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USE OF TITANIUM MESH AS FRAME FOR BONE FORMATION IN PLACEMENT OF IMPLANTS

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Introduction: Guided bone regeneration (GBR) is a procedure that stimulate and guide bone growth. **Case report:** ISGT patient, 46 years old, male, sought care at the Rede Odontus in Montes Claros-MG on October 30, 2019, with the intention of extracting elements 11 and 12 and placing implants. The patient had suffered an accident, he hit those teeth on the sidewalk, after that, endodontic treatments were performed. The tomographic revealed bone and root resorption of those teeth. The surgery was in thirteenth of December 2019, the teeth were extracted and the implants installed with exposure of the spirals, was continued with the placement of the fibrin-rich plasma membrane (FRP) together with synthetic bone substitute, which was held by a framework from the titanium mesh, another FRP membrane was positioned over the mesh, the tissue was sutured without tension. After eight months the mesh was removed and a new FRP membrane was placed. **Conclusion:**The GBR increase the predictability of the rehabilitation.

Keyword: Guided Bone Regeneration, Titanium Mesh, Implants

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AMELOBLASTIC FIBROMA: CASE REPORT USING CONE BEAM COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

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Ameloblastic fibroma is a rare benign tumor of odontogenic origin found on the posterior surface of the mandible or

maxilla and diagnosed in the first decades of life. It is evidenced by unilateral painless edema, tooth mobility, root resorption, expansion of the vestibular and palatal cortex and paresthesia. Its identification usually occurs by incidental imaging exams, as in the present case report. Male patient, asymptomatic, 75 years old, realized a Cone-Beam Computed Tomography to assess the region of tooth 1.8. The images showed the presence of the fully formed dental unit, included, angulated, partially erupting the bone crypt and in contact with the cortical of the maxillary sinus, with signs of ankylosis and increase root volume. In the hyperdense area, density similar to the tooth structure, dispersed in the maxillary region. The three-dimensional image provided a careful evaluation, allowing to see details of the internal structure of the lesion and contributing to an accurate surgical planning.

Descriptors: Radiology; Fibroma; Oral Pathology; Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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ANALYSIS OF THE GAP BETWEEN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ORAL CANCER PATIENTS IN SÃO PAULO FROM 2012 TO 2018

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The aim of this study is to analyze the time gap between the first symptoms and the beginning of the treatment in patients with malignant neoplasms of the oral cavity diagnosed between the years of 2012 and 2018. The data were obtained from medical records of patients diagnosed with OC, submitted to a phone interview about the oncological treatment. From 184 medical records, most patients were men, white, middle-aged, smokers, and alcoholics. The longest time gap found was between the first symptoms and first evaluation, mean 275 days. The shorter time gap was between the first appointment and the result of the biopsy,

performed in 13 days. The interval between the diagnosis and the beginning of treatment varied for patients in private sector and patients using the Brazilian public health care. Patients' delay in seeking health care after the appearance of the first symptoms still is a major problem.

Keywords: Mouth neoplasms; Oral cancer; Early detection of cancer; Time-to-treatment; Delayed Diagnosis; Cancer care facilities.

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CLINICAL RELATIONSHIP OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION AND BRUXISM: LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction: Temporomandibular disorder (TMD) is a term that covers several clinical problems and sleep bruxism is considered a causative agent of TMD. Bruxism and the act of grinding or clenching teeth in a parafunctional or unconscious manner, the consequences of this disorder include excessive tooth wear, dental fractures, muscle pain, TMJ pain, increased risk of periodontal problems^{2, 3}.

Objective: to carry out a literature review with emphasis on the relationship between TMD and sleep bruxism.

Methodology: A search for national articles was carried out in the Google academic and Scielo databases with the descriptive words: Bruxism and temporomandibular disorder. **Results:** Bruxism can be identified by anamnesis, and through this anamnesis it is evident that TMD may have bruxism as an etiological factor¹⁻⁴. **Conclusion:** Therefore, it is extremely important for dentists to acquire knowledge on this topic in order to assist both in treatment and diagnosis.

Keyword: Bruxism, Sleep Bruxism, Dysfunction Syndrome Ear-jaw articulation.

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CORRECTION OF GINGIVAL SMILE WITH OSTEOPLASTY

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Introduction: Excessive gingival exposure is a common condition among individuals and its correction must be defined and planned according to the present etiological factor. **Case report:** The patient C. M. J, male, 22 years old, sought the Odontus clinic located in Montes Claros-MG with the complaint of “small teeth”, the clinical and tomographic examination was performed. Excess of maxillary and alveolar bone was noted and after diagnosis, we opted to perform the surgical technique of gingivoplasty associated with osteotomy. Anesthesia was performed, demarcation of the future zeniths and incision, total tissue folding, removal of excess bone and removal of the bone three millimeters from the cementum enamel junction. An interdental suture and full-thickness flap suture were performed with a single stitch. **Conclusion:** Osteoplasty associated with gingivoplasty is a surgical technique that produces an excellent result in the aesthetic resolution of the gingival smile.

Keywords: Excessive gum growth, gingivoplasty, aesthetics.

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CLOSURE OF OROANTRAL FISTULA WITH BUCCAL FAT PAD AND MUCO-PERIOSTEAL FLAP: CASE REPORT

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Oroantral fistula is an epithelialized pathological communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus which can result after teeth extraction. Buccal fat pad (BFP) technique has been widely used due to simple execution and good prognosis. We aimed to report a clinical case of closure of oroantral fistula with BFP. Male patient, 46yo, complaining of pain, halitosis and liquid outflow through his nose. The clinical examination revealed an oroantral communication with pus secretion. Computed tomography also revealed the mucosa thickening of the maxillary sinus. First, maxillary sinusitis was treated with antibiotic and corticoid-based therapy and nasal decongestant. Then, the surgical procedure was performed under local anesthesia. The BFP was divulsed, sutured in the palatal mucosa and partially covered by the mucoperiosteal flap. The patient was followed up until complete remission of signs and symptoms. The closure of the oroantral fistula with BFP is a safe and effective therapeutic alternative.

