- Oral Presentation 69

TITLE: Dental management in a Bernard Soulier syndrome. Case report

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Introduction: Bernard–Soulier syndrome (BSS) is an autosomal recessive coagulopathy characterized by large platelets, thrombocytopenia, and severe bleeding symptoms. Clinical manifestations usually include a spontaneous bleeding tendency, purpura, epistaxis, gingival bleeding, menorrhagia, and hemorrhage after dental extractions. Bleeding episodes are mostly associated with trauma and surgical procedures.

Case report: We report a 66-year-old woman diagnosed with BSS that came for dental treatment at the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Murcia. Panoramic radiograph and dental examination revealed spontaneous gingival hemorrhage at the interdental areas of 11 and 21, a deep carious lesion in tooth 3.7 to extraction, caries in 1.6, 1.7, 2.7, 4.6, 4.8 get them filled, and the need of buccal cleaning by the presence of calculus. Due to a high hemorrhage's risk, an hematologic consult was made and the treatment was done in collaboration of both specialists (hematologists and dentists). The morning of the intervention, 2 vials (1 gram) of Amchafibrin® IV were administered. Shortly before the extraction, the patient received two platelets transfusions by automated apheresis. The patient came to the dental clinic with normal saline to keep blood permeable. The tooth was surgically removed, taking care of protecting the soft tissue from excessive trauma.

Conclusions: Dentists and oral surgeons should be take adequate precautions to prevent potential problems of hemorrhage when going to realice dental treatments in these patients. Effective collaboration between hematologists, dentists and dental surgeon is necessary to determine the best hematological cover required.

- Oral Presentation 70

TITLE: Unusual mandibular manifestation of hematopoiesis in α -thalassemia: review of the literature and case report

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Alpha (α)-thalassemias are the most common genetic disorder of hemoglobin (Hb) synthesis, affecting up to 5% of the world's population. These congenital hemolytic anemias induce extramedullary hematopoiesis, including the liver, spleen, sinuses, and the diploic spaces of the skull. Oral health problems in patients with thalassemias are mostly related to a varied degree of facial deformities, malocclusions, and/or dental arch dimensions. We present a case with a 69-year-old man, diagnosed with homozygous α thalassemia that came to the Faculty of Dentistry at the University of Murcia for a dental treatment. His medical history was notable for recurrent episodes of bleeding since childhood. Panoramic radiography revealed changes in the mandible, with widening of medullary spaces, coarsening of the trabeculae and thinning of cortical bone because of a compensatory extramedullary hematopoiesis. Here, a brief review of the clinical, radiographic, laboratory, and dental implications of these hemoglobin disorders are presented. The patient required several dental extractions and two blood transfusions were administered the same day of the intervention. Thereafter, additional transfusions were planned only depending on the degree of bleeding.

- Oral Presentation 71

TITLE: Preprosthetic surgery and prosthetic rehabilitation of Parkinson patients. About a case

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Introduction: Parkinson's disease is a chronic neurodegenerative disorder, which results from the destruction of the substantia nigra of the brain. This malady causes progressive disability that involves movement disorders and impaired cognitive and emotional function. It is the second most common neurodegenerative disorder and affects men and women equally.

Being found mainly in patients over 60 years is not uncommon to face partially or fully edentulous patients where prosthetic rehabilitation is necessary. The prescription of tissue-borne dentures in these patients are a challenge, not only because of the particularities of the disease, but also because of the side effects of drug therapy.

Case report: 76 year old woman, diagnosed with Parkinson's disease comes to the clinic for complete prosthetic rehabilitation of maxilla and mandible. In the lower area has an atrophic and irregular alveolar ridge caused by the presence of protuberances compatible with bone exostosis. Pre-prosthetic surgery is performed and proceeds to complete rehabilitation with complete removable dentures.

Conclusion: Although the literature suggests that the first choice in these patients is the use of implant overdentures, the reality is that not always is the most affordable option for patients depending on their socio-economic situation, which is why we must not discard the dentures use, although it does not achieve a 100% success, it represents a significant improvement in quality of life.

- Oral Presentation 72

TITLE: Resveratrol is able to increase bone mass and biomechanical properties on aged bone

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Aged bone is more fragile and more likely to break.

Objective: In this study it is analyzed for the first time the effect of systemic administration of resveratrol on old bone microarchitecture and biomechanical properties.

Methodology: 20 Wistar rats were randomly divided into 2 groups: the experimental group treated with resveratrol at a dosage of 10 mg/kg/day, and the control group without treatment. 10 weeks later, animals were sacrificed, trunk blood was collected and femurs were dissected. Biomechanical tests and micro CT scan were carried out. Plasma osteocalcin and CTX were also measured. The results were analyzed by the Student t using SPSS 22.0; $p < 0.05$ were considered significant

Results: More bone volume, a thicker cortical, more trabeculae number and lesser space among them were seen by micro CT scan in the resveratrol treated animals, when compared with the control group. Flexural modulus, stiffness and ultimate load were also increased with resveratrol treatment. Nevertheless, neither osteocalcin nor CTX were changed.

Conclusion: Resveratrol is able to increase the bone mass and biomechanical properties in old rats femur. Thus, it is suggested that resveratrol would be used as anti-aging therapy against age-related changes in old bone.

- Oral Presentation 73

TITLE: Influence of steroid hormones on postmenopause: assessment of saliva composition and dry mouth

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Objective: The aim of this study was to verify the relationship between calcium salivary levels and hormonal serum levels with oral dryness in peri and postmenopausal women.

Material and Method: It was conducted a search in the Medline database via PubMed search engine with keywords menopause AND dry mouth AND steroids OR calcium correlated by AND. **RESULTS:** Of the 37 papers available, after applying the limits journal categories (Dental Journal), publications of the last 16 years and language in english, 2 randomized clinical trials 7 systematic reviews and 9 cohort studies are obtained to analyze the possible relationship between the level of salivary steroids and calcium with dry mouth. Many lines of investigation suggest that MGD altered levels of female sex hormones may predispose xerostomia and stomatodynia. During menopause, the cessation of production of sex hormones leads an impaired production of neuroactive steroids, which could be related to stomatodynia because of the consequent degeneration.

Conclusion: Statistically relevant difference exists in the literature that associate the sex hormone levels and HRT with a result of dry mouth in menopausal women. However, this condition has been increased in depressive processes, furthermore the lack of evidence makes necessary more studies short and long term.