

Conclusion: Fibrous dysplasia is a benign bone lesion develops slowly and frequently affects the jaws, it is necessary to conduct a clinical, radiographic and histological examination to get the correct diagnosis. The monostotic lesions are mostly asymptomatic and rehabilitation treatment is a major complication.

- Oral Presentation 36

TITLE: Geriatric patient susceptibility to nasal fractures. Role of the dentist

AUTHORS: Hurtado Celotti D, Puente Fernández S, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Rubio Alonso L, Martínez-González JM.

Master Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma.

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Introduction: The location of the nose determines a higher incidence of fractures due to different causes, including physical altercations, motor vehicle accidents, sports injuries and falls, being these the most common cause in elderly patients.

Objective: the aim of this study is to establish therapeutic guidelines in two geriatric patients with nasal bones fracture.

Case report: 69 and 77-years-old patients, female and male respectively, who presented nasal bones fracture after accidental falls. The first patient presented edema, nasal deviation to the left and moderate epistaxis on the same side. Expectant management was performed doing nasal packing, prescribing anti-inflammatory treatment and making a control 48 hours after. Four days after, a slight edema was observed and the packing was removed. Medication was maintained during 7 days and radiological control was requested 3 months later. The second patient suffered blackouts and after CT, the fracture of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus was confirmed. Surgery was performed under general anesthesia for the reduction of these fractures, observing a good aspect of the soft tissues 9 days after and requesting radiological control two months later. After a favorable evolution, they were discharged.

Conclusion: The nasal bones fractures can be managed with expectant attitude or by surgery depending on the severity of the injury and the affected regions. ones afectadas.

- Oral Presentation 37

TITLE: Eagle's syndrome, the importance of the differential diagnosis. A case report

AUTHORS: Ingelmo Navarro P, Oliván Molina S, Moldes Méndez S, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo-CEU. Madrid.

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Introduction: The Eagle's syndrome is an anatomic variation in the elongated styloid process or calcified stylohyoid ligament characterized by producing compression in neurovascular structures showing clinical signs such as nonspecific cervico-facial pains, headache, dysphagia, foreign body sensation in oropharynx, among others; that could cause ictus by compression of the internal carotid artery.

Case report: We introduce the case of a patient who shows spontaneous episodes of glottis closure associated to the liquid and solid intake, in addition of headache. After exploration and undergoing pertinent examen, it is diagnosed bilateral Eagle's Syndrome. The treatment consisted of the bilateral resection of the elongated styloid process by an intraoral approach.

Conclusions: It is a great importance to achieve an adequate differential diagnosis, due to the symptoms of that pathology present, which could be confused with craniomandibular dysfunctions, arthritis in the temporomandibular joint, secondary headaches to third molars and including tumors.

- Oral Presentation 38

TITLE: Treatment of patients with locked-in syndrome. A case report

AUTHORS: Linares Bódalo S, Cañaveral Cave-ro EM, Martínez Rodríguez N, Belarra Arenas C, Martínez González JM.

Máster de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma.

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Introduction: The locked-in syndrome is a rare disease in the medical field. It is a destructive process and usually caused by a blockage of the basilar artery with