Keywords: Oroantral fistula; Maxillary sinusitis; Oral Surgery

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DENTIST'S CONDUCT IN FACIAL TRAUMA OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS - A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Objectives: Presenting dentist's conduct regarding facial trauma in geriatric patients. **Methodology:** The present study is a narrative literature review. Indexed scientific articles published between the years 2016 and 2020 were searched. **Results:** Systemic treatments and use of prostheses must be considered within the surgeon's planning when he is going to proceed on facial trauma of geriatric patients. The main etiologies of these injuries are: domestic violence, falls and traffic accidents. Zygomatic and nasal bones fractures are the most common ones, followed by maxilla and jaw. Vital signs can present critical changes, thus emphasizing the importance of a multidisciplinary team monitoring the patient. **Conclusion:** When the dental surgeon is going to examine or perform any procedure on an elderly patient with facial trauma, he should first analyze pre-existing systemic treatments, use of prostheses, signs of mistreatment, injuries from falls, face bone fractures and maintain surveillance of vital signs.

Keywords: Geriatric Dentistry; Facial Injuries; Dentists; Aged.

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DIAGNOSIS OF OSTEOPOROSIS BY DENTAL SURGERY THROUGH PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPHY - LITERATURE REVIEW

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Osteoporosis is a metabolic disorder, in which bone density decreases, resulting in its greater fragility. The objective of this study is to carry out a review of the most current literature, identifying the applicability of panoramic dental radiography in the diagnosis of this disease. A bibliographic survey was carried out in the Scielo and Pubmed databases, selecting 11 articles, published in the last five years, in the English language. Through panoramic radiography it is possible to analyze and identify changes in anatomical structures, such as the thickness of the mandibular cortex as well as the basal height. The change in their morphometric indexes could indicate osteoporosis, characterizing

a benefit for their early diagnosis, showing that they are able to avoid a late structural bone complication, as many orofacial complications. It is extremely important that the CD knows the imagological repercussions of the disease, so that it can use panoramic dental radiography as an auxiliary instrument in its diagnosis.

Keywords: Radiography, Panoramic, Osteoporosis

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DESMOPLASTIC FIBROMA RESECTION COMBINED WITH ILLIAC CREST BONE GRAFT MANDIBULAR RECONSTRUCTION: CASE REPORT

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Desmoplastic fibroma is an extremely rare benign bone tumor, with aggressive behavior and commonly insidious, representing 0,1% of all the primary bone tumors. The lesion shows predilection for mandible, corresponding to 22% of the cases. The desmoplastic fibroma does not have a predilection for age or gender, but the peak incidence occurs in the first three decades of life. Clinically is asymptomatic, but the patients can show pain, swelling, joint effusion and pathological fracture. We report a case about a 23-year-old female, reporting swelling in the left mandibular region, diagnosed as desmoplastic fibroma. The bloc resection was conducted, with safe margin and rigid internal fixation. After 12-month follow-up without recurrence, free iliac crest bone graft surgery reconstruction was performed. After 6-month follow-up, radiographs showed integration of the graft, making the treatment effective. The mandibular reconstruction with free iliac crest bone graft demonstrated being an efficient rehabilitation in hemimandibulectomized patients.

Keywords: desmoplastic fibroma; mandibular reconstruction; oral pathology.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY FOR TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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Orthognathic surgery is an attractive alternative to Obstructive Sleep Apnea (OSA), as it provides immediate results. Through an integrative review, we verified the current scientific evidence on the effectiveness of orthognathic surgery in the treatment of OSA, selecting six original articles. 167 patients underwent orthognathic maxillomandibular advancement surgery (MMA) for the treatment of OSA, of which 131 (78%) achieved surgical success with a reduction in the Apnea-Hypopnea Index (AHI) to less than 20 events / hour. Younger patients with a lower BMI had greater surgical success. A subjective evaluation was also performed using the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESS) and there was a decrease in daytime sleepiness. It is concluded that orthognathic surgery had a high surgical success rate. Finally, the AHI and ESS decreased significantly due to the increase in the total volume of the upper airways, promoting a better quality of life for patients with OSA.

Keywords: Orthognathic surgery, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Orthognathic Surgical Procedures

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EFFECTS OF ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY ON OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA

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Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome is characterized by partial or total obstruction of the upper airways during sleep. Its possible treatment is orthognathic surgery. The objective was to observe the effects of surgery on the airway space. This is a research carried out in the MEDLINE, LILACS and SciELO databases. Four studies addressed class III patients who underwent bimaxillary surgery, showed a reduction in the dimensions of the pharyngeal air space and did not find an increase in the apnea-hypopnea index. Two verified maxillomandibular advancement with osteotomy in class II patients, reducing $\geq 50\%$ in the apnea-hypopnea index, with no significant improvement with Le Fort III osteotomy. One revealed patients undergoing maxillomandibular advancement while maintaining stability. And another maintained a successful result, 66.7% of patients in a 19-year follow-up. It is concluded that the maxillomandibular advancement positively influences the obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, promoting an increase in the pharyngeal air space.

Keywords: Orthognathic surgery. Obstructive Sleep Apnea. Maxillofacial abnormalities.

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EFFECTIVENESS OF PORCINE COLLAGEN MATRIX AS AN ALTERNATIVE IN TREATING PERIODONTAL DEFORMITIES: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Free gingival graft (FGG) and connective tissue graft (CTG) are currently considered gold standards in the treatment of periodontal deformities. However, in both cases, a second donor surgical site is necessary, which causes greater morbidity and discomfort to the patient in the postoperative period. The present study aims to assess whether porcine collagen matrix PCM represents a sufficient alternative to autogenous grafts through literary findings. An integrative literature review was carried out, in which 11 studies published between 2016 and 2020 were chosen, based on a survey in the PubMed and SciELO databases. The literature has shown a sufficient increase in the thickness of soft tissues in procedures with PCM and a considerable reduction in the damage caused to the patient when compared to autografts. Thus, it was possible to conclude that xenograft with PMC is a promising substitute for autogenous grafting, especially when associated with bioactive substances.

