

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

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644003
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644003

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?

AUTHORS: Martínez Martín JM, Blanco Aguilera E, Rodríguez García J, 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):S4.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644004
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644004

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

AUTHORS: Insua Vazquez L, Gallas Torreira M, Pérez Sayans M, Gándara Vila P, García García 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):S4.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644005
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644005

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.