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painful symptoms, although there was no significant difference ($P = .2$), a predominance of deficient levels of VD3 was detected (80.9%).

Conclusions: The results of this study demonstrate that VD3 deficiency was more frequent in the most severe forms of OLP.

IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF PD-L1, CD4+, CD8+ AND TUMOR-INFILTRATING LYMPHOCYTES (TILS) IN ACTINIC CHELITIS AND ORAL CARCINOMA Carla Silva Siqueira Miranda, Damílys Joelly Souza Santos, Vinicius Gonçalves De Souza, Rosy Iara Maciel De Azambuja Ribeiro, Adriano Mota Loyola, Sérgio Vitorino Cardoso, and Lucimila Paula Vaz Cardoso, Objectives: The expression of programmed cell death and/or programmed death ligand molecule concomitant with the characterization of the tumor microenvironment can estimate mutual relations of the carcinoma. The objectives of this study were to determine the immunomixture of expression of PD-L1 and correlate with the frequency of CD4+ and CD8+ cells in actinic cheilitis (AC) and oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) lesions and tumor-infiltrating lymphocytes (TILs) in OSCC.

Study Design: A total of 56 tissue samples were selected ($n = 33$ AC and $n = 23$ OSCC) and submitted to histopathologic analysis and CD4+, CD8+, and PD-L1+ cell determination by immunohistochemistry.

Results: There was a statistically significant difference between the frequency of CD4+, CD8+, and PD-L1+ cells between AC and OSCC cases and was higher in the latter and with high stratification of TILs. In addition, histopathologic and atypical changes in AC and OSCC were correlated with the immunomixture of expression of PD-L1 and the frequency of CD4+ and CD8+ cells. Therefore, the PD-L1 molecule may be the escape route for the immune response in oral lesions associated with TILs, such as OSCC.

Conclusions: The interpretation of the microenvironment stands out in a multifactorial context, as cellular, molecular, and soluble factors in the tumor environment are reliable measures for the indication of immunotherapy.

A CASE-CONTROL STUDY SHOWING THAT ANXIETY PLAYS A ROLE IN PREDICTING BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME Cássia Emanuelle Nóbrega Malta, Dayrine Silveira De Paula, Fábio Wildson Gurgel Costa, Fabrício Bitu Sousa, Ana Paula Negreiros Nunes Alves, Carolina Rodrigues Teófilo, and Paulo Coberlânio De Barros Silva, Objectives: To evaluate the influence of anxiety, depression, and stress in patients with burning mouth syndrome (BMS).

Study Design: A case-control study was carried out with 60 individuals allocated in 3 groups: with BMS, with nonneoplastic oral lesions, and healthy controls. We used the visual analog scale, Beck’s Anxiety and Depression inventories, Lipp’s Stress Inventory, the Xerostomia Inventory—Dutch version, and a BMS questionnaire. Kruskal-Wallis/Dunn’s tests, chi-square tests, and multinomial logistic regression (SPSS 20.0; $P < .05$) were used.

Results: The BMS group had high visual analog scale scores ($P < .001$) and higher frequencies of moderate/severe anxiety ($P < .001$) and depression ($P < .001$) and showed higher rates of stress in the alert ($P = .003$), resistance ($P < .001$), and exhaustion phases ($P < .001$). When evaluating the Xerostomia Inventory, we observed that 100% of patients with BMS had some degree of xerostomia, 40% reported moderate xerostomia, and 60% reported severe xerostomia ($P < .001$). All patients with BMS reported burning and dry mouth, 90% dry mouth, 80% dysgeusia, all values significantly higher than in the control group ($P < .001$). Anxiety increased the risk of SBA independently by 123.8 times ($P = .004$).

Conclusions: Psychosomatic involvement is associated with SBA, and anxiety is the most important factor.

THE OCCURRENCE OF MOUTH BIOPSIES IN A SOUTH BRAZILIAN CITY SECONDARY CARE CENTER: A COMPARISON BETWEEN 2019 AND 2020 Natali Leidens, Marcos Luiz Grossi, Janete Laskowski, and Cassius Carvalho Torres-Pereira, Objectives: The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly affected health systems, overloading all complexity levels of attention and even interrupting care in many specialties. The aim of this study was to evaluate the occurrence of mouth biopsies performed in a southern Brazilian city public dental service between 2019 and 2020.

Study Design: This is an observational, retrospective, and descriptive study. Data on oral soft tissue biopsy procedures were collected from an electronic database of a secondary dental care center in a city of the state of Paraná, Brazil, with approximately 240,000 inhabitants.

Results: In 2019, there were 527 appointments, including oral diagnosis and extraction of third molars, and 237 missed appointments (31%), and 23 biopsies were performed (4.4% of Q114 appointments). In 2020, there were 177 appointments, 51 missed appointments (22%), and 18 biopsies were performed (10.2% of appointments).

Conclusions: Incisional biopsy of abnormal tissues of the mouth constitutes urgent dental care as the standard procedure for diagnosing oral cancer. In this specific city, the appointments for oral diagnosis and third molar surgery significantly reduced in 2020 compared to 2019. The number of biopsies was less affected, suggesting that emergencies remained prioritized even in a social isolation measures context.

IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF GALECTINS-1, -3, AND -7 IN AMELOBLASTOMAS AND ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMORS Pâmela De Medeiros Dantas, Walter Gleybson Antas De Moraes, Luan Éverton Galdino Barnabé, Éricka Janine Dantas Da Silveira, Ricardo Alves De Mesquita, Cassiano Francisco Weege Nonaka, and Pollianna Muniz Alves, Objectives: To investigate immunomixture of expression of galectins -1, -3, and -7 in ameloblastoma (AM) and adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (AOT), comparing them with clinicomorphologic parameters.

Study Design: A total of 31 cases of AM and 20 cases of AOT were analyzed. Immunomixture of expression of galectin-1, -3, and -7 was analyzed in parenchyma (quantitatively) and stroma (presence/absence). In the parenchyma, immunopositivity of cell compartments (nucleus and/or cytoplasm) was also considered. Mann-Whitney and Fisher’s exact tests were used ($P < .05$).

Results: In parenchyma, AM showed the highest nuclear expression of galectin-1 ($P < .001$), galectin-3 ($P < .001$), and...