

Oral Presentation

Oral Presentation 1

TITLE:- Total salivary antioxidant capacity in patients with oral lichen planus before and after the topical administration of Chamaemelum Nobile

AUTHORS: Aznar Cayuela C, Tvarijonavičiute A, Rubio CP, Soler Tornero C, López Jornet P, Gómez García FJ.

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Objectives: This study investigated the total antioxidant capacity (TAC) of saliva in patients with oral lichen planus (OLP) before and 4 weeks after treatment with chamomile or a placebo. Furthermore, relations between salivary TAC and clinical variables, pain, draining and xerostomy, were studied.

Material and Methods: The sample consisted of 55 clinically and histopathologically diagnosed OLP patients. Twenty six patients were treated with chamomile and 29 with a placebo. Non-stimulated (basal) saliva was collected on the first day of the study and 4 weeks later. Salivary TAC was evaluated by four different methods: two Trolox (6-hydroxy-2,5,7,8-tetramethylchroman-2-carboxylic acid) equivalent antioxidant capacity methods (TEAC1 and TEAC2), cupric reducing antioxidant capacity (CUPRAC), and ferric reducing ability of plasma (FRAP).

Results: At baseline (T1) no statistically significant differences were detected in any of the TAC analytes between the two groups of patients. After four weeks of treatment, a statistically significant increase was detected in FRAP in the placebo group (0.323 [0.090-0.467] vs. 0.406 [0.197 – 0.848] mmol/g *10⁻³) ($P < 0.05$). Significant correlations were observed between pain and drainage and TEAC1, CUPRAC, and FRAP; and between xerostomia and the TEAC1, TEAC2, CUPRAC, and FRAP.

Conclusions: The results of the present study showed that topical application of chamomile for one month had no effect on salivary TAC, while the lack of treatment (placebo group) was accompanied by the significant increase in FRAP levels. Furthermore, positive correlation was observed between salivary TAC and pain and Xerostomy, and negative between salivary TAC and drainage.

Oral Presentation 2

TITLE:- Study of patients with maxillary osteonecrosis related to antiresorptive agents

AUTHORS: Barba Montero C, Rodríguez Zorrilla S, Gándara Vila P, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.

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Objectives: 1. To evaluate the clinical evolution of patients undergoing treatment with antiresorptive agents, the development of drug-induced maxillary osteonecrosis and the possible relationship with different variables of the patient such as harmful habits or clinical, pharmacological or systemic history. 2. To evaluate the evolution of drug-induced maxillary osteonecrosis after conservative treatment.

Material and Methods: A retrospective study was carried out in a group of 323 patients treated in the Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology of the University of Santiago de Compostela, undergoing treatment with antiresorptive agents such as bisphosphonates and denosumab from 2004 to 2018. In the study the patient's own variables were collected, such as the smoking habit, the underlying pathology or the medication received and characteristic variables of the lesion of osteonecrosis, such as the location and size, the symptomatology or the complementary tests requested.

Results: They will be exposed during oral communication.

Conclusions: They will be exposed during the oral communication

Oral Presentation 3

TITLE:- Low-level laser therapy for the treatment of burning mouth syndrome: a randomized, controlled trial

AUTHORS: Cassol Spanemberg J, Cherubini K, Zancanaro Figueiredo MA, Gonçalves Salum F, López López J.

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Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is characterized by burning sensation on oral mucosa, which appears clini-

cally normal. The etiology of the disease process is unknown. BMS can significantly reduce the life quality of patients. Purpose: The present study aimed to assess the effect of low-level laser therapy (LLLT) in the treatment of burning mouth syndrome.

Material and Methods: A diode laser was used in 78 BMS patients who were randomly assigned into four groups: IR1W, n=20 (830nm, 100mW, 5J, 176J/cm², 50s, LLLT weekly sessions, 10 sessions); IR3W, n=20 (830nm, 100mW, 5J, 176J/cm², 50s, three LLLT weekly sessions, 9 sessions); Red laser, n=19 (685nm, 35mW, 2J, 72J/cm², 58s, three LLLT weekly sessions, 9 sessions) and control-group (CG), n=19. Symptoms were assessed at the end of the treatment and eight weeks later; quality of life related to oral health was assessed using the Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP-14). Statistical analysis was carried out using repeated measures ANOVA followed by the Tukey test.

Results: There was significant reduction of the symptoms in all groups at the end of the treatment, which was maintained in the follow-up. The scores of the IR1W and IR3W laser groups differed significantly from those of the CG. There was also a decrease in the OHIP-14 scores in the four groups. The scores of the IR3W laser group differed significantly from those of the CG.

Conclusions: LLLT reduces the symptoms of BMS and may be an alternative therapeutic strategy for this disorder.

