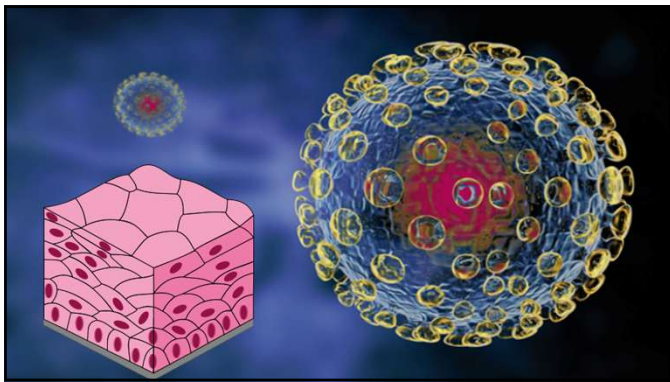




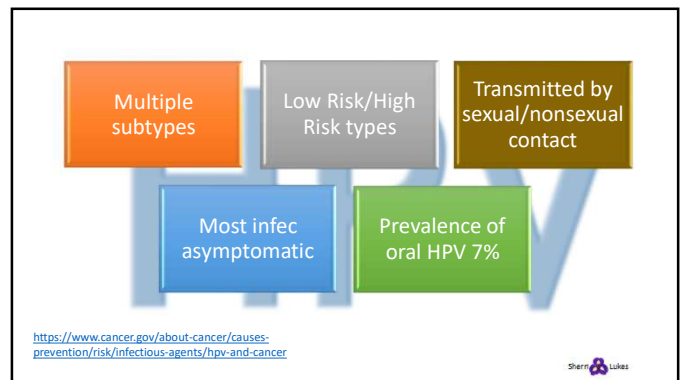
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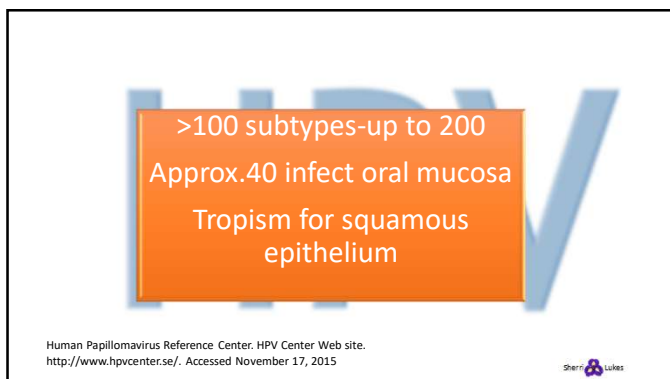
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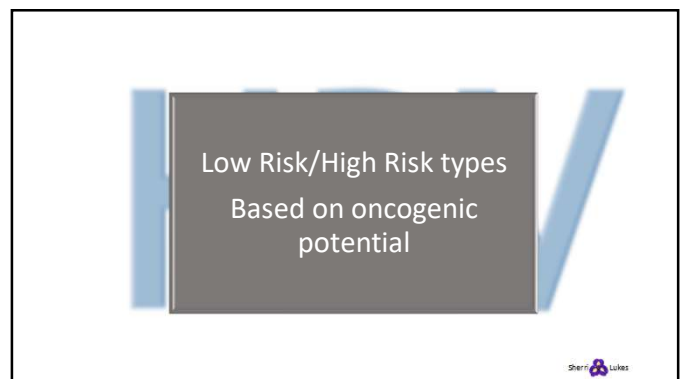
25



26



27



28

Low Risk types
Low risk-6,11,
13,32,40,42,43,44,45,55,
61,62,64,67,69,70,71,71,81

29

High Risk types
High risk-16,18
31,33,35,39,45,51,52,
56,58,59,66,68,73

30

Most common sexually
transmitted infection
Transmitted by
sexual/nonsexual
contact

J. Obstet. Gynaecol. Res. Vol. 43, No. 3: 429-435, March 2017

31

Most infections
asymptomatic
Prevalence of asympt
HPV 0-81%

32

Prevalence sites:
Epithelium of vagina, vulva,
penis, anal canal, cervix,
tonsillar crypts, oropharynx

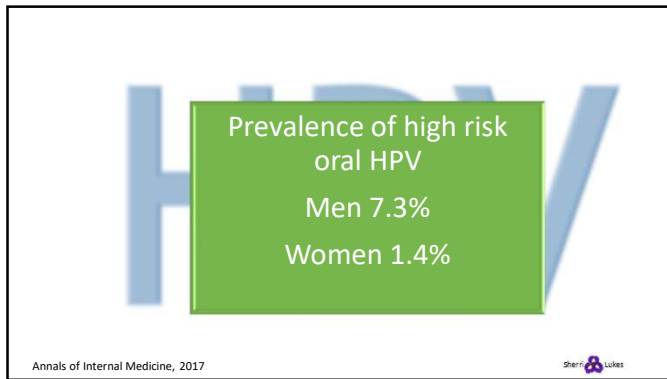
Australian Dental Journal 2013; 58:2-10

33

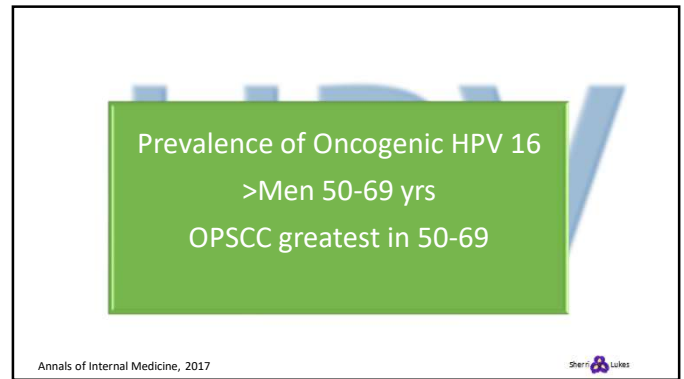
Prevalence of oral HPV 7%
Men 11.5%
Women 3.2%

