

Poster Session

postoperative period to reduce pain, modulate inflammation and tissue repair. Immediately after, the baby was taken to breastfeed and the mother reported a reduction in pain and irritation, absence of popping, choking and biting. This patient remained followed up until 3 years and 5 months, and full development of lingual functions was observed during breastfeeding (up to 2 years and 1 month), in the introduction of food, in chewing, swallowing and in the development of speech.

Discussion: The treatment of ankyloglossia involves the removal of the pathological lingual frenulum, through a surgical procedure: frenectomy or frenotomy. The choice of the appropriate surgical technique (scissors, blade, electric scalpel, electrocautery or high-power laser) is up to the surgeon. In recent years, lasers (especially diode lasers) have gained popularity in Brazil and worldwide, with recognition of their advantages and benefits such as photocoagulation, better visualization of the surgical field, precise control and removal, and modulation of inflammation.

Conclusion: The surgical treatment of ankyloglossia, with high-power diode laser, promoted the release of tongue movement, without interference in the execution of its functions in a functional manner.

P-019

Isabella Berlingieri Polho, Daniele Santos Rodrigues, Luciane Hiramatsu Azevedo, Patricia Moreira de Freitas Costa e Silva (Brazil)

Category: Case report

Title: PHOTOCOAGULATION OF VASCULAR LESION IN THE LIP WITH DIODE LASER 808nm – CASE REPORT

Aim: Report a case of vascular lesion in lip treated with diode laser photocoagulation, highlighting the clinical evolution

Case description: In this clinical case, the photocoagulation procedure was performed on a 63-year-old male patient who had a vascular lesion on his lip for approximately 5 years. The procedure was performed with a diode laser (808nm) with a power of 3W, in 2 cycles of 10s, with a distance of 2mm from the optical fiber to the lesion. The lesion underwent complete remission with just one photocoagulation session, with no intraoperative complications, no bleeding

during surgery, which provided a better view of the surgical field and resulted in a minimally invasive procedure. In addition, the patient did not report any pain during or after the procedure.

Discussion: The diode laser has a high interaction with hemoglobin, so the heat generated by the laser is absorbed by the hemoglobin resulting in tissue coagulation. This process is called photocoagulation. Other lasers also have absorption by hemoglobin, such as CO₂ and Nd:YAG lasers, however the diode laser can be considered more interesting because it has a lower cost, when compared to the Nd:YAG laser and because it presents a more aesthetic post-operative result, when compared to the CO₂ laser.

Conclusion: Among the treatment options for vascular lesion, high-power laser is the most interesting, since compared to other treatment techniques, it is non-invasive, painless and its post-operative period presents minor complications.

P-020

Rodrigo Ricco Teixeira Barbosa de Araújo, Elaine Maria Guará Lôbo Dantas (Brazil)

Category: Systematic or narrative review

Title: APPLICABILITY OF ANTIMICROBIAL PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY (aPDT) AS ADJUVANT THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF PERI-IMPLANTITIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

Aim: This study reviews the applicability of Antimicrobial Photodynamic Therapy (aPDT) as an adjunctive therapy in the treatment of peri-implantitis, evaluating its effectiveness in complementing conventional therapies.

Material and methods: peri-implantitis is characterized by bleeding and/or suppuration upon light probing, increased probing depth greater than 6 mm, recession and bone loss exceeding 3 mm below the most coronary intraosseous portion of the implant, beyond what is expected after physiological remodeling. aPDT uses a photosensitizer activated by low-energy light, generating reactive oxygen species (ROS) that cause damage to bacterial cell membranes, resulting in the destruction of microorganisms and improvement of parameters such as probing depth and inflammation. Through the use of databases (PubMed, BVS and Capes Periodicals), a bibliographic survey was conducted, researching