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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S27.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643957
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643957

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S27.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643958
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643958

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S27.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643959
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643959

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.