

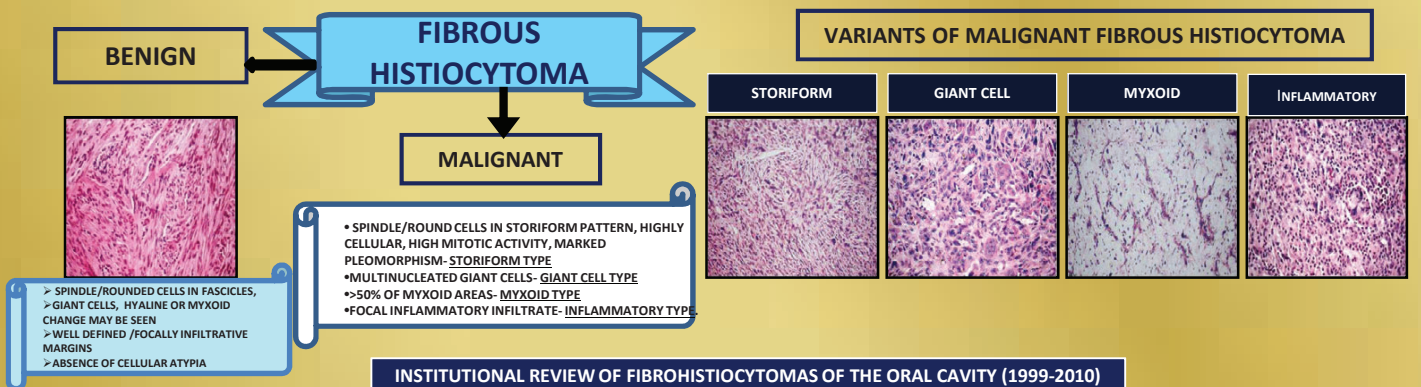


FIBROHISTIOCYTIC TUMORS OF THE ORAL CAVITY- A WAY TO GO ABOUT

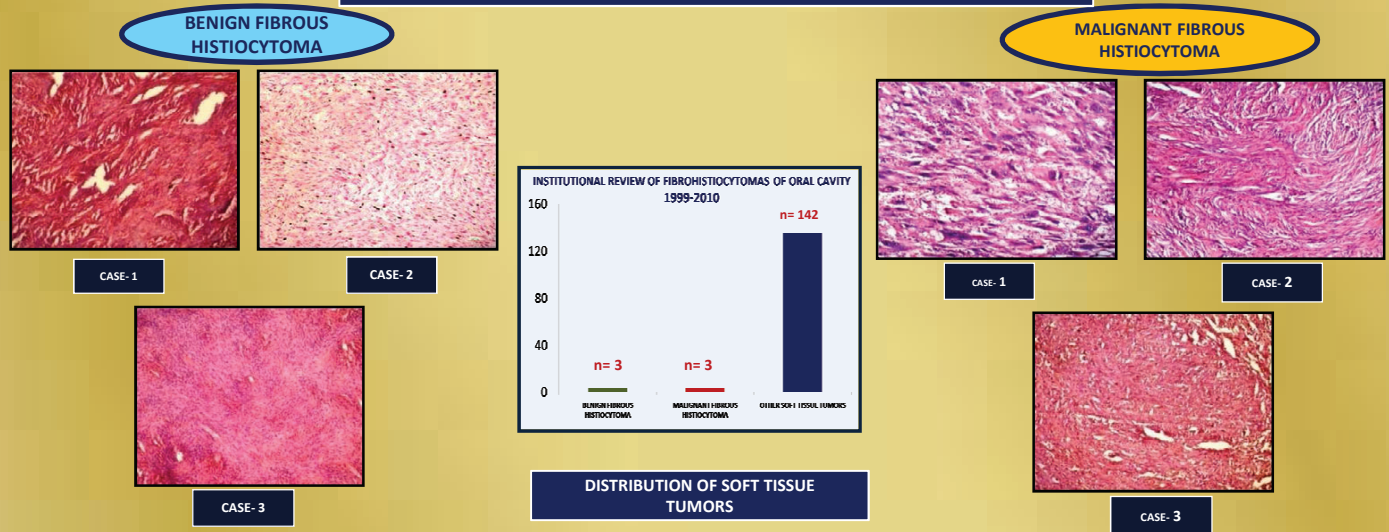
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INTRODUCTION

Fibrohistiocytic neoplasms are a diverse group of tumors that exhibit fibroblastic and histiocytic differentiation. The biphasic cell population is believed to arise from histiocytes. Though oral lesions are rare, Benign fibrous histiocytoma frequently involves buccal mucosa and vestibule. The important diagnostic distinction is the separation of the benign tumor from malignant fibrous histiocytoma, a high grade sarcoma commonly involving maxillary region & sinonasal tract and other aggressive forms of histiocytic lesions. The diagnosis frequently relies upon immunohistochemistry. The histologic features play a minor role in prediction of the biologic behaviour of these neoplasms. The aim of this poster is to present the histiocytic neoplasms reported in our institution and to discuss the main diagnostic criteria of these neoplasms with immunohistochemistry markers, including the differential diagnosis to differentiate from other histiocytic lesions of the jaw.



INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW OF FIBROHISTIOCYTOMAS OF THE ORAL CAVITY (1999-2010)



- DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS**
- LANGERHAN'S CELL HISTIOCYTOSIS
 - LEIOMYOSARCOMA
 - NEUROFIBROMA
 - DERMATOFIBROMA

IHC MARKERS

VIMENTIN- 100% +Ve
CD68
Factor XIII a, CD34,CD38
NON SPECIFIC

CONCLUSION:

Fibrohistiocytic tumors of the oral cavity, rare diverse group of tumors that exhibit both fibroblastic and histiocytic differentiation. Common in buccal mucosa, tongue, floor of mouth. Though benign type may show cellular atypia, malignant type is differentiated mainly by marked pleomorphism and high mitotic activity.

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