

## - Oral Presentation 41

**TITLE:** Comparison between graft block autologous and distraction osteogenesis as treatment for remodeling of atrophic jaw

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**Objectives:** Bone distraction and grafting in block are the most suitable techniques in cases of large bone destruction. Then both techniques will be compared and an analysis based on the literature will be.

**Material and Methods:** Search for articles, in the last 10 years, published in Medline (PUBMED) and EMBASE; key words: distraction osteogenesis, graft-block.

**Results:** Distraction osteogenesis, offers lower infection rate, always soft tissues are won and there is a donor area morbidity. Its difficulty lies in directing the vector of distraction, although there is also a risk of necrosis of the absent-minded fragment, and its success depends on the behavior and care of the patient.

Chin is a widely used donor area because it presents an acceptable bone, mainly cortical quantity, good surgical access. The main drawback is the morbidity from the donor area, which depends on the dimension of retrieved bone and surgical management. The most important aspect is to obtain a primary closure of the receiving area.

**Conclusions:** To reset the bone volume in an atrophic maxilla, should be individualized each case, studying the form and severity of the defect. Horizontal defects in the technique of choice are bone grafts. While in vertical defects, alveolar distraction is a predictable method, particularly in the former sector. There are cases in which there is loss of vertical and horizontal, where you can combine both techniques.

## - Oral Presentation 42

**TITLE:** Resolution of clinical cases in Dentistry on Patients with Special Needs: technique of Aronson's Puzzle

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**Background:** To assess the student's perception and the effectiveness of a Cooperative Learning technique known as Aronson's Puzzle for solving clinical cases.

**Methods:** During the academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14, the technique of Aronson's Puzzle was applied in the subject "Dentistry on Patients with Special Needs" belonging to the fifth degree course in Dentistry. A total of 109 students were enrolled in the study. We compared the final qualifications in Puzzle Group (55 students) and in Non-Puzzle Group (54 students). The perception of the students was assessed using a questionnaire with 13 questions.

**Results:** The academic performance in the subject was expressed with global mean (Standard Deviation, SD) exam score for the Puzzle Group 6.45 (SD= 1.49) and for the Non-Puzzle Group 6.13 (SD= 1.50). There was a significant decrease in the Puzzle Group in the number of students who did not show up for exams (0% vs 13% in the Non-Puzzle Group,  $p < 0.006$ ). The mean value for all items in the questionnaire was 3.80 with the highest response score 4.30 for the item "This type of activity has allowed me to see the complexity of the search for the complete solution of a case". Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) for questionnaire was 0.90.

**Conclusion:** Our results suggest that Puzzle Technique of Aronson contributes to a better understanding of the complexity in solving clinical cases. Further investigations should be conducted to analyze the influence of this Cooperative Learning technique in the improvement of student's academic performance in the Clinical Dentistry.

## - Oral Presentation 43

**TITLE:** Study of carotid artery calcifications on panoramic radiographs

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**Objective:** The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of the carotid artery calcifications (CAC) detected by panoramic radiographs, and to associate the CAC with other diseases like type II diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension, obstructive sleep apnea and menopause.