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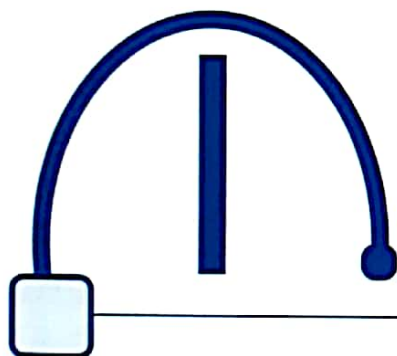
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# MEDICINA ORAL

ÓRGANO OFICIAL DE

- SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE MEDICINA ORAL
- SOCIEDAD ESPAÑOLA DE ODONTOESTOMATOLOGÍA PARA EL MINUSVÁLIDO Y PACIENTES ESPECIALES
- ACADEMIA IBEROAMERICANA DE PATOLOGÍA Y MEDICINA BUCAL

DIRECTORES: Prof. J. V. Bagán Prof. C. Scully



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Abstracts Book

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**Spanish Society of Dentistry for Patients  
with Disability and Special Needs (SEOEME)**

**Systemics Pathology:** More of the visual functioning increase, arthritis, congestive cardiac, failure, cerebrovascular disease, depression, diabetes mellitus.

**CPOD Index:** Institutional ambit: 29.8, ambulatory persons, 28. CPO totality: 28.9.

**Conclusions:** There was considerable unmet dental need with significant oral disease and poor levels of oral and denture hygiene in this target group; both dental and medical professional should act in concert to deliver curative as well as preventative dental care for the elderly to improve their quality of life.

## Effects of HAART therapy in the prevalence of oral lesions in Spanish HIV Patients

*L.A. Moreno, M.S. Montes, M.C. Patón, G.C. Esparza, R. Cere-ro, J. Campo. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Spain.*

High Activity AntiRetroviral Therapy (HAART) have caused an important reduction in mortality and morbidity by HIV infection. This is the first important decrease since in 1981, when this epidemic was recognized.

Both, incidence and severity of oral lesions associated with HIV infection has been changing among these years. These changes has been mainly conditioned by the differences in treatment. There are several studies that make clear the relation between HAART therapy and decrease in the prevalence of oral lesions, it is suggested that the reason is a better immunological response in these patients.

We have reviewed the papers published wich try to find a relation between HIV therapy and changes in the prevalence and severity of oral lesions, in spanish patients. We have these conclusions:

—Monotherapy is not effective to reduce the prevalence of oral lesions. Just periodontal lesions and Kaposi's sarcoma prevalences decreased with monotherapy.

—All oral lesions, including periodontal lesions, were less prevalent in HAART patients.

—Neither Kaposi's Sarcoma nor no Hodgkin's Linfoma were found in Haart patients.

## Oral pathology in the B and/or C viral hepatitis patient

*J. M<sup>o</sup>. Micó, E. Delgado, C. Baliellas, L. Berini, C. Gay-Escoda. Universidad de Barcelona, Spain.*

**Introduction:** In the general population, the oral pathology escapes notice in many cases. However, it is necessary to bring in mind that many of these lesions are manifestations of systemic diseases like the chronic viral hepatitis.

**Objectives:** To show oral manifestations in the B and/or C viral hepatitis patients.

**Methods:** A literature review and a follow-up of 100 patients infected with the B and/or C hepatitis virus of the Principes de España Hospital's Digestive service in Bellvitge (Barcelona) was done. All the patients had a recent blood test.

**Results:** The outstanding data of the descriptive statistical analysis were: the mean age was 54.32 years with a standard deviation of 13.7. 57.1% were male and 42.9% female with and hepatitis B percentage of 6.3% and the C one of 84.1%. 9.5% of the patients were B and C virus infected. Sixty-six point seven per cent had chronic hepatitis 23.8%

cirrhosis and 9.5% liver carcinonma. Other associated conditions were diabetes mellitus (19%) and the patients that took many drugs (47.6%). 1.6% of hte patients had lichen planus, 30.2% a plicated tongue, 7.9% candidiasis and 11.1% other diseases (mucocele, fibroma,...)

The statistical correlations have been done using the Pearson's Chi-square test for the categoric variables and the Student's test for the mean comparison using SPSS 8.0 for Windows. There was a statistical relationship between plicated tongue and: the group of elderly patients, the presence of thrombopenia and the group of patients that took many drugs with a p of 0.018, 0.004 and 0.001 respectively.

**Conclusions:** These study results show up a relation between the plicated tongue with the presence of thrombopenia, elderly patients and patients that took many drugs. These findings should be considered and controlled by the dentist because it could be an indicative sign of serious prognosis of the B and/or C virus hepatitis infected patients.

## Facial expression of Down syndrome in the west African population: A pilot anthropometric and dephalometric study

*M. Faye, S. Tubert, M. Hennequin. Faculté de Chirurgie Dentaire. Clermont-Ferrand. France.*

**Introduction:** For many years, medical reports suggested the non-existence or rarity of Down syndrome amongst the African population. It was not until 1955 that LUDER and MUSOKE first described Down syndrome in the African population. It took until 1982 for ADEYOKUNU to disprove the myth or rarity of DS amongst Africans. At present there are no studies that describe the facial expression of DS in this population. The facial phenotype is influenced by both racial characteristics and by alteration induced by DS. Facial characteristics are often important for the initial suspicion of DS in the new-born child. Thus, even though DS is now recognised in the south Saharan African countries, its diagnosis remains difficult as examination of phenotype is seldom requested.

**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to quantify the craniofacial expression of DS in West African subjects, in order to evaluate the interaction between racial and DS factors on craniofacial development.

**Methods:** Direct craniofacial anthropometric measures and cephalometric indicators were collected from teleprofile radiographs of Africans with DS. These mesures were controlled against the sibling the closest in age. Correlations between age-independent variables were explored.

**Results:** 21 individuals with DS (12 male, 9 female, mean age 11.6 yr.) and 14 of their siblings (5 male, 9 female, mean age 15.9 yr) were included in the study. Our findings revealed that facial morphology is altered for children with DS compared to their siblings. However, certain indicators were modified both by racial factors and DS status.

**Conclusions:** These observations could help to explain the difficulties encountered in the clinical diagnosis of DS for African babies.

## Distraction osteogenesis in the Treacher Collins syndrome

*N. Cintra, C. Hopper. University College of London, UK.*

Airway obstruction is one of the problems that the oral surgeon has to overcome in the treatment of Treacher Collins syndrome. For