glomus tumor is smooth muscle. Further studies with a larger number of cases and the use of more immunohistochemical antibodies or even genetic analysis are recommended for further understanding of the origin of this tumor.

ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC DATA ON MYOSIN HEAVY CHAIN CONTENT OF TMD MASTICATORY MUSCLES.
N. Thomas, Las Vegas Institute of Advanced Dental Studies, Nev.

The analysis of electromyographic amplitude and frequency of TMD masticatory muscles may be used in place of histochemical and immunotyping for histologic diagnosis to demonstrate the myosin heavy chain composition of masticatory muscles of TMD subjects and their relaxation by the effect of transcutaneous electroneural stimulation of cranial nerves V, VII, and XI. The latter procedure enables the oral pathologist to obtain the relaxed physiologic rest position from which a myotrajectory to an acceptable occlusal intercuspal position may be proven by spectral analysis of the electromyogram.

DETERMINATION OF SURVIVAL AND RECURRENCE OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND EFFECTIVE FACTORS ON HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS.
H. Khademi, G. Jahanshahi, Z. Golestannejad. School of Dentistry and Torabinejad Research Center, Isfahan U Medical Sciences, Iran.

Background. Oral cancer is one of the top ten causes of death. Almost 95% of oral cancers are squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). Survival and recurrence are 2 factors that must be considered to estimate of prognosis of SCC. The aim of this study was the evaluation of factors that influence survival and recurrence of SCC.

Study design. A cohort tumor registry analysis was made of patients with SCC of the oral cavity who were treated in the hospitals of Isfahan University School of Medicine between 2001 and 2008. We obtained all of the information from the hospital questionnaire.

Results. Chi-squared analysis showed that clinical staging, treatment plane, smoking, and histologic grade had influenced survival, and Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that patients with different clinical staging, histologic grading, treatment plans, and smoking had significant different cumulative survival. Chi-squared analysis show that clinical staging, treatment plan, and smoking had influence on recurrence, but histologic grade did not affect the incidence of recurrence.

Conclusions. This study showed that clinical stage, treatment plan, and cigarette use are factors that influence survival. Therefore, when diagnosis and treatment of SCC with clinical low-grade stage was early, the chance of survival was greater. It showed that diagnostic screening methods and treatments with greater survival chance must be considered in treatment plans and that the patient should be advised to not smoke after initial diagnosis of SCC to increase his or her survival.

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SODIUM FLUORIDE VARNISH 5% AND LASER ND:YAG EFFECT ON DENTINAL HYPERSENSIVITY.
H. Khademi, A. Mogharehabed, Z. Abdi. School of Dentistry and Torabinejad Research Center, Isfahan U Medical Sciences, Iran.

Background. Dentin hypersensitivity is one of the most common complications after periodontal therapy. Many investigators use different types of fluoride and laser for treatment of this complication.

Objective. The aim of this study was evaluation of the effect of 5% sodium fluoride varnish and Nd:YAG laser and their combined use on dentin hypersensitivity treatment.

Study design. We chose a group of patients who had a total of 60 hypersensitive teeth.