

Material and Methods: A total of 48 males and 48 females were chosen at random. Each one had available a panoramic radiography and at least one of the diseases mentioned above. They were classified in four age groups (50-59, 60-69, 70-79, ≥ 80) with 12 individuals in each group. Panoramic radiographs were visually analyzed and the presence of images compatibles with a calcified atheroma plaque (CAP) was detected. We consider a CAP as an irregular radiopaque mass, circular or heterogeneous, bilateral or unilateral which is located at posterior and inferior to the mandibular angle, approximately between C3 and C4 vertebrae, which can appear in the upper or lower border of the hyoid bone.

Results: Our results show:

- The prevalence of CAC of the total panoramic radiographies analyzed.
- The prevalence of the patients with the considered diseases and the presence of CAC on panoramic radiography.
- The description of CAC presence/absence according to age and sex.

Conclusions: The early detection of CAC on panoramic radiographs – diagnostic tool routinely used in dentistry – would mean to refer the patient to a specialist for further examination. It contributes to improve the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and cerebrovascular events.

- Oral Presentation 44

TITLE: Which factors condition treatment choice and outcomes of implant-based rehabilitation of edentulous geriatric patients?

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Objectives: To identify factors influencing the outcomes of implant-based rehabilitation of geriatric patients evaluated by a satisfaction survey of subjective patient opinion and by professional evaluation of clinical and radiological parameters.

Materials and Methods: This transversal retrospective study included 150 completely edentulous geriatric patients with implant-based rehabilitations. A 19-item questionnaire was designed to assess patient satisfaction; clinical outcomes were evaluated by registering clinical and periodontal parameters. Age, sex, patient habits and restoration type were registered to determine whether these factors influenced the clinical results of implant-based rehabilitation.

Results: Significant differences were found in patient satisfaction conditioned by age, sex, and prosthetic type. Patient habits influenced long-term clinical results significantly.

Conclusions: For the geriatric patient, choice of prosthetic type must be based on clinical and anatomical parameters, as well as age, sex and the patient's habits. Patient satisfaction with the outcome will be conditioned by adequate treatment selection and planning.

- Oral Presentation 45

TITLE: Granular cell tumor in the geriatric patient. Clinical, histological and immunohistochemical study

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Objective: Analysing the clinical and histological characteristics of the granular cell tumor and remarking the part played by the dentist in the diagnosis and treatment of this neoplasia.

Material and Method: Four cases of tumors of granular cells of oral location are presented and a bibliographical revision is made through a search in Pubmed-Medline.

Results: Four cases of Abrikossoff's tumor located on labial mucosa (1) and tongue (3) are presented. Clinically observed in all of them an exophytic and white-yellowing lesion. To get the diagnostic, a biopsy and a histological and immunohistochemical study was performed. This study tested positive for specific tumor markers: Vimentin and S100 Protein

Conclusions: Histologic features and positivity of specific markers in the immunohistochemical study defines the definitive diagnosis of this tumor.

- Oral Presentation 46

TITLE: Platelet rich plasma and its indication as an adjuvant treatment in hard and soft tissue regeneration

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