- Oral Presentation 79

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

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S32.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644073

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644073>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S32.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644074

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644074>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S32.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644075

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644075>

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.

Oral evaluation was composed by an oral exam, application of oral health survey, measurement of PDI (periodontal disease index).

Multivariate analyses were adjusted by sociodemographic variables, blood tests, and oral health items.

Results: 86% of elderly adults noninstitutionalized presents satisfactory nutritional status. Among the socioeconomic conditions studied, being male, older, with lower pension and single were associated with nutritional risk ($p < 0.005$). Ferrum serum and hematocrit were related with nutritional normal status. By last, the dental conditions studied of active caries, advanced periodontal illness and 16 lost teeth were associated with nutritional deficit regardless of sex, age, Pension, education and smoking.

Conclusions: The study population presents a satisfactory nutritional status. Oral health impairment was associated with nutritional deficit, in a 13% for people who need oral rehabilitation. People with normal ferrum serum rise 25% of protection for malnutrition.

Keywords: Elderly adults. Nutrition assessment. Oral health. Health of the elderly. Dental health surveys.

Material and Methods: To develop this review paper it was searched in the current international literature indexed in PubMed in the last five years.

Results: Thirty articles were selected by impact factor of journals, exposed information or its originality; only using articles older than five years by scientific interest or the need to reflect older information. The review was limited giving preference to literature reviews and meta-analysis papers.

Conclusion: Current literature supports the use of short implants as a predictable alternative to conventional bone regeneration techniques in jaws atrophies.

- Oral Presentation 82

TITLE: Short dental implants in the rehabilitation of atrophic jaws. Update

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S33.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644076

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644076>

Introduction: Short dental implants, over the years and advances in implantology, have become a standard treatment in the daily practice of many clinical. Success rates have recently increased to almost equated to conventional implants for many authors. The need to reduce working time, intraoperative morbidity and economic costs linked to the demand for implant rehabilitation in elder patients makes it necessary to add them among our treatment options. In gerodontology the application of this technique should be assessed, because old patients usually do not want or can undergo regenerative surgeries.

This requires to define a surgical protocol and selection of the patient.

Objectives: The objective of this review paper is to evaluate the pertinence of using short implants as an alternative to conventional regeneration techniques.