

Editorial

Insights into Volume 66, Issue 1, 2025 of the Portuguese Journal of Stomatology, Dental Medicine and Maxillofacial Surgery



Introdução ao Número 1 do Volume 66 de 2025 da Revista Portuguesa de Estomatologia, Medicina Dentária e Cirurgia Maxilofacial

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We are pleased to present Volume 66, Issue 1 of the Portuguese Journal of Stomatology, Dental Medicine and Maxillofacial Surgery (Revista Portuguesa de Estomatologia, Medicina Dentária e Cirurgia Maxilofacial). Our journal continues to evolve in alignment with the growing internationalization of scientific research. This edition is particularly noteworthy, as it represents the first issue since the journal adopted English as its official language of publication. This strategic transition reflects our ongoing commitment to expanding the global reach and impact of the work published on our pages. Along with this change, several updates have been introduced to the journal's structure and presentation. While the title, abstract, and keywords written in Portuguese remain an integral part of each article, they are now positioned at the end of the manuscript to emphasize the primary use of English. Furthermore, the English name of the journal —Portuguese Journal of Stomatology, Dental Medicine and Maxillofacial Surgery— has been incorporated into the articles' front-page header, reinforcing its visibility and international orientation.

This 2025 inaugural issue includes seven articles, comprising three original research studies and four clinical case reports, each contributing meaningfully to contemporary discussions in our field.

The first research article, "Psychometric properties of the scale of oral-health outcomes in a Portuguese pediatric pop-

ulation: an exploratory study",¹ presents the initial validation of the SOHO-5 scale in a Portuguese sample of 5- to 7-year-old children and their guardians. The study demonstrates good internal consistency, test-retest reliability, and both discriminant and criterion validity. The results support the use of SOHO-5 as a reliable tool for assessing the impact of oral health on quality of life in young children, though further studies with larger samples are recommended.

The study "Relationship between the position of the impacted third molar and associated pathologies: a retrospective CBCT study"² evaluates 235 impacted third molars using cone-beam computed tomography. The authors report statistically significant associations between molar position and pathologies such as caries, external root resorption, and reduced bone density. The findings emphasize the relevance of accurate three-dimensional imaging in diagnosis and risk assessment while also noting the influence of patient age and sex on certain conditions.

The research paper "A 14-year retrospective study on clinical and histopathological features of epithelial salivary gland neoplasms"³ offers a comprehensive analysis of 86 cases diagnosed at a Brazilian oral pathology referral center. The study highlights the clinical and histological diversity of pleomorphic adenomas, adenoid cystic carcinomas, and mucoepidermoid carcinomas. It reveals significant associations between

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clinical features and specific diagnoses, particularly the relationship of adenoid cystic carcinoma with pain, older age, and shorter lesion duration, providing insights that may aid clinical differentiation and decision-making.

Among the case reports, "Oral and craniofacial manifestations in an individual with Seckel syndrome features: a case report"⁴ details the oral findings of a patient with phenotypic traits suggestive of Seckel syndrome, including micrognathia, taurodontism, and mandibular atrophy. The case highlights the anatomical and clinical complexities faced when managing syndromic patients and the importance of interdisciplinary planning.

The second case report, "Report of two rare cases of plasma cell granuloma of the gingiva",⁵ presents two clinical cases involving gingival lesions confirmed as plasma cell granulomas. These rare entities mimicked more common or aggressive conditions and required histopathological and immunohistochemical confirmation. The report contributes to the literature by reinforcing diagnostic criteria and treatment approaches for this uncommon pathology.

In "Isolated oral lesions as an uncommon manifestation of secondary syphilis: a clinical case",⁶ the authors document a rare case of syphilis presenting solely with oral mucosal lesions without systemic involvement. The case emphasizes the need for clinical suspicion and serologic testing in patients with persistent oral ulcers, reinforcing the role of dentists in the early detection of systemic infections.

Lastly, "Identification of a charred body by comparative analysis of surgically removed jaws: a case report"⁷ describes a forensic case in which surgical retrieval and comparison of mandibular fragments with existing dental records enabled successful human identification. The report underscores the practical value of forensic dentistry in complex postmortem cases and legal investigations.

As we begin this new phase, we warmly invite researchers, clinicians, and academics to submit their original work for future issues. Your contributions are vital in shaping the direction of our field and supporting the continuous growth of our scientific community.

Before concluding, we extend a heartfelt thank you to all the reviewers who generously contributed their time, expertise, and commitment throughout 2024. Your work was instrumental in building the four high-quality issues that composed Volume 65, and your dedication is deeply appreciated.

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