Materials and Methods: Observational, retrospective and cross-sectional study where a total of 151 biopsies of oral lesions from last year were analyzed. The sample was divided into two age groups: Elderly group (EG) (≥ 65 years of age) and non-elderly group (NEG) (< 65 years), and several clinical parameters were collected.

Results: Of the 151 records, 51 were elderly and 100 were non-elderly. The most prevalent lesion in both groups was the fibroma ($n=41$). Within the GA the most frequent pathologies were: the lichen planus/lichenoid reaction (LPO/RL) ($n=9$), epithelial hyperplasia (EH) ($n=3$) and leukoplakia ($n=3$). In the GNA the lesions with increased incidence were: radicular cyst ($n = 20$), the periapical granuloma (PG) ($n=6$) mucocoele ($n=5$) and squamous papilloma (SP) ($n=5$). Regarding gender distribution in the elderly population, women ($n=27$) present a higher prevalence of fibroma and PG, and men ($n=24$) have a higher incidence of LP and fibroma.

Conclusions: There are few epidemiological studies of oral lesions in Spain, even less related to the elderly population. These studies are essential to detect patterns and implement preventive measures, especially in the elderly population, often considered as a risk group. Among the literature, we obtain similar results; however, we obtain a higher prevalence of certain rare lesions, such as lipoma and neuroma, and a low prevalence of OSCC.

- Oral Presentation 22

TITLE: Comparison and effectiveness of different treatments in proliferative verrucous leukoplakia: Literature review

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S9.

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Objectives: The aim of this study is to update the comparison and effectiveness of different treatments of the proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL).

Material and Methods: A search of the current literature indexed in PubMed in the last 5 years was made, using the keywords “proliferative verrucous leukoplakia”, “verrucous leukoplakia treatment”.

Results: The search resulted in 16 articles, out of which 12 articles related to our review were selected. After review of the articles, only few articles prior to the last five years were included to demonstrate relevant data.

Conclusions: Until now, any effective treatment and offers better prognosis has been described, resulting in a high rate of recurrence and malignant transformation of PVL in all the studies. The aim of treatment is to prevent or delay the malignant transformation of these lesions. The treatments proposed are surgical excision, combination of surgery and pharmacology, CO₂ laser ablation, electrocautery, cryosurgery and photodynamic therapy.

- Oral Presentation 23

TITLE: New oral antiplatelet. Recommendations for oral surgery

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Objective: To get familiar with new oral anti-platelet and their use in oral surgery.

Materials and Methods: A Pubmed search of the English, Spanish, Portuguese and German language literature of the past 10 years using the keywords: Antiplatelet Therapy, “oral surgery”, Prasugrel, Ticagrelor, and ‘oral surgery’ was performed with the assistance of operators AND or OR.

Results: A total of 14, 2 and 0 respectively items, one of them a review, and one report were discarded with insufficient sample. The AAS-Clopidogrel group was present in all studies. The anticoagulant therapy was valued in tow of them.

Conclusions: The combination of AAS and an antagonist of platelet receptor P2Y₁₂ increase the risk of bleeding. Research on new anti-platelet and their use in odontology is limited, but in light of the pharmacological characteristics of the latter, their implications and recommendations in oral surgery are similar. Improved study design is needed, as well as the assessment of an effective method to measure anti-platelet.

- Oral Presentation 24

TITLE: Quality of life in the geriatric patient rehabilitated with implant-supported dental prosthesis: review

AUTHORS: Sardañés Martínez S, Polis Yanes C, Ayuso Montero R, Colom Guardiola M, Sances Masero A, López López J.