

Other journals in brief

A selection of abstracts of clinically relevant papers from other journals.
The abstracts on this page have been chosen and edited by Reena Wadia.

Cardinal for care-dependent older people

Charadram N, Maniewicz S, Maggi S. Development of a European consensus from dentists, dental hygienists and physicians on a standard for oral health care in care-dependent older people: An e-Delphi study. *Gerodontology* 2020; DOI: 10.1111/ger.12501.

Using the e-Delphi method, multidisciplinary healthcare professionals from different countries agreed on certain cardinal recommendations for a standard oral healthcare for care-dependent older people.

Poor oral health is widespread in care-dependent older people, but no consensus for a minimum standard of oral healthcare exists. This survey aimed to obtain a consensus on oral health policy, access to dental care, oral hygiene measures and training levels. The e-Delphi approach was applied to a selected panel of interdisciplinary experts. A total of 31 experts from 17 European countries participated. Agreement was achieved for a compulsory dental examination when an elder is admitted to a long-term care facility. Older people should brush twice a day and regularly clean interproximal spaces and oral mucosa. Dentures should be rinsed after meals and cleaned twice a day. The use of denture cleansing tablets was considered necessary. Dentures should be removed before sleeping and stored dry. A 5000 ppm fluoride toothpaste should be applied daily in the elder with high caries risk. A short report on the oral health status of the elder should be included in the geriatric assessment. All experts concluded that the knowledge and the training in oral health care for caregivers and family members of care-dependent older people were imperative.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-2528-0>

The blue palate

Donnell C C, Walton R L, Carrozzo M. The blue palate - A case series of imatinib-related oral pigmentation and literature review. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol* 2020; DOI: 10.1016/j.oooo.2020.10.015.

Imatinib is associated with hypo- and hyperpigmented lesions.

Pigmented oral mucosal lesions are diverse, and differential diagnosis can range from benign conditions such as oral melanotic macule to malignancies such as oral malignant melanoma. Imatinib mesylate is a tyrosine kinase inhibitor used as a first-line medication in the management of oncohematological conditions such as chronic myeloid leukemia and gastrointestinal stromal tumours. Side effects of imatinib therapy are common, and paradoxically imatinib has been associated with both hypo- and hyperpigmented lesions, the underlying mechanism for which is still unclear. Hyperpigmentation associated with imatinib therapy is a potentially underreported phenomenon. This paper discusses an in-depth clinicopathological review of the literature surrounding imatinib-related hyperpigmentation alongside a case series.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-2530-6>

Toothpastes and recurrent aphthous stomatitis

Ozden H K, Selcuk A A. Is there a role of toothpastes in the development of recurrent aphthous stomatitis? A prospective controlled clinical trial with skin patch testing. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol* 2020; 10.1016/j.oooo.2020.10.006.

Allergens in toothpastes did not appear to stimulate the formation of RAS.

This study explored whether the skin patch test (SPT) can be used to determine if toothpaste allergens play a role in the aetiology of recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS). Sixty-three patients with RAS and 47 healthy volunteers were skin patch tested with sodium lauryl sulfate, cocamidopropyl betaine, propylene glycol, aluminium chloride hexahydrate, menthol, triclosan, and titanium dioxide. Fisher's exact test and the Yates chi-square test were used to compare categorical variables and patch test results between two groups. The SPT was positive in eight (22%) patients with RAS and 11 (23%) control subjects, and the difference between the groups was not statistically significant. Sodium lauryl sulfate, titanium dioxide, and menthol were the most common positive allergens in both groups. Allergens in toothpastes did not appear to stimulate the formation of RAS. To determine a clearer relationship a study in a larger patient series employing intraoral patch testing with more toothpaste ingredients was suggested.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-2529-z>

Endo treatments for immature traumatised incisors

Wu J, Li X, Xu L. Radiographic Evaluation of Immature Traumatized Incisors following Different Endodontic Treatments. *Dent Traumatol* 2020; DOI: 10.1111/edt.12632.

Pulpotomy was beneficial for normal root development of immature traumatised teeth.

Indirect pulp capping, pulpotomy and apexification are three common endodontic treatments for immature traumatised incisors. They all affect tooth root development to some extent. This retrospective study compared the influence of these treatments on root development of immature permanent incisors following dental trauma. Twenty-one indirect pulp capping, 48 pulpotomy, and 58 apexification cases with a mean age of 8 years and median follow-up of 12 months were included. The apexification group had a lower trend towards apical closure than the other two groups. It showed thinner dentine wall thickness compared with the pulpotomy group. There was no significant difference between pulpotomy and indirect pulp capping in the trend to apical closure or dentine wall thickness. There was no significant difference in the variation of root length among the groups. Pulpotomy tended to form a normal apical constriction rather than a calcific barrier while apexification showed the opposite inclination. Indirect pulp capping had no specific inclination towards any type of apical closure.

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41415-020-2531-5>