Annals of Internal Medicine, 2017

34



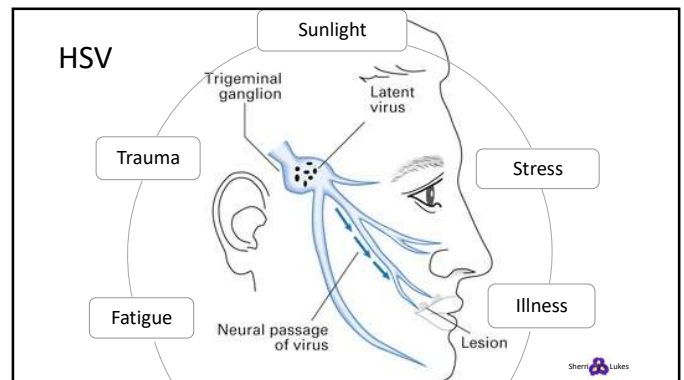
35



36



37



39



40

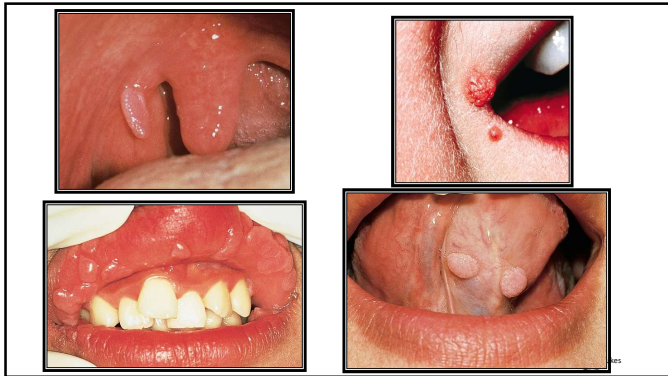
HPV Oral Lesions

- Squamous Papilloma
- Verruca Vulgaris
- Multifocal Epithelial Hyperplasia
- Condyloma Acuminatum

Caused by low risk HPV subtypes

Australian Dental Journal 2013; 58:2-10

41

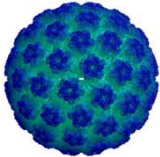


42



43

HPV Oral Lesions



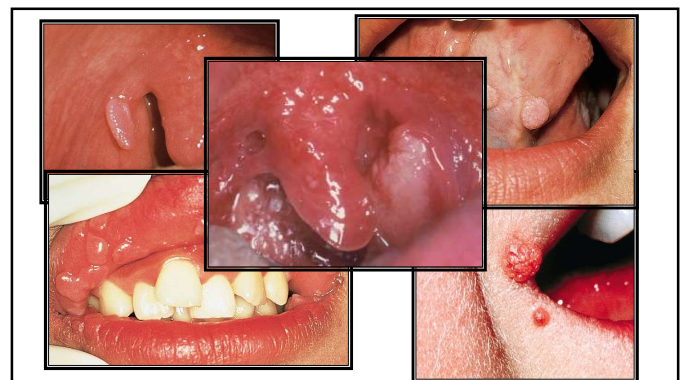
Oropharyngeal Cancer lesions

Subtypes noted for Oral Cancer primarily 16 & 18

Caused by High risk HPV subtypes

Australian Dental Journal 2013; 58:2-10

44



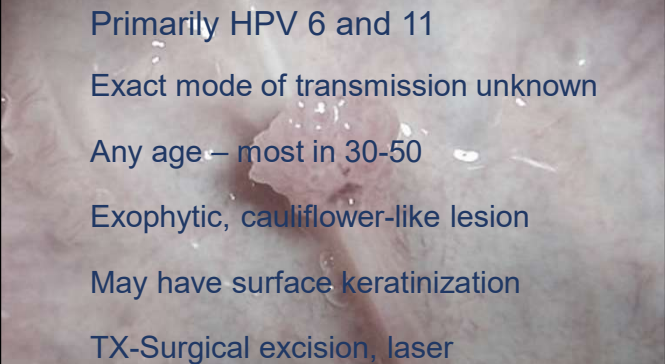
46



Squamous Papilloma

Int J Oral Sci 2010; 2(4):222-225

51



Primarily HPV 6 and 11

Exact mode of transmission unknown

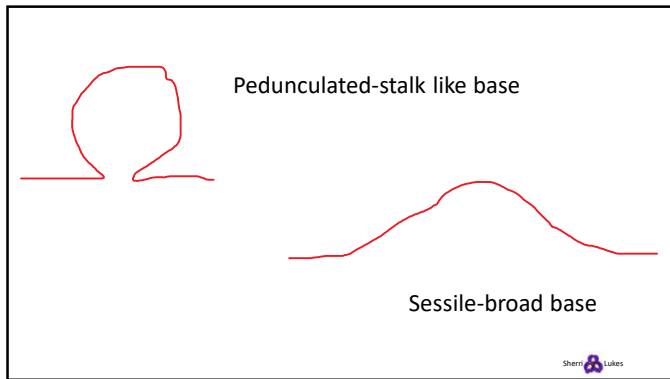
Any age – most in 30-50

Exophytic, cauliflower-like lesion

May have surface keratinization

TX-Surgical excision, laser

52



53



55



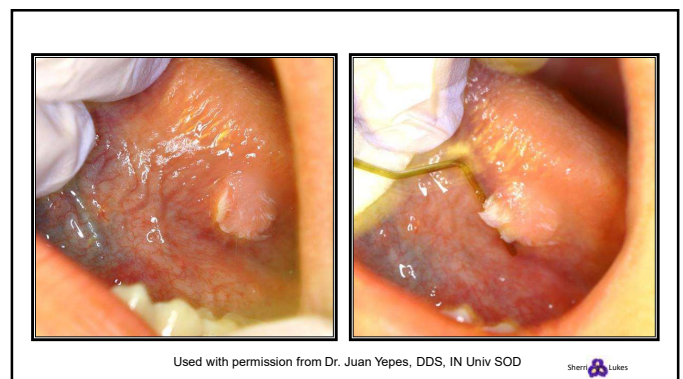
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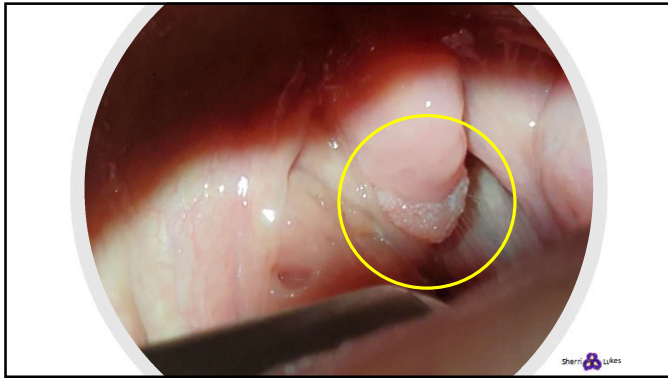
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58