Keywords: Porcine collagen matrix. Regenerative surgery. Connective tissue graft. Oral.

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EXPANSIVE DENTIGEROUS CYST OF INFLAMMATORY ORIGIN IN LOWER JAW TREATED WITH DECOMPRESSSION: CASE REPORT

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Dentigerous cyst is the most frequent developmental odontogenic cyst, diagnosed on routine radiographic examination associated with the crown of an unerupted tooth. We report a case of a 48-year-old male, referred to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of the Erasto Gaertner Hospital presenting a swelling in the right mandible for about one year. The patient reported smoking and Crohn's disease. Physical examination revealed facial asymmetry,

bulging of the buccal mucosa and mandibular vestibule, firm consistency. The panoramic radiograph showed an extensive radiolucent area, causing resorption of several mandibular structures, involving the teeth 48, suggestive of odontogenic keratocyst, unicystic ameloblastoma, or association of cystic and fibro-osseous lesions. An incisional biopsy and installation of a decompression device were performed. After a 4-months follow-up, the lesion was enucleated, and the histopathological evaluation confirmed an inflamed dentigerous cyst. The decompression was very effective in decreasing the lesion dimensions, favoring the patient's rehabilitation.

Keywords: dentigerous cyst; odontogenic cysts; oral pathology; surgical decompression; differential diagnosis.

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FACIAL TRAUMA IN WOMEN VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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Introduction: domestic violence is a public health problem that is expressed in a psychological, sexual, physical way, being the most common facial injuries. **Objective:** to present the types of frequent injuries in cases of domestic violence through a literature review. **Method:** search in database, selecting recent articles on the subject. **Results:** Studies show that in more than half of the registered cases there are head and neck injuries, the dentist's work area. Research with reports from the Minas Gerais IML, found that the most frequent injuries were lacerations in soft tissues, enamel and dentin fractures without pulp exposure, concussion of periodontal tissues, dental subluxation, extrusive dislocation and lateral dislocation, dental avulsions, mandible fractures were less frequent, however, the most severe. **Conclusion:** Domestic violence causes severe physical and psychological damage, which must be dealt with in a humanized way as it is a persistent problem worldwide.

Keywords: Violence Against Women, Facial Trauma.

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HEMOSTATIC AGENTS IN TISSUE REGENERATION

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Tissue regeneration is one of the processes of tissue repair that restores tissue architecture and function without traces of the previous lesion and is restricted to only a few tissues. For patients with hemorrhagic disorders, the use of local hemostatic agents is an option to avoid complications such as bleeding and chronic non-healing of the injured tissues during and after dental extraction procedures. The objective of this study is to report two clinical cases, in which both patients presented coagulation disorders and underwent dental extractions associated with the use of local hemostatic agents. The effectiveness of the use of such agents in patients with deficiency in blood coagulation was observed, both related to hemostasis and tissue regeneration, and these patients can then be safely submitted to invasive dental treatments, adopting an adequate interdisciplinary planning that ensures local and systemic hemostatic measures, if necessary.

Keywords: Oral Surgery; Regeneration; Hemostasis

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IDIOPATHIC BONE CAVITY IN THE MANDIBLE: CLINICAL CASE REPORT

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Idiopathic bone cavity (IBC) is a benign lesion that may contain air, blood or serous fluid inside and unknown etiology. The objective is to report a clinical case of IBC (CEP Unimontes 4.272.073/ 2020). Patient sought dental treatment to correct dental positioning. The clinical examination revealed a class 3 facial patterns, unsatisfactory resin restorations and absence of symptomatic dental and periodontal diseases, with normal bone contour. The radiographic examination showed a well-delimited radiolucent lesion of approximately 02 cm surrounding the apexes of teeth 46 and 47 without dislocating or causing resorption respecting the limits of the lower alveolar nerve canal. The biopsy was performed and the histopathological result confirmed IBC. After one year a mature bone formation was noted without the need for further intervention. Its treatment is based on the minimum intervention that causes a new clot with monitoring to ensure resolution, as done in the present case.

Keywords: Oral Pathology, Biopsy, Diagnosis, Longitudinality of Patient Care.

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IDIOPATHIC TONGUE ABSCESS: CASE REPORT

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Tongue abscess is an uncommon illness at clinics. The objective of this text was to report a case of abscess in the tongue, making notes concerning propaedeutics and hypotheses of diagnosis. The clinical examination revealed a firm and well-delimited lesion growing fastly in the last 5 days, without identifiable etiology, leading to hypotheses like neurofibroma, granular cell tumor, mucoepidermoid carcinoma. During the biopsy, the extravasation milky fluid changed the hypotheses to an oral lymphoepithelial cyst or a tongue abscess. Given the histopathological result, it was possible to conclude an idiopathic tongue abscess. The case emphasizes the indication of this alternative hypothesis. A puncture before biopsy could contribute to diagnostic reasoning. 14 days of antibiotics were the therapy (amoxicillin 500mg+metronidazole 250mg, 3 times/day). Foreign bodies, trauma, and actinomycosis were already reported as causes, but this case was concluded as idiopathic, remaining asymptomatic at 4 months follow-up.

Keywords: tongue abscess, oral lymphoepithelial cyst, actinomycosis

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IMAGING ASPECTS OF FLORID CEMENTO-OSSEOUS DYSPLASIA: A CASE REPORT

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Cemento-osseous dysplasia (COD) is a fibro-osseous lesion characterized by the replacement of normal bone with fibrous tissue containing calcifications. Imaging exams are of great importance for evaluation, allowing classification. In this sense, the florid COD is defined when the changes appear in more than one quadrant, often having well-defined limits, tooth displacement, root resorption and expansion or rupture of the bone cortex. Female patient, 47 years old, melanoderma, underwent imaging exams for dental evaluation prior to orthodontic treatment, however, radiopaque images were seen in the mandible, with the appearance of “cotton flakes” compatible with florid COD. The condition did not cause any clinical changes or symptoms.

