

brainstem infarct, interrupting the descending corticospinal tracts and corticobulbar, leaving intact the fibers that control blinking and eye movements. It is characterized by the presence of quadriplegia and anartria with preservation of the level of consciousness.

Case report: A 67 years old female patient with locked-in syndrome, is brought by his son to de service of oral surgery and implantology of Hospital Virgen de la Paloma for present oral pain. We proceeded to perform the clinical examination to the patient, who could only communicate by blinking, eye movement and tearing, and intraorally deep caries teeth were observed in the first quadrant; radiographic examination showed a large infectious process in the posterior region of the first quadrant. Unable to perform conventional treatment in the affected teeth, we proceeded to the extraction of these and surgical curettage of infectious tissue using conscious sedation, because once ready to be operated on under general anesthesia, it was impossible to present spondylitis and can not be intubated. As medication was prescribed amoxicillin 875/125 mg ac.clavulánico for 8 days and dexketoprofen 25mg for 3 days.

Conclusions: The locked-in syndrome rather than a disease, is a circumstance that completely changes the lives of patients and those around you. The health professionals should know and promote strategies for prevention and oral health, considering the principles of therapeutic proportionality.

- Oral Presentation 39

TITLE: CA IX expression in LPO as possible marker of malignancy in the elderly patients

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Introduction: OLP is a potentially malignant disorder. The possibility of achieving indicators which can help us detect its progress to malignancy would be a great advance in the field of investigation. Carbonic anhydrase IX is a marker of tumor hypoxia that has been found expressed in OSCC cells and dysplastic cells adjacent to the margins after surgical resection of OSCC.

Objectives: To study OLP samples and study the expression of CA IX as a possible predictor of cancer that may be present in some potentially malignant disorders such as OLP.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective pilot study was performed on a sample of 81 patients with OLP in which the following parameters were studied: age, use of psychotropic medication, type of injury, location, treatment of OLP, malignancy and CA IX.

Results and Conclusions: No statistically significant data between CA IX and the malignancy of OLP was found. Further studies are needed to assess CA IX as a predictor of malignancy in the OLP.

- Oral Presentation 40

TITLE: Dental age estimate in children with autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction and Objectives: The determination of chronological age and maturational stage is particularly important in areas such as pediatrics, orthopedics, orthodontics, and forensic and anthropological research. So far, no allusions have been found in the literature concerning dental age in ASD patients.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the dental age in autism spectrum disorders children.(ASD).

Material and Methods: The study group consist of 50 patients with ASD, 36 boys and 14 girls, aged between 6 and 17 years. In all of them, chronological age was recorded and dental age was determined based on the dental maturation, calculated using the Demirjian and Nolla indexes incorporated in linear regression models (obtained in a population-based study conducted in healthy children of the same geographical área)

Results: In males, there are significant differences between chronological age and dental age calculated using Nolla index; 2 out of 3 boys have early dental maturation. In contrast, there were no significant differences between chronological age and Demirjian age. In females, we found no significant differences between chronological age and dental age with either indexes.

Conclusions: In a significant percentage of children with ASD, dental age calculated using Nolla index is advanced beside chronological age. In 1 out of 3, this difference exceeds 12 months.