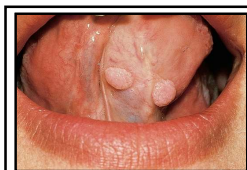
59



60



61



Condyloma Acuminatum

Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod 2003;96:420-8

62

HPV 2,6,11,53,54
Primarily 6,11

Sexually transmitted

Papillary, multiple, more sessile/flatter

Common in HIV+ patients

TX-surgical excision, laser, cryotherapy

63



Courtesy Drs Langlais & Miller, Color Atlas Common Oral Diseases, 3e

64



Courtesy Drs Langlais & Miller, Color Atlas Common Oral Diseases, 3e

65



Used with permission from Dr. Juan Yepes, DDS, IN Univ SOD



66



Used with permission from Dr. Juan Yepes, DDS, IN Univ SOD

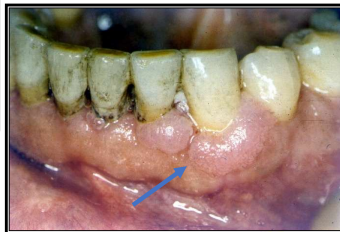


67

Oral Condyloma and HIV



Used with permission from
Mona Van Kanegan, DDS



Some researchers have
noted an increase in
condyloma in HIV+ patients

68



Verruca Vulgaris

J Maxillofac Oral Surg. (July-Sept 2013) 12(3):329-332



69

HPV 2,4,6, & 41

Found most in children

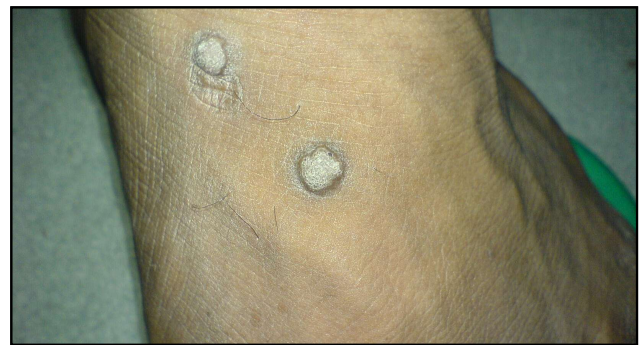
Common on skin, infrequently intraoral
(autoinoculation)

Vermillion border, labial mucosa, ant tongue

TX- excision



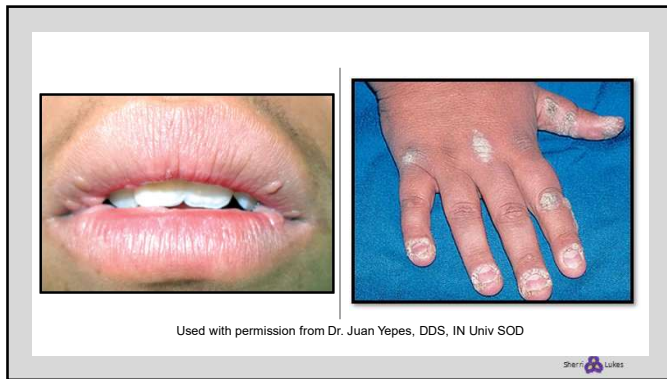
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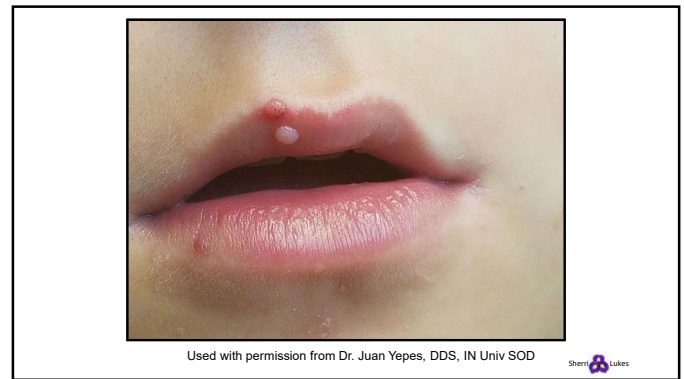
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Verruca_vulgaris.jpg



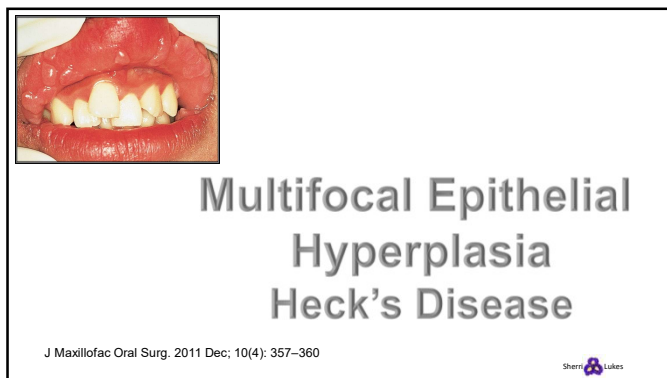
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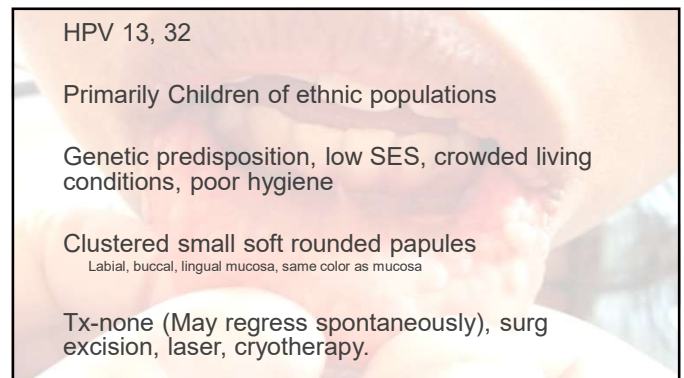
72