Oral Presentation 4

TITLE:-Relationship of chronic diseases with xerostomia and the triggering drugs

AUTHORS: *Fernández González G, Suárez Quintanilla J, Otero Rey E, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*

Máster Patología Médico-Quirúrgica y Odontología Integral. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: To analyze the effect of chronic diseases with age and the influence on xerostomia.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in a population over 65 years old through validated surveys and the data obtained were processed in the IBM SPSS program. The tools used were the descriptive analysis by which the presence of chronic pathologies and the relationship with other variables were analyzed: gender, psychotropic, alcohol and tobacco consumption as well as the type of xerostomia. The T-Student has been used to compare age with the factors previously discussed. The ANOVA has provided us with the relationship between age and intensity of tobacco use and hours of sleep with xerostomia levels. The

contingency table has allowed us to compare xerostomia with the presence of chronic pathologies.

Results and Conclusions: They will be exhibited during the celebration of the congress

Oral Presentation 5

TITLE:- Comparison of two methods for the analysis of bone density in healthy patients

AUTHORS: *Guerrero Sánchez Y, Fernández Martínez M, López Jornet P, Galera Molero F, Aznar Cayuela C, Salinas Gilabert C.*

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Objectives: Our main objective was to analyze the changes in the CBCT radiological images of the bone trabeculae by means of two different mathematical models.

Material and Methods: We value a sample of healthy patients over 65 years of age, according to the following inclusion criteria: do not take medication with effects on bone metabolism and are in a healthy dental and systemic situation; and pregnant women and images with artifacts are excluded. We perform a CBCT (cone beam computerized tomography) to each of the subjects and select a specific window (ROI) in the mandibular area at the exit of the mental hole, where a new mathematical algorithm that provides us with precision is applied. The fractal dimension of the bone trabeculate analyzed and we compare it with the box-counting technique, used to date to compute this invariant.

Results: It is rigorously demonstrated that the new mathematical algorithm introduced generates a calculation of the fractal dimension much more precise than that provided by the box-counting method.

Conclusions: The work constitutes a first step in the development of a morphometric measurement, which will allow to establish differences between normality and illness, as well as between different stages of its evolution.

Oral Presentation 6

TITLE:- Phentolamine mesylate as a reversal of the effect of local anesthetics

AUTHORS: *Gago García A, Barrilero Martín C, Ortiz Camarero L, Jacobo Orea C, Vega Braga B, Del Canto Pingarrón M.*

Master in Oral Surgery, Implantology and Periodontics University of León.

Objectives: To verify the effectiveness of phentolamine mesylate in reducing the effects of local anesthetics.

Material and Methods: For the clinical study, 90 elderly patients were selected, following exclusion criteria to perform procedures in the lower jaw. The patients were randomly divided into 3 groups lidocaine, articaine and bupivacaine.

Results: The results obtained show a decrease in the time of the effects of the anesthetic agent. Regarding the satisfaction questionnaire, the results show an increase in the comfort of patients who value positively, considering the use of a reversal of anesthesia useful, and recommending it to other patients.

Conclusions: Given the results obtained from this clinical study, the use of a reversal of local anesthetics such as phentolamine mesylate has been shown to decrease the time of the effect of said anesthetics, this reduction being greater on lidocaine than on articaine and bupivacaine. Patients value this reduction very positively.

Oral Presentation 7

TITLE:- *Lactobacillus reuteri's* efficacy in oral health in patients over 65 years old

AUTHORS: Galera Molero F, Soler Tornero C, López Jornet P, Gómez García FJ, Aznar Cayuela C, Martínez Guerrero Y.

Oral Medicine Area of the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Murcia, Spain.

Introduction: *Candida albicans* is the most common species in mycotic oropharyngeal infections; frequent condition in elderly and immunosuppressed people. Resistance to antifungal drugs and their side effects have restricted their long-term use for candida infections. Probiotics are presented as an alternative, because of their role against chronic infections of the oral cavity.

Objectives: To assess the short-term clinical efficacy and safety of probiotics *Lactobacillus reuteri*. Evaluate effect on the reduction of quantitation of *Candida* CFU.

Material and Methods: Sample: 27 patients, average age 71.2. Prospective clinical trial 28 days. Patients were reviewed at the beginning and end of the study, taking one tablet *Lactobacillus reuteri* daily. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University of Murcia. Statistical analysis with SPSS. We evaluated Oral hygiene index (Silness-Löe), unstimulated global saliva (Navazesh), burning sensation and halitosis (EVA), dorsal lingual pH and presence and number of *Candida* (Chromid® bioMérieux SA).

Results: The patients showed improvement in relation to burning and saliva flow after treatment. There was no change in the recount of *Candida* CFU.

Conclusions: The hypothesis of probiotics as a coadjuvant or treatment of oral candidiasis could not be proved in the present study. Further research is proposed to assess the potential of probiotics as antifungal agents, as well as their optimal dose.

Oral Presentation 8

TITLE:- Prosthetic rehabilitation through milled bar in patients with COCE. Case series

AUTHORS: Garcia Añorve S, Schemel Suárez M, Omaña Cepeda C, Castañeda Vega P, López López J, Jané Salas E.

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Introduction: The improvement in oncological treatments has increased patient's prognosis regarding morbidity and mortality from cancer disease. However, functional and structural deficiencies resulting from treatment are, in majority of cases, unavoidable. Rehabilitation alternatives in the dental area must achieve our patient's requirements to return aesthetic anatomy and function capability. The milled bar, in addition to be of great compatibility with oral implantology, provides attributes to enhance the quality of implant-supported rehabilitations. In this communication, we present a series of elderly patients rehabilitated with milled bar.

