

RP70 - ORAL HEALTH EVALUATION IN ELDERLY ALZHEIMER PATIENTS. 

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This cross sectional study aimed to describe the profile of elderly patients with Alzheimer disease in early stages and their oral health status.

Study Design: 35 participants were evaluated with Mini-mental state (MEEM), 10-meter walking test and classified according to the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR). Were included only patients CDR1 and CDR2. The oral health evaluation considered the use of removable prosthesis, presence of oral lesions and patient's hygiene. Additionally, comorbidities, use of medicine, tobacco and alcohol were also registered.

Results: There were 21 female and 14 male patients (mean age 76.1 years). The scores of MEEM ranged between 10 and 23 points; the mean value of 10-meter walking test was 0.57 m/s. The most frequent comorbidity was arterial hypertension and 28.5% of elderly used more than 7 drugs per day. Alcohol and tobacco intake was reported for 6 and 5 participants, respectively. The majority of the elderly (71.4%) wore a removable prosthesis, most of them in poor conditions and with deficient hygiene. Chronic erythematous candidiasis (5), Fordyce's granules (5) and varicosities (5) were the most common alterations.

Conclusion: The oral health status of elderly Alzheimer patients deserves attention and must be considered for the global planning treatment. Support: CNPq #309322/2015-4 - FAPEMIG.

RP71 - IMPLANT AND PROSTHESIS SURVIVAL RATES OF EXTRAORAL IMPLANTS IN THE REHABILITATION OF ORBITAL DEFECTS. 

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The objective of this study was to evaluate implant and prosthesis survival rates and the soft tissue reactions around the extraoral implants used to support orbital defects.

Study Design: A retrospective study was performed of patients who received implants for craniofacial rehabilitation from 2003 to 2015. Two outcome variables were considered: implant and prosthetic success. A statistical model was used to estimate survival rates and associated confidence intervals. Data were analyzed using the Kaplan-Meier method and log-rank test to compare survival curves.

Results: A total of 33 titanium implants were placed in 14 patients. The 2-year overall implant survival rates were 100% and the 2-year overall prosthesis survival rates were 92.3%.

Conclusion: From this study, it was concluded that craniofacial rehabilitation with extraoral implants is a safe, reliable and predictable method to restore the patient's normal appearance.

RP72 - ASSOCIATION OF CHEMOKINE RECEPTORS AND LIGANDS WITH 

PATHOLOGIC INDICATORS AND SURVIVAL RATE IN SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. ANTONIO ERNANDO CARLOS FERREIRA JUNIOR, CAMILA CARVALHO DE OLIVEIRA, KARUZA MARIA ALVES PEREIRA, MARIA DO PERPÉTUO SOCORRO SALDANHA DA CUNHA,

FABRÍCIO BITU SOUSA, MÁRIO ROGÉRIO LIMA MOTA, ANA PAULA NEGREIROS NUNES ALVES.

To evaluate the expression of CXCR4, CXCL12, CCR7, CCL21 and Ki-67 in oral squamous cell carcinoma and correlate these markers with lymph node metastasis and survival rates.

Study Design: Data about the anatomic location of the lesion, gender, age, survival, presence or absence of lymph node metastasis, lymph-vascular invasion and invasion depth was collected. The expression of the chemokines and their respective receptors was performed by immunohistochemistry (technical streptavidin-biotin-peroxidase).

Results: The expression of CXCR4, CXCL12, CCR7 and CCL21 was observed in 18 (60%), 8 (22.66%), 16 (53.3%) and 3 (12 %) cases, respectively. It was found a significant association between lymph-vascular invasion and immunostaining of CXCR4 ($P = .007$) and CCR7 ($P = .01$), furthermore, metastasis was present in 62.5% and 37.5% among this cases, respectively. A significant positive correlation was found between Ki-67 and CXCR4 ($P = .0086$), CXCL12 ($P = .036$) and CCR7 ($P = .04$). After 111 months, only 38.4% of CXCR4+ patients were alive, while for CCR7+ after 62 months all had already died.

Conclusion: These chemokines are associated with lymph-vascular invasion and cell proliferation perhaps favoring the development of metastases and poor prognosis.

RP73 - PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS ORAL LESIONS IN A REFERRAL CENTER. 

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Epidemiologic studies of lesions involving the oral-maxillofacial complex are important for the dental surgeon since they demonstrate the prevalence and incidence of diseases. This cross-sectional study evaluated records of 384 patients affected by infectious oral lesions and submitted to clinical or histopathologic examination between 1998 and 2015. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences was used for statistical analysis. Chi-square tests were used to test associations between variables, with the level of significance set .05. In relation to the classification of lesions, the fungal lesions were most prevalent (78%), followed by viral (11%) and bacterial lesions (9%). Among the patients, 76.8% were females, 61.7% were over 40 years of age, and 66.4% were non-white. The palate was the most affected site by the lesions (52%) and the prosthetic stomatitis and herpes simplex were the most prevalent (22% e 4.4%). A significant association was observed between the presence of fungal lesion and the variables age and gender of the patients, between denture use and prosthetic stomatitis. For viral lesions was a significant association between the presence of the lesion and the variables age and anatomic location. For bacterial lesions was a significant association for the variables age and gender.

RP74 - EXPRESSION OF DENDRITIC, LANGERHANS AND T CELLS IN POTENTIALLY MALIGNANT LESIONS AND ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA. 

PABLO AGUSTIN VARGAS, ANA CAROLINA AMORIM PELLICOLI, MANOELA DOMINGUES MARTINS, PAULA FARTHING, PAUL SPEIGHT, MÁRCIO AJUDARTE LOPES, LYNNE BINGLE.