

General Hospital and in the University Hospital in the city of Aracaju -Sergipe and 34 children from both genders were included also.

It was analyzed with a clinical examination the variables related to the gingival bleeding index, oral hygiene index, the ceod-index, for the presence of dental anomalies, eruption timing, soft tissue alterations and palatus. The data collected were analyzed with the t test qui square and Fisher and $p < 0.05$.

The results obtained showed that in the Group of Patients with Congenital Hydrocephalus (GPCH) (48%) there was a predominance of moderate gingivitis, while in the majority of healthy children (74%), there was not any gingivitis ($p < 0.05$), with statistic difference, the oral hygiene was regular with the GPCH (50%) and good with healthy children (73%), also seen statistical differences. In case of the ceod-d index, it was not observed any significant statistical differences, being

the ceo-d total of 1.53 and 1.44 for the GPCH and for the healthy children, respectively. However, it was informed that they did not see any fillings on any teeth of the GPCH proving a significant statistical difference, but the presence of squamous tongue, fissured tongue, labial frenulum and late eruption were verified only on children with congenital hydrocephalus. The atresic palatus was most prevalent in these patients comparing to the healthy children.

Therefore, the children with congenital hydrocephalus presented worst oral healthy conditions than the healthy children, suggesting they belong to a group of patients with special needs, by that, being fundamental a greater attention to the oral healthy, with the participation of the dentist in the team involved on the care of these patients.

KEY WORDS: children, congenital hydrocephalus, caries dental, gingivitis.

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OLFACTORY GROOVE MENINGIOMA: CORRELATION BETWEEN TUMORAL VOLUME, EDEMA VOLUME, PROLIFERATIVE INDEX AND VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR (ABSTRACT)*. THESIS. SÃO PAULO, 2005.

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Objective: The aim of this study is to correlate demographic (sex and age), radiologic features (tumoral and edema volumes, frontal skullbase invasion) and immunohistochemical expression of Mib-1 and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF).

Method: There were analysed demographic and radiological features of 22 patients with olfactory groove meningioma. Fifteen paraffin-embeded tumors were studied by immunohistochemical methods for the expression of vascular endothelial growth factor and proliferative index by the Mib-1. Statistical program was used to correlate demographic and radiological features with the proliferative index and vascular endothelial growth factor expression.

Results: There was a statistically positive correlation between tumoral and edema volumes. The tumoral and edema volumes were significantly larger in the male sex.

There was no correlation between Mib-1, tumoral volume, tumoral edema and frontal skullbase abnormalities. The tumoral volume and the edema volume were larger in patients with vascular endothelial growth factor expression. Two cases with tumor recurrence had proliferative indices higher than the mean index of this study, and hyperostosis of the frontal skullbase.

Conclusion: Larger tumors were more susceptible to develop peritumoral edema, also the male gender. The proliferative index has no correlation with tumoral and edema volumes, but probably it is associated with tumoral recurrence. Vascular endothelial growth factor expression is an important factor in edema formation and growth of these tumors.

KEY WORDS: meningioma, olfactory groove, proliferative index, vascular endothelial growth factor, edema.

*Meningeoma de goteira olfatória: relação entre volume tumoral, volume de edema, índice proliferativo celular e fator de crescimento endotelial vascular (Resumo). Tese de Mestrado, Universidade Federal de São Paulo – Escola Paulista de Medicina (Área: Neurocirurgia). Orientador: Oswaldo Inácio de Tella Jr.

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