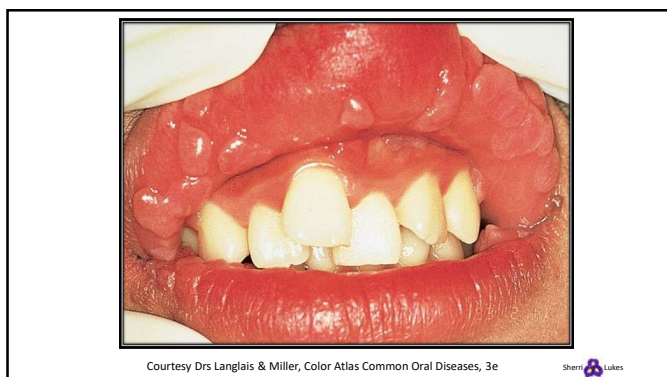
73



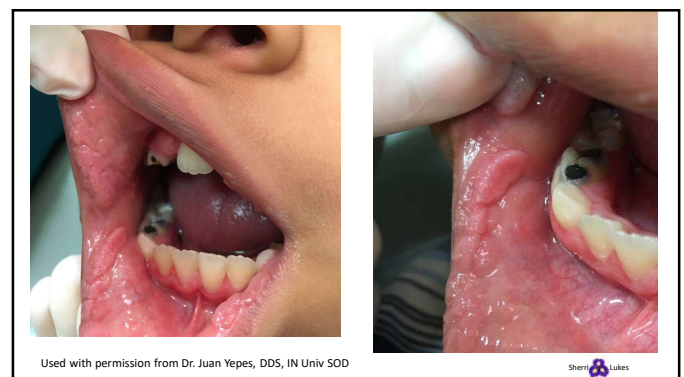
74



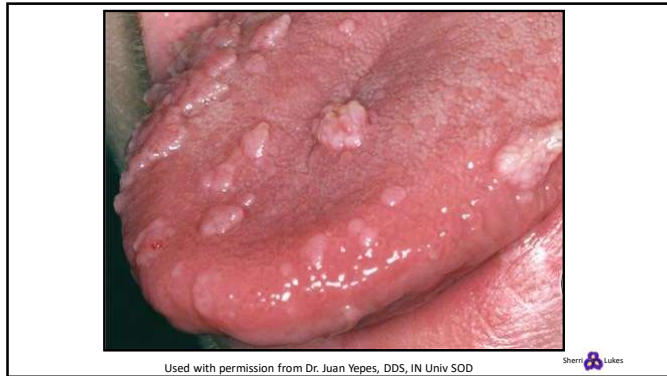
76



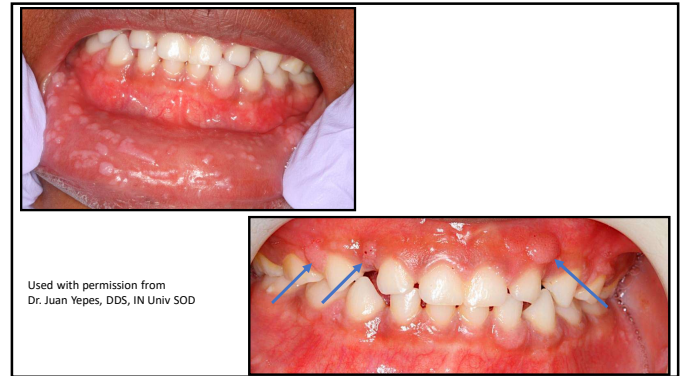
77



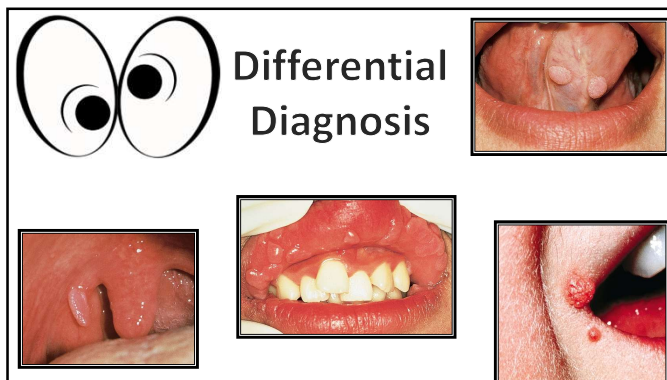
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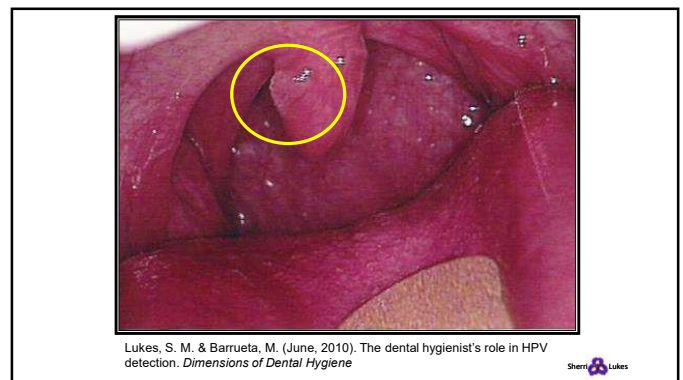
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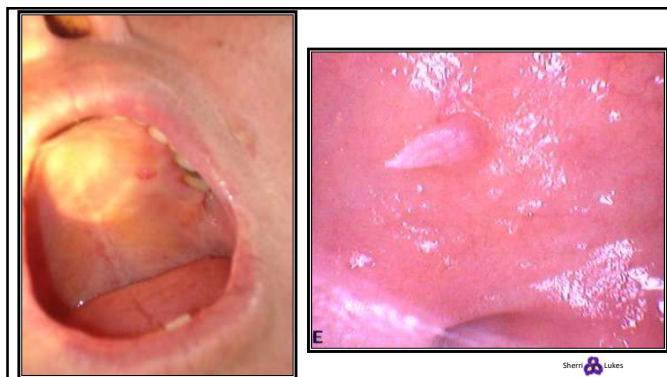
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83



85



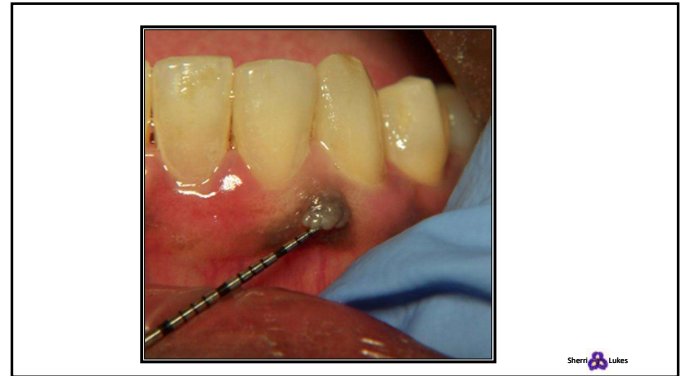
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88