Clinical Cases: In six patients between 75-87 years old and with previous history of head and neck cancer, 4 to 6 dental implants were placed rehabilitated with milled bar.

Conclusions: The functional and aesthetics results achieved were satisfactory. The milled bar, as a rehabilitation alternative, can be considered a viable option for oral rehabilitation in patients with oral cancer.

Oral Presentation 9

TITLE:- Conscious Inhalation Sedation: Is it an effective technique to treat odontophobia?

AUTHORS: Jacobo Orea C, Ortiz Camarero L, Vega Braga B, Sevilla Hernández M, del Canto Pingarrón M, Alobera Gracia MA.

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Odontophobia is a fear and anxiety about something unpleasant that will occur during dental treatment, which cause the avoidance process. This behavior causes a seri-

ous public health problem because it produces, in patients who suffer from it, poor oral health, loss of teeth, as well as an increase of number of decayed teeth and periodontal problems. They are patients who only go to the dentist in an acute emergency requiring more complicated and traumatic procedures.

One of the possible methods to treat these patients and reduce their anxiety before treatment is the use of conscious inhalation sedation with nitrous oxide. In our work, the cooperation of patients with anxiety according to the STAI (State Trait Anxiety Inventory) questionnaire is valued.

All patients respond to a questionnaire before to surgical dental treatment to know their expectations. Patients are divided into two groups, using conscious sedation with nitrous oxide during surgery and control group, without sedation. Finally, patients who have been sedated respond to another questionnaire to know the effectiveness of sedation.

The patient requires techniques that reduce fear of dental treatment and conscious sedation with nitrous oxide allows for better development.

Oral Presentation 10

TITLE:- Treatment of oral lichen planus. A case report

AUTHORS: *Avellaneda Gimeno E, Polis Yanes C, Mari Roig A, Jané Salas E, Roselló Llabrés X, López López J.*

Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. Dental School. University of Barcelona, l'Hospitalet de Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain.

Introduction: Oral lichen planus is a chronic and inflammatory mucocutaneous disease with autoimmune pathophysiology. Depending on the clinical and histopathological characteristics, it can be classified as reticular, papular, plaque, erosive, atrophic and bullous. Its treatment is usually symptomatic due to its idiopathic nature, focused on the elimination of traumatic factors and the administration of various agents. The treatment options include the use of corticosteroids, phototherapy, vitamins, hyperbaric oxygen, Aloe vera or Curcuma longa.

Clinical Case: We analyze the case of a 60-year-old patient with long-standing oral lichen planus. The patient does not report a pathological history of interest or known allergies to medication. She was diagnosed of lichen planus in 2006 presenting multiple episodes of exacerbation, referring to acute tingling symptoms in times of stress and emotional burden. The patient presents bilateral lesions in the buccal mucosa, so an incisional biopsy was performed after applying direct fluorescence

with the Velscope® device to detect areas of fluorescence loss.

Conclusions: The most important aspect of this entity is the one referring to epithelial dysplasia and its role as the possible pre-cancerous lesion. Due to this reason, oral lichen planus should be followed up periodically. The main problem in the management of these patients is their chronic nature with different periods of activity and remission. The treatment is focused on alleviating the symptoms and reducing the risk of possible malignancy.

Oral Presentation 11

TITLE:- Case report: oral lichen planus associated with Good's Syndrome

AUTHORS: *Marín Fernández D, Arranz Obispo C, Jané Salas E, Estrugo Devesa A, Ochoa García P, López López J.*

Hospital Odontológico de Bellvitge.

Introduction: Good's syndrome is a humoral immunodeficiency associated with the presence of a thymoma. Lichen planus is an inflammatory disease that can affect the skin, mucous membranes (oral, genital), nails and hair.

Clinical Case: A 64 years old male with thymoma history was referred to the HOUB by the Catalan Health Institut. The patient had undergone surgery to remove the tumor several years ago.

The patient was referred by the Catalan Health Institut presenting several oral lesions compatible with oral lichen planus in both buccal mucosae and the lateral portion of the tongue. He referred general discomfort of the mouth, including burning and itching sensations in the mucosa. We prescribed a formula with triamcinolone acid 0,1% during one week. We also asked for a recent analytic checkup and took pictures of all the lesions, inside the mouth and outside of it (he presented with lesions in arms and forearms). We performed the incisional biopsies and are now waiting for the results

Conclusions: The anatomopathological study showed that lesions corresponded to the lichen planus entity, and the differential diagnosis was made between lichen planus and lichenoid reaction, as well as lupus, because the lingual lesion has a discoid appearance.

Oral Presentation 12

TITLE:- Wegener's granulomatosis in oral cavity: a case report

AUTHORS: *Blanco Jauset P, Izquierdo Gomez K, Arranz Obispo C, Mari Roig A, González Navarro B, López López J.*

Master's degree of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (Dentistry). University of Barcelona.

