

- Oral Presentation 74

TITLE: Management of geriatric patients treated with anticoagulant and antiplatelet drugs

AUTHORS: Sáez Alcaide LM, Turégano Alarcón B, González Fernández-Tresguerres F, Zarrías Caballero C, Paredes Rodríguez VM, Hernández-Vallejo G.
Departamento de Estomatología III. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644068

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644068>

Objective: Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death among elderly patients. Treatment and prevention is based on antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapy, which increases the risk of bleeding after surgical procedures in the oral cavity. The aim of this paper is to give an up to date dental management protocol of these patients.

Materials and Methods: A literature review was conducted in search engines as Medline-Pubmed and Embase using the following keywords: anticoagulants, antiplatelet, dental management and oral surgery. We included studies published in Spanish and English from 2013 until now.

Results and Discussion: The current trend among patients receiving antiplatelet therapy is to maintain treatment during the surgical procedures, and ensuring a good control of bleeding with local hemostatic measures. There is no clear protocol to follow with new anticoagulated patients, although most studies make some recommendations.

Conclusions: Even though there are current recommendations and protocols, it is always recommended to contact the patient's primary care physician before any invasive procedures.

- Oral Presentation 75

TITLE: Treatment of oral leukoplakia with photodynamic therapy in the elderly patient

AUTHORS: Álvarez Dolado MC, Olaechea Espinoza J, Pedro Herráez M, Muñoz Corcuera M, Ramirez Acitores I, Hernández Vallejo G.

Especialista en Medicina Oral. UCM.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644069

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644069>

Introduction: Oral leukoplakia (LO) is a potentially malignant disorder of the oral mucosa characterized by white plaques of questionable risk having excluded known diseases or disorders that do not have an increased risk of cancer.

It has a worldwide prevalence of 2%, increasing this from 70 years, in men and women (8% vs 2%, respectively).

Photodynamic therapy (nonsurgical treatment of LO) with the use of topical photosensitizers (PS) such as aminolevulinic acid (ALA), produces a chemical reaction within the cell in the presence of oxygen, resulting reactive oxygen species (ROS) and induces apoptosis when PS is activated.

Material and Methods: A search was conducted in PubMed and Medline introduced as keywords: photodynamic therapy AND oral leukoplakia.

Results: 18 articles were selected, of which 9 were clinical trials, 3 cohort studies, clinical case 1 and 4 systematic reviews from 1998 to 2016.

This therapy reduces the size of the lesion and complete remission. Photodynamic therapy has minimal side effects such as burning sensation, sensitivity, taste alteration or swelling.

Conclusions: Photodynamic therapy could be a good treatment for elderly patients, especially those medically compromised and with multiple injuries, no administration of analgesic or anesthetic it is necessary and may avoid surgical treatment.

A greater number of studies are required to establish a protocol for implementing this and find effective therapy.

- Oral Presentation 76

TITLE: Risk of nerve injury in elderly patients in the lower third molar extraction: radiological study

AUTHORS: Sanz Alonso J, Merchán Morales S, Ruiz Saenz PL, García García A, Rubio Alonso LJ, Martínez González JM.

Facultad de Odontología, Universidad Complutense. Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644070

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644070>

Objective: The objective was to confirm the increased risk of nerve injury in elderly patients, in the lower third molar extraction, by studying radiological signs of relationship and the position of the inferior alveolar nerve.

Material and Methods: A retrospective observational study was conducted in the Department of Oral Sur-

gery of Faculty of Dentistry (Complutense University, Madrid) for 400 patients over 65 years who had a third retained mandibular molar and had a panoramic radiograph and a mandibular CBCT with selected one, or several, radiological signs of relationship between the third molar and the mandibular canal. Then the relationship between these signs and different situations between the alveolar nerve and the lower third molar was categorized with the classification of Tanaka et al.

Results: A total of 565 third molars were analyzed showing a 52.2% one radiological sign being the most frequent (29.7%) dimming roots. Among the most frequent associations were the two signs present 34% of third molars. The associations signs determines the loss of cortical alveolar canal ($p < 0.05$). When darkening roots appear, the vestibular nerve is located at 42.9% ($p < 0.05$) increase the risk nervous due to the surgical approach of the third molar.

Conclusions: The risk of nerve injury in elderly patients is higher in cases where darkening of roots and more than a sign of relationship are present.

- Oral Presentation 77

TITLE: Pain assesment in dementia patients

AUTHORS: Rivas Torres NMV, Piñas Alonso R, Turégano Alarcón B, García V, Arriba de la Fuente L, Hernández Vallejo G.

Departamento de Estomatología III, Postgrado de Especialista en Medicina Oral, Facultad de Odontología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S31.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644071

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644071>

Intoduction and Object: Dementia consists of a progressive, chronic decline in intelectual abilities, this may alter nociception and the ability to communicate pain, which, in return, complicates the diagnosis, and delays the treatment of the cause, resulting, also, in a worsening of the neuropsychiatric symptoms. The purpose of this research was to get dentists to become familiar with guidelines and protocols needed to diagnose pain in dementia patients, and also know their limitations.

Methods: A literature search was performed using the words “dementia” “Pain” “diagnosis” resulting in 36 available papers.

Results and Conclusión: It was found that as pain assesment tools we have, autonomic responses, of which we must know that studies report lower heart rate in patients with severe dementia; behavioral response, that can be evaluated using different scales, being the most accepted the PAINAD (Pain Assesment in advanced

dementia) scale, although, studies report that the PACS-LAC (Pain Assessment Checklist for Seniors with Limited Ability to Communicate) scale is easier to perform; and subjective response, as the facial expression. In order to use them correctly we should know that, in patients with mild dementia, the subjective and behavioral responses are not altered compared to healthy subjects, yet, in advanced stages, the pain response usually appears exaggerated, which implies that those may not be the most reliable methods to asses the intensity of pain. Note must be taken that none of these tools have been design for orofacial pain assesment.

- Oral Presentation 78

TITLE: Use of snuff and associated oral lesions in elderly patients

AUTHORS: Turégano Alarcón BV, González Fernández – Tresguerres F, Álvarez Dolado MC, Casañas Gil E, Paredes Rodríguez VM, Hernández Vallejo G.

Departamento de Medicina y Cirugía Bucofacial. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S31.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644072

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644072>

Objective: To conduct a literature review of ways of worldwide snuff consumption and specifically in the elderly population and their involvement in the oral cavity. The impact on the medical and dental field and the associated oral lesions will be studied.

Method: We review 44 articles published between 1999 and 2016 from Medline and PubMed databases.

Results: The consumption of snuff is the main risk factor for oral, oesophageal, pancreatic and colorectal cancer. Smoking has also been identified as a risk for tooth loss, implants and periimplant inflammation, besides being the most important risk factor in the development of periodontitis and premalignant lesions in patients from 50 to 60 years.

Conclusions: Elder smokers and former smokers patients are a high risk group that should be examined regularly by dental professionals and primary care. Understanding the factors related to cancer development helps adequately to detect and propose more effective preventive strategies.