used to recognize the molecular aspects of odontogenic lesions (OL).

Study Design: A literature search was conducted in PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus, and Embase up to March 2021, following the PRISMA statement. Studies presenting molecular findings of OL through bioinformatics methods were included.

Results: From 87 references, 9 full texts were screened, and 5 met the eligibility criteria. The articles were conducted in Europe, North America, and Asia between 2011 to 2020. All studies analyzed ameloblastoma samples, and 1 also used odontogenic keratocyst. Four studies (4, 80%) choose the microarray technology to characterize gene expression of the lesions, whereas 1 study (1/20%) applied the whole exome sequencing technology to identify mutation signatures. The results showed the microarray as a highly efficient approach for establishing gene expression and identifying noncoding transcripts (miRNAs, lncRNAs, and snoRNAs); information about the possible etiology of mandibular ameloblastoma was acquired through whole exome sequencing.

Conclusions: The microarray technology was the main method used in this systematic review. Bioinformatics technologies provide insights and highlight potential targets for OL diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.

TELEHEALTH STRATEGIES IN ORAL CANCER PREVENTION *Bruna Peixoto Nogueira Dos Santos, Rebeka Thiara Nascimento Dos Santos, Híttalo Carlos Rodrigues De Almeida, Zilda Betânia Barbosa Medeiros De Farias, Dulcineide Gonçalo De Oliveira, Pâmella Recco Álvares, and Ana Paula Veras Sobral,* **Objectives:** The challenges being faced by the public health systems in the struggle against oral cancer (OC) have been aggravated by the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic. This problem calls out the need for alternative solutions. The aim of this paper was to analyze studies that describe telehealth (TH) strategies in the prevention of OC.

Study Design: After elaborating the guiding question: "How can telehealth contribute to OC prevention?" searches were carried out in the PubMed, Scielo, and LILACS databases using descriptors from DeCS and MeSH. Once eligibility criteria were defined, the titles and abstracts were analyzed. Then, the selected articles were fully read to compose the final sample. The interpretation of the findings and the quality of the studies were assessed according to the level of evidence.

Results: Of the 12 articles selected, 83.33% were published between the years 2017 and 2020. India was the country that most researched the topic (58.33%). Regarding the levels of evidence, 83.33% were classified as level VI.

Conclusions: The investigated studies confirm that telehealth strategies have the potential to effectively contribute to the prevention of OC, promoting, in the long term, a reduction in morbidity and mortality rates and increase in survival rates.

CLINICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC FEATURES OF COVID-19 IN ORAL MUCOSA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW *André Luiz Rodrigues Mello, Laylla Galdino Dos Santos, Camila Barcellos Calderipe, Luíse Dos Santos Ferreira, Laura Da Silva Fonseca, and Ana Carolina Uchoa Vasconcelos,* **Objectives:** To investigate the demographic, clinical, and histologic features of patients with COVID-19 who present oral lesions.

Study design: An electronic search was conducted by 2 reviewers in 6 databases. Absolute and relative frequencies were obtained by descriptive analysis.

Results: Three publications comprising 4 cases were included. Mean patient age was 54.75 ($\pm$14.7) years, and males (n = 3, 75.0%) were more often affected. All patients (100%) were White. All individuals presented comorbidities, with the most common being diabetes (n = 2, 28.6%), hypertension (n = 2, 28.6%), and coronary heart disease (n = 2, 28.6%). All lesions presented as symptomatic ulcers (n = 4, 100%). The mean evolution time was 5 days. Hard palate (n = 2, 28.6%), tongue (n = 2, 28.6%), buccal mucosa (n = 2, 28.6%), and lip (n = 1, 14.2) were the affected sites. Regarding histologic features, the most frequent were the following: koilocytes (n = 4, 100.0%), ulcer (n = 3, 75.0%), exocytosis (n = 3, 75.0%), acute inflammation (n = 3, 75.0%), chronic inflammation (n = 2, 50.0%), and thrombus (n = 1, 25.0%). Of informed immunohistochemical markers, HSV 1 /2, CD20, CD68, CD163, CD163, CD4, CD34, CD3, and CD8 showed positivity. The mean follow up was 11.7 days with total remission of 3 (75.0%) lesions.

Conclusions: There is still doubt as to whether intraoral manifestations of COVID-19 patients could be a typical pattern resulting from direct viral infection or from systemic deterioration. Further investigation is needed.

MARKERS PROFILE OF PRIMARY SALIVARY GLAND TUMORS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW *Reydson Alcides De Lima-Souza, João Figueira Scarini, Lívia Ramalho Crescencio, Erika Said Abu Egal, Carolina Emerick, Albina Altemani, and Fernanda Viviane Mariano,* **Objectives:** The objective of this study was to perform a systematic review to integrate the proteomic markers profile of primary salivary gland tumors (SGT) detected by mass spectrometry-based proteome profile (MSBPP).

Study Design: An electronic search was carried out using the MEDLINE/PubMed, Embase, Web of Science, Scopus databases, and hand search to retrieve all the available articles published in the English-language literature regarding MSBPP in SGT.

Results: A total of 6 published articles were included in the qualitative synthesis. In total, 2.136 proteins were identified and quantified in 11 SGT type, representing 1980 differential proteins. Ninety-one proteins were proposed as markers in SGT, being 76 differential proteins. Fibrinogen beta chain was the most common protein marker identified in 10 SGT types. Nine protein markers (alpha-crystallin B chain, annexin A1, annexin A5, guanine nucleotide-binding protein subunit beta-2-like 1, Ig gamma-1 chain C region, macrophage-capping protein, peptidylprolyl cis-trans isomerase A, protein S100-A9, and superoxide dismutase [Cu-Zn]) were identified as markers in 10 differential neoplasms.

Conclusions: Although significant limitations were found in the published studies, the results of this systematic review demonstrated a potential biomarkers profile of the SGT.

PROTEOMIC PROFILE OF PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW *Lívia Ramalho Crescencio, João Figueira Scarini, Reydson Alcides De Lima-Souza, Carolina Emerick, Erika*