Because of this, the conduct was based on monitoring for proservation. Thus, the evaluation of clinical and imaging data is essential for the diagnosis, treatment and preservation of florid COD, allowing the control of this pathology and preventing complications, such as osteomyelitis.

Keywords: Diagnostic imaging; Stomatology; Radiography panoramic.

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IMAGINOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA: A SERIES OF CASES

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Pleomorphic adenoma (PA) is a more common neoplasm of the salivary glands, presenting as a swelling, painless and slow growth. Imaging exams guide the diagnosis, as they allow to see an aspect of solid, lobulated mass and well-defined margins. Patient 01, 18 years old, patient 02, 53 years old and patient, 03 38 years old, all female. The lesions were located on the hard and soft palate, hard palate and oropharynx, respectively. The patients sought care after noticing an increase in volume in the region, having the diagnosis guided by multidetector computed tomography (MDCT), cone beam computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). The images showed well-defined lesions with defined borders compatible with benign lesions. It is concluded that the identification of the AP is based on the clinical and imaging findings observed through MRI and MDCT, as they provide information such as origin, location and limits, data defining conduct.

Keywords: Pleomorphic Adenoma, diagnostic Imaging, Oral Medicine

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IMPACTS OF ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH DENTOFACIAL DEFORMITIES: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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It is believed that dentofacial deformities (DFD), as well as orthognathic surgery, can interfere with patients' quality of life. Thus, the objective of this work was to investigate the evidence about the influence of orthognathic surgery on the quality of life of patients with DDF. Studies published in English, with no year limit of publication, were analyzed in the Cochrane Library, MedLine and Web of Science. The PRISMA guide was used. 581 articles were obtained, and 42 articles were maintained for the qualitative synthesis. All 42 articles analyzed (100%) suggest that orthognathic surgery triggers significant improvements in the quality of life of patients with DDF, especially in the long term and in the emotional, psychological, oral and social domains. It is concluded that there is sufficient evidence to prove that orthognathic surgery triggers an improvement, in the long term, in the quality of life of patients with DDF.

Keywords: Orthognathic Surgery; Quality of life.

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INTRAORAL INVERTED L OSTEOTOMY IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME: CASE REPORT

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Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is a sleep respiratory disorder characterized by upper airway obstruction during sleep. We describe a case about the efficiency of orthognathic surgery using intraoral inverted L osteotomy with allogeneous graft for the treatment of OSAS. 35-year-old male patient, class II standard, complaining of apnea, snoring, daytime sleepiness and inattention. He presented intolerance to the use of CPAP, the result of polysomnography showed AHI>21. With the support of virtual planning, maxillary advancement of 10mm was performed with LeFort I osteotomy, mandibular advancement of 14mm using inverted intraoral L osteotomy with allogeneous graft and 8mm of mentoplasty. The patient reported improvement in the symptoms, and 5-year follow-up remained without recurrence. The technique of inverted L osteotomy with intraoral access was a very effective treatment for patients with OSAS, indicated for large mandibular movements and being stable when associated with grafts, improving the patient's quality of life.

Keywords: orthognathic surgery; osteotomy, obstructive sleep apnea, mandibular osteotomy.

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MAIN METHODS OF FIXATION IN MAXILLOFACIAL FRACTURES

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Introduction: The appearance of plates and screws based on titanium allowed the most diverse and complex surgical reconstructions, early return of function and better aesthetics. It is necessary to understand the types of fixation appropriate for each case. **Objective:** to describe the main methods of fixing the maxillofacial complex. **Methodology:** a bibliographic search was performed on the MEDLINE and LILACS databases, between 2015 and 2020. **Results:** the prevalent form of maxillomandibular block is the Erich bar, has low cost, but brings discomfort to patients. Locking screws associated with rubber bands are a better alternative due to the ease of technique, shorter operating time and preserved periodontal health. The locking plates were superior to the miniplates, but compared to the lag screw technique, they presented more postoperative complications. **Conclusion:** The plates and screws showed greater benefits, however, one must consider the particularities of each patient to choose the most appropriate technique.

Keywords: Osseodental arch fixation techniques; Fracture fixation; Internal fracture fixation.

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MANDIBULAR COMINUTIVE FRACTURE BY FIRE WEAPON PROJECTILE TREATED WITH EXTERNAL FIXER WITH ADAPTED HANDLE - CASE REPORT.

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The complexity of mandibular injuries caused by firearm projectiles is extreme, which makes it a challenge for the surgical team due to the individual's lethality capacity,

in addition to the potential for considerable mutilation and destruction due to the high kinetic energy caused by projectile. Within the nomenclatures of injuries, mandibular comminuted fractures present a greater difficulty because there are distortions and disruptions of the affected anatomical planes, enabling complications such as: osteomyelitis, soft tissue infections and suture dehiscence. The case report is about a patient who was seen in the emergency room with a severe comminuted open fracture of the jaw with considerable bone loss caused by a firearm projectile. The patient was submitted to a computed tomography (CT) scan in which a comminution of the left mandibular body was observed with great bone loss. He was submitted to an emergency operation, being necessary as its treatment the adapted external wrist fixator, an unusual technique of restricted indication, widely used in World War II. It represents a treatment modality that has greater chances of success, since it minimizes possible complications when compared to open surgery, stabilizing the jaw and avoiding disorders that can directly affect the result of surgical treatment. In addition, a 2.4mm reconstruction system plate was used in the second surgical procedure for bone stability of the jaw after the repair and bone remodeling performed by the external device used, planned and prepared through 3D printing of the jaw. The aim of this study is to report a case in which surgical procedures were performed to treat comminuted mandible fractures by firearms with the adaptation of an external orthopedic fixator.

Descriptors: External fixators; Mandibular fractures; Mandibular injuries

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MANDIBULAR REHABILITATION WITH LATERALIZATION OF THE INFERIOR ALVEOLAR NERVE.

