If we compare our results with those of patients younger than 65 years we see that there is a clear difference in effectiveness, being much smaller in the number of older people.

Conclusions:

1. The use of CO₂ laser is a therapeutic option in patients with oral leukoplakia in over 65 years
2. The therapeutic effectiveness of CO₂ laser in oral leukoplakia is lower in older than 65 years than in the minors.
3. It takes more and more data studies to improve their effectiveness in the future.

- Oral Presentation 7

TITLE: Oral lichen planus and diabetes mellitus: a bidirectional association?

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Introduction: The relationship between Lichen Planus (LP) and Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is contradictory. It has been proposed that endocrine dysfunction in DM may be related to an immune defect which contributes to the development of LP. Some authors assumed this association on the basis of high prevalence of DM among patients with LP. However, this association has not been proven in subsequent investigations.

Material and Method: A bibliographic search was conducted in PubMed/Medline database, through two key group of words: "Lichen planus AND Diabetes mellitus AND Prevalence" and "Diabetes mellitus type 2 AND Prevalence AND Oral mucosal lesions". The search was limited to articles published after 2001, from which twenty-eight studies were obtained. Of these twenty-eight studies, there were sixteen that were rejected for not having contemplated prevalence data of DM/LP. Due to its relevance with the case study, this review has been completed with ten more articles.

Results: Analysed data show that the prevalence of DM among patients with LP ranges from 1.6-37.7%, whereas the prevalence of LP among patients with DM ranges from 0.5-6.1%.

Conclusion: there is a significant discrepancy in the results found making very difficult its comparison due to the heterogeneity of the analysed studies.

- Oral Presentation 8

TITLE: Malignant transformation of Oral Lichen Planus and Lichenoid Reaction: an update

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Objective: Update the scientific evidence published from March 2013 about the prevalence, incidence, clinical status and time range reported for malignant transformation of OLP (Oral Lichen Planus) or LR (Lichenoid Reaction). Secondary objective: Assess the anatomopathological differences found on a sample of the Dental Hospital, University of Barcelona (Dentistry School, UB).

Material and Methods: Studies published from March 2013 to the present day were searched on PUBMED and COCHRANE databases. Papers about malignant transformation of OLP and LR in humans were included and papers that did not reported on this subject, that were not written in English or Spanish, individual case reports and studies where diagnosis was not made by a biopsy analysis were excluded.

Results: 169 articles were found. The selection was made by reading titles and abstracts. 16 case-control papers of the Fitzpatrick et al. 2014 review were selected and 2 case-control articles recently published were added.

Conclusions: A low percentage of OSCC on patients with OLP or LR were found, if lesions with dysplasia are excluded. Ulcerative or erythematous forms are associated with a high risk of malignant transformation. There is not enough evidence to determine if there are differences in the malignant transformation of OLP and LR.

- Oral Presentation 9

TITLE: Diabetes Mellitus and dry mouth: a descriptive study in an institutionalized elderly population

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