ABSTRACT

Real-Time PCR was used to detect high and low-risk HPV both in cytobrush and biopsy specimens. Descriptive and analytical statistics were performed. Fisher’s exact test was performed for the analysis of contingency tables.

RESULTS: We studied 17 oral dysplastic lesions classified as mild (13 cases; 76.5%) and severe (4 cases; 23.5%) from 14 subjects. The study group was composed of 6 males (42.9%) and 8 females (57.1%); the age of patients ranged from 48 to 78 years with a mean age of 63.76 years (DS±10.72). Nine (52.9%) samples were collected from tongue mucosa. As regard smoking habits, 47.1% of patients were non-smokers, 35.3% smokers and 17.6% ex-smokers. 64.7% of samples were derived from alcohol consumers. Clinically, 9 of the 17 (52.9%) oral lesions were described as leukoplakia, 2 (11.8%) erythroplakia, 4 (23.5%) verrucous lesions and 2 (11.8%) ulcerative lesions. HPV DNA was detected in 2/17 (11.8%) of oral dysplastic lesions; both were oral severe dysplasia. One case was positive to HPV 6; the other one has a triple infection by HPV 11, 16, 53. Biopsy and cytological sampling by brushing were not statistically significant correlated (p = 0.99); the two tests were not overlapped.

CONCLUSION: Although the analysed cases were small, our study reveals a low prevalence (11.8%) of HPV in oral dysplasia. Statistical analysis reveals that two tests can not be considered superimposed. The cytobrush technique has many advantages such as easy execution, it is less expensive, and it is considered superimposed. The cytobrush technique has many advantages such as easy execution, it is less expensive, and it is considered superimposed. The cytobrush technique has many advantages such as easy execution, it is less expensive, and it is considered superimposed.

TENS effects on salivary stress markers: a pilot study

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BACKGROUND: The objective of this pilot study is to evaluate salivary alpha amylase (sAA) as a marker of stress in two groups of healthy subjects, one receiving ultra-low frequency transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (ULF-TENS) and one without stimulation.

METHODS: Sixty healthy people were enrolled. The test group consisted of 30 participants (15 men, 15 women). The control group consisted of 30 participants (15 men, 15 women).

RESULTS: Statistical analysis showed that sAA levels were statistically different between men and women independently from TENS; we hypothesize that treatment could influence sAA levels because it is thought to activate μ opioid receptors. The results of this study seem to indicate that the analysis of sAA, through a non-invasive saliva sample, could be an efficient aid for understanding the functions of the autonomic nervous system.
the first signs of this adverse reaction and must be promptly diagnosed/treated by a multidisciplinary approach.

**Use of in vivo reflectance confocal microscopy for evaluation of oral cavity lesions: a systematic review of the literature**

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**MINISTRY**

**METHODS:** We performed a systematic literature search using three search engines: PubMed, Web of Science, and Cochrane Library. The search strategy included the use of "reflectance confocal microscopy" and "RCM" in combination with "oral cavity" and "oral mucosa". Studies were included if they met the following criteria: patients with oral cavity lesions, RCM analysis of the oral cavity, and at least one of the following: reflectance confocal microscopy or RCM analysis performed in vivo. The search was limited to English-language articles published from 2000 onwards.

**RESULTS:** The search gave 419 results. Only 32 were related to the selection criteria and met our criteria: 16 of the 32 articles met our criteria. The first step was to exclude all duplicate publications. Subsequently, the reviewers read the full text of the remaining papers for more accurate screening. Finally, the reviewers identified some flaws in the RCM analysis studies of the oral cavity. However, there are still fewer publications on this topic. Moreover, most of the studies concern subjects with healthy mucosa. The paucity of work conducted in patients with autoimmune diseases or precancerous lesions suggests that more RCM analyses of these patient groups are indispensable.

**CONCLUSIONS:** This systematic review identified some flaws in the RCM analysis studies of the oral cavity. However, there are still fewer publications on this topic. Moreover, most of the studies concern subjects with healthy mucosa. The paucity of work conducted in patients with autoimmune diseases or precancerous lesions suggests that more RCM analyses of these patient groups are indispensable.