- Poster 6

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

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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

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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

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Introduction: The injuries of salivary glands represent a diverse group, where we can find benign and malignant pathologies that can be difficult to distinguish.

The sialolithiasis is one of the most common non-neoplastic glandular pathologies. The formation of salivary stones produces the obstruction of the salivary duct, being this a frequent alteration of the submandibular gland that usually shows signs of pain accompanied by inflammation.

The prevalence of these salivary stones in the submandibular gland represents between 80 and 95% of the total, whereas the 5-20% appear in the parotid gland and only the 1-2% affect the sublingual gland and the minor salivary glands.

Clinical case: We present three clinical cases of three patients of ages 58, 60 and 61 years old respectively that come to our service referring pain and inflammation episodes associated with mealtime and accompanied by xerostomy. An intraoral and extraoral exploration was realized in all cases, complemented by a radiographic study, in order to plan the surgical act. Lesions were extracted, in two cases by extraoral means under general anesthesia and a third case by intraoral means under local anesthesia. After monitoring for one year, no recurrence has been observed.

Conclusions: There exist anatomical, mechanical and chemical factors related to the sialolithiasis development. More studies are needed to be able to establish a criteria standardization of diagnosis and treatment of this pathology.

- Poster 9

TITLE: Influence of the age on nasopalatine canal morphometry: analysis on Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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Aims: To determine the influence of age on the 3-dimensional morphology of nasopalatine canal (NC) and the NC dimensions.

Material and Methods: 224 cone beam computed tomographies (CBCTs) were analyzed to evaluate the mor-

phology and measurements of CN (in apical, medial and coronal portions) in the three anatomical planes. CBCTs were categorized based on dental status of patients (+/+, dentulous; -/-, edentulous; +/-, partially edentulous) and age groups (<30, 31-60, > 60 years). The statistical tests used were: ANOVA, Bonferroni and Pearson's correlation.

Results: The age was significantly different between dentulous (++) and edentulous (-/-) patients ($p < 0.001$). NC morphology were not influenced by age in the three anatomical planes, but p-values were nearly to significance between CN with funnel-like and hourglass-like shapes ($p = 0,053$) in the sagittal plane. Significant differences were found between age groups for the following NC dimensions: coronal diameter of CN in its coronal portion (CD1; $p=0,047$) and in its medial portion (CD2; $p=0,043$). The CN dimensions that were correlated with age were the follows: CD1 ($r=0,182$) and CD2 ($r=0,160$).

Conclusions: The tooth loss increased when the patients get older, which was also associated with NC morphology changes in the sagittal plane. With the increasing of age, variations of NC dimensions were also showed, so the size of NC diameter in its medial and coronal portions was higher.

- Poster 10

TITLE: Peri-implant diseases: diagnosis and treatment

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Introducción: Peri-implantitis is an irreversible inflammatory process affecting the tissues surrounding the implant causing loss of bone structure. This is a highly prevalent condition that has suffered a great increase in recent years, generating the necessity to identify an effective treatment for this disease. A review of peri-implant disease basic concepts of anatomy and osseointegration criteria and microbial pathogenesis and periimplant evidence is presented. Clinical parameters of disease, development of diagnostic, therapeutic possibilities and maintenance are presented.

Objective: Identify the most effective treatment for peri-implant therapeutic actions.