Introduction: Wegener's granulomatosis is an idiopathic systemic inflammatory disease characterized by necrotic granulomatous inflammation, vasculitis, and involvement of the upper respiratory tract, lungs, and kidneys. The typical pathological triad consists of the presence of necrotic granulomatous lesions in the upper or lower respiratory tract or both; systemic vasculitis and necrotic glomerulonephritis. The oral mucosa may be affected in 5-10% of cases and may present as the first manifestation. Some of its manifestations are ulcers, delayed healing, osteonecrosis, oro-antral fistula and enlarged salivary glands. It is important to perform the differential diagnosis with other pathologies, highlighting: connective tissue diseases, infections, sarcoidosis, COCE, etc. The histopathological analysis, together with a positive result in the analytical with biomarkers, will confirm the diagnosis.

Clinical Case: A 25-year-old man with no allergies or a medical history of interest comes to the dental clinic for tooth extractions with poor prognosis. He smokes 20 cigarettes/day, has advanced generalized periodontal disease and multiple radicular remains of the teeth. On examination, granulomatous lesions were seen in the attached gingiva, a large ulcer in the left tonsillar pillar, and an orosinus communication in the upper left side. A biopsy and an analytical with biomarkers are carried out confirming the diagnosis of Wegener's granulomatosis. The patient was referred to the Rheumatology Unit to start treatment with corticosteroids. Currently the patient is stable, waiting to continue with the dental treatment.

Conclusions: The dentist plays an important role in the early diagnosis of systemic diseases that manifest in the oral cavity, such as Wegener's granulomatosis.

Oral Presentation 13

TITLE:- Aesthetic demands in elderly patients

AUTHORS: *De Luján Said B, Jiménez Perozo L, Pontevedra Gómez P, Peláez Rico J, Tobar Arribas C, Suárez García MJ.*

Postgraduate Program in Oral Prosthesis and Occlusion at the University Complutense of Madrid.

Introduction: Nowadays, the growing demand for aesthetic treatments with ceramic restorations is a challenge for the clinician. This has been possible, due to the incorporation of new materials, being lithium disilicate currently, one of the most used. It's a glass ceramic, which allows to make restorations using CAD / CAM technology or by injection technique.

Clinical Case: Female patient who attends the Postgraduate Program in Prosthodontics at the UCM, demanding an aesthetic treatment in the anterior region. After performing the clinical, radiological, photographic, and occlusal evaluation, in the semi-adjustable articulator, a diagnostic wax up was made, noticing a decrease in the vertical dimension. It was decided, to use lithium disilicate as material for the final restorations (veneers and onlays), both in upper and lower arch, in order to increase the vertical dimension. Before fabricating the final restorations, a mock up was made with Bis-acrylic resin allowing to both patient and clinician to observe a real approach to the final results.

Conclusions: In cases of patients with high aesthetic requirements and dark abutments, lithium disilicate is the most favorable and predictable alternative, compared to feldspathic ceramics, due to its superior mechanical properties, as well as its ability to mask the dark color of the dental substrate.

Oral Presentation 14

TITLE:- Patients treated for head and neck cancer ¿and then?

AUTHORS: *Garay García AL, Omaña Cepeda CJ, Castañeda Vega PM, López López J, Jané Salas E, Estrugo Devesa A.*

Master of Dentistry in Oncology and Immunocompromised Patients. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UFR Dentistry, Campus Bellvitge, Barcelona, Spain.

Introduction: Despite advances in early detection techniques, head and neck cancer continues to be diagnosed many times in a late stage. Both, surgical and chemoradiotherapy treatments, leave anatomical and functional sequelae. These patients need to restore their masticatory, aesthetic, communication and social integration, thus improving their quality of life. The objective of this communication is to present a series of clinical cases carried out by our working group.

Clinical Cases: Three cases, two women and one male, diagnosed with head and neck cancer, were treated by our master of dentistry in oncological and immunocompromised patients at the University of Barcelona, who received appropriate oral rehabilitation treatments according to their condition after oncological therapy. It is proven that patients who are treated for malignant neo-

plasms in the head and neck suffer a series of alterations in the oral cavity.

Conclusions: The participation of dentists in the rehabilitation of patients treated for head and neck cancer, could help to reduce the severity of the side effects of their treatments; in addition, effective control and monitoring of conditions and changes in oral health that patients may present before, during and after cancer treatment, will result in their quality of life.

Oral Presentation 15

TITLE:- Sialolithiasis of the lower salival gland of the lip

AUTHORS: *Luniku R, Blazquez Hinajero M, Estrugo Devesa A, Ayuso Montero R, Polis Yanes C, Lopez Lopez J.*

Master in Medicine, Surgery and Oral Implantology. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. University of Barcelona.

Introduction: The major salivary glands produce 93% of the total volume of saliva and the minor 7%. The obstruction of the excretory duct or inflammation of these glands produces a process called sialolithiasis. It affects the different glands differently. This affectation occurs with greater frequency in adults in middle age and the male sex. The main complaints can be: pain, swelling and inflammation of the affected area. They usually are presented as small nodules, firm on palpation and localized within the soft tissues.

