- Oral Presentation 79

TITLE: Botulinum toxin for the treatment of postherpetic neuralgia in elderly patients

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Objective: In recent years, a large body of data has surfaced reporting de therapeutic benefit of botulinum toxin injection in multiple conditions. The aim of this review is to summarize the highest quality literatura pertaining to clinical application of botulinum toxin in postherpetic neuralgia in elderly patients and to assign levels of evidence according to different international guidelines.

Material and Methods: We have analyzed 14 articles published in the last 5 years.

Results: Botulinum toxin is ususally used in the treatment of spascity and dystonia, but research involving both aninal and human subjects has emerged suggesting potential benefits in painful neuropathic conditions, decreasing sensitized nociception in four ways by inhibiting glutamate release in peripheral tissues, decreasing calcitonin gene-related peptide release in peripheral tissue, decreasing transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 1 trafficking to peripheral neuron cell membrane and decreasing substance P release in peripheral tissue.

Conclusions: On the basis of the analysis of the reports published in the literature, it would seem that fractioned peripheral subcutaneous and perineural injections of botulinum toxin type A may be useful for the treatment of various chronic pain conditions with neuropathic component like postherpetic neuralgia.

- Oral Presentation 80

TITLE: Bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw treatment by combining surgery and autologous platelet concentrates

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Objective: The aim of this systematic review is to analice the effectiveness of autologous platelet concentrates (APC) in the prevention and treatment of bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaws (BRONJ) in patients undergoing bisphosphonates therapy.

Material and Methods: An electronic search in PubMed-Medline and Embase was performed. Using the following key words: PRP, PRF, PRGF, Jaw Osteonecrosis, Autologous Platelet and Bisphosphonate Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaw. We included clinical trials and sistematic reviews publisehed since 2010.

Results: 14 studies were included, with a total of 255 patients who underwent oral surgery in combination with APC. Those studies with control groups showed a significant reduction in BRONJ when treated with APC. In addition, the use of APC reduced the risk to develop BRONJ lesions after dental extractions in patients treated with bisphosphonates.

Conclusion: Because of the high heterogenecity and the low level of evidence of the studies included, the results of this review should be interpreted carefully. However, the use of APC in combination with oral surgery in patients treated with bisphosphonate appears to be beneficial in prevention and treatment of BRONJ.

- Oral Presentation 81

TITLE: Elderly adults, nutrition and oral health in primary care

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Objective: To examine the association between nutritional deficit and oral health problems in noninstitutionalized elderly adults in Spanish community.

Methods: In this cross-sectional study, data were obtained from 358 elderly adults (194 women, 164 men) with ages between 60 and 74 years, living in community and associated to the health center Sta Maria de Gracia in Murcia, Spain.

The Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) was used to identify nutritional deficit.

Also we use anthropometric measures for developing the Body Mass Index (BMI), socio- economic measures and blood tests.