



33^o CIOSP

Congresso Internacional de
Odontologia de São Paulo

De **22 a 25 de janeiro de 2015**

Local: Expo Center Norte - São Paulo/SP

Integração, conhecimento e tecnologia em um único lugar!

ANAIS ELETRÔNICOS

TRABALHO: PRÊMIO ADA/APCD

ÁREA: **IMPLANTODONTIA**

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TEMA DO TRABALHO: **EFFECTS OF PIEZOSURGERY ON BONE REPAIR - A TRANSLATIONAL STUDY**

RESUMO:

THE AIM OF THIS STUDY WAS TO EVALUATE THE DYNAMICS OF BONE HEALING AFTER OSTEOTOMIES WITH PIEZOSURGERY AND TO COMPARE THEM WITH THOSE ASSOCIATED TO TRADITIONAL BONE DRILLING. ONE HUNDRED AND TEN RATS WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS WITH 55 ANIMALS EACH. THE ANIMALS WERE ANESTHETIZED AND THE TIBIAE WERE SURGICALLY EXPOSED TO CREATE DEFECTS 2 MM IN DIAMETER BY USING PIEZOSURGERY (PIEZO GROUP) AND CONVENTIONAL DRILLING (DRILL GROUP). ANIMALS WERE SACRIFICED AT 3, 7, 14, 30 AND 60 DAYS POST-SURGERY. BONE SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AND PROCESSED FOR HISTOLOGICAL, HISTOMORPHOMETRICAL, IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL, AND MOLECULAR ANALYSIS. THE IMMUNOLABELING WAS PERFORMED TO DETECT VEGF, CASPASE-3, OSTEOPROTEGERIN, RANKL, AND OSTEOCALCIN. QUANTITATIVE-PCR ANALYSIS WAS PERFORMED TO DETECT GENES RELATED TO BMP SIGNALING, WNT SIGNALING, INFLAMMATION, OSTEOGENIC AND APOPTOTIC PATHWAYS. HISTOLOGICALLY AND HISTOMORPHOMETRICALLY, BONE HEALING WAS SIMILAR IN BOTH GROUPS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SLIGHTLY HIGHER AMOUNT OF NEWLY FORMED BONE OBSERVED AT 30 DAYS AFTER PIEZOSURGERY. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND QRT-PCR ANALYSES DIDN'T DETECT SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN EXPRESSION OF ALL THE PROTEINS AND MOST OF THE GENES TESTED. BASED ON THE RESULTS OF OUR STUDY WE CONCLUDE THAT IN THE PRESENTED MODEL, THE BONE HEALING DYNAMICS AFTER PIEZOSURGERY ARE COMPARABLE TO THOSE OBSERVED WITH CONVENTIONAL DRILLING.



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TRABALHO: PRÊMIO ADA/APCD

ÁREA: **DOR OROFACIAL / DTM**

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TEMA DO TRABALHO: **PRELIMINARY STUDY OF ORAL HEALTH, OROFACIAL PAIN AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH EATING DISORDERS.**

RESUMO:

EATING DISORDERS (ED) CAN LEAD TO COMPLICATIONS IN GENERAL AND ORAL HEALTH DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF FOOD RESTRICTION AND PURGING. THE OBJETIVE WAS TO EVALUATE AND CHARACTERIZE THE PROFILE OF A GROUP OF DENTAL PATIENTS WITH ED AND VERIFY THE PRESENCE OF OROFACIAL PAIN (OFP) AND TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS (TMD). FOR IT, 22 FEMALE PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH RESTRICTIVE ANOREXIA NERVOSA (GROUP A), PURGING ANOREXIA NERVOSA (GROUP B) AND BULIMIA NERVOSA (GROUP C) WERE EVALUATED BY CLINICAL EXAMINATION, QUESTIONNAIRES (CLINICAL, SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND EDOF-HC QUESTIONNAIRE) AND PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY. THE MEAN AGE WAS 34 YEARS, AND THE DMF INDEX (DECAYED, MISSING AND FILLED TEETH) WAS 21. THERE WERE CARIOUS LESIONS IN 16 PATIENTS, GINGIVAL RESECTION IN SEVEN, GINGIVITIS IN FOUR, ORAL TRAUMA SIGNS IN TWO AND SIGNS OF PREVIOUS PERIMOLYSIS IN SIX PATIENTS. THE OCCURRENCE OF OFP IS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER (P <0.001) AMONG THOSE SUBJECTS WHO PURGED THREE OR MORE TIMES/DAY. THE CONCLUSION IS THAT THE DENTAL STATUS OF SUCH PATIENTS IS POOR, REGARDLESS OF THE PRESENCE OF THE PURGE, AND THE RESULTS SUGGEST A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRESENCE OF PURGING AND THE DEVELOPMENT OR WORSENING OF OROFACIAL PAIN, IT IS IMPORTANT THAT FURTHER STUDIES BE CONDUCTED BECAUSE OF THE SCARCE LITERATURE.