of odontogenic tissue with different states of histological and morphological differentiation, which presents a detailed dental formation. They represent mixed benign odontogenic tumors of ectodermal and mesodermal origin, being the ones that appear most frequently, so it is essential that the dentist recognize their clinical characteristics in order to perform the indicated surgical procedure. 18-year-old female patient consultation, for control reasons. On clinical and radiographic examination, the persistence of teeth 5.1 and 5.2 is observed, which is why a panoramic radiograph is indicated, in which an image with multiple radio-dense foci is discovered, surrounded by a radiolucent halo in the upper anterior region in relationship with temporary teeth and the persistence of retained tooth 1.1. A CT scan is requested as a complementary study method and the tooth extraction of the temporary teeth 5.1 and 5.2 is resolved as the treatment of choice; removal of the calcified mass and subsequent placement by the orthodontist of a button in the retained tooth 1.1 to achieve its replacement in the dental arch.

Conclusion: panoramic radiography is a very useful tool to contribute to the presumptive diagnosis of compound odontoma, since its radiological findings are typical. This case demonstrates the importance of making an adequate diagnosis for this type of condition, as well as histopathological corroboration for the resolution of the clinical case through its surgical enucleation.