implants in the free ends is currently one of the alternative treatments for implant-supported prosthesis, being a cost-effective solution for patients not eligible for rehabilitations involving a large number of implants, or simply for economic reasons. Such rehabilitation provides higher retention and support of the prostheses, hence meeting the patients’ needs. Past studies have assessed periodontal conditions around the implant, showing satisfactory results without causing substantial changes in the surrounding bone structure and placing prosthetic attachments. Nevertheless, it is mandatory to conduct individual, case-specific assessments whereby the most appropriate implant-prosthetic rehabilitation for each patient is planned, whilst further research is done on this alternative treatment plan.

- Poster 13
TITLE: Maxillary sinus lift technique without the use of bone graft in geriatric patients

Increased life expectancy and social demands make that effective, durable and esthetic treatments are more required, and this greater longevity make often unfavorable situations for placing implants. Sinus lift is a surgical alternative in implant rehabilitation of patients with atrophic maxilla. It pop up in the end of 70s, is a technique that requires surgical, laborious skill and complications like break membrane Schneider, loss of filler material, bleeding, sinusitis, infection or mucosal dehiscence. Over the years, numerous modifications have been suggested to improve the final result of it. One of the newfangled techniques is the sinus lift with immediate implantation without the use of bone graft, filled with only the blood, due to regeneration process, followed by development and maturation connective tissue and finally mineralization and bone remodeling. This protocol must carry out more review long term. Currently, the elevation of the maxillary sinus is a routine technique that allows implant placement in the posterior region of the maxilla, one of the most used tools.

- Poster 14
TITLE: Immediate loading in mandibular overdentures with implants in older patients
AUTHORS: Reche Ibañez A, Cumbreira Medina FJ, Cordero Galante M, Jiménez Guerra A, Ortiz García I, Velasco Ortega E.

The traditional treatment protocol is based upon the insertion of two or four implants in the interferaminal region of the mandible and the fitting of an overdenture after osseointegration. Although patients are generally satisfied with this mode of treatment, the entire procedure spans a minimum of 3 to 4 months from the time of the initial diagnosis and treatment planning to that at which the overdenture is fitted. Today, immediate loading has an emerging and increasing application for all implant clinical indications including the immediately loaded mandibular overdenture. Two or four interconnected implants can be successfully loaded by an overdenture at the same day of implant placement with a high survival rate (98.8%) of the implants. The literature shows that this survival rate is comparable to that achieved using conventional, delayed-loading protocols. The prosthodontic aftercare included only minor interventions. Patients who have been treated according to this procedure experience immediate, improve your psychological and social well-being.

- Poster 15
TITLE: Dental implants in geriatric patients with type II diabetes
AUTHORS: Romero Medina E, Al-Adib Mendiri A, Monje Iñigo M, Moreno Muñoz J, Núñez Márquez E, Velasco Ortega E.

Type 2 diabetes mellitus accounts for 80-90% of cases of diabetes, because the number of people affected by this disease is increasing worldwide at an accelerated
rate with increasing life expectancy and the need to treat the tooth loss in this group of patients. Type 2 diabetes mellitus may be a risk factor for the treatment with dental implants. It is important to assess the characteristics of the host considering disorders that can produce the disease in the patient affect the osseointegration of the implant. Some studies demonstrate that there are no significant differences between the older patients with or without diabetes II, and can observed a slower growth in osteoblasts but morphology and similar characteristics in diabetic patients, without the need to modify the surface of implants to improve implant stability. In fact, is possible to treat this large group of patients in clinic with a high rate of success and a high predictability.

- Poster 16
**TITLE:** ¿Is it enough to treat edentulism for improving the nutritional status of older adults?

**AUTHORS:** Rondón Romero JL, Pérez González ME, Ordoñez Sousa B, Moreno Muñoz J, Núñez Márquez E, Velasco Ortega E.


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Aging is a natural and complex process involving cellular, physiological and psychological changes that may affect or be affected by the nutritional status of the individual. Edentulism is the most common cause of masticatory deficiency. People with impaired masticatory function can not cope with adequate food, leading to a gradual deterioration of their eating habits. Knowing how to detect inadequate nutritional status competence of the dentist in order to refer the patient to a specialist in nutrition or dietetics. The oral rehabilitation of edentulous older adults improves chewing ability and expands its narrow spectrum of food choices, but to improve their nutritional status is necessary advice from professionals nutrition and dietetics.

- Poster 17
**TITLE:** Success of short dental implants supporting overdentures in atrophic jaws in geriatric patients

**AUTHORS:** Rubio Urban A, Suero González S, Gil González J, España López A, Matos Garrido N, Velasco Ortega E.


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Edentulism, as a result of the atrophy of the alveolar processes, implies for geriatric patients a limiting condition in mastication, which is one of the main functions of the stomatognathic system, such as swallowing, phonetics, esthetics and social life. Before the advent of bone-integrated implants, the only option for rehabilitation of the completely edentulous patient was a mucosa-supported complete denture. This meant for the patient several problems regarding the retention and lack of stability of the prosthesis, especially in mandible. To solve these problems, oral rehabilitation with endosseous implants comes up, and therefore, the appearance of overdentures. Overdentures represent an implant treatment in patients with a long period of edentulism. However, on different occasions the maxilla and mandible bone level can involve an impediment to the placement of conventional dental implants (> 8mm), due to its length. As an alternative to the surgical techniques, such as sinus lift or transposition of the inferior alveolar nerve, short implants (< 8 mm) arises. The procedure was found to be appropriate, less expensive and faster on the rehabilitation of atrophic edentulous maxilla. Over a long period of time, it should be carried out monitoring and evaluation of the results obtained.

- Poster 18
**TITLE:** Prosthetic rehabilitation in elderly patients and its effect on masticatory performance and nutrition

**AUTHORS:** Pardal Peláez B, González Serrano J, Rodríguez Crespo P, Montero Martín J, Rubio Alonso L, Pardal Refoyo JL.


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Introduction: Teeth loss leads to changes on masticatory performance and dietetic habits. This is especially important in elderly patients who present comorbidities that can lead to severe malnutrition. Oral rehabilitation with implant-retained complete dentures seem to be an