89



90



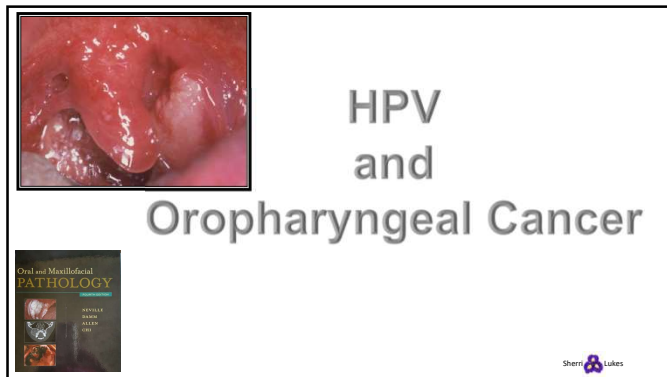
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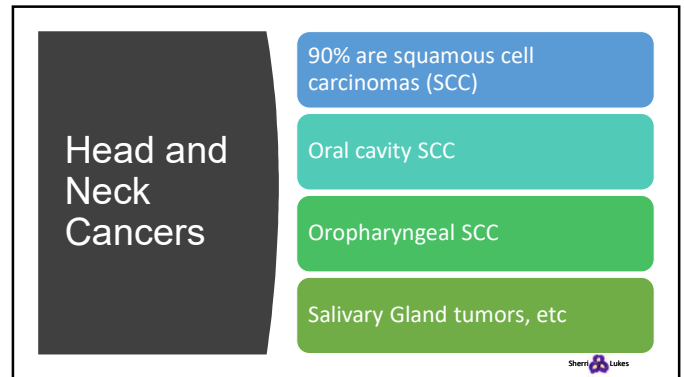
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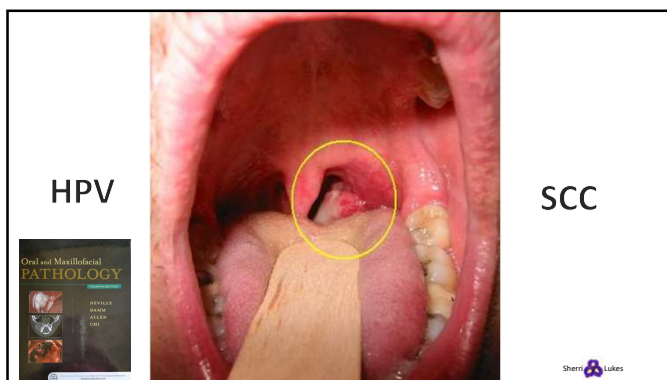
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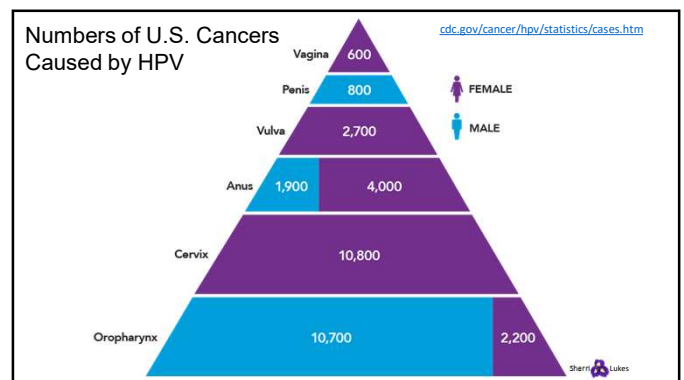
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95



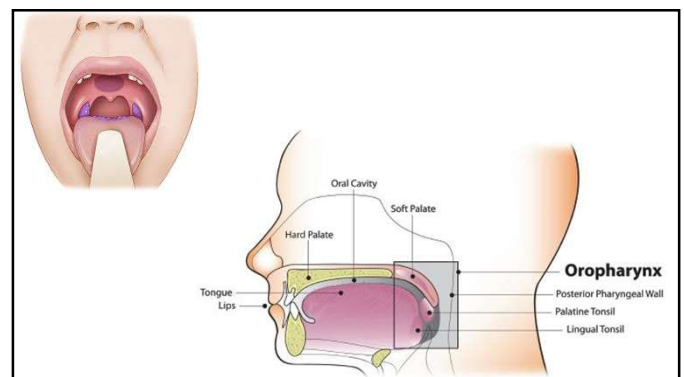
96



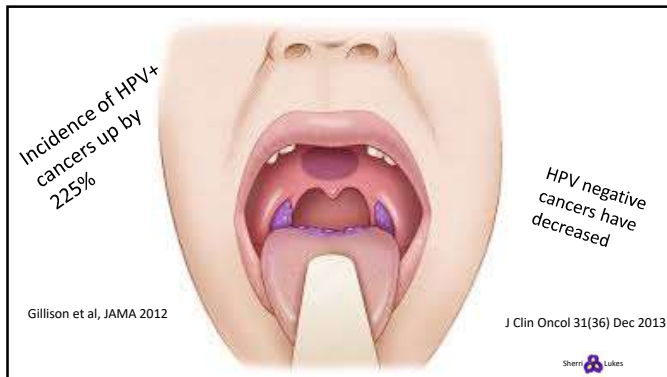
97



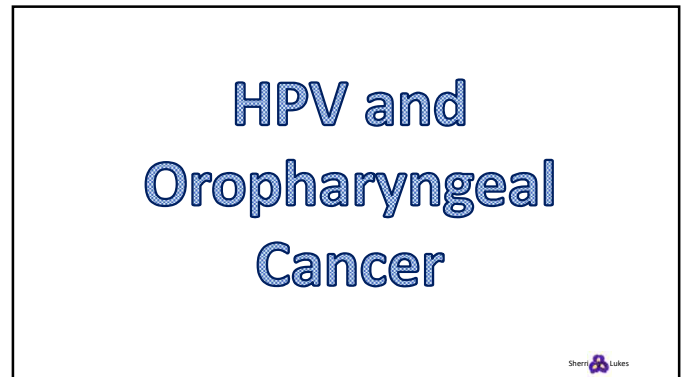
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99



