

An Immunohistochemical Observations on Poor Differentiated Malignant Tumors of Maxillofacial Areas

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Abstract

Specimens of 16 cases poor differentiated malignant tumors of maxillofacial areas were selected for this immunohistochemical study. The results showed that 16 cases, 11 cases were confirmed to be rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) as their positive expression of Myosin, Desmin and Vimentin, the other 5 cases were rectified as non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL) because of their positive expression of LCA and Vimentin. The results suggest that the expression of specific antigen by immunohistochemical methods can increase the accuracy in diagnosis of the poor differentiated malignant tumors of maxillofacial areas such as RMS and NHL.

Key words: oral neoplasm malignant tumor immunohistochemistry

分牙法矫治第二磨牙前倾阻生一例报告

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前倾阻生牙常需拔除。作者用分牙法对一例前倾阻生牙进行矫治,效果良好,现报告如下。

霍某,女,12岁,因牙齿不齐要求矫治。查: $\frac{3+3}{3+3}$ 深覆殆Ⅲ°,深覆盖Ⅲ°,上下牙弓拥挤1°, $\frac{6+6}{6+6}$ 远中尖对尖,7|前倾阻生。X线牙片示:7|近中尖抵于6|远中牙颈部,牙体前倾与6|交角为65°(图1)。诊断为①AngleⅢ类1分类错殆;②7|阻生,第一类,高位,前倾。

矫治设计 拔除 $\frac{4|4}{4|4}$,作Begg细丝弓矫治。
矫治经过 1994年8月4日戴上Begg矫正器。3个月后,第一期矫治结束。9个月后,第二期矫治结束,7|牙冠显露,即于76|邻间用直径0.6mm的铜丝分牙。再3个月7|前倾有改善,再用直径1.2mm的铜丝分牙。再1个月结束后矫治。 $\frac{3+3}{3+3}$ 覆殆、覆盖正常,

$\frac{6+6}{6+6}$ 中性殆,7|近中与6|远中殆缘齐平,76|牙体长轴交角30°(图2)。

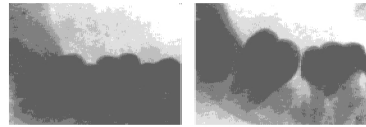


图1 7|矫治前 图2 7|矫治后

体会 铜丝分牙后,紧密的邻接关系被分开,牙冠的近中向上抬升,对颌的咀嚼力将较高的远中冠压低,牙体倾斜度逐步减小,阻生得以解除。

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