

P-11-25 | Craniofacial and oral features in a case of Tatton-Brown-Rahaman syndrome

M. Callea¹; S. Vierucci¹; G. Mancano²; A. Morabito^{3,4}

¹Pediatric Dentistry, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy;

²Genetics, University of Florence, Firenze, Italy; ³Pediatric

Surgery, Meyer Children's Hospital IRCCS, University

of Florence, Firenze, Italy; ⁴Neurofarba, University of

Florence, Firenze, Italy

Introduction: TATTON-BROWN-RAHAMAN Syndrome is also known as the DNMT3A overgrowth syndrome, that was firstly described in 2014 on a series of 13 patients, characterized both by intellectual disability and autistic spectrum, and by physical abnormalities such as: overgrowth and tall stature, facial dismorphism, joint hypermobility, dolicocephaly with macrodontia of upper incisors, heavy horizontal eyebrows.

Case report: A 14-year-old male patient attended the Meyer's Special Dental Care Unit as affected by mental disability, behavioral difficulties including parent's abilities in maintaining an adequate oral hygiene. Facial aspect was of a long, dolicocephaly cranial growth subject, with protrusion of the upper incisors and difficulties in maintaining a proper labial seal. Upper dental arch revealed to be narrow, and the lower arch was relatively retruded. Radiographically upper left cuspid resulted palatally impacted. Heavy horizontal eyebrows were also observed.

Discussion: few cases of such rare entity are reported; we compared all other clinical data of patients affected by the same entity.

Conclusion: We describe craniofacial characteristics, oral and facial aspects of a boy with a rare "de novo" DNMT3A variant, so far unreported.

Poster Session 12 – Miscellaneous – 3

P-12-01 | Oral squamous cell carcinoma in the paediatric patient: Case report and review of the literature

S. Kilgarriff; A. O'Connell; M. Clarke

Dublin Dental University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland

Introduction: Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) is rare in paediatric populations, occurring in approximately 1 in 1000 cases. There is a paucity of literature regarding OSCC in children. The aetiopathogenesis of OSCC in children is distinct from that of adult patients, but largely unknown.

Case report: An 11-year-old female presented with a rapidly evolving swelling of the left mandible. The swelling

was erroneously diagnosed as an acute apical abscess of the lower left second deciduous molar, and this tooth was extracted. Failure of the swelling to resolve prompted biopsy and histological examination. This revealed a well-differentiated keratinising squamous cell carcinoma (pT2N0), which was treated with segmental resection and fibula flap reconstruction. The edentulous area was subsequently restored with an acrylic partial denture.

Discussion: OSCC in paediatric patients poses diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. Diagnostic delays may arise as a result of reduced expectation of oral malignancy in children. Management strategies typically favour ablative surgery without adjuvant radiotherapy. The latter can have adverse implications on the patient's postoperative growth and incur additional surgical morbidity. Restorative challenges arise due to the differential mucosseous support afforded by the fibular flap. Additionally, implants are contraindicated due to incomplete skeletal development. These prosthodontic difficulties are compounded by inherent behavioural challenges in the management of paediatric patients.

Conclusion: OSCC should be included in the differential diagnosis of a rapidly developing swelling in a child. This is especially prudent in the presence of adverse clinicopathological features, such as bucco-lingual expansion, in the absence of an obvious odontogenic cause.

P-12-02 | COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on pediatric dentistry in Taiwan

J. Liu; L. Huang; L. Chen

Taichung Veterans General Hospital Taiwan, Taichung, Taiwan

Background: Coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) since 2019 has been a worldwide issue. Dentists are among the high-risk groups for cross-infection in the workplace. There is a great need to evaluate the basic and updated knowledge regarding COVID-19 the attitudes, choices and management of dental practice made by dentists. This information may provide the health ministry of the government for further policy regulation and public education. The aim of this study is to evaluate the COVID-19 updated knowledge, personal protection equipment, attitudes and strategies toward dental practice of pediatric dentistry specialists in Taiwan.

Methods: An online survey was distributed among the 510 pediatric dentists who are members of the Taiwan Academy of Pediatric Dentistry. The questionnaire was divided into two sections: (1) dentists' demographic characteristics, (2) five aspects related to COVID-19, which are general knowledge, psychological stress, overall impact,