

- Oral Presentation 1

TITLE:- Comparative study of biochemical alterations in oral lichen planus patients in comparison with a control group

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Objectives: To study biochemical alterations in laboratory parameters, different type of clinical presentation, presence of systemic diseases and medication, in a group of patients with Oral Lichen Planus (OLP), in comparison with a control group.

Material and Method: To study a population of elderly patients (≥ 65 y), with clinical and histological confirmation of OLP, that were submitted to the Clinical Unit of the Máster de Medicina Oral, Cirugía Oral e Implantología Oral and to the Máster de Patología Médico-Quirúrgica Oral y Odontología Integral of the University of Santiago de Compostela. All the patients were requested for a blood analysis and the different forms of clinical presentation of OLP were registered for each patient, as well as systemic diseases and medication. All of the data were compared to the control group that were similar in age and gender. The results were compared to the international bibliography.

Results: The results will be presented during the congress.

Conclusions: The conclusions will be presented during the congress.

- Oral Presentation 2

TITLE: Descriptive study on the oral health status of an institutionalized geriatric population

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Objectives: According to WHO, aging is the most important demographic change in the Western World. This

new trend implies a change in the demographic pattern and disease that most commonly affects the elderly. In addition, there has been an increase in certain diseases in old age and a direct relationship of oral disease with systemic diseases of aging own.

The objectives of this study are to know the state of oral health in institutionalized geriatric population and assess the impact of systemic diseases and drug therapy in the level of oral health.

Material and Method: We performed a cross-sectional, descriptive and observational study in a group of patients institutionalized in a geriatric center of Santiago de Compostela. Patients were randomly selected, all over 65 and resident in the center. Patients with impaired physical, emotional or cognitive, which would prevent carrying out the research protocol were excluded. Each of the patients included in the study has made them an oral examination, as well as a review of their medical histories, pharmacological data and their systemic diseases.

Results: They will be presented during the Congress.

Conclusions: They will be presented during the Congress.

- Oral Presentation 3

TITLE: Relationship between cognitive status, number of teeth and periodontal status in institutionalized patients older than 65 years

AUTHORS: Durán Garnica C, Seijas Naya F, Baña Souto S, Gándara Vila P, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.

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Objective: Recently it published a possible link between oral health and cognitive status of the over 65s. The goals we set in this work are:

- To study a possible link between tooth loss and cognitive status in patients over 65 years
- To study a possible link between periodontal status and cognitive status in patients over 65 years

Material and Method: Data were collected in an institutionalized geriatric population in central Santiago de Compostela between the months of February to May, which were included all patients older than 65 who wanted to undergo an oral examination. a complete stomatological examination including exploration extraoral, intraoral, odontogram, Periodontal (INDEX

CPITN / bleeding), plaque index, tooth mobility, OHIP, HADS and a visual analog pain scale was performed.

Results and Conclusions: they will be presented at the Congress.

- Oral Presentation 4

TITLE: Relationship between human papillomavirus and leukoplakia lesions

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Objective: To study the relationship between HPV and oral leukoplakia lesions by pathological and immunohistochemical samples.

Material and Method: A descriptive study with data obtained from 138 biopsies corresponding to 78 patients histologically diagnosed leukoplakia in the unit of Oral Medicine at the University of Santiago de Compostela was carried out. The presence of viral DNA was performed by two system CLART®HPV (Genomics, Madrid, Spain) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results: Data from 43 biopsies corresponding to 30 patients were obtained. Histopathological analysis revealed 39 cases of leukoplakia (varying degrees of hyperplasia and hyperkeratosis), 2 COCE and 2 of warty carcinoma. Leukoplakia lesions showed absence of dysplasia in 26 cases (60.4%) and dysplasia in 13 (30.2%) (mild in 7 samples, moderate in 1 and severe / carcinoma in situ 5). Of the 43 biopsies could only isolate viral DNA in 10 samples being found varying degrees of dysplasia.

Conclusion: The presence of HPV DNA appears to show a statistically significant relationship with clinical lesions (size, location or number of lesions) characteristics, however other relationship is observed regarding the age of patients, particularly those over 65.

- Oral Presentation 5

TITLE: Clinic pathological study of patients with proliferative verrucous leukoplakia over 60 years

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Objective: Since the proliferative verrucous leukoplakia is an emerging disease and has a poor prognosis, we believe that the objective of this study is to provide a description of the clinical features of this lesion and to compare them with the study resulting from biopsies, and assess their evolution over the years.

Material and Methods: Within the set of oral leukoplakia diagnosed in the Department of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implant dentistry of the University of Santiago de Compostela found a group of 10 patients diagnosed with proliferative Verrucous Leukoplakia over 60 years old. A retrospective study of these patients based to clinical characteristics of lesions present and histopathological results of their biopsies to and compare both results and be able to know more risk factors, clinical course and the most appropriate treatment for this premalignant lesion.

Results and Conclusions: Will be presented during the congress.

- Oral Presentation 6

TITLE: Efficacy of CO₂ laser with leukoplakia lesions

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Objectives: knowing the effectiveness of CO₂ laser treatment of leukoplakia lesions in 20 pacientse over 65 years.

Material and Method: A transversal epidemiological study was made in the Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology of the University of Santiago de Compostela of patients diagnosed with oral leukoplakia, whom underwent a biopsy and subsequent CO₂ laser vaporization. All of them were evaluaron the following variables: shape, sex, location, single / multiple lesion, size, power, smoker, drinker, age and power

Results: Only 25% of our patients achieved a complete resolution of the lesion.