

# PREVALENCE OF ORAL LESIONS AND SYSTEMIC PATHOLOGY IN ADULTS OF CORDOBA CITY

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Abstract:

Oral health impacts on the quality of life. Oral lesions are related with some systemic pathologies and risk factors.

Objective: To study the prevalence of oral lesions, personal and hereditary pathological history and risk factors in Córdoba population.

Methods: 401 volunteers Were included in an epidemiological study in Córdoba city. This study was approved by the institutional committee on ethics in health research, resolution 145/2013.

Educational level, personal and hereditary pathological history, diabetes, arterial hypertension and Cancer were recorded. The oral cavity was examined and the oral lesions were recorded. Statistical analysis: chi-square test was applied.

Results: The 40% (n: 162) of the volunteers had incomplete secondary studies, 49% had no social security. Risk factors: 42 % were smokers, 45% consumed alcoholic beverages on either regular or occasional way, and 76% were mate drinkers. Personal pathological and hereditary familiar history: 20% (n: 80) suffer hypertension, most of them (70%) had hereditary antecedents; 7% of the population were diabetic (n: 26) and 58% had a familiar diabetic history. The 3% (n: 12) had history of cancer and 58% had a familiar history of the illness.

The 67% of the volunteers (n: 270) showed some oral lesions; most of them were chronic traumatic lesions, while 22% (n: 80) were pre-cancerous lesions. A 62% of the leukoplakia patients were smokers, 23% hypertensive and 14% diabetics, 43% alcohol and 57% mate drinkers. While in lichen and lichenoid lesions 18% were hypertensive and 0.09% diabetics, 36% were smokers, and 45 and 64% were alcohol and mate drinkers respectively. Only 14 volunteers (3.5%) showed clinical chronic atrophic candidiasis lesions 3 of them were diabetics.

Conclusion:

Hereditary antecedents were relevant in most hypertensive, diabetic and cancer volunteers. High prevalence of risk factors and minor traumatic lesions were detected. This reveals the need of implement prevention campaigns and to train professionals for early diagnosis.

Keywords:

APP- Tobacco- Alcohol-instruction-oral lesions.