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Introduction: Implant rehabilitation requires enough bone quantity. Therefore, in mandibles that present severe posterior atrophy, the bone amount over the inferior alveolar nerve (IAN) can be insufficient for dental implant placing with ideal height without causing injury to the IAN. One alternative for these patients is lateral mobilization of IAN. Case report: Patient S.M.H.B, 51 years old, female. Reported feeding difficulty, painful chewing, pain in the temporomandibular joint. It was verified the absence of posterior teeth and bilateral posterior

bone atrophy in the mandible. The treatment was bilateral IAN lateralization with implant placement, performed in two surgical times. The right side was previously made. There were neurosensorial complaints in the postoperative evaluation on the left side. Left-sided IAN paresthesia was transient, resolving within approximately one month. Conclusion: NAI lateralization is a surgical procedure that requires a lot of precision to decrease the risks of neurosensorial alterations in the long term.

Keywords: Dental Implants; Mouth Rehabilitation; Mandibular Nerve; Surgery, Oral.

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MANDIBULAR FRACTURE AS A COMPLICATION OF THIRD MOLAR EXTRACTION: CASE REPORT.

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Mandibular fracture is a possible complication of extraction of impacted lower third molars.^{1,3,8} Some risk factors for mandibular fracture involve type of dental impaction, extension of the osteotomy and surgical technique,^{2,3,6,8} requiring a preoperative evaluation and a careful treatment plan.^{4,9,10} A 43-year-old female patient sought care with pain in the included third mandibular molar. On tomography, the element was in an upright position, IIC in the Pell and Gregory classification, surrounded by thin cortical bone. Due to the risk of mandibular fracture, extraction was performed at the hospital. During dislocation, there was a fracture of the mandible angle. The tooth was extracted and the fracture fixed using the Champy technique. Teeth in IIC positions, complete bone impaction and thinner mandible in women favor mandibular fracture.^{8,9} Thus, careful clinical and radiographic evaluations are necessary for surgical planning and choosing the best environment to perform it (office or hospital).^{3,5,7,8,10}

Keywords: Molar Third; Mandibular Fractures; Tooth Extraction.

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MAXILLARY OSTEONECROSIS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF BISPHOSPHONATE AFTER INSTALLATION OF DENTAL IMPLANTS

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Anti-resorptive therapy is a source of concern for health professionals, especially dental surgeons. The purpose of this review is to analyze the relationship between osteonecrosis of the jaws associated with bisphosphonates and Implantology. Searches were carried out in the PubMed and Scielo databases, considering the period from 2014 to 2020, using the keywords: “Bisphosphonate”, “Implant” and “Osteonecrosis”. Traumatic stimulation caused by the installation of implants is identified as one of the predisposing factors for osteonecrosis. Individuals under bisphosphonate therapy have an increased risk of developing the pathology, since the drug binds to the surface of the bone, inhibiting bone resorption. The risk of developing this alteration associated with the drug, as well as failures or losses of dental implants is greater in individuals undergoing therapy with intravenous BFs. Moreover, it is noticeable the involvement of bisphosphonates in Implantology due to osteonecrosis. Therefore, prevention and planning are indispensable

Keywords: bisphosphonate; implant; osteonecrosis.

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ODONTOGENIC KERATOCYST PRESENTING NUMEROUS CALCIFICATIONS: A CASE REPORT

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Odontogenic Cysts

The aim of this study was to report a case of odontogenic keratocyst highlighting its radiographical and histopathological features. Male, 14 years old, with discomfort when opening his mouth. Radiographically, the lesion showed a multilocular radiolucent lesion in the posterior region of the left mandible extending from premolar to the mandibular ramus. Tomography showed an expansion of the mandibular cortical and septa. Histopathologically, the lesion presented a cystic fibrous wall lined by stratified squamous epithelium, parakeratinized, without atypia, with

atrophy and basal cells organized parallel to each other and globular calcifications scattered in the fibrous wall. The lesion was treated surgically. This case showed a histopathological finding little described for keratocysts. There is no signs of recurrence. In conclusion, other cases should be reported with long-term follow-up, in an attempt to learn about the real role of these calcifications in these lesions.

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ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT AND ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY FOR CORRECTION OF CLASS III DENTOFACIAL DEFORMITY: CASE REPORT

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Dentofacial deformities represents a set of functional and aesthetic changes that can result in malocclusion, mouth breathing, obstructive sleep apnea and facial disharmony. Orthodontic treatment and orthognathic surgery are an effective form of intervention for dentofacial deformities. We report a case about a 26-year-old female, relating functional and aesthetic complaints. Extraoral examination revealed maxillary deficiency and mandibular excess, characterizing a Class III facial profile. Intraoral examination showed maxillary midline deviation, anterior overjet and anterior open bite. Orthodontic treatment was initiated aiming at the dental decompensation for subsequent orthognathic surgery. Combined orthognathic surgery was planned through virtual surgical planning, with maxillary advancement with clockwise rotation and jaw retreat. After a 2-year follow-up, the patient has no symptoms, being satisfied esthetically and functionally with the treatment performed. The orthodontic treatment and orthognathic surgery provide good aesthetic and functional results for the patient, which allows positive changes in the quality of life.

Keywords: Orthognathic Surgery; Orthodontics Corrective; Malocclusion Angle Class III.

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ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY FOR TREATMENT OF CLASS II DENTOFACIAL DEFORMITY: CASE REPORT

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Acquired or congenital facial malocclusions and deformities are the reasons that increasingly lead patients to seek functional and aesthetic improvements. Orthognathic surgery provides patients a favorable and stable occlusion and changes in their profile, being an alternative for deformities correction. We report a case about a 24-year-old female reporting snoring, “jowl”, “square face” and difficulties performing maximum mouth opening. The intraoral and extraoral examination showed anteroposterior mandibular deficiency, 4 mm maxillary cant and midline deviation, left mandibular bone asymmetry and dental class II. Virtual surgical planning was performed and the patient underwent orthognathic surgery for advancement, counterclockwise rotation and correction of maxillary asymmetry, mandibular and mental advancement. The 1-year follow-up showed stable occlusion, the patient related being esthetically and functionally satisfied with the treatment. Surgical intervention in cases of class II dentofacial discrepancy is fundamental to obtain a satisfactory aesthetic, functional and psychological result, allowing expressive individuals changes.

