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ATTITUDES, PRACTICES, AND IMPACTS OF EDUCATION ON ORAL PATHOLOGY AND MEDICINE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN BRAZIL
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Objectives: This study aims to evaluate the attitudes, practices, and effects of education in oral pathology and medicine during the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil.

Study Design: Dental students and faculty members were invited to participate through an online questionnaire with 31 questions on agreement and frequency regarding the teaching services and 1 private practice in Brazil. Clinical data were collected from the clinical records and evaluated. A retrospective descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in 3 oral and maxillofacial pathology services and 1 private practice in Brazil. Clinical data were collected from the clinical records and evaluated.

Results: A total of 318 individuals involved in oral pathology and medicine education participated. Before the pandemic, discussion of clinical cases was the main teaching method (73%), and written exam (91%) was the main testing method. During the pandemic, remote synchronous lectures (77%) and written exam (91%) was the main testing method.

Conclusions: Together, these results suggest a pattern of heterogeneity in the inheritance and mutation patterns in each Brazilian family affected by HGF.

ANGINA BULLOSA HEMORRHAGICA OF THE ORAL CAVITY: A 14-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN A BRAZILIAN POPULATION
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Objectives: To report the clinical features of angina bullosa hemorrhagica (ABH) cases, emphasizing the clinical and therapeutic characteristics.

Study Design: A retrospective descriptive cross-sectional study was performed in 3 oral and maxillofacial pathology services and 1 private practice in Brazil. Clinical data were collected from the clinical records and evaluated.

Results: The series comprised 12 males (52.2%) and 11 females (47.8%), with a mean age of 56.8 ± 14.6 years. Most of the lesions affected the soft palate (n = 15, 65.2%) and tongue (n = 6, 26.1%). Clinically, the lesions presented mainly as an asymptomatic (n = 17, 73.9%) blood-filled blister that ruptured after a few minutes or hours, leaving an erosion. When specified, the masticatory trauma was the most frequent triggering event. No individual had coagulation disorders. Treatment was symptomatic with a favorable outcome.

Conclusions: ABH is still poorly documented in the literature, and its etiology remains uncertain. ABH mainly affects the soft palate of elderly adults and has a favorable evolution in a few days. However, it can share some clinical features with more serious diseases. Therefore, a careful clinical examination is essential to rule out possible autoimmune or hematologic disorders.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 ERA IN BRAZILIAN ORAL MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH
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Objectives: Due to the restrictive measures that have been implemented by the government, dentistry services underwent forced changes in their operation and function. Recent studies highlighted the difficulties and damage from the current COVID-19 pandemic to dental services in general and oral medicine (OM) and oral pathology particularly. Thus, this investigation aimed to compare Brazilian Unified Healthcare System—oriented OM clinical care in Brazil before and during the pandemic so far.

Study Design: The data were extracted from the public database of the Ministry of Health of Brazil and a descriptive analysis was performed of the mean number of clinical consultations in OM comparing the prepandemic period with the pandemic period.

Results: The data showed the damage caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in OM clinical consultation. Brazilian general average deficit on OM clinical consultations in the pandemic period was −65.59%, representing more than 21,000 clinical consultations.

Conclusions: Quick and safe actions are needed to regularize or at least minimize both the critical immediate risks as well as the possible long-term negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic on oral diseases.