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AN ABNORMAL SIZED MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA: A RARE CASE REPORT

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Aim: the aim of this study is to report a rare case of a large mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC) involving the upper lip and hard palate.

Methods: a 72-year-old man came to our attention for the presence of an extensive mass on the upper lip and hard palate in the last 30 months and never treated. He was a heavy smoker and a considerable consumer of alcohol and spices. The diagnostic process included a clinical examination, instrumental tests (CT, MRI), laboratory investigations for tumor markers and a biopsy followed by a histological examination.

Results: clinically we detected a voluminous neof ormation extending from the upper lip to the hard palate (7 cm x 4 cm) with a hard-elastic consistency and absence of mobility. CT and MRI revealed significant involvement of soft tissue and inva-

sion of the maxillary bone. Total body CT and systemic tumor markers were negative for metastasis. An excisional biopsy was performed which confirmed the diagnosis of MEC.

Conclusions: although MEC accounts for 30% of all salivary gland cancers, it comprises only 10% of all salivary gland tumors and less than 5% of head and neck tumors. Furthermore, MEC are often less than 1 cm to 3 cm. In the present study, we report a MEC with abnormal size and rare extension from palate to upper lip. Because of rarity of this pathology in clinical practice and lack of specific symptoms and characteristic appearances, its clinical diagnosis may be challenging. This should lead clinicians to consider this tumor in differential diagnosis, to provide an early diagnosis, essential to avoid extensive surgery.

ORAL ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS OF SECUKINUMAB IN A PATIENT AFFECTED BY PSORIATIC ARTHRITIS

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Aim: Psoriatic Arthritis (PsA) is a chronic inflammatory disease of the joints. PsA may be treated with Secukinumab. Adverse drug reactions (ADR) to Secukinumab involving the oral mucosa are rarely reported.

Methods: we report a case of a man affected by PsA who attended the Oral Medicine Sector (AOUP "P. Giaccone" Palermo, Italy).

Results: a 66-year-old Caucasian man showed up in September 2018 reporting pain localized in the tongue, exacerbated by spicy and hot foods. His medical history included a diagnosis of PsA, in treatment with Secukinumab. The clinical examination showed: atrophic and hyperkeratosis/hyperplastic areas in the dorsal surface of the tongue. The clinical diagnostic hypothesis was an oral manifestation of ADR to Secukinumab with sus-

pected infection with *Candida Albicans*. A lingual swab was taken, and the patient was also instructed on proper maneuvers of oral hygiene and avoiding irritating foods. The presence of *Candida Albicans* was confirmed and local antifungal therapy was prescribed. The patient was also referred to his rheumatologist to switch therapy to Ixekizumab. After 14 days from the switch of therapy, a considerable clinical improvement was observed and the patient reported the absence of symptomatology.

The patient is still under treatment for PsA; he is undergoing periodic follow-up visits, and oral lesions are resolved.

Conclusions: ADR of Secukinumab in the oral cavity may worsen the quality of life of patients affected by PsA. This case report shows that a correct clinical framework and the switch of therapy can resolve oral ADR.