

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 CO₂ laser is a therapeutic option in patients with oral leukoplakia in over 65 years
2. The therapeutic effectiveness of CO₂ 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?

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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

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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

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Objective: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is considered the epidemic of the century. According to the WHO estimates, in 2014, 422 million adults worldwide had diabetes compared to 108 million in 1980. In Spain, 18.8% of people over 65 have this disease, that is, nearly one in five individuals.

The aim of this study is to analyse the relation between Dry Mouth and Diabetes Mellitus in elderly patients, both xerostomia and low salivary flow rates are some of the most frequent oral complications in this disease. This is due to medication, dehydration, kidney problems and the persistence of high levels of blood sugar.

Material and Methods: Data were collected in an institutionalized population over the months from February to May. In this study they were included all patients 65 and older who would like a routine oral examination. We made a detailed medical history, extraoral and intraoral exploration, the Whole Saliva Test (WST) stimulated and unstimulated, The Xerostomia Inventory (Thomson et al, 1999) concerning the situation in the last 4 weeks, the OHIP-14, the HADS and visual analog pain scale.

Results and Conclusions: Both the findings and conclusions were presented at the congress.

- Oral Presentation 10

TITLE: ¿Are there any secondary effects and / or alterations of pituitary adrenal hypothalamic axis in erosive oral lichen planus patients diagnosed maintained with oral topical steroids treatment?

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Objective: Atrophic erosive lichen planus is a chronic and recurrent oral disease which occasionally need continuous topical corticosteroids treatment.

Assess secondary effects and, most importantly, the involvement of the hypothalamus pituitary adrenal axis in erosive oral lichen planus patients diagnosed maintained with oral topical steroids treatment.

Material and Method: A cross-sectional epidemiological study was conducted in the Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology of the University of Santiago de Compostela on 58 patients diagnosed with atrophic erosive lichen planus.

All were applied triamcinolone acetonide to 0.3-0.5% in acousa rinse solution for a min, 2-3 times / day for three months. All underwent Basal Cortisol determination (CB) before the start of treatment, a month later and three months later. Those who had lower values than 5 were also conducted an assessment of adrenocorticotrophic hormone, all possible side effects that could occur related to steroid treatment were recorded.

Results: Of the 58 patients studied, 10.3% had CB levels less than 5, only one of them and possibly not related to ACTH treatment presented low.

Oral candidiasis in 10% of cases, no other side effects.

Conclusion: The function of the hypothalamic pituitary adrenal axis is minimally (3.45%) affected by triamcinolone acetonide maintenance in patients with oral lichen planus.

Oral candidiasis was the most common side effect.

- Oral Presentation 11

TITLE: Comparative study of clinical pathological of oral leukoplakia characteristics in patients older than 65 years and minors

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Objectives:

1. Comparative study of clinical features of oral Leukoplakia in patients older and younger than 65 years.
2. Comparative study of histopathologic features of oral Leukoplakia in patients older and younger than 65 years.
3. The relationship of risk factors involved in the malignant transformation of oral Leukoplakia.

Material and Method: We have included to study a group of 90 patients diagnosed clinically and histologically of Leukoplakia.

60 (66.7%) patients younger than 65 years and 30 (33.3%) patients over 65 years old. All they is a clinical description (location, type, size) and histological description determining the existence of dysplasia or not as well as the degree of epithelial alteration. And we collect the cases where malignant transformation has occurred.