IHC STUDY OF CD34 IN ORAL AND ESOPHAGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA IN AN IRANIAN POPULATION Fatemeh Shahsavari, Donia Sadri, Marzieh Sedehi, Department of oral Pathology, Dental Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Objective: Evaluate and compare expression of CD34 in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) and Esophageal Squamous Cell Carcinoma (ESCC).

Study Design: This IHC study was done on 40 paraffin embedded blocks (equal samples, 22 male and 15 female, mean age: 65±13.50). Labeling index was calculated. Statistical analysis was performed by SPSS 16 using Fissure exact and Mann-Whitney tests.

Results: 61% of ESCC and 63.2% of OSCC showed high expression of CD34 (LI =20%). No significant difference were seen between CD34 expression in OSCC and ESCC (p>0.05). No significant correlations were found among the age, sex, grade and size of the tumors with CD34 expression in ESCC and OSCC except the age and size of OSCC.

Conclusions: High expression of CD34 was found in most of ESCC and OSCC. There were significant correlation among the age and size of the tumors with CD34 expression in OSCC.

Keywords: squamous cell carcinoma, oral, esophageal, ESCC, OSCC, CD34

PREVALENCE OF HEAD AND NECK CANCERS IN IRAN: A TWELVE-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY Fatemeh Shahsavari, Amin Montaheli, Department of Oral & Maxillofacial Pathology, Dental Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Objective: To determine the prevalence of head and neck cancers in Tehran since 1998-2010.

Study Design: This descriptive study was done by extracting all the head and neck cancers data since 1998 to 2010 from Tehran Cancer Registry Center and entering them to Excel 2010 to analyze.

Results: 37,382 (8.9%) of 419,794 recorded cancers were head & neck cancers. 61% of these cancers were in men (M/F ratio: 1.1). The most common cancers were BCC (37.3%) and SCC (22.9%). Eyelid & scalp skin (17%) and cervical lymph nodes (8.44%) were the most common sites which specified in records. These cancers were found mostly in 8th decades.

Conclusions: Head and neck cancers accounted about 9% of all cancers. The prevalence of these cancers increased annually and correlates with increasing patients’ age.

Keywords: Head and neck cancers, Iran, prevalence, cancers

PREVALENCE OF SALIVARY GLANDS LESIONS IN IRAN: A 10-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY Fatemeh Shahsavari, Mahmoud Khani, Mona Farbod, Department of oral Pathology, Dental Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Objective: To determine the prevalence of salivary glands lesion.

Study Design: This descriptive study was done by extracting all documents with salivary gland lesion diagnosis in Amir Alam Hospital (referral hospital)-Tehran from 2001 to 2011 to analyze.

Results: 1442 out of 29146 whole lesions were salivary glands lesions. 67.8% (68% benign and 32% malignant) were neoplastic and 32.2% were Non neoplastic. Mean age was 41.1 (3.4.53.3% in male and 46.7% in female (M/F ratio: 1.1). 97.1% and 2.9% of tumors were reported in major and minor salivary glands respectively.

Conclusions: Prevalence of salivary glands lesion was 4.9%. The most common site of tumors is parotid (73.4%). Pleomorphic adenoma was the most common lesion and adenoid cystic carcinoma was the most common malignant tumor.

Keywords: Salivary glands lesions, major salivary glands, parotid, prevalence, Iran

IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CYCLIND1 EXPRESSION IN SALIVARY GLAND TUMORS Saeed Atarbashi Moghadam1, Neda Jahan2, Sepideh Mokhtari3, 1Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Dental School of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; 2Dental School of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Objective: Salivary gland neoplasms make up 1-4% of all human tumors. CyclinD1 is an essential protein for cell cycle and it has been reported to be overexpressed in a variety of cancers. The present study was performed to evaluate the situation of CyclinD1 in salivary gland neoplasms.

Study Design: Tissue specimens of 15 cases of pleomorphic adenoma and 15 malignant salivary gland tumors including mucoepidermoid carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma and salivary duct carcinoma were examined by immunohistochemistry for CyclinD1 protein. CyclinD1 expression was evaluated based on percentage of stained nuclei in any intensity and was scored in 4 groups.

Results: Twenty-five specimens (83.3%) were negative for this marker and only 3 cases of pleomorphic adenoma and 2 cases of adenoid cystic carcinoma were positive (16.6%). There was no significant difference between benign and malignant salivary gland tumors.

Conclusions: Overexpression of CyclinD1 does not play a role in pathogenesis of benign or malignant salivary gland tumors.

Keywords: CyclinD1, Immunohistochemistry, Salivary Gland Tumors, Cell Proliferation

RAPIDLY ENLARGING GINGIVAL MASS WITH UNUSUAL PATHOLOGIC FEATURES Saeed Atarbashi Moghadam, Abbas Khodayari, 1Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Dental School of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran; 2Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dental School of Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common oral cancer that its clinical & microscopic diagnosis is easily possible. However, we report a case of oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) with unusual clinical and microscopic manifestations that made its primary diagnosis difficult. A 33-year-old man presented with a large pedunculated lesion with smooth lobular surface on the alveolar ridge. The incisional biopsy with clinical differential diagnoses of peripheral giant cell granuloma or peripheral ossifying fibroma was performed. In microscopic sections, large polygonal cells with abundant clear cytoplasm and severe stromal eosinophilic infiltration were present. Giant cells were also observed throughout the lesion. Tumor cells were positive for CK and negative for LCA. Therefore, a diagnosis of undifferentiated carcinoma was made. In excisional biopsy, the