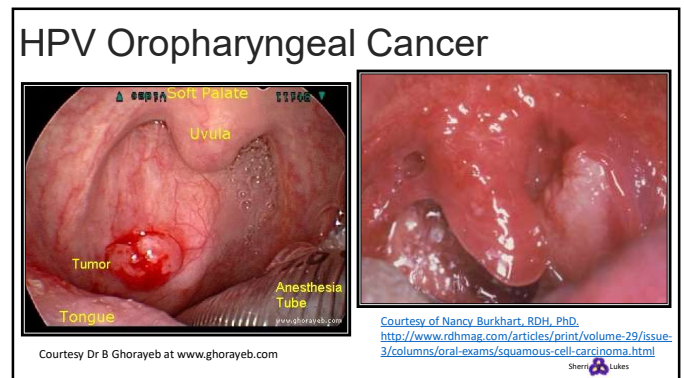
100



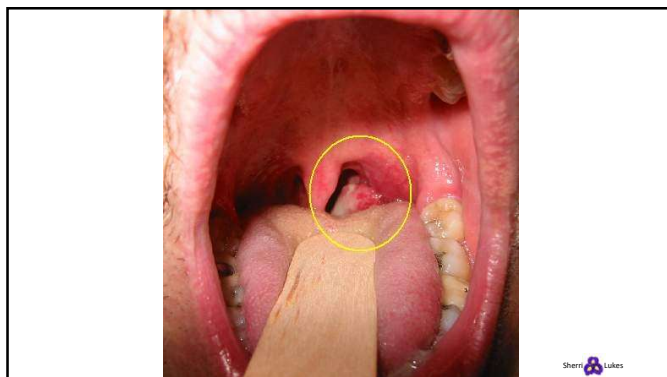
101



102



103



104



105



107

Risk profile



108

Risk profile

4% vs 34%



109

Average age 10 years
Younger than HPV-

110

Better response to
chemotherapy and/or
radiation

Unique biology of HPV+
and low co-morbidity in
younger age group

Field cancerization not
assoc with HPV
malignancies

gnosis

111

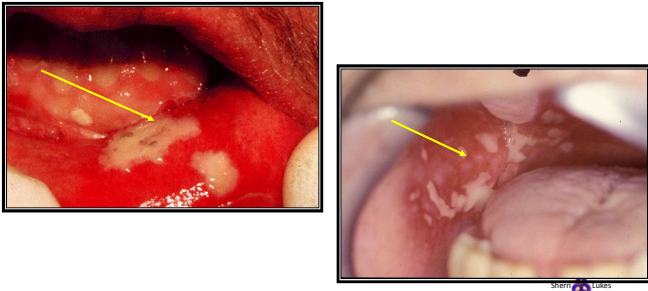
HPV OPC TNM

- ✓ New clinical and pathological TNM classification for HPV-positive OPC was needed because of better understanding disease behavior
- ✓ HPV status identifies a biologically distinct disease entity underpinned by a definable and different molecular etiologic process

Curr. Treat. Options in Oncol. (2017) 18: 40
Seminars in Radiation Oncology 2017; 28:17-26

112

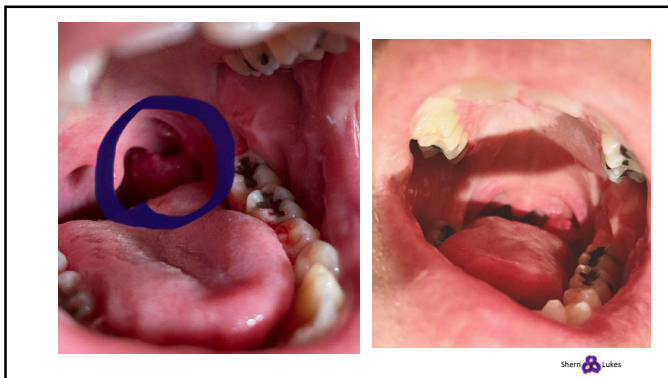
Treatment Induced Mucositis



113



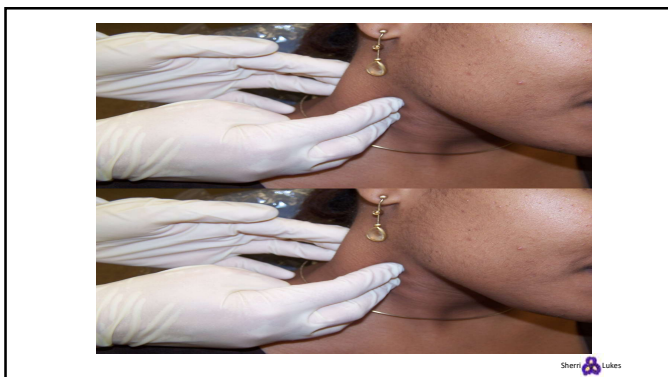
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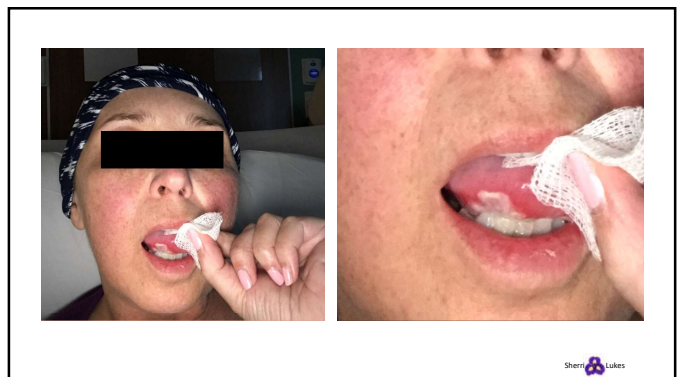
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116



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118



120



121



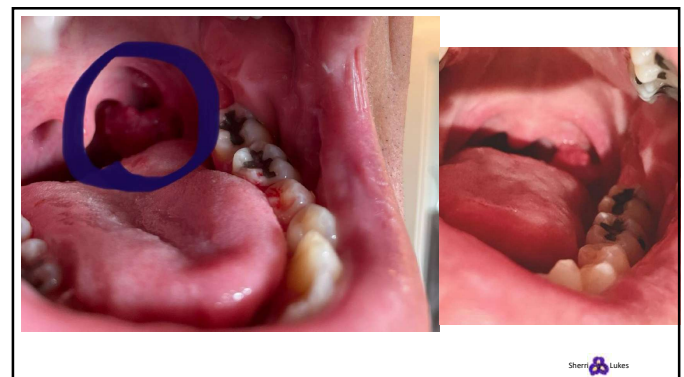
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125



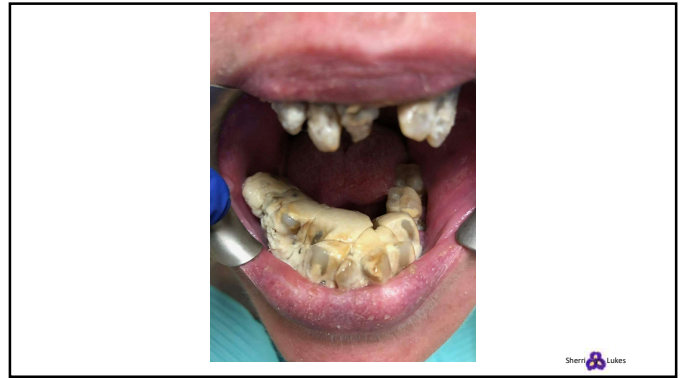
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127



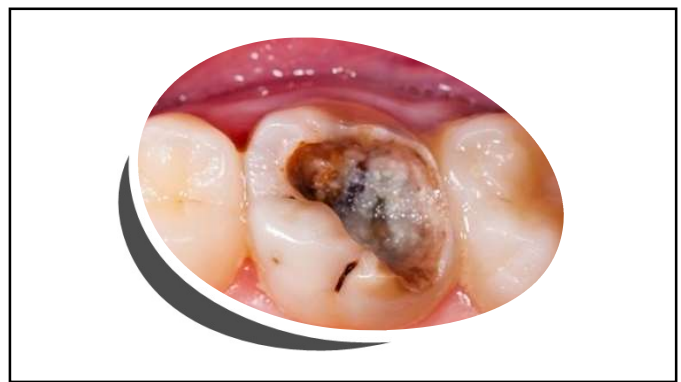
128



131



132



134



135



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Cervitec® Plus



Innovative chlorhexidine varnish:

- Contains 1% CHX & 1% Thymol
- Protection of exposed root surfaces
- Alternative to chlorhexidine rinse
 - No unpleasant side effects
- Longer CHX retention
- Clear varnish
- More than 20 years of clinical experience

Cervitec Plus helps ensure successful clinical outcome 

137

Chlorhexidine

ADA American Dental Association®

https://ebd.ada.org/~media/EBD/Files/6869_ChairsideGuideNonFluoride.pdf?ta=en

The ADA's Caries Prevention Practice Guideline recommends application of chlorhexidine/thymol varnish every three months to reduce the incidence of root caries.



