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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.

Results: We selected 90 patients, 60 under age 65 and 30 greater of 65 years.

We have not found significant clinical difference between the two groups.

We have not found differences between findings of epithelial Dysplasia in both groups.

The rate of malignant transformation is (6.7%) in older than 65 Años and (8.3%) under the age of 65 years. Of all the factors related to the malignant transformation the only relevant ($p < 0.026$) is the presence of dysplasia.

Conclusions:

1. Have not found clinical or pathological differences in patients with oral Leukoplakia older and younger than 65 years.
2. The presence of dysplasia is the only factor associated with malignancy.

- Oral Presentation 12

TITLE: Treatment of bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws in elderly patients

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Objectives: To analyze therapeutic options in bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ) in elderly patients.

Material and Method: A search in the PubMed-Medline database was conducted in April 2016 in order to identify narrative and systematic reviews related to the treatment of BRONJ published in the last 5 years. Only English papers were considered. Furthermore, the treatment modalities performed in a group of patients older than 65 years of age and diagnosed with BRONJ in the Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology at the University of Santiago de Compostela were analyzed.

Results: The electronic search retrieved 130 articles. Of these, 17 studies were finally included in this analysis: 9 narrative reviews and 8 systematic reviews. 4 articles assessed different surgical procedures in the management of BRONJ and 5 were focused on new therapeutic strategies such as laser therapy, teriparatide therapy, hyperbaric oxygen therapy and autologous platelet concentrates. Our series of patients affected by BRONJ

were treated with several conservative and/or surgical techniques.

Conclusions: Numerous treatment strategies to manage BRONJ cases are considered in the scientific literature. Nevertheless, there is not enough evidence to establish a definitive therapeutic protocol. For this reason, we considered that more randomized clinical trials and rigorous studies should be performed in order to determine the efficacy and effectiveness of each treatment modality.

- Oral Presentation 13

TITLE: Osteoradionecrosis prevalence in patients older than 65 years receiving radiotherapy of head and neck

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Objectives: To study the prevalence of osteoradionecrosis in patients in patients older than 65 years with head and neck cancer who have been treated with radiotherapy.

Evaluate the risk factors associated with the occurrence of osteoradionecrosis

Material and Method: A retrospective study was conducted on a sample of 100 patients older than 65 who were referred to the Teaching Unit of Oral Medicine from January 2013 to January 2016. This sample was obtained from the patients referred for preliminary assessment to treatment Radiotherapy head and neck, by the Clinical Radiotherapy Service Hospital University of Santiago de Compostela, part of the Galician Health Service (Sergas). All patients are protocolised and complications during treatment and therapeutic needs are evaluated.

Results: A 100 patients (90 men and 10 women) over 65 years were studied, of which 50 patients were excluded because they did not attend subsequent checks. Of the 50 patients attending routinely 42 needed dental extractions performed before starting treatment. Just 7 will develop posteoradionecrosis (3 of them spontaneously, 2 after pre-RTP tooth extractions and 2 after post-RTP tooth extractions).

Conclusions: It is essential to protocolise patients who will receive radiation treatment to minimize the risk of complications.