

after excision. Diagnosis is based on clinical and histopathological study of injuries.

Case Report:

67 years old woman, smoker of 40 cigarettes a day for over 40 years with no medical history of interest. The patient has whitish lesions, asymptomatic, of rough appearance on both jugal mucosa, hard palate, floor of the mouth, ventral surface of the tongue and tonsillar pillars since 5 years ago. We decided to biopsy lesions of the ventral surface of the tongue and floor of mouth. The pathology revealed Stomatitis interface with moderate dysplasia. After of 12 months of checkups with no injuries found, we decided to undergo a new biopsy obtaining a Squamous Cell Carcinoma In situ. We referred to the Maxillofacial Service for surgical excision of the lesions.

Conclusion: PVL is a very dangerous disease because of its high percentage of malignant, difficult and controversial treatment monitoring, and questionable effectiveness.

- Oral Presentation 17

TITLE: Protocol and multidisciplinary treatment in Geriatric Dentistry Unit of Central Hospital of the Red Cross in Madrid

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Introduction: The history of Geriatric and the Central Hospital of the Red Cross, will undoubtedly united as demonstrated the most significant events that occurred since 1913. The continued aging of the population and increased demand for dental treatment by the Public Health Service in Spain, has promoted the creation of this Geriatric Dentistry Unit in Hospital.

Objectives: To establish new concepts about elderly people and each therapeutic approach in today's society and establish protocols for action to channel the attention of such patients and to carry out an official database of diseases and treatments geriatric population in the community of Madrid.

Material and Methods: Harnessing the hospital setting and depending on the treatments offered in Public Health Services in the Community of Madrid, to attend patients that come from nursing homes and own Service of the Hospital.

Once identified the dental problem and according to the cognitive status of the patient starts the protocol, either on an outpatient basis in dental office or operating room.

Results and Conclusions: encouraging results in the field of Oral Surgery, Periodontics and Oral Medicine, being necessary to establish protocols for external referral to the Hospital to improve oral health care in the geriatric population with poor cognitive status and thus be able to offer a greater dental treatments in Public Health.

- Oral Presentation 18

TITLE: Usefulness of hyaluronic acid as accelerator post-extraction healing

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Objective: The objective of this review is to assess the degree of interaction of hyaluronic acid in the various stages of healing and assess its accelerating capacity in the post-extraction alveolus.

Materials and Methods: An electronic literature search in PubMed database with the following sequence of keywords: "Dental acid hyaluronan" (Mesh) OR "dental hyaluronic" "dental hyaluronan" OR OR "dental hyaluronic acid "AND" alveolar socket healing "(Mesh) OR" tooth extraction sites "OR" alveolar socket preservation ". 27 articles related to hyaluronic acid and its properties were selected as scarring agent, mainly extraction site, including between 1969 and 2015.

Results: The use of hyaluronic acid in extraction sockets is based on the assumption that hyaluronic acid can improve wound healing, being linked to tissue repair, due to its antimicrobial properties, anti-inflammatory and angiogenic capacity, chondrogenic, and osteoinductive. Increased bone after application of hyaluronic acid can be explained by their osteoinductive properties and has been proposed that the acceleration of wound healing in the bone matrix occurs due to stimulation of angiogenesis caused by hyaluronic acid.

Conclusions: Hyaluronic acid has proven to be an accelerator enhancer and tissue regeneration, both soft and hard due to their osteoconductive properties and osteogenic tissue. That is why its use may be favorable for acceleration in healing the extraction site.