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Introduction: The mandibular fracture as the structural alteration is defined jawbone after a facial trauma of diverse etiology. During the twentieth century, the management of mandibular fractures was practically limited to the maxillo-mandibular fixation. In recent years, internal fixation has become more familiar to the maxillofacial surgeons, enabling faster recovery and an early return of the patient to their daily activities.

Clinical case: Female patient, 81 years old, who suffered trauma to the anterior base of the jaw, after the radiographic study (orthopantomography and TAC) bilateral atrophic closed mandibular fracture in the body of the mandible with osseous displacement is confirmed. In the intervention, after securing the airway, the fragment is repositioned in position, it splinted with two osteosynthesis plates and miniscrews later sutured.

Conclusions: The definitive treatment of mandibular fractures can usually be deferred until the airway is secured, stopped the bleeding and have been previously treated neurosurgical, thoracic and abdominal injuries that compromise the patient's life. However, it is shown that early completion of the treatment of mandibular fractures improves outcomes, reduces the residual potential decreases morbidity and hospitalization time. Now it considered a difficult case those fractures in atrophic jaws with bone height of less than 10 mm. Above this height fixation with mini plates it is satisfactory. In more atrophic mandibles the result is unpredictable.

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TITLE: Severe oral dysplasia in elderly patients. A case report

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Introduction: Dysplasia is composed of two terms derived from the greek word that are "sys" and "plassein", the first word means bad and second word means shape or pattern, so that when applied to the epithelium refers to alterations in volume, shape and organization of cells. Dysplastic lesions of the upper aerodigestive tract, particularly of the oral cavity, have a broad spectrum

histological. Pindborg in 1977, uses the term to describe dysplasia lesions in which part of the thickness of the epithelium is replaced by cells showing varying degrees of cellular atypia. Later the World Health Organization (OMS) in 1978, establishing the histological criteria that occur in epithelial dysplasia.

Clinical case: Patient female, 92 year old presents a raised lesion with irregular borders on the tongue extending on both dorsal and ventral face. In histopathologic analysis in squamous mucosa presenting a disorganized squamous epithelium with loss of polarity and cytologic atypia it is observed. It is observed hyperkeratosis. Disqueratinocitos is not observed. On the surface sheet dense inflammatory infiltrate linfoplasmaticario band, with frequent permeation intraepithelial (lichenoid pattern) is identified. Neoplastic infiltration isn't identified in biopsied material.

Conclusions: After the diagnosis of the biopsy is concluded that this is a severe dysplasia without evidence of neoplastic infiltration. It was decided to carry out a plan of conservative treatment, with periodic reviews for possible malignancy.

- Poster 43

TITLE: A review on salivary biomarkers for oral cancer detection

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Introduction: Oral cancer is a disease associated with molecular, genetic and tissue changes. It is essential that the diagnosis is made early. Biomarker discovery in saliva provides a tool for diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring.

Objetives: To describe the different existing saliva biomarkers to detect oral cancer and study its potential as a diagnostic technique.

Material and Method: Literature review of the last 10 years using PubMed, Medline and the Cochrane Library data base. 33 publications have been selected. Keywords: Saliva; Biomarker; Oral cancer.

Results: since the late 90s, more than 100 items have been suggested as possible salivary biomarkers of oral cancer.

Some of the most important biomarkers found are: