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PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF TUMOR-STROMA RATIO IN HEAD AND NECK SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW Hannah Gil De Farias Morais, Everton Freitas De Morais, Leonardo Magalhães Carlan, Joyce Magalhães De Barros, Hélder Domiciano Dantas, and Roseana De Almeida Freitas, Objectives: To understand the role of the tumor-stroma ratio (TSR) in head and neck squamous cell carcinoma (HNSCC) and to evaluate its prognostic value.

Study Design: An electronic search was performed in PubMed/Embase, Web of Science, Scopus, and Cochrane Collaboration Library databases. Articles that assessed the relationship between TSR and HNSCC prognosis through analysis of global and/or disease-specific survival were included in the assessment. The quality of evidence was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa scale.

Results: After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 9 articles were included. Data from present systematic review indicate that, in squamous cell carcinomas (SCC) of the esophagus and oral cavity, stromal-rich tumors showed lower survival, being TSR associated with high recurrence rates locoregional in the oral cavity and considered an independent prognostic factor for esophageal disease-free survival. Furthermore, a high proportion of stroma in oral SCC was significantly associated with the depth of invasion, pattern of tumor invasion, perineural invasion, location, and size of the primary tumor.

Conclusions: This study demonstrated a strong relationship between TSR and the prognosis in SCC of esophagus and oral cavity.

EVALUATION OF KINESIOTHERAPY ON PAIN CONTROL AND SWELLING FOR THIRD MOLAR TOOTH REMOVAL: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS Laura Luiza Trindade De Souza, Mark Jon Santana Sabey, William José E Silva Filho, Liane Maciel De Almeida Souza, and Wilton Mitsunari Takeshita, Objectives: This study aimed to evaluate the postoperative effects of kinesiotherapy (KT) on pain control and swelling for third molar tooth removal through a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Study Design: The systematic review (SR) was conducted in the following electronic databases: PubMed, Scopus, Embase, SciELO, Web of Science, LILACS, IEEE Xplore, OpenGrey, and Open Access Thesis and Dissertations using the PICOT strategy to answer the question: “Does the use of kinesiotapes change pain and postoperative edema in patients undergoing extraction of third molars?” Treatment effects were defined as a standardized mean difference (SMD), and 95% CI were established. The GRADE tool was used to assess the quality of SR evidence.

Results: For the meta-analysis, 6 studies were included. In our study, we observed the effectiveness of KT for edema control in the initial postoperative period (SMD = −0.88, 95% CI, −1.41 to −0.35, P = .001). The initial postoperative pain control showed advantages of using kinesiotape with a statistically significant difference (SMD = −1.55, 95% CI, −2.05 to −1.05, P < .001).

Conclusions: KT can be an important third molar postoperative adjunctive treatment to slightly reduce pain and moderately reduce edema.

XEROSTOMIA PREVALENCE IN COVID-19 PATIENTS: A RAPID SYSTEMATIC REVIEW Larissa Di Carvalho Melo E Silva, Juliana Amorim Dos Santos, Ana Gabriela Costa Normando, Ana Carolina Acevedo, Alan Roger Santos-Silva, and Elibe Neves Silva Guerra, Objectives: To assess the prevalence of xerostomia in COVID-19 patients.

Study Design: Observational studies were selected by 2 reviewers in a 2-phase process. Search strategies were applied at EMBASE, PubMed, and Web of Science. The risk of bias was assessed using the JBI critical appraisal checklist. The meta-analysis was performed via cross-sectional studies through the MetaXL5.3 (Microsoft Excel) software. Certainty of evidence was assessed by GRADE.

Results: Seven studies met the eligibility criteria and were selected for qualitative synthesis and meta-analysis. A total of 1017 participants with COVID-19 were enrolled, and the overall xerostomia prevalence was 43% (95% CI, 36-50%; I² = 71%). The overall risk of bias was considered low, and the certainty of the evidence was high.

Conclusions: The prevalence of xerostomia in COVID-19 patients was similar to that in taste disorders. Therefore, xerostomia may be a common oral symptom and should be considered as part of the symptomatic scope of COVID-19 patients. However, few cross-sectional studies reported the xerostomia prevalence in this population. Thus, a further mechanistic investigation with homogeneous methodology is required to confirm these data.

PERIAPICAL CYST ASSOCIATED WITH DECIDUOUS TEETH: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW Camila Barcellos Calderipe, Luíse Dos Santos Ferreira, and Ana Carolina Uchoa Vasconcelos, Objectives: To determine the frequency and general features of periapical cyst associated with deciduous teeth (PCADT).

Study Design: A search of case reports and case series was carried out in 6 electronic databases. Data of the included articles were analyzed statistically using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS, IBM Inc., version 25.0, Armonk, USA). Descriptive analysis was conducted by pooling data on demographic and clinical characteristics.

Results: Twenty-eight studies were included, yielding 58 cases of PCADT. Mean patient age was 7.9 (±2.7) years, and males (37 cases, 63.8%) were more affected. The mandible (33 cases, 56.9%) was the most affected site, and the lesions were generally caused by caries (27 cases, 49.1%). Clinically, 45.8% (27 cases) of the cases presented as swelling, and 94.6% (35 cases) showed as a unilocular radiolucency. The mean evolution time was 3.9 (±5.6) years. Regarding the follow-up, the mean time observed was 16.9 (±12.2) months.

Conclusions: Despite the uncommon frequency, clinicians and oral pathologists should familiarize themselves with the similarities between PCADT and other lesions in terms of clinical and radiographic features.

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE FOR TOOTH BLEACHING IN ORAL MUCOSA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW WITH META-ANALYSIS Felipe Martins Silveira, Lauren...