Keywords: Maxillofacial Abnormalities; Orthognathic Surgery; Malocclusion, Angle Class II; Esthetics.

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ODONTOLOGICAL SURGERY IN PATIENT WITH MEDULLARY APLASIA IN PREPARATION FOR HEMATOPOIETIC STEM-CELLS TRANSPLANT: CASE REPORT AND PROTOCOL OUTLINE

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Medullary aplasia is a disorder characterized by diminished production of blood cells and platelets by the bone marrow, culminating in pancytopenia and establishing greater risks for infections and hemorrhage. Hematopoietic stem-cells transplant (HSCT) is a treatment option. This report presents a clinical case of a patient with severe medullary aplasia, platelet count in 5200/mm³, in preparation for HSCT, referred for dental extraction due to extensive coronary destruction and pain. Platelet transfusion was performed before the procedure and intra-alveolar fibrin sealant was applied after dental extraction, resulting in satisfactory coaptation of wound edges and establishment of hemostasis. There were no complications in the follow-

up. Procedures to eliminate focus of infections in such patients must not be postponed, as it means delay to HSCT. Invasive dental procedures can be safely executed, especially by a multidisciplinary healthcare team, implementing a treatment plan that assures the use of systemic and local hemostatic measures.

Keywords: Oral Surgery, Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplantation, Aplastic Anemia

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ORAL OSTEOSARCOMA - THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Oral osteosarcoma is a primary malignant tumor that occurs in the bone tissue of the face, affects more the posterior mandibular region, and men between 30 and 40 years old. Case report: Patient M.C.L.R, 57 years old, leucoderma, female, attended the Stomatology clinic of PUC Minas with burning lips and mouth. On intraoral examination, there was swelling in the premolar and molar regions, which was hard and painless on palpation. An incisional biopsy was performed and the material sent for anatomopathological analysis that confirmed the diagnosis of oral osteosarcoma. The patient was guided, referred to the head and neck surgeon for surgical removal of the lesion and is healthy. Conclusion: Surgery is recommended as the main treatment associated with radiotherapy and / or chemotherapy when necessary. Early diagnosis of oral osteosarcomas is essential for a good prognosis, survival and quality of life for the patient.

Keywords: Osteosarcoma. Osteogenic sarcoma. Oral neoplasia. Bone neoplasia

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ORTHO-SURGICAL-PROSTHETIC REHABILITATION TREATMENT OF A PATIENT WITH CLEFT LIP AND PALATE FOR FUNCTIONAL AND AESTHETIC PURPOSES: CASE REPORT WITH 22-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

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Cleft lips and palate are among the most frequent congenital malformations causing a series of severe sequels that come with the patient throughout its life. This study reports the case of a patient with unilateral transforaminal cleft lip and palate, who underwent different ortho-surgical-prosthetic rehabilitation over 22 years. As a consequence, there was loss of elements 11 and 12, and orthodontic attempt to reposition elements 21 and 22, but without success. Therefore, a digital reverse planning was carried out, and a prosthetic treatment was indicated to reestablish the vertical dimension of occlusion and tooth resuscitation with ceramic laminates. Elements 21 and 22 were indicated for dental extraction due to poor bone support, and they were replaced by dental implants that served as the basis for a dental-gingival prosthesis. Thus, it was possible to demonstrate that the ortho-surgical-prosthetic rehabilitation treatment was able to reestablish the patient's aesthetics and function.

Keywords: Cleft Lip, Cleft Palate, Dental Rehabilitation, Implant-Fixed Dental Prosthesis, Orthodontics, Oral Surgical procedures.

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PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE POST-OPERATIVE OF ORTHOGNATHIC SURGERY

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Orthognathic surgery is a procedure for the correction of facial bone deformities, from the movement of the jaws, generating rapid functional and aesthetic changes, as well as psychosocial changes in individuals. From an integrative review, which aimed to verify the post-surgical impacts of this surgery on the patients' psychological and social spheres, primary and secondary studies were included, in any language and without time restriction. Thus, 38 articles were found in the first search, with only five studies corresponding to the review objectives. It was found that the demand for orthognathic surgery is due to aesthetic and functional reasons. In the post-surgical period, there was a prevalence of satisfaction with facial aesthetics, self-esteem, self-confidence, perception of body self-image and, consequently, interpersonal relationships and quality of life of patients. Therefore, it is noticeable that orthognathic surgery provides improvements in psychosocial aspects in the postoperative period.

Keywords: Orthognathic Surgery. Psychosocial Impact. Behavioral Medicine.

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PATHOLOGICAL JAW FRACTURE DUE TO MEDICATION-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS

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Introduction: Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (MRONJ) is associated with the use of anti-resorptive drugs indicated for the treatment of bone disorders and act on bone metabolism increasing the risk of necrosis and pathological fracture. Case report: Female, 70 years old, sought the hospital with the complaint of pathological fracture in the mandible, after the removal of dental implants, concomitant with the use of oral bisphosphonate. She had an abscess in the left submandibular region, and the CT examination confirmed the presence of a pathological fracture. The proposed treatment was antibiotic therapy and segmental resection. Histological analysis confirmed bone necrosis associated with the use of alendronate. Pentoxifylline and tocopherol were also prescribed. After sixteen months of follow-up, the patient presented good recovery. Conclusion: It is essential to adopt preventive or early diagnosis measures to avoid the occurrence of more serious complications related to MRONJ, such as a pathological fracture.