Clinical Case: It came to our practice a 74 year male patient. Admitted to have an increase of volume in the internal part of the upper lip, of slow growth with more than 10 years of evolution. Clinical exploration showed an increase in volume. Upon palpation, a deep, non-painful nodul was appreciated. He accepted to perform the excisional biopsy. At the end of the dissection, a sample of approximately 13x7 mm was found. It was sent for histopathological study on the same day.

Conclusions: The diganostic was sialolithiasis of the minor gland. It is not very common that a sialolithiasis of the minor salivary gladulae to happens.

Oral Presentation 16

TITLE:- Bibliographical review on mandibular toruses, for the purpose of a case

AUTHORS: *Nieto Suárez MJ, Juárez Morate A, Casado Pingarrón M, Cabezas Mojón J, Fernández Domínguez M.*

Master in Oral Surgery and Implantology. University San Pablo CEU. Madrid.

Introduction: We call bone exostosis the overgrowth of localized peripheral bone, which is of an unknown and benign nature. It is possible to visualize it with different formulas of overgrown bones, for example a flat, nodular or simply pendunculated protuberance. Similarly, you can recognise it according to its location, which are called mandibular torus, torus palatine, or bony exostosis. Its aetiology is not clear today, there are theories that derive from dental attrition, nutritional, racial and autosomal dominant factors. It derived its importance as an autologous graft, or as in this case, its removal for the correct settlement of removable prosthesis.

Clinical Case: A completely edentulous patient, who “wanted to put on teeth to eat well”, came to the consultation. We were referred to the surgical team for the realization of the exeresis of the mandibular torus, after a correct healing of the tissues is derived to the prosthesis department for the realization of its complete prosthesis.

Conclusions: Bone exostoses are benign tumors that can be used as an autologous graft for other surgeries. However, if there is a high quantity, they must be removed to allow the settlement of prosthesis easier for the elderly patient. It is considered a controlled surgery with few complications and with a high percentage of success. The procedure is accepted by patients, the majority elderly, who want to rehabilitate their function.

Oral Presentation 17

TITLE:- Mandibular osteomyelitis following implant placement. A case report

AUTHORS: *Del Canto M, Jiménez Martínez E, Díaz Lanciego M, López-Silva MJ, Bermejo Guerrero E, de Lucas González I.*

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Introduction: The treatment with osseointegrated implants is a predictable technique for prosthetic rehabilitation in patients with total or partial edentulism. Although this technique has a high success rate, it is not exempt from complications such as mucositis, periimplantitis or osteomyelitis.

Osteomyelitis is a bone infection of fast progression which affects the vascular framework of the bone, compromising the blood supply and favoring necrosis. Osteomyelitis after implant placement is a rare complication, however, in recent years the number of cases published in the literature has increased, which in turn increases its interest for the clinician.

Case Report: We present the case of a 62 year old patient, referred to our clinic to place osseointegrated im-

plants in the jaw. Several osseointegrated implants were placed in the jaw, three of them interforaminal and post-extraction, under local anesthesia. During the post-operative period, the patient reported pain in the submental region and floor of the mouth, dysphagia and malaise. Physical examination revealed induration on the floor of the mouth with cutaneous erythema and cervical adenopathies. The affected implants were removed, obtaining abundant granulation tissue and bone sequestration. The patient was referred hospital and was treated with intravenous gentamicine

Conclusions: The objective of this study is to assess and determine the risk factors involved in the development of osteomyelitis after the placement of osseointegrated implants. Local risk factors such as surgical trauma, bacterial contamination or poor bone quality and quantity could favor the appearance of osteomyelitis. In addition, the patient's general condition should be carefully analyzed.

Oral Presentation 18

TITLE:- Digital technology applied to the complete edentulous with implants

AUTHORS: *Pontevedra Gómez P, Ribagorda A, De Luján B, Estefan P, López Suárez C, Suárez MJ.*
Máster de Prótesis Bucofacial y Oclusión. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Introduction: Dental implants are one of the most widely used therapeutic alternatives in dentistry. The long-term success of the rehabilitations is directly related to the passive adjustment of the prosthesis and, for this, precision in the impressions is required.

Through the conventional printing technique errors can be introduced due to material shrinkage or distortions during printing or pouring, for this reason new digital technologies are being introduced. However, in digital impressions performed with intraoral scanners the error is cumulative as the number of implants increases, which is a problem in cases of rehabilitation of full arches.

Clinical Case: Patient who attends the Master's Degree in Oral Prosthesis and Occlusion of the Complutense University of Madrid looking for a solution to his dental absences. After performing the clinical and radiological study, taking photographs, assembling models in semi-adjustable articulator and diagnostic wax-up, the placement of 6 implants in the maxilla and 4 implants in the jaw was planned. After surgery, a complete maxillary prosthesis and a mandibular hybrid prosthesis with immediate loading were fabricated using photogrammetry. Once the osseointegration time was over, the definitive prostheses were performed with the same photogrammetry system.

