

PC158: Genital HPV infection and subsequent oral papilloma-like lesion

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Background: Oral squamous papilloma is a benign tumor and its pathogenesis has been associated with human papillomavirus (HPV) infection. These are a group of DNA viruses with a strong ability to infect human cutaneous or mucosal squamous cell epithelia. Clinically, the most important group of HPVs are mucosal alpha-papillomaviruses. Currently, about 150 types of HPV have been identified. Viruses of high oncogenic potential are types: 16, 18, 31, 33, 35, 39, 45, 51, 55, 56, 58, 59, 66 and 68. The HPV infection is one of the risk factors associated with the development of oral cavity, pharynx, larynx, cervical and anogenital carcinomas. Transmission of the virus can occur by direct contact with lesions, autoinfection, sexual intercourse or from mother to child during delivery.

Description of the procedure: A 40 year old female patient visited the Department of Oral Medicine seeking for treatment of pathological change that appeared 3 months ago on her tongue. Medical history revealed cervical conization 6 months ago because of presence of CIN1/CIN2 dysplasia. Lesion examination revealed presence of HPV. During the dental examination, no pathological changes were seen, apart from a solitary, pedunculated, whitish-pink, exophytic, well-defined mass with the papillary finger-like projections, measuring app. 0.5 cm × 1.0 cm in size located on the dorsal surface of the tongue. The lesion was excised with margins under local anesthesia and sent for histopathological examination with HPV DNA genotyping.

Outcomes: Patient after 1 week showed good healing. The results of histopathological examination are due.

Conclusions: The prognosis is good, but patient requires regular dental and gynaecological follow-up.

PC159: When maintenance of periodontal stability is crucial – A case report of multiple external apical root resorption

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Background: External root resorption of permanent teeth is a pathological process resulting in the tooth's loss of dentine and cementum.

Description of the procedure: This case report describes a systemically healthy patient, female, 30 years of age, initially referred to the Department of Periodontology for gingival bleeding and recession and dentine hypersensitivity of tooth 16. Clinical examination revealed localised gingival inflammation (FMBS = 25%), presence of soft and hard deposits (FMPS = 50%), periodontal probing depth up to 3 mm and a 1 mm gingival recession at the tooth 16. A newly taken panoramic radiograph revealed multiple apical root resorptions affecting most of the teeth and roots' lengths to various extents, up to the cervical third of the teeth 15 and 16. All teeth were vital and non-mobile. The patient underwent causal periodontal treatment and was instructed in oral hygiene. Dentine hypersensitivity was successfully treated with desensitising agents.

Outcomes: The patient and her primary dental care provider were unaware of the condition as no radiographs were previously taken. Medical and dental history was meticulously reassessed. The patient wore a mobile orthodontic appliance since the age of 8, with an approximate treatment duration of 5 years. However, no firm conclusions on the cause can be made due to the absence of previous radiographic records and symptoms. The patient is now enrolled in a stringent supportive care.

Conclusions: Clinical and radiographic monitoring of the marginal bone stability is crucial for this patient's long-term maintenance of the affected teeth. Radiography is adamant as a screening examination of new patients and should be used in appropriate time intervals for continuous monitoring of patients' statuses, as in the presented case.

PC160: Integrating a mixed reality platform in the diagnosis and treatment planning of periodontal conditions for adults and pediatric patients

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Background: Technology is playing a key role in the diagnosis and treatment planning of various dental conditions. Advancements in the field can now assist with the orientation and identification of soft and hard tissue deformities. While there have been multiple applications in the field of dentistry, there are still some limitations with the application of the two-dimensional (digital radiographs: periapical or panoramic) and 3-D (cone-beam computer tomography). Surgeons in the medical field are using Surgical Theater (ST) as a tool to facilitate intraoperative navigation using the 3D reconstruction of the patient anatomy.

Description of the procedure: The first patient is a 36 year old male that underwent orthognathic surgery, followed by orthodontic therapy to correct the malalignment of the teeth. He developed a