

CPITN / bleeding), plaque index, tooth mobility, OHIP, HADS and a visual analog pain scale was performed.

**Results and Conclusions:** they will be presented at the Congress.

## - Oral Presentation 4

**TITLE: Relationship between human papillomavirus and leukoplakia lesions**

**AUTHORS: Banga González C, Couso Folgueira E, Suárez Peñaranda JM, Gándara Vila P, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.**

*Master Medicina Oral, Cirugía Oral e Implantología. Facultad de Odontología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.*

**SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S2.**

\* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643998

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643998>

**Objective:** To study the relationship between HPV and oral leukoplakia lesions by pathological and immunohistochemical samples.

**Material and Method:** A descriptive study with data obtained from 138 biopsies corresponding to 78 patients histologically diagnosed leukoplakia in the unit of Oral Medicine at the University of Santiago de Compostela was carried out. The presence of viral DNA was performed by two system CLART®HPV (Genomics, Madrid, Spain) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

**Results:** Data from 43 biopsies corresponding to 30 patients were obtained. Histopathological analysis revealed 39 cases of leukoplakia (varying degrees of hyperplasia and hyperkeratosis), 2 COCE and 2 of warty carcinoma. Leukoplakia lesions showed absence of dysplasia in 26 cases (60.4%) and dysplasia in 13 (30.2%) (mild in 7 samples, moderate in 1 and severe / carcinoma in situ 5). Of the 43 biopsies could only isolate viral DNA in 10 samples being found varying degrees of dysplasia.

**Conclusion:** The presence of HPV DNA appears to show a statistically significant relationship with clinical lesions (size, location or number of lesions) characteristics, however other relationship is observed regarding the age of patients, particularly those over 65.

## - Oral Presentation 5

**TITLE: Clinic pathological study of patients with proliferative verrucous leukoplakia over 60 years**

**AUTHORS: Velasco Jimenez E, Boñar Álvarez P, Seijas Naya F, Gándara Vila P, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.**

*Master de Medicina Oral, Cirugía Oral e Implantología. Facultad de Osontología. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.*

**SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S2.**

\* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643999

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643999>

**Objective:** Since the proliferative verrucous leukoplakia is an emerging disease and has a poor prognosis, we believe that the objective of this study is to provide a description of the clinical features of this lesion and to compare them with the study resulting from biopsies, and assess their evolution over the years.

**Material and Methods:** Within the set of oral leukoplakia diagnosed in the Department of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implant dentistry of the University of Santiago de Compostela found a group of 10 patients diagnosed with proliferative Verrucous Leukoplakia over 60 years old. A retrospective study of these patients based to clinical characteristics of lesions present and histopathological results of their biopsies to and compare both results and be able to know more risk factors, clinical course and the most appropriate treatment for this premalignant lesion.

**Results and Conclusions:** Will be presented during the congress.

## - Oral Presentation 6

**TITLE: Efficacy of CO<sub>2</sub> laser with leukoplakia lesions**

**AUTHORS: Rodríguez López G, Álvarez Rodríguez L, Baña Souto S, Gándara Vila P, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.**

*Master Medicina Oral, Cirugía Oral e Implantología. Facultad de Odontología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.*

**SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 October 1;21(Supplement1):S2.**

\* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644000

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644000>

**Objectives:** knowing the effectiveness of CO<sub>2</sub> laser treatment of leukoplakia lesions in 20 pacientse over 65 years.

**Material and Method:** A transversal epidemiological study was made in the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology of the University of Santiago de Compostela of patients diagnosed with oral leukoplakia, whom underwent a biopsy and subsequent CO<sub>2</sub> laser vaporization. All of them were evaluaron the following variables: shape, sex, location, single / multiple lesion, size, power, smoker, drinker, age and power

**Results:** Only 25% of our patients achieved a complete resolution of the lesion.

If we compare our results with those of patients younger than 65 years we see that there is a clear difference in effectiveness, being much smaller in the number of older people.

