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Introduction: The term “mucocele “ refers to a benign cystic neof ormation of the minor salivary glands lining the oral mucosa. It is most commonly in the lower lip but can appear in other places. The most of the cases, the diagnosis may be suspected by the practitioner, although it should be to confirmed with histopathology. The aim of this case is to describe the clinical characteristics and to establish the treatment of this lesion.

Case report: A 66-years-old woman was referred to go to the Oral Surgery Servica of Virgen de la Paloma Hospital with a tissue growth into the right lower lip. The intraoral examination revealed a lesion of 1 cm in diameter, oval, soft consistency and pink -blue coloration. It refers not pain, but discomfort when eating and speaking. After signing the informed consent proceeded to perilesional infiltrative anesthesia and surgical excision of the lesion and adjacent glands by conventional scalpel. Histopathological analysis reported the presence of lip Mucocele. After 1 year follow-up of the patient there was no recurrence.

Conclusion: It is characteristic of mucocele , the presence of a rounded growth with a rose - bluish color. Treatment consists of surgical removal of the lesion and patient counseling to eliminate habits that favor the appearance of new lesions

- Oral Presentation 60

TITLE: Breathing problems during sleep. Report of clinical case

AUTHORS: Franco Alfonso p, Romero Gutiérrez C, Belarra Arenas C, Franco Carro B, Arriola Riestra I, Barona Dorado C.

Máster en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología . Hospital Virgen de La Paloma. Madrid.

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Introduction: The obstructive sleep apnea-hypopnea syndrome (OSAHS) is a highly prevalent disease, whose great relevance is very high as it implies remarkable public health problems. OSAHS is used to define patients who suffer from recurrent airway collapses during sleep, followed by transient awakening. The aim of the present scientific communication is to describe a new diagnosis procedure and therapeutic approach using the APNiA® system.

An 80-year-old lady consulted the Oral Surgery and Implantology department of Hospital Virgen de la Paloma

in Madrid, presenting bruxism and TMJ pain. After a detailed clinical history and exhaustive clinical and radiological exams, sleep disorder was suspected and the diagnostic polysomnography realized to the patient indicated a light-to-moderate apnea-hypopnea index (AHI). The patient was treated with an advanced intraoral device (AID-APNiA®), which is a splint for both maxillae connected with tensors that prevent the mandibular jaw from retraction, by decreasing the number of apnea episodes the patient may suffer. In order to confirm the effectiveness of the treatment, a post-polysomnography was performed using the AID.

Conclusions: The odontologist has a major role in sleep apneas diagnosis. Today, thanks to significant technology advances, some sleep studies can be done in an outpatient setting.

- Oral Presentation 61

TITLE: Dentigerous cyst: a case report

AUTHORS: Salido Iniesta N, Maidagan Valderrama A, Belarra Arenas C, Santos Marino J, Rubio Alonso L, Páez Egido V.

Máster de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología, Hospital Virgen de la Paloma. Madrid.

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Introduction: A dentigerous cyst is a developmental odontogenic cyst which has an epithelial origin and it represents the second most frequent entity in this group. Normally, it is asymptomatic and its finding is mostly radiologic, being characteristic the radiotransparency surrounding the crown of the non-erupted tooth.

The treatment consists of a surgical approach, reaching the final diagnosis through the anatomopathological study.

The aim of the present communication is the exposition of a case report consisting of a dentigerous cyst and its surgical approach and also a literature review of the subject.

Case Report: A patient 65-year old woman is referred to our Service presenting an associated image to the crown of the third lower left molar without associated symptoms.

After the radiographical exploration, a 6 mm diameter radiotransparent image is observed surrounding the Crown of the third lower left molar.

After obtaining the informed consent of the patient, the extraction of the 38 and the cyst were performed under local anaesthetic. The cystic lesion was sent for its anatomopathological study after its removal, which confirmed the pressuntion diagnosis, dentigerous cyst.