- Poster 6

TITLE: Dental management of patients taking new oral anticoagulants: dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban

AUTHORS: Couso-Jácome M, Moreno-Vicente J, Arranz-Opispo C, Estrugo Devesa A, Jané-Salas E, López-López J.

Postgraduate student of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. Dental School. University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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Objective: The purpose of the search was to update on the pharmacological properties and clinical application of the new oral anticoagulants (NAO), as well as to review the considerations for the management of patients on this drug therapy.

Material and Methods: A search was made at databases Pubmed-MEDline, IME and Cochrane with the keywords: “dabigatran”, “rivaroxaban”, “apixaban”, “new oral anticoagulants”, “oral surgery”, “dentistry” and “elderly”. Studies published in English over the last 5 years were included. Articles that study the dental management of patients treated with the new anticoagulant therapy were also identified.

Results: We found 16 articles, 15 literature reviews and 1 case report. We included 13 articles in our review. The development of new orally administered anticoagulant drugs has focused on eliminating some of the disadvantages associated with dicumarinics. Dabigatran is an oral anticoagulant from the class of the direct thrombin inhibitors and Rivaroxaban and apixaban are the first available orally active direct factor Xa inhibitors. The new oral anticoagulants offer a series of advantages including rapid action, short half-life, few drug and food interactions, wide therapeutic index or produce a fixed predictable anticoagulant dose response, which causes the routine monitoring of coagulation unnecessary.

Conclusions: Clinical studies are needed to determine the effects that NAO have on bleeding and hemostasis after tooth extractions and other surgical dental procedures. It is also necessary to establish a consensus to determine protocols removal or maintenance of anticoagulant therapy days before performing oral surgery.

- Poster 7

TITLE: Prosthetic stomatitis in geriatric patients with removable prosthesis. Review

AUTHORS: Espadas-Domínguez M, Frau-Sancho S, Teixidor-Olmo I, Jané-Salas E, Ayuso-Montero T, López-López J.

Postgraduate student of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. Dental School. University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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Introduction: Denture stomatitis is defined as a chronic inflammation of the oral mucosa in total or partially edentulous patients, carriers of removable prosthesis. Have been reported different agents involved in the etiology of this entity, like allergy, stress, trauma, poor prosthesis adaptation and Candida infection.

Objective: The purpose of the search was to conduct a review of the literature able to describe the removable prosthesis carrier patient management with stomatitis.

Materials and Methods: A search was carried out on the basis of data Pubmed-Medline, SciELO, and Cochrane IME Key words: denture stomatitis, prosthetic Candidiasis Candidiasis subplate. Publications were included in English, indexed between 2005 and 2015.

Results: Were determined to be in a first search 29 items, which included 16 and a second search of 17 items, which 3 were included. The geriatric patient will be more susceptible to submit a denture stomatitis, due to several factors as polypharmacy, xerostomia caused by the same drugs, degenerative diseases and the use of removable prosthesis. Furthermore, Candida generates a matrix on the prosthesis, a biofilm, which favors the accumulation of waste and disease onset.

Conclusions: The most common cause of denture stomatitis is the poor fit of the prosthesis. Patient management is to provide oral and prosthesis hygiene instructions and to achieve a proper fit of it and prevent Candida superinfection.

- Poster 8

TITLE: Mandibular sialolithiasis. Presentation of three clinical cases and literature review

AUTHORS: Esteban Adán G, Pérez Corral I, Rodríguez Martín I, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo CEU. Madrid.

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