Spain, where more than 70% are patients over 60 years old. The aim of this review is to identify the different risk factors involved in the development of this disease in the elderly in order to reduce their prevalence and improve morbidity and mortality.

Methods: Using the keywords “oral cavity cancer in elderly”, “oral cavity cancer” and “oral cavity cancer risk factors” a literature search of articles published in the last 10 years was performed.

Results: Cancer is a multifactorial disease which can be influenced by a variety of factors. Genetic alterations can make the patient more susceptible to carcinogens. Interactions can occur between various factors, such as diet, alcohol, tobacco, viral infections such as HPV and family history of cancer.

Conclusion: Although alcohol and tobacco are still major risk factors that must be addressed to prevent the development of cancer, advanced age has a great influence on individual susceptibility to carcinogens, so it should be considered as another risk factor of great importance. With this we must bear in mind the need and importance of our elders receive a meticulous reviews of the oral cavity often. We must not forget that the best treatment is prevention.

- Oral Presentation 65

TITLE: Differential diagnosis of soft tissues lesions. A case report

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Introduction: The term “epulis” was used for the first time by Virchoff in 1864 and it comes from the Greek words “epi”(on) and “oulon”(gingiva). Clinically, it is defined as a granulomatous chronic inflammatory tumor on the gingiva and related to the periosteum. The granulomatous epulis or pyogenic granuloma is presented as a benign tumor of epithelial origin, with vascular content and fast growth, which etiology is attributable to local irritants such as dental calculus, trauma, presence of root fragments or foreign bodies, and which definitive diagnosis is obtained through its histopathological study.

Case presentation: 70-years-old female patient, who came to the dental office presenting pain on the lower right side. Clinically, slight inflammation was observed in the right mandibular canine area, with negative pro-

bing and positive vitality. After making the canine root treatment, a sessile gingival lesion appeared, first with reddish and fibrous appearance and evolving towards a softer consistency with no reddish aspect, which was caused by small teleangiectasias. The total excision of the tumor was performed under local anesthesia, as well as the histopathological analysis, obtaining Pyogenic Epulis as definitive diagnosis.

Conclusions: The treatment of these lesions starts by performing a detailed clinical history and examination of the patient, being essential the histological study of all excised oral tissues in order to be able to establish its definitive diagnosis.

- Oral Presentation 66

TITLE: Denosumab: renovation and updating

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Introducción: Denosumab is a fully human monoclonal antibody against the receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa-B ligand (RANKL), is an antiresorptive agent that reduces osteoclastogenesis, inhibiting osteoclast activity, reducing bone resorption and increasing bone density. Is used in the treatment of osteoporosis and bone metastases. This drug have reported associated cases of osteonecrosis of jaw (ONM).

Objective: This review is to perform a relation between treatment with denosumab and the incidence of osteonecrosis and to obtain information on dosage, first event apparition, and treatment approaches for patients with osteonecrosis related to denosumab.

Materials and Methods: A search was made at databases Pubmed, Medline and Cochrane with the keywords: denosumab, elderly, osteonecrosis, osteoporosis, bone metastases and anti-RANKL.

Results: We found a total of 139 articles. They read the summary of which is relevant to this review found 15 of them for the last five years were 4 literature reviews, 1 meta-analysis, 1 randomized placebo-controlled trial, 1 lifetime cohort Markov model and 8 cases report.

Discussion: Treatment with denosumab has a number of adverse effects including ARONJ. Although the literature cites a low incidence arising from denosumab use, when it does occur, it supposes serious functional and masticatory disorders, with a major impact on patient quality of life.

Conclusions: The attitude and tracing is still unclear, combined detection of adverse effects, antibiotic treatment for the treatment of infection combined with debridement and bone resection.

- Oral Presentation 67

TITLE: Proliferative verrucous leukoplakia. Medical case

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Introduction: OPVL is a disease of unknown etiology that begins as a slow growing hyperkeratosis, which tends to spread and become multifocal and eventually develops, similar to warts, exophytic erythroplastic areas or patches with aggressive biological behavior due to its high probability of recurrence and a high rate of malignant transformation. It is more common in older women who have suffered for years leukoplakia lesions. Diagnosis is based on clinical and histopathological study of injuries. This is a very dangerous disease because of its high rate of recurrence and dangerous development.

Case: 67 years old woman, smoker of 40 cigarettes a day for over 40 years with no medical history of interest. The patient has whitish lesions, asymptomatics, of rough appearance on both jugal mucosa, hard palate, floor of the mouth, ventral surface of the tongue and tonsillar pillars since 4 years ago. We indicate to eliminate smoking habits completely, without any changes in the lesions after two weeks, it was decided to biopsy lesions of the ventral surface of the tongue and floor of mouth. The pathology revealed Stomatitis interface with severe dysplasia.

Conclusions: OPVL is a very dangerous disease because of its high percentage of malignant, difficult and controversial treatment monitoring, and questionable effectiveness.

- Oral Presentation 68

TITLE: Peripheral giant cells granuloma. Two case reports

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Introduction: Peripheral Giant Cells Granuloma (PGCG) is the giant cell lesion most common in the maxillary region. It originates in the connective tissue of the periosteum and periodontal membrane. Its etiology is still unknown, although it is usually related to irritation or aggressive factors, and diseases such as hyperparathyroidism (Brown tumour). The treatment consists of complete removal of the lesion and meticulous curettage, considering that relapse is usual.

Case reports:

Case 1: Women, 88 years old and medical history of DM1, HBP, dyslipidemia, arthralgia and gait disturbance. The patient was referred to Master in Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology (University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain). She presented a single, asymptomatic, exophytic lesion measuring approximately 1.5x1 cm in diameter, situated next to right central incisor. The patient reveals one year of evolution and the lesion was related to a prosthodontic restoration.

Case 2: Man, 53 years old without relevant medical history. The patient was referred to the same department as the previous patient. He reported a solitary and exophytic lesion situated in hard palate between 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8. Evolution time of approximately one year, about 3x2 cm in diameter and was probably related to endodontic treatment.

Conclusions: Granulomatous lesions situated in soft tissues require differential diagnosis with other entities. The treatment of choice is excisional biopsy which helps to confirm the final diagnosis.

- Oral Presentation 69

TITLE: Most common oral pathology in the elderly. Study in patients from the Polyclinic of the European University of Madrid

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Aim. To make a cross – sectional and descriptive study of the most common oral diseases in the elderly. Compare the results with the current literature and other studies conducted in the last years.