Title: **EVALUATION OF PHOTOBIOMODULATION IN SALIVARY GLANDS IN PATIENTS WITH XEROSTOMY INDUCED BY ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE DRUGS – Universidade Nove de Julho - UNINOVE**

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Arterial hypertension (SAH) is a systemic condition that affects about 30% of the world population, according to WHO. The drugs used to control it induces xerostomia, leading to reduction or absence of salivary flow, and consequently an increase in the index of caries, periodontal disease, loss of teeth, dysgeusia, dysphagia, poor digestion, impaired stability and retention of total and removable prostheses, in addition to bad breath and burning mouth syndrome. This work presents a blinded, placebo-controlled clinical protocol aiming to analyze the impact of photobiomodulation (PBM) on the salivary glands of patients with xerostomia induced by antihypertensive drugs. The patients were divided into 2 groups: G1: placebo PBM (n = 15); G2: adults with xerostomia induced by antihypertensive drugs and treatment with PBM (n = 25). The irradiation was performed with a diode laser device, emitting at 808 nm, with 100 mW of power and 40 s of exposure time. Six sites were irradiated in the parotids, two in the submandibular (external) and two in the sublingual (internal), totaling 20 points. The patients were irradiated weekly, for four weeks and initial collections of stimulated and non-stimulated flow and final, following the same methodology were performed. The initial and final volumes of stimulated and unstimulated saliva were analyzed. Our data show a significant increase in the salivary flow of the PBM group for both: non-stimulated and demonstrating the effectiveness of photobiomodulation in xerostomia induced by antihypertensive drugs.