- Tumor growth markers: Telomerase, Endothelin-1 (ET-1), Cyclin D, Ki-67, Galectins.
- Tumor suppressor markers: p53.
- Tumor invasion markers: Matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs), calcium binding protein S100P.
- Enzyme markers: lactate dehydrogenase (LDH).
- Intracellular markers: Cyfra 21-1.

Conclusion: Salivary biomarkers represent a non-invasive and promising approach for the early detection of oral cancer. However, there are some problems in establishing them as a reliable, sensitive and specific method for clinical use. Such as a lack of standardization for sample collection, processing and storage and the wide variability in salivary levels between individuals.

- Poster 44

TITLE: Squamous cell carcinoma in lower lip: about a case

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Introduction: Malignancies lip are up to 2% of all malignancies; half of them are diagnosed after age 65. The most common histology is squamous cell carcinoma and in 90% of cases are located on the lower lip.

Associated risk factors include smoke, alcohol, solar exposition, genetic predisposition, diet, immunosuppression and infections human papillomavirus.

Patient case: the case of a male 67-years old smoker with an injury to the lower lip of months of evolution that does not subside after conservative treatment, so it was decided to biopsy, resulting in squamous cell carcinoma. The treatment performed was a wedge resection with safety borders and direct sealing planes. The definitive histopathological result was epidermoid carcinoma with free margins T1N0M0, Stage I.

Conclusion: The dentist is responsible for education, early detection and referral to the specialist the patient with oral cancer; because the survival of lesions smaller than 2 cm on the lower lip after surgery is 90% at 5 years; however in larger injuries, decreases to 30-70%. In minor injuries to 2 cm, surgery and radiation are considered effective; therefore, the treatment of choice in small lesions located on the lower lip and lateral thirds of the upper lip is the wedge simple and direct closure.

- Poster 45

TITLE: Dental implants in patients with osteoporosis

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Osteoporosis is a major skeletal disease affecting millions of people worldwide. Recent studies claim that patients with osteoporosis do not have a higher risk of early implant failure compared to non-osteoporotic patients although it should be carried out proper planning. But, does osteoporosis affect the primary stability of the implant? At implant placement, primary stability is an important factor for achieve this purpose. The length and diameter of the implant may have a significant effect in the stability of the implant. As for the rate of survival, the patients with osteoporosis present a rate of survival similar to non-osteoporotic patients. Implant stability seems to be influenced by bone density. The lower stability scores in patient with osteoporosis reinforce the recommendations that safe protocols and longer healing times before the load of the prosthesis could be recommended when treating those patients with dental implants.

- Poster 46

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, in-