- Oral Presentation 19

TITLE: New perspectives on pulpal treatment in gerodontology

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Objectives: To establish a pulpal treatment protocol of different pulp dressing used for pulpotomies in permanent molars with irreversible pulpitis.

To determine the clinical and radiographic results of NEC (Novel Endodontic Cement) and CEM (Calcium Enriched Mixture).

Material and Method: The literature search was performed using scientific databases (PUBMED) from 2009 to 2016. Search terms included the combination of keywords: pulpotomy, pulpitis, human, endodontics, permanent dentition.

Results: Calcium Enriched Mixture (CEM) is a new endodontic biomaterial. It has some characteristics such as shorter setting time, superior antibacterial effect, improved handling, decreased film thickness, sealing ability and low cytotoxicity. Furthermore, CEM has the ability to form hydroxyapatite and exhibits similar surface characteristics as the surrounding dentine. Novel Endodontic Cement (NEC) has characteristics such as significantly shorter setting time, good handling characteristics, and no tooth staining, biocompatibility, antibacterial effect and induced the formation of a complete dentinal bridge at its interface with the pulp tissue.

Conclusions: There is a reasonable biological argument to carry out pulpotomy as a possible alternative treatment in mature permanent teeth with irreversible pulpitis. NEC and CEM cement are suitable and favourable materials for pulpotomy when used as pulp capping materials. Both materials showed biocompatibility and induced the formation of a complete dentinal bridge at its interface with the pulp tissue. Moreover, the use of NEC/CEM in the treatment of irreversible pulpitis is highly beneficial for patients as well as general dentists.

- Oral Presentation 20

TITLE: Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia: a systematic review

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Inflammatory papillary hyperplasia (IPH) is a benign lesion of the palatal mucosa. It is usually found in denture-wearers but has also been reported in dentulous patients without a history of wearing a maxillary prosthesis.

Objectives: The aim of this review is to review the literature to assess the prevalence of denture stomatitis and inflammatory papillary hyperplasia and the etiological factors associated.

Materials and Methods: A search in PubMed (January 2005 to October 2015) has been used with the key words “inflammatory papillary hyperplasia”, “denture stomatitis”, “granular stomatitis” and “Newton’s type III”. The inclusion criteria were studies including at least a sample of 50 patients apparently healthy, articles published from 2005 to 2015 written in English. The exclusion criteria were reviews and nonhuman studies.

Results: Out of the 190 studies obtained initially from the search 16 articles were selected to be included in the systematic review. The prevalence of denture stomatitis was 29.56% and 4.44% for IPH. We found 5 cases of denture stomatitis among non-denture-wearing individuals. All IPH cases were associated to the use of prosthesis. Smoking and continued use of ill-fitting dentures turned out to be the most frequent risk factors for developing IPH.

Conclusions: IPH is a rare oral lesion and its pathogenesis still remains unclear. Its presentation among non-denture-wearers is extremely unusual.

- Oral Presentation 21

TITLE: Comparative study on the prevalence of oral lesions biopsied in the elderly and non-elderly population in the Master of oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology

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Objective: To determine the prevalence of biopsied oral lesions in elderly patients and to compare it with the non-elderly population.
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) mucocele (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
Máster de Medicina, Cirugía e Implantología Oral, Facultad de Odontología, Universidad de Barcelona.
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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
Máster Medicina, Cirugía e Implantología Oral, Universidad de Barcelona.
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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-Clopidogrels group was present in all studies. The anticoagulant therapy was valued in tow 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