Keywords: Fractures, Spontaneous. Diphosphonates. Bisphosphonate-Associated Osteonecrosis of the Jaw. Alendronate. Oral Surgical Procedures.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDERS AND STRESS OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Social distancing due to the COVID-19 may impact on mental health, triggering symptoms associated with temporomandibular disorder (TMD). This study aimed to investigate the relationship between TMD manifestations and stress during the pandemic. Literature review of 8 articles during the year of 2020. The SCIELO, PUBMED, and BVS databases were used. A cross-sectional survey during quarantine, in Israel and Poland with 1792 participants showed worsening of TMD, prevalent among females due to stress from isolation. Another study, with 20 women in Brazil, showed that patients with TMD in the quarantine had higher levels of stress than the group without TMD. Orofacial pain worsened in half of patients, with stress as a biopsychosocial element for the pathology. Stress is associated with overloading the masticatory muscles causing TMD symptoms, exacerbated by the increase in psychosocial disorders during the pandemic. Also, there's a possibility that social isolation can trigger these manifestations.

Keywords: Stress, Psychological, Temporomandibular Joint Disorders, Anxiety, Social Isolation.

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REMOVAL OF EXPOSED MINIPLATE AND SCREW AFTER BONE HEALING OF MANDIBLE FRACTURE: CASE REPORT

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Bone synthesis material makes up the surgical treatment of craniofacial fractures that refer to bone. Despite the biocompatibility, these materials can still cause complications. We report here the removal of exposed plate and screw after consolidation of mandibular fracture. Female patient, 32 years old, attended the Hospital da Restauração - Recife/PE, with history of motorcycle accident eight years ago, when she underwent surgery to reduce and fix bilateral mandibular fracture. Clinically, there was evidence of 2/3 of the 2.0 system plate and monocortical screws in the region of the right mandibular branch. The radiographic examination showed two monocortical screws that were poorly adapted in the tension zone of the mandibular branch. Considering the absence of bone mobility and the potential for local infection, it was decided to remove the exposed material under local anesthesia. Exposure of plates and screws in bone healing regions requires removal due to the potential for infection.

Keywords: Fracture Fixation; Internal Fracture Fixation; Osteitis.

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CONDYLAR PROCESS FRACTURE

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Introduction: condylar process fractures correspond from 10 to 40% of all maxillofacial fractures. The main causes of these fractures are car accidents, falls, and violence. There are two treatment modalities: closed and opened treatment.

Case report: patient N.B.V., 61 years old, female, car accident and polytrauma victim. The patient was assessed at the emergency of Santa Maria University Hospital. The patient presented chin deviation to the left side, and computerized tomography (CT) showed loss of height of mandible ramus, changes that characterize condylar process fracture. Furthermore, CT showed multiple facial fractures, determining panfacial fracture. The therapeutic intervention chosen was opened treatment. The results assessed through CT were satisfactory, demonstrating adequate reduction and fixation of the fracture. **Conclusion:** the choice for opened or closed treatment depends on the assessment of each individual case. The open technique provided satisfactory functional results. It favored anatomical reduction and greater results predictability.

Keywords: mandibular condyle; fractures, bone; facial injuries; accidents, traffic.

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SURGICAL REMOVAL OF CHONDROLI-POMA IN THE BUCCAL MUCOSA: A CASE REPORT

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Lipoma is a benign mesenchymal neoplasia characterized by the proliferation of adipocytes. It is common in the trunk and extremity and less

frequent in the head and neck region. Conservative surgical excision is the management indicated in most cases. A 60-year-old woman went to the dental office complaining of a nodule asymptomatic in the left buccal mucosa. The physical examination showed a nodular lesion, pediculated, with exophytic growth pattern, similar in color to the adjacent mucosa, and measuring 1 cm. With the diagnostic hypothesis of traumatic fibroma, an excision biopsy was performed. Histopathological analysis revealed the neoplastic proliferation of mature adipocytes containing hyaline cartilage material inside. Based on the clinical and histopathological findings, the final diagnosis was chondrolipoma. The patient has been under clinical control for 5 years without recurrence.

Keywords: lipoma; neoplasm; oral surgery.

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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE USE OF RECOMBINANT PROTEINS IN THE BONE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BUCCOMAXILLOFACIAL AREA

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The recombinant proteins are an excellent tool for the differentiation of mesenchymal cells in osteoblasts and the production of functional bone matrix, moreover an important strategy for oral maxillofacial surgeons who face bone loss after tumor resections and traumatic avulsions in their patients. This study aims to evaluate the applicability of rhBMP (bone morphogenetic proteins) in the buccomaxillofacial region bone reconstruction by means of a literature review in databases. The studies consulted revealed that the use of rhBMP decreases surgical morbidity in relation to conventional grafts, increases the density of newly formed bone and replaces almost all lesions with mineralized bone in less than one year, with cases that were unsuccessful where the result of an error in the application dosage. Although promising, it is undeniable that the use of rhBMP's in bone restructuring needs a treatment protocol to be defined to decrease failures during application.

Descriptors: recombinant proteins, maxillomandibular, bone transplant, bone morphogenetic proteins, jaw.

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TREATMENT OF OROANTRAL FISTULA: CASE REPORT

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Oroantral fistula is a pathological communication between the oral cavity and the maxillary sinus occurs, generally, as a result of superior molar extraction¹. The objective of this paper is to report a clinical case of oroantral fistula in the left maxilla. Patient CJPC, female, 54 years old, sought the Hospital University João de Barros Barreto in the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgical Service for treatment of fistula present after a molar extraction 4 years ago. Patient complained recurrent sinusitis. Was exposed bone defect measuring 19mm in the mesio-distal sense and 12mm in the buccal-lingual sense in the region of element 26 extracted. Was established antibiotic therapy for the control of infection. The surgery was performed using a vestibular flap and Bichat ball. A second surgery was necessary because the patient had dehiscence in the first postoperative period. Therefore, infection control and patient collaboration are essential for successful treatment of oroantral fistula.

Keywords: Oral surgery; operative surgical procedures; maxillary sinus.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RECONSTRUCTION OF LARGE MANDIBULAR DEFECTS USING BIOENGINEERING MATERIALS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Tissue engineering is a promising treatment alternative for bone reconstruction of small and large mandibular defects. The aim of this study was to evaluate the use of tissue engineering in the reconstruction of mandibular defects.

