

Case report: A case of a 72-year-old male patient is presented. He is diabetic and hypertensive controlled, and has a nodular lesion since 10 months ago, which is about 2cm on the upper lip, bluish and spontaneous bleeding. It began as an injury of few milimeters and gradually increased to the current size. The patient denied any history of trauma in the area. The lesion was removed by an electric scalpel.

Conclusions: Treatment of angiomas depends on the clinical type, size and location. The prognosis is excellent. It is an important part of the management to assure the patient that the lesion has a benign nature. Generally, treatment is performed for aesthetic reasons. This case report focused on the surgical resection of the lesion, being it successful and without recurrence.

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TITLE: Excision of traumatic fibroma caused by prosthesis performed by diode laser. A case report

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Introduction: Traumatic fibroma also called focal fibrous hyperplasia is a common benign neoplasm of connective tissue of the oral cavity. It is considered a reactive injury produced by a response to chronic local irritant. It is usually due to chronic irritation such as cheek or lip biting, rubbing from a rough tooth or dentures maladaptive or fractured. Clinically this lesion is well-defined, round or ovoid, firm lesion to palpation, sessile or pedunculated, asymptomatic and longstanding. The wound surface can be kept intact, but sometimes may be ulcerated by repeated trauma and even show pain and inflammation.

Clinical case: 81 year old woman. She came to the dental office with a broken upper complete denture. In the intraoral examination fibrous lesion can be seen in the second quadrant, well-defined and slightly ulcerated. Surgical excision with diode laser was performed. On anatomic pathology shows a lesion supporting local fibrous hyperplasia. A new prosthesis and a subsequent monitoring was performed.

Conclusions: The traumatic fibroma is a pathology with a predilection for areas of a continued trauma. Patients

with poorly fitting dentures or fractured, should undergo thorough clinical examination of the mucosa of support. The diode laser treatment in this type of injury, allows us a bloodless surgery and good healing with a less painful for the patient postoperatively. This type of reactive lesion associated with a fractured prosthesis should be treated not only in appearance but also considering surgical prosthetic aspect to avoid recurrences.

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TITLE: Use of cox - 2 selective antiinflammatories for postsurgical pain management in elderly patients

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Introduction: The COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories belong to the family of NSAIDs; and unlike traditional, they only inhibit the cyclooxygenase 2 isoform, which is induced when a tissue injury occurs. Despite the fact that the COX-2 selective has been related with the increase of cardiovascular adverse effects, its use in the oral postsurgical management is justified because these kind of adverse effects are associated with cronical drug therapies. Aim: The aim of this study was to make an update about the use of COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories for the management of postoperative pain in geriatric patients, according to the literature.

Materials and Methods: An electronic literature search was performed in PubMed database, selecting articles published in the last 10 years. The search included the following key words: "cox-2 inhibitors", "oral surgery", "elderly" and "dentistry". The inclusion criterion was the following: clinical trials. Results: Seventeen articles met the search criteria. The revised clinical trials revealed that the COX-2 selective drugs offer potent analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects at lower doses, respect the traditional NSAIDs, and they also reduce the incidence of gastrointestinal adverse effects.

Conclusions: COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories are an alternative for postsurgical pain and swelling management in oral surgery, but should be considered with particular care when treating geriatric patients, because their cardiovascular adverse effects.