

Oral Pathology and Oral Medicine

Photobiomodulation laser therapy in pemphigus vulgaris oral lesions: a randomized, double-blind, controlled study

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Aim: Pemphigus vulgaris (PV) is a rare, chronic, autoimmune, mucocutaneous, vesiculobullous disease. Systemic corticosteroids are the mainstay treatment for PV oral lesions; the aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of PBMT with a 645 nm diode laser as a supportive topical therapy in patients with PV induced erosive-ulcerative oral lesions.

Methods: This double-blind placebo-controlled study was carried out at the Department of Oral Medicine of the Dental Clinic of Spedali Civili of Brescia (Italy). Patients were consecutively enrolled from March 2019 till February 2020. Inclusion criteria were: (a) clinic, serologic and histologic diagnosis of Pemphigus Vulgaris according to the conventional WHO criteria (b) presence of erosive-ulcerative oral lesions with a diameter > 1,5 cm (c) symptomatic lesions (d) acceptance of participating in the study by signing the informed consent. Selected patients were divided into two groups: group A, patients receiving laser therapy and group B, receiving sham therapy (placebo). All patients were being treated also with a systemic corticosteroid therapy i.e. prednisone 0.5 mg Kg per day. Size of lesions, VAS and satisfaction were evaluated before the treatment (T0), after 4 weeks (T1) and after 8 weeks as a follow-up (T2).

The device used for this study (Raffaello 980 Bio, Dental Medical Technologies, Italy) had the following parameters: 100mW power, 645 nm wave length, irradiation area 1cm², application time 30 sec/cm², energy density 3J/cm², scanning modality. Laser treatment/placebo were performed 2 times a week for 4 weeks by trained clinicians.

Results: A total of 50 lesions (23 patients) were evaluated. About lesions size, there was a statistical significative difference between the two groups just at T2 (p=0.0193), though VAS significantly decreased both at T1 (p=0.0198) and at T2 (p=0.0087). VAS median for group A were: 3.5 at T0, 0 at T1 and 0 at T2; for group B: 5 at T0, 2 at T1 and 1 at T2. In general, all patients were satisfied of the treatment received.

Conclusion: PBMT can be considered a validate supportive therapeutic option, even if further RCTs studies with wide sample sizes and standardized management protocols are suggested.

Oral and psychological alterations in haemophilic patients

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Aim: Haemophilia is a hereditary coagulopathy whose basic anomaly consists of the quantitative or qualitative alteration of one or more plasma proteins (factor VIII and factor IX) in the coagulation system. It occurs only in the male sex, while women are healthy carriers: this is because it inherits in recessive mode through the X chromosome and the other non-