Conclusions: Photogrammetry is a safe and accurate alternative to obtain a correct passive adjustment, compared to conventional techniques and intraoral scanners, when rehabilitating patients with bimaxillary edentulism.

Oral Presentation 19

TITLE:- Pink aesthetic in complete dentures

AUTHORS: *Ribagorda A, Pontevedra Gómez P, Alonso M, Tobar C, Suárez MJ.*
Master of Orofacial Prosthesis and Occlusion. School of Dentistry. Complutense University of Madrid.

Introduction: Nowadays, there are many patients who, due to aesthetic or economic requirements, need to be treated by means of removable full-length rehabilitations. Customize, mimic or characterize this type of prosthesis is today one of the challenges to the clinician and can be achieved thanks to the incorporation of new materials.

Clinical Case: Patient, female, who attends the Master's Degree in Prosthodontics at the Complutense University of Madrid to rehabilitate the upper and lower edentulous arches.

After performing the clinical and radiological exploration, the occlusal evaluation in the semi-adjustable articulator models, it was decided to make a complete denture in the upper arch and an implant-retained mucosal-supported rehabilitation placed by two implants in the lower arch. The individualization and personalization of the pink aesthetic of both prostheses was carried out by the dental technician.

Conclusions: To achieve optimal aesthetics results, previous planning, a trustworthy communication with the technician, and having a technician to manage techniques and materials is essential to personalize pink gingiva in this type of rehabilitation.

Oral Presentation 20

TITLE:- Uses of turmeric for the treatment of oral lichen planus

AUTHORS: *Aguilera Muñoz F, Ossman de Castro O, Herreros Moreno I, Sáez Alcaide LM, Martínez Rodríguez N, Hernández de Oliveira M.*
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Introduction: Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic T-cell mediated autoimmune disease that affects the skin and the mucous membrane, and whose most current

treatment is systemic and/or topical corticosteroids. Although this therapy is usually successful, it has side effects; therefore, novel therapies with less side effects have been studied, like the turmeric.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to determine the efficacy of topical or systemic turmeric used as treatment for patients with erosive/atrophic OLP.

Results: Eight studies were included, of which four were randomized controlled trials, two prospective studies, one a retrospective study and one a pilot study. Systemic use of the turmeric is effective in the reduction in signs and symptoms at high doses. Regarding the topical application, the included studies showed that 5% turmeric gel was as effective as topical corticosteroids. Side-effects, in both types of application, were minimum.

Conclusions: The topical or systemic turmeric is effective and safe for the treatment of erosive/atrophic oral lichen planus. Future trials with larger sample sizes and longer duration are needed to establish treatment protocols.

Oral Presentation 21

TITLE:- Oral lichen planus and systemic diseases. A review

AUTHORS: *Dávila Monzón CA, Cassol Spanemberg J, Rodríguez de Rivera Campillo ME, Otero Rey EM, López López J.*

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Introduction: Oral lichen planus (OLP) is one of the most common dermatological diseases that is present in the oral cavity. It is a chronic autoimmune, mucocutaneous disease that affects the oral mucosa as well as the skin, genital mucosa and other sites. OLP diagnosis is determined by evaluating both clinical and histological criteria. Its etiology remains uncertain and the pathogenesis is still the object of speculation. Several factors have been associated causes, including diabetes, autoimmune diseases, mainly chronic liver disease, intestinal disease, increased cholesterol, medications, hypertension, anxiety, stress, dental materials, infections and a genetic predisposition to cancer, and its diagnosis result critical in the application of an effective treatment.

Objectives: Report relevant information about LPO, as well as briefly review its concept, epidemiology, clinical features and etiology, and its relationship with systemic diseases.

Results: Only 8 of the 20 papers that were reviewed showed an evidence level of 2+, 3 or 4, as well as a recommendation level of B, C or D

Conclusions: patients with LPO have multiple implications with systemic diseases and is mandatory their control and treatment for a multidisciplinary team.

Oral Presentation 22

TITLE:- Type IV hypersensitivity reactions in dentistry in the geriatric patient

AUTHORS: *Apoita Sanz M, Vallina Fernandez-Kelly C, Grande Boloque R, Bravo Francos I, Paredes Rodríguez VM, López Pintor RM, Hernández Vallejo G. Postgraduate Specialist in Oral Medicine. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.*

Introduction: The oral cavity is constantly exposed to a large number of irritants and allergens, the allergic reactions that predominate are type I and type IV hypersensitivity reactions. Type IV reactions are also known as cellular or delayed immunity and the T lymphocytes are the ones that play the most important role.

Objectives: The objective of this oral communication is to review the different clinical manifestations that can occur due to allergic reactions in the oral cavity in the geriatric patient, especially type IV, as well as recognizing the signs and symptoms with which they course, to be able to reach a correct diagnosis and treatment plan.

Results: The clinical manifestations of oral allergies vary in form and intensity. Patients may report burning, tingling, pain and loss of taste. Oral erosions, lichenoid lesions, cheilitis or labial edema may also appear.

