

nown etiology which we include in vasculitis. It most often affects the respiratory tract and kidneys. This disease is being challenged in the maxillofacial region for its unclear etiology and devastating consequences of its progress. In view of the facial skeleton, the nasal cavity is most often affected with formation of ulcerative lesions, the so-called granulomas. The second most affected part is the eye where frequent inflammation of the cornea occurs with a high risk of blindness.

Material and methods: The work focuses on describing the symptoms of Wegener's granulomatosis in oromaxillofacial area in three patients treated in KS and MFCH in the period 2000-2015. The patients were from different areas of Slovakia sent by general practitioners with an advanced disease. Aged 40 to 60 years.

Results: Over the 15 years we diagnosed three patients with Wegener's granulomatosis whose devastating processes due to the long-term course of the disease gradually changed from a part of the soft and hard tissues oromaxillofacial system, including the dentition and facial skeleton. Too aggressive disease damaged epithelial and mesenchymal tissues without exception. Pneumatic system and the underlying face were distorted to the extent where there is a transfer of visceral organs of the head. Patients were treated in the protocol recovery of lost functions of tissues by plastic and reconstructive methods. Meridian of operations in patients was a seven times repeated procedure, with nine admissions to hospital.

Conclusion: The therapeutic strategy depends on the extent and course of the disease. Wegener's granulomatosis damaged

tissue of facial skeleton can be replaced with autologous transplants eventually allografts. Long-term supportive medical treatment, which is designed to slow down the immune system, plays an important role. The doses of drugs should be reduced gradually over months. Despite the fact that the disease has a recurrent tendency in the group of patients we managed to restore and extend the functionality of the organs of the facial skeleton and thus improve the aesthetics, phonation and chewing function stomatognathic system.

16. Terapeutické možnosti v liečbe nádorov pery

Slávik R., Stebel A., Poruban D., Lukačko P.

Klinika stomatológie a maxilofaciálnej chirurgie LF UK a OUSA, s.r.o. Bratislava

Nádory pery predstavujú diagnostickú aj terapeutický výzvu. Rozhodovací proces pri stanovení terapeutického plánu vyžaduje syntézu onkologického, funkčného a estetického uhla pohľadu. Karcinóm pery je najčastejší zhoubný nádor pery a tvorí 15 – 30 % nádorov dutiny ústnej. Dolná pera je postihnutá v 89 % prípadov, pričom karcinóm hornej pery tvorí iba 7 % a karcinóm orálnej komisúry iba 4 % karcinómov pery. Výskyt krčných metastáz sa uvádzá medzi 3 – 29 % v závislosti od veľkosti, gradingu a hlbky infiltrácie. Liečebnými modalitami sú chirurgická resekcia, brachyterapia alebo externá rádioterapia. V prednáške sú podrobne opísané chirurgické postupy a ostatné modality, ktoré v liečbe nádorov pery používame.

Therapeutic options in the treatment of lip tumors

Slávik R., Stebel A., Poruban D., Lukačko P.

Department of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Medicine Comenius University and St Elisabeth Hospital, Ltd Bratislava

Tumors of the lip comprise diagnostic and therapeutic challenge. Decision making in therapeutic course require synthesis of oncologic, functional and esthetic angle of vision. Carcinoma is most common malignancy of the lip and constitutes 15-30% of all oral cavity carcinomas. Lower lip is involved in 89% of cases while upper lip carcinoma occurs in 7% cases and oral commissure is involved only in 4 % cases. Frequency of lymph node metastasis is 3-29% in correlation with size, grading a tumor depth. Therapeutic modalities in treatment of the lip tumors are surgical resection, brachytherapy or external radiotherapy. In our presentation surgical procedures are described in detail and other modalities we use are mentioned.

17. Moderní algoritmus liečby basocelulárniho karcinomu obličeje

Šmucler R.^{1,3}, Arrenberger P.², Jenča A.³

¹Department of Stomatology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague
²Department of Dermatovenerology, 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague
³Department of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Medical Faculty of Pavol Jozef Šafárik and University Hospital of L. Pasteur in Košice

Basocelulárni karcinom je nejčastejší malignitou a jeho četnosť v populaci stoupá úmerně prodlužujícímu se věku a sluneční expozici. Je

popisován spolu s aktinickou keratózou jako 4. stádium stárnutí kůže a je tak brán nikoli jako "nešťastné onemocnění", ale jako součást dlouhého života. Tím se důraz přesouvá od samotného faktu odstranění jakýmkoli způsobem směrem k nízkým nákladům (násobeno četností se jedná o značnou zátěž) a maximálnímu důrazu na minimální poškození (80-90% nálezů je v oblasti hlavy a krku) zdravých tkání. Předmětem sdělení je moderní postup, který je založen na mezinárodním konsenzu vycházejícím ze stanovení přesné histopatologické diagnózy a na ni navazující terapie buď fotodynamickou terapií, kombinovanými chirurgickými technikami či mikroskopicky kontrolovanou excizí. Tímto způsobem se na straně jedné dramaticky snižuje počet nežádoucích komplikací, na straně druhé se četnost recidiv snižuje hluboko pod 1%, u cvičeného specialisty někde kolem 0,1%.

