

Materials and Methods: Observational, retrospective and cross-sectional study where a total of 151 biopsies of oral lesions from last year were analyzed. The sample was divided into two age groups: Elderly group (EG) (≥ 65 years of age) and non-elderly group (NEG) (< 65 years), and several clinical parameters were collected.

Results: Of the 151 records, 51 were elderly and 100 were non-elderly. The most prevalent lesion in both groups was the fibroma ($n=41$). Within the GA the most frequent pathologies were: the lichen planus/lichenoid reaction (LPO/RL) ($n=9$), epithelial hyperplasia (EH) ($n=3$) and leukoplakia ($n=3$). In the GNA the lesions with increased incidence were: radicular cyst ($n=20$), the periapical granuloma (PG) ($n=6$) mucocoele ($n=5$) and squamous papilloma (SP) ($n=5$). Regarding gender distribution in the elderly population, women ($n=27$) present a higher prevalence of fibroma and PG, and men ($n=24$) have a higher incidence of LP and fibroma.

Conclusions: There are few epidemiological studies of oral lesions in Spain, even less related to the elderly population. These studies are essential to detect patterns and implement preventive measures, especially in the elderly population, often considered as a risk group. Among the literature, we obtain similar results; however, we obtain a higher prevalence of certain rare lesions, such as lipoma and neuroma, and a low prevalence of OSCC.

- Oral Presentation 22

TITLE: Comparison and effectiveness of different treatments in proliferative verrucous leukoplakia: Literature review

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S9.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644016

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644016>

Objectives: The aim of this study is to update the comparison and effectiveness of different treatments of the proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL).

Material and Methods: A search of the current literature indexed in PubMed in the last 5 years was made, using the keywords "proliferative verrucous leukoplakia", "verrucous leukoplakia treatment".

Results: The search resulted in 16 articles, out of which 12 articles related to our review were selected. After review of the articles, only few articles prior to the last five years were included to demonstrate relevant data.

Conclusions: Until now, any effective treatment and offers better prognosis has been described, resulting in a high rate of recurrence and malignant transformation of PVL in all the studies. The aim of treatment is to prevent or delay the malignant transformation of these lesions. The treatments proposed are surgical excision, combination of surgery and pharmacology, CO₂ laser ablation, electrocautery, cryosurgery and photodynamic therapy.

- Oral Presentation 23

TITLE: New oral antiplatelet. Recommendations for oral surgery

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S9.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644017

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644017>

Objective: To get familiar with new oral anti-platelet and their use in oral surgery.

Materials and Methods: A Pubmed search of the English, Spanish, Portuguese and German language literature of the past 10 years using the keywords: Antiplatelet Therapy, "oral surgery", Prasugrel, Ticagrelor, and "oral surgery" was performed with the assistance of operators AND or OR.

Results: A total of 14, 2 and 0 respectively items, one of them a review, and one report were discarded with insufficient sample. The AAS-Clopidogrel group was present in all studies. The anticoagulant therapy was valued in two of them.

Conclusions: The combination of AAS and an antagonist of platelet receptor P2Y₁₂ increase the risk of bleeding. Research on new anti-platelet and their use in odontology is limited, but in light of the pharmacological characteristics of the latter, their implications and recommendations in oral surgery are similar. Improved study design is needed, as well as the assessment of an effective method to measure anti-platelet.

- Oral Presentation 24

TITLE: Quality of life in the geriatric patient rehabilitated with implant-supported dental prosthesis: review

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S9.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644018

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644018>

Objectives: To evaluate the differences on quality of life between patients rehabilitated with implant-supported dental prosthesis and conventional prostheses.

Materials and Methods: It was reviewed the published literature in PUBMED in the last 4 years, using the keywords: “dental implant”, “aged”, “quality of life”, “Implant-Supported Dental Prosthesis”. It was established as inclusion criterion those articles which focalized in quality of life, English or Spanish articles, human evaluations, scientifically valuable articles, and not-individualized studies. The ones which highlight the clinical effectiveness rather the quality of life were excluded. It was given more importance to the articles where appeared OHRQoL and OHIP measurements.

Results: It was found 50 articles related to the aim of the search and we selected 30 articles. Among them, there was given more value to retrospective case-control studies for the review.

Conclusions: Scientific evidence reported an increase of essential parameters such as masticatory efficiency, stability and retention, social interaction or comfort in implant-supported dental prosthesis over conventional prostheses. The quality of life increment is emphasized in the lower implant-supported rehabilitations.

- Oral Presentation 25

TITLE: White lesions on oral mucosa: differential diagnosis. A case report

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;25(Supplement1):S10.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644019

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644019>

Introduction: White lesions in the oral cavity are a frequent purpose of visit in dentistry. It is important to take a correct clinical history and a thorough examination to perform a good differential diagnosis and an appropriate treatment plan.

Case report:

We present a case of a 65 year old male patient. The pa-

tient visited the Faculty of Dentistry with white lesions on his oral mucosa with 8 years of evolution and pain in the past months. On exploration, white plaques with inflammatory and erosive areas on right and left buccal mucous were observed. The patient wore dentures consisting of retainers that “irritated” the buccal mucous and also smoked 20 cigarettes a day. We decided remove the prosthesis and indicated no smoking and topical steroids were prescribed for the possible clinical diagnosis of lichen planus, lichenoid reaction or leukoplakia. The erosive lesions resolved with the treatment but two white homogeneous plaques persisted, despite having removed the prosthesis and reduced cigarette smoking. Therefore, we decided to perform a biopsy, the histopathological study of which revealed interface stomatitis with hyperkeratosis and parakeratosis without atypia.

Conclusions: White lesions have diverse etiologies. In order to reach a definitive diagnosis, different etiologic factors should be eliminated. In many cases when the etiological factor is removed, the lesion regresses. Otherwise it requires a histopathological examination for ruling out malignancy. However, although the histopathological analysis may not lead to aforementioned diagnoses, these lesions must be controlled on a periodic basis.

- Oral Presentation 26

TITLE: Bilateral white lesions. Clinical Case

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S10.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644020

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644020>

Introduction: The appearance of most of the white lesions that cannot be swept off is due to a hyperkeratosis. Any excess of keratin is wetted by the saliva showing white appearance and any visible keratinization in any significant degree is abnormal in the oral cavity, except the filiform papillae of the tongue.

Case report:

75 year old patient is presented with Crohn's disease, asthma, anxiety and dyslipidemia. The active medication patient is Atroaldo®, Sertralina, Alprazolam, Simvastatina, Imurel®, Ideos® and Buscapina. The patient reported pain in both jugal mucosa but particularly in a localized lesion in the right buccal mucosa. On examination lesions were observed in both jugal mucosal described as a white patches about 3 per 1 cm containing white papules that do not flow to scraping. The left