Conclusions: The most common type IV reactions that appear in the oral cavity are lichenoid reactions. It is very important to make a correct and detailed clinical history to avoid complications. Every dental professional must know alternative treatments in case a patient presents some type of allergy to materials.

Oral Presentation 23

TITLE:- Management of Osteopenia in patients with HIV. Bibliographic review

AUTHORS: *Arnedo Martínez AM, Franco Alfonso P, Leco Berrocal I, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Flórez Rodríguez M, Barona Dorado C. Master of Oral Surgery and Implantology Virgen de la Paloma de Madrid.*

Introduction: Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) can affect any organ, device or system due to a quantitative and qualitative deficit of T lymphocytes. This pathology has a growing prevalence

and an increase in survival, which is associated with an increase in serious complications such as: osteopenia, osteoporosis and osteonecrosis.

Objectives: The objective of this communication is to carry out a literature review on the relationship between the administration of antiretrovirals in patients with HIV and osteopenia.

Results: Patients with HIV positive, especially Caucasian men, have a higher risk of developing osteopenia. The etiology is unknown, the reduction of risk factors such as: smoking, alcohol consumption, use of steroids, sedentary life, muscle wasting and low calcium intake. The causes that determine the appearance of this disorder are multiple, some are related to HIV infection itself and others with the treatment received by these patients. To this we must add that they also have an increased risk of developing osteonecrosis and multiple fractures.

Conclusions: The presence of antiretrovirals in patients with HIV is related to the decrease in bone mineral density.

Oral Presentation 24

TITLE:- Oral manifestations and dental management of patients with viral hepatitis

AUTHORS: *Bravo Francos I, de Arriba de la Fuente L, Apoita Sanz M, Said Solaiman S, López-Pintor RM, Hernández Vallejo G.*

Postgraduate specialist degree in Oral Medicine UCM.

Introduction: According to WHO, viral hepatitis is a worldwide public health problem, comprising a heterogeneous group of diseases caused by different types of viruses. Hepatitis transmitted through the blood have more risk of infection and susceptibility to long-term complications.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to carry out a review of the literature about the oral manifestations and dental management of the patient with viral hepatitis. We used the PubMed and Cochrane databases and selected 20 articles published between the years 2000 and 2018.

Results: The most common oral manifestations are those associated with hepatitis C virus such as the salivary gland affectation and oral lichen planus. The most common problems in clinical practice are the risk of viral transmission and haemorrhage, pharmacological management and special considerations in cirrhotic and transplanted patients.

Conclusions: A medical-specialist consultation and specific test request are essential before starting any treatment. All patients are potentially hepatitis carriers so universal precaution measures must be strictly followed.

In case of acute hepatitis, hepatitis C or HBsAg positive status, only emergency treatments will be performed. More studies are required to significantly discard or confirm many of the associations found.

Oral Presentation 25

TITLE:- The quality of life for adult patients with gastroesophageal reflux disease associated with Dysphagia

AUTHORS: *Franco Alfonso P, Salido Iniesta N, Bellarra Arenas C, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Flórez Rodríguez M, Barona Dorado C.*

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

Introduction: A condition known as dysphagia is used to express the difficulty of swallowing. It is a frequent syndrome, whose prevalence rises with age and its symptoms have repercussions on the quality of life of people who suffer from it. The recognized early symptoms of Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) may help the early diagnostic of dysphagia. Scales of quality of life provide information about key symptoms and health situation of the patients.

Objectives: To study the parameters established by the quality of life scales in order to evaluate the quality of life of patients who suffer from dysphagia and distinguish predysphagia symptoms related to gerodontology.

Results: Different studies were analyzed and it was observed that the five principal questionnaires to assess the quality of life according to dysphagia are SWAL-QOL (Quality-of-life-outcomes tool for dysphagia), Deglutition Handicap Index, EAT-10 (Eating Assessment Toll), Dysphagia Handicap Index and MDADI (M.D Anderson Dysphagia Inventory), those of which evaluate mainly the nutrition at hospitals. There are also other studies in the literature as GERD-HRQL (health-related quality of life) and AFIQ (Acidified Food Ingestion Questionnaire) more focused on associating quality of life for patients with dysphagia and the gerodontology clinic.

Conclusions: The dentist has a relevant role in the diagnostic of predysphagic symptoms as GERD, which is valuable with quality of life scales. More studies on quality of life are needed according to dysphagia in adult patients.

Oral Presentation 26

TITLE:- Relationship between Cardiovascular Disease and Periodontitis

AUTHORS: *Gazzera F, Grande Boloque R, López-Pintor RM, Hernández Vallejo G, García Santos M.*
Postgraduate Course of Oral Medicine. Complutense University of Madrid.

Introduction: The most frequent cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are usually due to atherosclerosis. There are studies that have suggested an increased risk of suffering CVD in subjects with periodontitis.

Objectives: The objective of the following study was to analyze the main risk factors involved in CVD and periodontal disease (PD). It will also try to find the relationship between both diseases.

Material and Methods: A search of articles of the last ten years in English and Spanish was carried out in the databases MEDLINE, Scielo and EBSCOhost among others.