Modern algorithm for the treatment of basal cell carcinoma

Šmucler R.^{1,3}, Arrenberger P.², Jenča A.³

¹Department of Stomatology, 1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague
²Department of Dermatovenerology, 3rd Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague
³Department of Stomatology and Maxillofacial Surgery, Medical Faculty of Pavol Jozef Šafárik and University Hospital of L. Pasteur in Košice

Basal cell carcinoma is the most common malignancy, and its frequency in the population rises proportionally with elongated life-span and sun exposure. It is described recently

along with actinic keratosis as the 4th stadium of skin ageing and is thus taken not as "unfortunate disease", but as part of a long life. Thus the emphasis is in shifting from the mere fact of proper elimination towards the low cost (high frequency is a considerable burden), and the maximum focus on the minimal damage of healthy tissues (80-90% of BBCs are in the area of the head and neck). The aim of this lecture is to present the international consensus based on the detailed determination of an accurate histopathological diagnosis and the subsequent treatment, which is either photodynamic therapy, combined surgical techniques or microscopically controlled excision. This treatment strategy on the one hand dramatically reduces the number of side-effects, on the other hand, the frequency of recurrences decreases far below 1% for a trained specialist somewhere around 0,1%.

18. Nejen kožní je melanom...

Kučera I.¹, Dzan L.¹, Frydrychová D.², Řeháková P.³

¹Oddělení ústní, čelistní a obličejové chirurgie, Krajská nemocnice Liberec

²Kožní oddělení, Krajská nemocnice Liberec

³Oddělení klinické patologie, Krajská nemocnice Liberec

Maligní melanom (melanoblastoma) je zhoubné onemocnění vycházející z buněk tvořících pigment – melanocytů. Nejčastěji si tyto buňky spojujeme s výskytem v kůži. Neuroektodermální původ těchto buněk však souvisí s výskytem i mimo kůži v jiných orgánech (oko, ucho, měkké pleny mozkové,

sлизnice genitálu či sliznice GIT včetně úst). Stejně tak tento původ předurčuje velkou migrační aktivitu těchto buněk a je příčinou často velmi raného lymfogenního či hematogenního rozsevu melanoblastomu. Naše sdělení připomíná, že je možné se s maligním melanomem setkat nejen na kůži hlavy, ale vzácně také intraorálně na sliznici dutiny ústní. Zde může být jeho vzhled velmi nespecifický bez přítomnosti pigmentu a lze jej zaměnit s jinými slizničními lézemi, což dokumentujeme kazuistikou z klinické praxe.

Not only skin melanoma exists...

Kučera I., Dzan L., Frydrychová D.,

Řeháková P.

County Hospital, Liberec

Malignant melanoma (melanoblastoma) is a malignant disease arising from the pigment-producing cells – melanocytes. We commonly associate the presence of these cells with the skin. Because of their neuroectodermal origin they also occur in organs other than the skin (eye, inner ear, meninges, genital mucosa or gastrointestinal mucosa incl. mouth). It is also their origin what determines the great migration activity of these cells, which often results in the very early spread through the lymphatic and circulatory systems. Our report is reminding the fact that the malignant melanoma in the head area occurs not only in the skin, but rarely also in the intraoral mucous membrane. Here its appearance can be very non-specific, without a pigment presence, and can be confused with other mucosal lesions. We illustrate this with the following clinical case report.

19. Imunoterapie jako součást komplexní léčby melanoblastomu dutiny ústní (kazuistika)

Chytilová K.¹, Študentová H.², Michl P.¹, Pink R.¹, Zbořil V.¹, Tvrď P.¹

¹Klinika ústní, čelistní a obličejové chirurgie, FN a LF UP Olomouc

²Onkologická klinika, FN a LF UP Olomouc

Immunotherapy as a part of a multimodal anticancer therapy of mucosal melanoblastoma (case report)

Chytilová K., Študentová H., Michl P., Pink R., Zbořil V., Tvrď P. Olomouc

Malignant melanoma incidence rates have increased worldwide. It represents highly aggressive and life-threatening cancer. Melanomas typically occur in the skin but may rarely also occur in e.g. oral mucosa, where neural crest cells migrate. The authors present a rare case of mucosal melanoblastoma in a 69-years old woman presented in the alveolar process of the left side of maxilla. The patient received multimodal anticancer therapy including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The authors also used the opportunity of immunotherapy with a monoclonal antibody *Ipilimumab*. The aim of the lecture is to show the aggressive behaviour of the disease in the patient and discuss potential therapeutic options.