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immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). However, a total of 21.43% of individuals with tuberculosis did not undergo an HIV test, which could increase that percentage. Many cases referred to AIDS confirmation were left blank or the notification was ignored (14.32%). These data are extremely important, because HIV and tuberculosis coinfection is the main cause of death in HIV-positive individuals. Dentists should be aware of oral manifestations that may occur in those patients.

Conclusions: The Brazilian notification must be carried out more carefully, because many variables are incompletely filled, with relevant data being omitted and not showing the real epidemiologic situation of coinfection with tuberculosis and HIV in Brazil.

ACQUIRED SYPHILIS IN BRAZIL: AN OVERVIEW IN THE LAST DECADE Iasmim Lima Menezes, Mayra Lucy De Macedo Targino, Ernani Canuto Figueiredo Júnior Sérgio Henrique Gonçalves De Carvalho, Gustavo Gomes Agrinipo, and Sandra Aparecida Marinho, Objectives: To evaluate the notification of acquired syphilis cases in the last 11 years in Brazil.

Study Design: A retrospective ecological study was carried out through a survey in the Brazilian Information System for Notifiable Diseases, covering the period from 2010 to 2020. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Results: A total of 783,544 cases of acquired syphilis were reported in Brazil. The year 2018 had the highest number of reported cases of syphilis, with the highest detection rate (76.2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) over the whole period evaluated. It was observed that the most developed and populous Brazilian regions had a higher number of case notifications, with men being more affected by syphilis than women. It was possible to verify that, despite being easily treatable, syphilis remains a Brazilian public health problem, affecting mainly men, although both sexes present increasing risks of contamination. Dentists should pay attention to oral manifestations of syphilis in all of its phases.

Conclusions: Health authorities should pay more attention to guidance on the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, such as syphilis, alerting young people and encouraging them to use condoms to avoid transmission.

RISK FACTORS FOR POST-EXODONTIA BLEEDING IN PATIENTS WITH TERMINAL HEPATIC DISEASE: A STROBE-GUIDED PROSPECTIVE COHORT Dayrine Silveira De Paula, Cássia Emanuella Nóbrega Malta, Mariana Araújo Maciel, Fabrício Bita Sousa, Mário Rogério Lima Mota, Paulo Coberlânio De Barros Silva, and Ana Paula Neigreiros Nunes Alves, Objectives: To assess the incidence and risk factors to post-exodontia bleeding in patients with terminal hepatic disease (THD).

Study Design: This cohort study prospectively evaluated patients before liver transplant needing exodontia. All exodontias were performed using a hemostatic sponge or a local compress with a gauze pad soaked in tranexamic acid, according to the size of the alveolus. Bleeding was assessed according to the presence and bleeding period criteria in the first 30 minutes and during the next 7 days. Fisher’s exact test, chi-square test, and multinomial regression models were performed (SPSS; P < .05).

Results: Postoperative bleeding reduced significantly from first (56%), second (16%), third (8%) and fourth (4%) postoperative days and type of hemostatic, and the number (1, 2, or 3) and distribution (distant or contiguous) of teeth did not influence this outcome. Low blood cell count (P = .037), hemoglobin (P = .004), hematocrit (P = .037) and international normalized ratio (P = .013) predicted postoperative bleeding, such as ascites (P = .006), peritonitis (P < .001), and encephalitis (P = .004), but in multivariate analysis the risk factors were male sex (P = .004) and previous gingival bleeding (P = .038).

Conclusions: A low incidence of post-exodontia bleeding was observed during local hemostatic agents use, and gingival bleeding is the most important risk factor for post-exodontia bleeding in patients with THD.

ORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF SARS-COV-2 INFECTED PATIENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY Ana Carolina Seratifim Vilêla, Camila Alves Costa, Suzane Aparecida Oliveira, Elismauro Francisco De Mendonça, Cláudio Rodrigues Leles, and Nádia Do Lago Costa, Objectives: This cross-sectional study aimed to determine the prevalence of oral signs, manifestations, and symptoms in hospitalized patients with SARS-CoV-2.

Study Design: The study sample included 179 hospital patients with COVID-19 confirmed by reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction. Sociodemographic and medical variables were obtained through questionnaires and medical records, and oral signs, manifestations, and symptoms were assessed by clinical examination.

Results: Most of the cases were male patients (n = 98; 54.7%), and the mean age across all participants was 51.4 ± 18.6 years. Oral lesions were observed in 117 patients (65.3%). Of these, 73 were primary signs of SARS-CoV-2 infection (62.4%), 12 opportunistic infections (10.3%), and 32 autoimmune and inflammatory lesions (27.3%). In relation to primary lesions, 3 patterns were observed: aphthous-like ulcerations (n = 38; 52%), hemorrhagic ulcers (n = 14; 19.2%), and petechiae (n = 21; 28.8%). Symptoms of taste disorders were observed in 94 patients (52.5%), including dysgeusia (n = 43; 45.7%), hypo-/ hypergeusia (n = 22; 23.4%), and ageusia (n = 29; 30.8%). Additionally, 81 patients reported dry mouth symptoms (45.2%).

Conclusions: Oral manifestations of COVID-19 in hospitalized patients are relatively common and may represent primary signs and symptoms of the disease, thus highlighting the importance of dentists in the hospital setting or intensive care units to manage patients with COVID-19.

TYROSINE KINASE PROTEINS TKS4 AND TKS5 PARTICIPATE IN THE INVASIVENESS OF SALIVARY GLAND MUCOEPIDERMOID CARCINOMA Felippe José Almeida Loureiro, Karolynty Martins Balbinot, Thaiana Lima De Oliveira, Maria Sueli Da Silva Kataoka, Sérgio De Melo Alves Júnior and João De Jesus Viana Pinheiro, Objectives: The aim of this study was to verify the expression of Tks4 and Tks5 and the role played by these proteins in the invasiveness of human salivary mucoepidermoid carcinoma (HMC).