Knowledge of clinical features is necessary to improve early diagnosis rates among clinicians. Statistics are coincident with the literature; however, a remarkable finding is the late diagnosis (173 of 210 patients in stages TNM III or IV). Consequences are related to complex and expensive therapies and a considerable commitment to the quality of life of patients and their families.

Conclusion: Strategies to improve early diagnosis are needed in order to improve therapeutical and survival rate conditions.

USE OF VIRTUAL MICROSCOPY IN NON-PRESENTIAL TIME FOR THE TEACHING OF HISTOPATHOLOGY IN DENTAL STUDENTS.

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INTRODUCTION: Virtual microscopy (VM) in teaching histopathology is widely accepted by students and teachers around the world as a tool of multiple benefits. This methodology has only been evaluated in face-to-face applications (PVM), but not in non-presential modality (NPVM). NPVM is a systematic learning tool that allows to optimize classroom times.

Objective: To compare the degree of knowledge and user satisfaction using VM applied in non-presential versus presential modality for the teaching of histopathology in dentistry students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: For this experimental study, a population of 150 students enrolled in the course of "Human Pathology" (2nd year) and "Pathology and Oral Diagnosis" (3rd year) of the Odontology career of the University of Talca, Chile, were selected. A quantitative comparison was made based on the qualifications obtained in the laboratory test (T test) and satisfaction controls through a survey (Chi square).

Results: When analyzing the grades obtained by working with both modalities, in 3rd year, statistically significant differences were observed in favor of the NPMV. In 2nd year, this resuly was inverse, with PMV showing better grades. From the satisfaction point of view, there was poor perception with the application of NPMV.

Discussion: NPMV modality is a method that improves the teaching of histopathology in courses previously exposed to PMV. This could be due to the fact that prior exposure to the methodology is required to achieve a better performance. On the other hand, the students raise their dissatisfaction on both levels with the NPMV given that, in their opinión, it uses too much time in an academic program already saturated with autonomous work.

Conclusion: NPMV improves the qualifications of students who have had a previous exposure to the PMV. Perception of this methodology by the students must be improved by optimizing the use of the resource in non-presential time.

DETERMINATION OF THE PREVALENCE AND THE RISK OF DEVELOPING PATHOLOGIES OF THE ORAL MUCOSA IN THE MAULE REGION, CHILE.

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Introduction: There are few studies that report the prevalence of Pathologies of the oral mucosa (POM) in Latin America. The development of these can be associated with environmental, genetic, cultural and social factors. Establishing the prevalence of POM and its association with these factors is very important to create public policies in oral health.

Objectives: Establish the prevalence and risk factors associated with the development of POM in the Maule Region, Chile.

Materials and Methods: 2417 people, from all the communities of the Maule Region, were clinically examined by 5 students, previously calibrated with the teachers of the Oral Pathology Unit of the University of Talca. The examination technique, the registers and forms were standarized with the recommendations and the WHO criteria. Age, sex, rural-urban condition, the presence of systemic and oral pathologies, smoking and the clinical diagnostics of POM were taken as parameters. A risk analysis was performed with the Cox and Snell test.

Results: 17.2% of the subjects presented POM, with a higher prevalence of reactive lesions in the groups of 6, 12 and 15 years and fungal infections in the groups of 35-45 and 65-79 years. The greatest risk of presence of POM was associated with sex and age (groups of 35-45 years and 65-79 years), but not with the urban-rural condition, smoking or the presence of diabetes or hypertension.

Discussion: The prevalence of POM is very similar to other reports around the world. Most of the POMs detected can be diagnosed and treated by the general dentist. It is important to prioritize the teaching of these POMs in the undergraduate programs and focus the publics heath programs in its treatement.

Conclusion: The most prevalent POMs are those of reactive etiology and fungal infections in very well-established age groups. Age and gender increase the risk of POMs.

ANTI-ANGIOGENIC EFFICACY OF AFLIBERCEPT AND BEVACIZUMAB IN PRIMARY ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA CELLS.

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