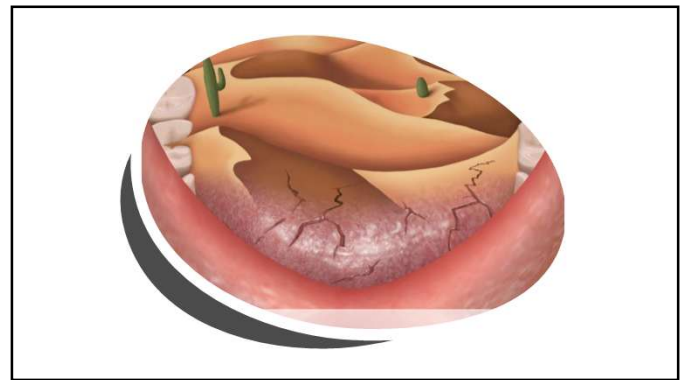
Cervitec Plus is the only Chlorhexidine/Thymol varnish on the market! 

138

In-office fluoride varnish treatments



139



140



Interventions for the management of drymouth: topical therapies (Review)
Copyright ©2011 The Cochrane Collaboration. 

141



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Home Care

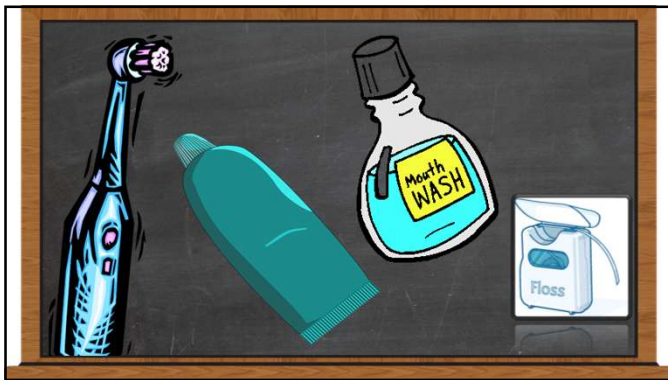
Sherris Lukes

144



Sherris Lukes

145



146



Forrest, JL, et al. J Dent Hyg. 2004

Sherris Lukes

147

Specialty Brushes

GUM® Post-Surgical Toothbrush

Providing gentle plaque removal after surgery.

- Extremely soft and gentle on gums
- Ultra Soft .004" bristle diameter
- Ideal for post surgical cleaning, oral ulcerations, post extractions, implants and grafts

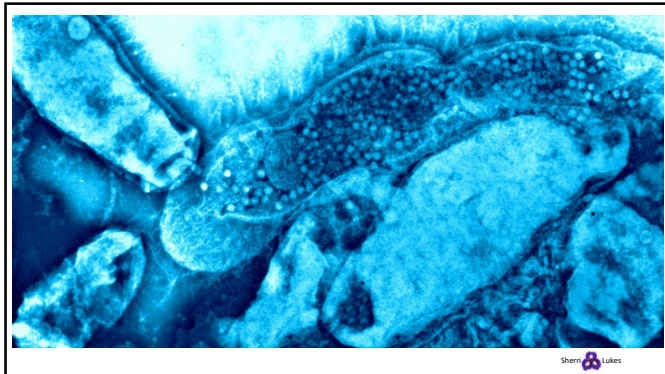
Tepe

Curaprox

148



149



151



152



155



157



158



160



162



163



164

A balanced microbiota is essential for oral health

Microbiota:
 The microorganisms that inhabit a particular environment, such as the skin, the mouth or the gastrointestinal tract, of an organism.

Probiotics:
 Live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host.

- All bacteria is not bad - it is important to have a balance of good and bad bacteria; killing all bacteria is not the answer
- Dysbiosis, or an imbalanced microbiota, can lead to inflammation & oral health issues
- Adding beneficial probiotic bacteria is a new frontier in dentistry

165

Clinical studies have shown positive effects*

	GINGIVITIS	PERIODONTITIS	PERIMPLANTITIS	CARIES
PLAQUE INDEX	✓	✓	✓	
GINGIVAL INDEX	✓			
BLEEDING ON PROBING	✓	✓	✓	
PROBING POCKET DEPTH	✓	✓	✓	
MODIFIED BLEEDING INDEX			✓	
CLINICAL ATTACHMENT LEVEL	✓	✓		
VOLUME OF CREVICULAR FLUID	✓			
REDUCTION OF INFLAMMATORY CYTOKINES		✓	✓	✓
INHIBITION OF PATHOGENIC BACTERIA	✓	✓	✓	✓
# OF SITES IN NEED OF SURGERY		✓	✓	
CARIES AND CARIES RISK				✓
REDUCTION OF: S. MUTANS; P. GINGIVALIS; S. SOBRINUS				✓

*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

166

How to recommend – Prodentis lozenges

- For gingivitis, peri-implant mucositis, peri-implantitis, and caries, 1 lozenge twice daily for 1-3 months*
- As an adjunct to therapy for periodontitis, 1 lozenge twice daily, for 3-6 months*
- Maintenance dose, 1 lozenge once daily

BioGaia
 Probiotic Lozenges
 10 most powerful strains
 Probiotic Supplements

CLINICALLY PROVEN

QR Code:

SCAN ME

*These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.

167

Vaccines

Two, Four and Nine Valent

- Gardasil-9 – Effective for 6, 11, 16, 18, 31, 33, 45, 52, 58
- Cervarix – Effective for 16, 18
- Gardasil – Effective for 16, 18, 6, 11

http://www.immunize.org/askexperts/experts_hpv.asp



171

When should my child get HPV vaccine?