Studies in English, from 1992 to 2020, were included in the Cochrane Library, National Library of Medicine and Web of Science with descriptors “Tissue Engineering” and “Mandibular Reconstruction”. Articles in other languages, unavailable in their entirety and that do not meet the purpose of the research, were excluded. Efficacy in the treatment with grafts composed by tissue engineering has been reported, with the principles of osteoconduction, osteoinduction and osteogenesis, in addition to adequate bone volume. The main biomaterials are polymers, CaP ceramics and allogeneic bone substitutes. It is concluded that a greater understanding of the cellular and molecular mechanisms of these biomaterials is necessary and that tissue engineering is a potential tool in mandibular reconstruction.

Keywords: Tissue Engineering; Mandibular Reconstruction.

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THE USE OF LEUKOCYTE-PLATELET RICH FIBRIN (L-PRF) IN MAXILLARY SINUS AUGMENTATION GRAFTED WITH BIOMATERIAL - A CASE REPORT

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The maxillary sinus lift surgery is performed when there is not enough alveolar bone height to install implants in the posterior part of the maxilla. For this procedure, the most used types of grafts are: autogenous, alloplastic or heterogeneous. In order to accelerate and optimize bone neoformation, the influence of blood cells on biomaterials, applied at the graft site, has been investigated. Platelet and Leukocyte Rich Fibrin (L-PRF) is a concentrate of platelets and leukocytes on a fibrin membrane, which aims to promote hemostasis, adhesion and protection, facilitating the healing process. In this study, the objective was to report a clinical case of maxillary sinus lift surgery, with the use of platelet and leukocyte-rich fibrin (L-PRF) associated with a xenograft. The 54-year-old male patient with systemic diseases sought care for rehabilitation with implants in the posterior region of the maxilla. In the pre operative evaluation when observing the image exam, pneumatization of the maxillary sinus was found. As treatment, it was indicated the lifting of the maxillary sinus using Bio-Oss® as grafting material, associated with L-PRF, for subsequent

installation of the implants. In this case, the use of L-PRF has allowed implant placement in a shorter period of time.

Keywords: Bone graft, dental implants, maxillary sinus lift, platelet-rich fibrin.

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TREATMENT OF ADENOMATOID ODONTOGENIC TUMOR: CASE REPORT

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The adenomatoid odontogenic tumor (TOA) is a benign slow-growing epithelial pathology, often found in women, especially in the first two decades of life. The objective of this work is to report a case of TOA in a patient of 16-year-old who presented the absence of teeth 13, 14 and 15, prolonged retention of 55, volumetric increase in the vestibular and palate alveolar ridge on clinical examination. The radiographic examination revealed a radiolucent lesion in the region of the right maxilla with impacted teeth 13, 14 and 15. An incisional biopsy was performed with the installation of a decompression device. After evidence of bone neoformation and beginning of tooth eruption, enucleation was performed with careful curettage keeping the teeth. The patient was referred for orthodontics, followed by clinical and radiographic monitoring. Decompression proved to be a good treatment option, reducing the size of the tumor and enabling less aggressive treatment.

Keywords: Odontogenic tumors, Maxilla, Decompression.

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TREATMENT OF DENTAL ALVEOLAR BLOCK FRACTURE: CASE REPORT

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Jaw fractures are commonly found and treated, with a clear predominance in males, with the main etiological factors being automobile accidents and physical aggression. The objective of this work is to report the case of a male patient, 24 years old, victim of physical aggression. Was observed at intraoral examination an altered dental occlusion with palatine displacement of the anterior maxillary alveolar block, mobility, loss of elements 12 and 13. Tomography revealed a block alveolar fracture involving the region of teeth 13 to 24. A surgical procedure was performed under general anesthesia with intraoral access, reduction and fixation of alveolar bone block with titanium plates. After the exposure of the fracture, tooth 11 did not have alveolar bone support, being necessary for its removal due to the great mobility. The patient was referred for endodontic treatment of the teeth involved in the fracture and made a provisional prosthesis for rehabilitation.

Keywords: Maxilla, Alveolar Process, Internal Fracture Fixation.

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USE OF THE CORONECTOMY SURGICAL TECHNIQUE FOR CASES OF A MOLAR THIRD PARTY IN AN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MANDIBULAR CHANNEL

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Objective: Presenting the coronectomy procedure for cases of third molars related to the mandibular nerve.

Methodology: This study corresponds to a narrative-

type literature review. Indexed scientific articles published between 2012 to 2020 were searched. **Results:** The patient should primarily be asked for a panoramic radiograph and a computed tomography, enabling the verification of the relationship between the roots of the third molar and the mandibular nerve. The coronectomy technique is started with a conventional surgical access for coronary exposure using a vestibular flap, followed by an ostectomy in the buccal cortex and coronary exposure to the cervical tooth, where the crown is completely cut, leaving the root. The treatment brings benefits to the patient, such as the prevention of injuries to the mandibular nerve. **Conclusion:** When properly indicated, the use of the coronectomy technique prevents damage to the lower alveolar nerve in unerupted lower third molars extractions.

Keywords: Oral Surgery; Serotine Tooth; Mandibular nerve.

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THE RISKS OF E-CIGARETTES FOR ORAL HEALTH

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Despite the increasing popularity of the use of E-cigarettes, the risks that can cause to the oral health of its users are still little discussed. This work aims to analyze the data in the literature about the possible damage that the use of E-cigarettes can offer to the oral cavity. A literature review was performed using the Pubmed and Science Direct databases. The use of electronic cigarettes increases the risk of dental caries, because in addition to causing xerostomia in its users, they provide formation and adhesion of dental biofilm. Using these devices can contribute to the pathogenicity of periodontitis, as their components present cytotoxic activity to periodontal cells. In addition, orofacial blast injuries from these devices can occur. It is concluded that the use of e-cigarettes presents risks to oral health. Future research is needed to understand the possible adverse effects that the use of these devices can have.

Keywords: Electronic Systems for Nicotine Liberation. Side Effects. Oral Cavity.