

PDT ON A REFRACTORY GUM PEMPHIGOID IN A NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA PATIENT, WITH MRONJ RISK

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Aim: mucosal pemphigoid is a group of chronic immune-mediated blistering conditions. The most affected area is the gum. The lesions may present as simple erythema and ulceration following the rupture of the vesicles. Systemic and topical corticosteroids are the treatment of choice to achieve symptomatic control and delay disease progression. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas (NHL) are cancers that originate from lymphocytes (B and T). Monoclonal antibodies, used to treat NHL, can put patients at risk of developing osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ). The aim of this work is to report the management of a gingival pemphigoid in a patient with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma refractory to drug therapy.

Methods: a 49-year-old female patient with diagnosis of gingival pemphigoid went to our observation. Anamnesis was

positive for previous NHL, treated also with Rituximab. Treatment with topical steroids (Clobetasol 0,05%) and systemic Prednisone were prescribed without any improvement. PDT sessions with Toluidine Blue produced only a little relief but had not effect on blisters. PDT with indocyanine green (0,2%), laser light 810 nm (Gaia evo, Garda laser, Negrar, Italy), at a power of 0.30 W for each interested area for 30 seconds, was performed (5 sessions, once a week).

Results: the patient had not pain after PDT with indocyanine green and the blisters were reduced.

Conclusions: the use of PDT can be considered a safe and successful treatment for the management of refractory oral pemphigoid and to reduce pathogen microorganism invasion, in order to prevent MRONJ.

A CASE REPORT OF 2 METACHRONOUS ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS AND 1 RECURRENCE IN 7 YEARS

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Aim: the concept of field cancerization describes the increased risk of cancer development in the epithelial cells adjacent to the primary tumor, after prolonged exposure to carcinogens due to the occurrence of genetic alterations in histologically normal-appearing tissues. Our aim is to describe a case of field cancerization in a woman that developed 2 metachronous oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).

Methods: we report a case of a patient who was referred to our sector of Oral Medicine (AOUP P. Giaccone Palermo, Italy) for the presence of white and red oral lesions one year after a diagnosis of OSCC.

Results: in 2016, a 54-year-old woman with a recent history of OSCC on the left lateral border of the tongue came to our attention. Clinical examination revealed the presence of

a hyperkeratotic-erosive lesion on the masticatory mucosa of the 4th sextant. The incisional biopsy confirmed the presence of a new primary OSCC. The patient was then referred to Oncology Unit for staging and management. Although a periodic follow-up, the patient developed in 2021 a recurrence on the left lateral border of the tongue; and, in 2022, one new primary OSCC on the masticatory mucosa of the 3rd sextant.

Conclusions: field cancerization is characterized by the occurrence of genetic alterations in histologically normal-appearing tissues, and it leads to an increased risk for synchronous or metachronous primary tumors. Therefore, a frequent very strict follow-up is necessary to early diagnose new lesions and improve the patient's prognosis.