Dose #1

11–12 years (can start at age 9)

Dose #2

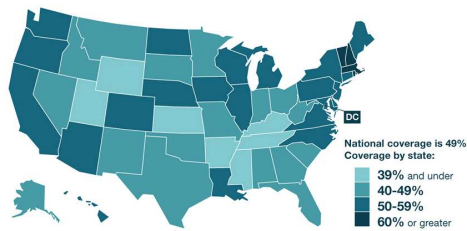
6–12 months after the first dose

<https://www.cdc.gov/hpv/parents/vaccine-for-hpv.html>



172

Percentage of adolescents who are up to date on HPV vaccination



www.cdc.gov/hpv



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



174

On average, the percentage of adolescents who started the HPV vaccine series increased 5 percentage points each year between 2013 and 2017



<https://prescancerpanel.cancer.gov/report/hpvupdate/HPVCancers.html>

175

Do vaccines prevent
ORAL HPV infection???



Plos One 2013; 8 (7)
J Clin Oncology 2015



176



<http://hpvroundtable.org/action-guides/>

Cancer Prevention Through HPV Vaccination: An Action Guide for Dental Health Care Providers



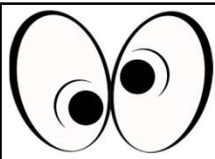
Post information in patient waiting rooms

Include a question about immunizations on the medical history form

Begin the discussion about the HPV vaccine while taking your patient's comprehensive health history and when performing routine oral cancer screenings. Tell your patients that oral exams include looking for possible physical symptoms (lumps and bumps)



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Other HN cancers

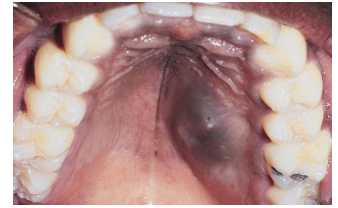
Sherryl Lukes

178

Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma



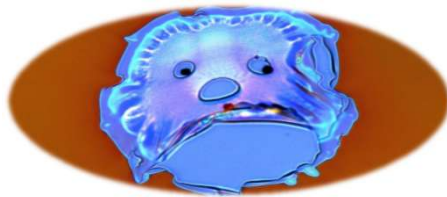
www.Pocket dentistry.com
Used with permission



www.Wiki docs

Sherryl Lukes

180



**Our role on
Monday Morning**

Sherryl Lukes

183



CA Cancer J Clin 2004;54:248-259
Oral Oncology 2013;498:63-871

188

Communication

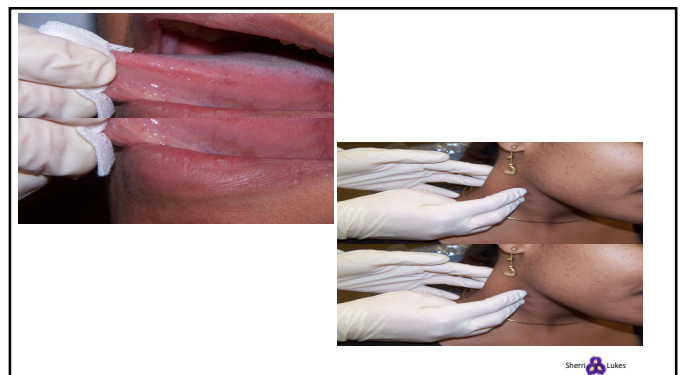
Accurate, progressive information

Neutral, non-stigmatizing messages at appropriate
cultural and literacy levels

Annals of Oncology 27;2016:1848-1854
CA Cancer J Clin 2004;54:248-259
Oral Oncology 2013;498:63-871

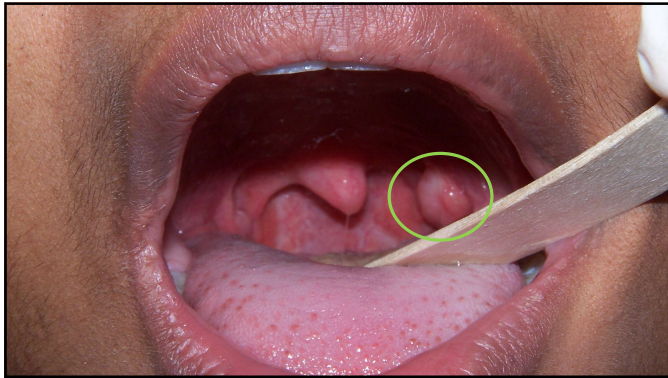
Sherryl Lukes

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Sherryl Lukes

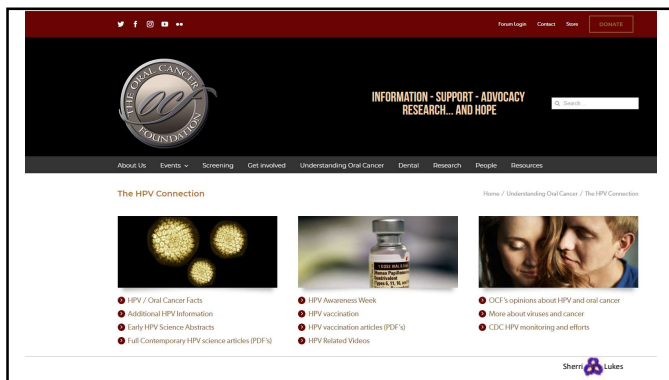
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193



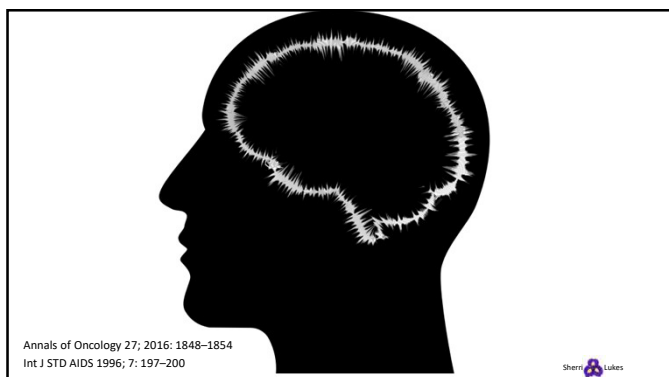
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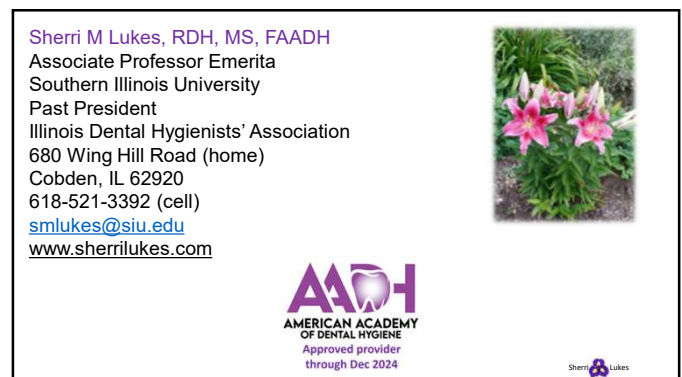
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