

- Oral Presentation 19

TITLE: New perspectives on pulpal treatment in gerodontology

AUTHORS: Olmo B, Ribera M.

Universitat Internacional de Catalunya. Barcelona. Departament de Pacientes Especiales, Medicina Oral y Gerodontología.

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Objectives: To establish a pulpal treatment protocol of different pulp dressing used for pulpotomies in permanent molars with irreversible pulpitis.

To determine the clinical and radiographic results of NEC (Novel Endodontic Cement) and CEM (Calcium Enriched Mixture).

Material and Method: The literature search was performed using scientific databases (PUBMED) from 2009 to 2016. Search terms included the combination of keywords: pulpotomy, pulpitis, human, endodontics, permanent dentition.

Results: Calcium Enriched Mixture (CEM) is a new endodontic biomaterial. It has some characteristics such as shorter setting time, superior antibacterial effect, improved handling, decreased film thickness, sealing ability and low cytotoxicity. Furthermore, CEM has the ability to form hydroxyapatite and exhibits similar surface characteristics as the surrounding dentine.

Novel Endodontic Cement (NEC) has characteristics such as significantly shorter setting time, good handling characteristics, and no tooth staining, biocompatibility, antibacterial effect and induced the formation of a complete dentinal bridge at its interface with the pulp tissue.

Conclusions: There is a reasonable biological argument to carry out pulpotomy as a possible alternative treatment in mature permanent teeth with irreversible pulpitis. NEC and CEM cement are suitable and favourable materials for pulpotomy when used as pulp capping materials. Both materials showed biocompatibility and induced the formation of a complete dentinal bridge at its interface with the pulp tissue. Moreover, the use of NEC/CEM in the treatment of irreversible pulpitis is highly beneficial for patients as well as general dentists.

- Oral Presentation 20

TITLE: Inflammatory papillary hiperplasia: a systematic review

AUTHORS: Gual Vaqués p, Egido Moreno S, Jané Salas E, Vidal Bel A, Marí Roig A, López López J.

Máster de Medicina, Cirugía e Implantología Oral (Facultad de Odontología / Hospital Odontológico Universidad de Barcelona / UB).

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Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (IPH) is a benign lesion of the palatal mucosa. It is usually found in denture-wearers but has also been reported in dentulous patients without a history of wearing a maxillary prosthesis.

Objectives: The aim of this review is to review the literature to assess the prevalence of denture stomatitis and inflammatory papillary hyperplasia and the etiological factors associated.

Materials and Methods: A search in PubMed (January 2005 to October 2015) has been used with the key words “inflammatory papillary hyperplasia”, “denture stomatitis”, “granular stomatitis” and “Newton’s type III”. The inclusion criteria were studies including at least a sample of 50 patients apparently healthy, articles published from 2005 to 2015 written in English. The exclusion criteria were reviews and nonhuman studies.

Results: out of the 190 studies obtained initially from the search 16 articles were selected to be included in the systematic review. The prevalence of denture stomatitis was 29.56% and 4.44% for IPH. We found 5 cases of denture stomatitis among non-denture-wearer individuals. All IPH cases were associated to the use of prosthesis. Smoking and continued use of ill-fitting dentures turned out to be the most frequent risk factors for developing IPH.

Conclusions: IPH is a rare oral lesion and its pathogenesis still remains unclear. Its presentation among non-denture-wearers is extremely unusual.

- Oral Presentation 21

TITLE: Comparative study on the prevalence of oral lesions biopsied in the elderly and non-elderly population in the Master of oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology

AUTHORS: Marques Granate A, Moreno-Vicente J, Arranz Obispo C, González Navarro B, Jané Salas E, López López J.

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

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Objective: To determine the prevalence of biopsied oral lesions in elderly patients and to compare it with the non-elderly population.