#### Conclusions:

1. The use of CO<sub>2</sub> laser is a therapeutic option in patients with oral leukoplakia in over 65 years
2. The therapeutic effectiveness of CO<sub>2</sub> laser in oral leukoplakia is lower in older than 65 years than in the minors.
3. It takes more and more data studies to improve their effectiveness in the future.

### - Oral Presentation 7

**TITLE: Oral lichen planus and diabetes mellitus: a bidirectional association?**

**AUTHORS: Henriques I, Suárez Alén F, Gamallo Moure A, Arias López G, Otero Rey E, Blanco Carrión A.**

*Máster de Patología Médico-Quirúrgica Oral y Odontología Integral. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.*

**SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S3.**

\* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644001

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644001>

**Introduction:** The relationship between Lichen Planus (LP) and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is contradictory. It has been proposed that endocrine dysfunction in DM may be related to an immune defect which contributes to the development of LP. Some authors assumed this association on the basis of high prevalence of DM among patients with LP. However, this association has not been proven in subsequent investigations.

**Material and Method:** A bibliographic search was conducted in PubMed/Medline database, through two key group of words: "Lichen planus AND Diabetes mellitus AND Prevalence" and "Diabetes mellitus type 2 AND Prevalence AND Oral mucosal lesions". The search was limited to articles published after 2001, from which twenty-eight studies were obtained. Of these twenty-eight studies, there were sixteen that were rejected for not having contemplated prevalence data of DM/LP. Due to its relevance with the case study, this review has been completed with ten more articles.

**Results:** Analysed data show that the prevalence of DM among patients with LP ranges from 1.6-37.7%, whereas the prevalence of LP among patients with DM ranges from 0.5-6.1%.

**Conclusion:** there is a significant discrepancy in the results found making very difficult its comparison due to the heterogeneity of the analysed studies.

### - Oral Presentation 8

**TITLE: Malignant transformation of Oral Lichen Planus and Lichenoid Reaction: an update**

**AUTHORS: Farnés Montpeyó M, González Navarro B, Arranz Obispo C, Marí Roig A, Jané Salas E, López López J.**

*Máster de Medicina, Cirugía e Implantología Oral, Facultad de Odontología, Universidad de Barcelona.*

**SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S3.**

\* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644002

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644002>

**Objective:** Update the scientific evidence published from March 2013 about the prevalence, incidence, clinical status and time range reported for malignant transformation of OLP (Oral Lichen Planus) or LR (Lichenoid Reaction). Secondary objective: Assess the anatomopathological differences found on a sample of the Dental Hospital, University of Barcelona (Dentistry School, UB).

**Material and Methods:** Studies published from March 2013 to the present day were searched on PUBMED and COCHRANE databases. Papers about malignant transformation of OLP and LR in humans were included and papers that did not reported on this subject, that were not written in English or Spanish, individual case reports and studies where diagnosis was not made by a biopsy analysis were excluded.

**Results:** 169 articles were found. The selection was made by reading titles and abstracts. 16 case-control papers of the Fitzpatrick et al. 2014 review were selected and 2 case-control articles recently published were added.

**Conclusions:** A low percentage of OSCC on patients with OLP or LR were found, if lesions with dysplasia are excluded. Ulcerative or erythematous forms are associated with a high risk of malignant transformation. There is not enough evidence to determine if there are differences in the malignant transformation of OLP and LR.

### - Oral Presentation 9

**TITLE: Diabetes Mellitus and dry mouth: a descriptive study in an institutionalized elderly population**

**AUTHORS: Prado Pena I, Suárez Alén F, Gamallo Moure A, Peñamaría Mallón M, Otero Rey E, Blanco Carrión A.**

*Máster Patología Médico-Quirúrgica Oral y Odontología Integral. Facultad de Medicina y Odontología. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.*