Results: The presence of modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors seems to diminish the resistance of the host to microbial attack, making it a subject of greater risk in suffering from CVD. According to the literature, periodontitis may increase cardiovascular risk due to the bacterial invasion of the endothelium that stimulates pro-inflammatory mediators. On the other hand, the increase of pro-inflammatory cytokines causes the migration of leukocytes to the Atheroma Plaques.

Conclusions: The control of risk factors is crucial to reduce the incidence of CVD and PD. Among them, it has been shown that having an adequate oral hygiene is a direct and effective protection against CVD and PD.

Oral Presentation 27

TITLE:- Prevention and management of oral complications in the patient undergoing head and neck radiotherapy

AUTHORS: *Grande Boloque R, Gazzera F, Vallina Fernández-Kelly C, Apoita Sanz M, López-Pintor Muñoz RM, Hernández Vallejo G.*
Postgraduate degree in Oral Medicine, Complutense University of Madrid.

Introduction: Most cases of head and neck cancer are treated with surgical treatment and radiation therapy. This leads to a wide range of lesions in the oral cavity, which imply a series of preventive and dental considerations.

Objectives: To evaluate the most frequent oral lesions in patients treated with head and neck radiotherapy and

determine the dental protocols to follow in this patients.

Results: The patient with head and neck radiation therapy can develop some adverse reactions that must be prevented before, during and after treatment. They can be classified according to their appearance in immediate: mucositis, xerostomia and hyposialia, dysgeusia and glosidinia; in the medium term: trismus and cavities; and in the long term: osteoradionecrosis. There is bibliography about protocols regarding the prevention and treatment of complications from radiotherapy treatments of the head and neck, as well as about the special considerations regarding dental treatment in these patients.

Conclusions: The knowledge of the repercussions of the oncological treatment in the oral cavity is essential to minimize the associated risks. The dentist must know the protocols to follow in these patients to avoid possible complications.

Oral Presentation 28

TITLE:- Postoperative implantological oral rehabilitation in patients with ameloblastoma

AUTHORS: *Moreno Soriano C, Castañeda Vega P, Omaña Cepeda C, Estrugo Devesa A, López López J, Jané Salas E.*
Máster de Odontología en Pacientes Oncológicos e Inmunocomprometidos. Facultad de Medicina y Ciencias de la Salud. UFR de Odontoestomatología.

Introduction: Ameloblastomas are odontogenic tumors based on locally invasive benign epithelial neoplasms. They are more frequently located in the lower jaw. They are usually asymptomatic in their beginnings, slow-growing and highly recurrent after removal. The standard treatment consists of surgical resection of the tumor, creating post-surgical defects that can require, depending on the extension, reconstruction and rehabilitation techniques to re-establish function and aesthetics of the patient.

Purpose: To compare a review of literature with a case report within the Master in Dentistry in Oncological and Immunocompromised Patients of the University of Barcelona (UB).

Material and Methods: A literature review of last 5 years related to postoperative implantological oral rehabilitation in patients with ameloblastoma in MEDLINE-PubMed database is executed and, furthermore, a case report is presented.

Results: A total of 9 articles are obtained for discussion. A case report of postoperative implantological oral rehabilitation in a patient who underwent surgery for an ameloblastoma and came to our Master for oral rehabilitation is included.

Conclusions: Ameloblastomas can be successfully treated by means of multidisciplinary treatment including tumor resection with margins, reconstruction of the mandibular segment and soft tissues for subsequent oral rehabilitation using dental implants and prosthetics. By this approach, significant improvements can be gained in the life quality of patients.

Oral Presentation 29

TITLE:- Treatment of osteoradionecrosis

AUTHORS: *Blanco S, Sanchez Labrador L, Cano J, Pérez F, Cáceres E, Madrigal C.*

Introduction: The survival rate of patients suffering from head and neck cancer, has increased considerably due to the application of combine treatment of surgery and radiotherapy. The osteoradionecrosis (ORN) of the jaws is considered , in a long term, one of the most serious outcomes from the radiation therapy . Currently, it is difficult to establish a protocolo in the management of this side effect owing to its pathophysiology is controversial and there are multiples theories trying to explain it.

Objectives: This bibliographic review aims to assessed the different therapeutics of the ORN of the jaws as well as to establish a treatment protocol.

Results: Despite the belief of the positive effect of hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) as a treatment for ORN, most articles show the benefit in prevention; however, this therapy gets worst results when its apply as a treatment compared with other therapies. The treatment with pentoxifylline and tocopherols is defended by the majority of authors due to the encouraging results. Other therapies might give benefit to solve this complication. However, it is necessary more scientific evidence in order to choose one therapy over other another.

Conclusions: The ORN treatment requires a multidisciplinary approach, the medical treatment is aimed at the cure these lesions and thus avoid a radical resective surgery that decreases the quality of life of the patient. Therapy with pentoxifylline and tocopherols have displaced HBOT. More advanced therapies, using stem cells or laser techniques, are showing positive results in preclinical trials.

Oral Presentation 30

TITLE:- Dental management in autistic patients

AUTHORS: *Teller Ferreti S, Olmo González B, Martín Gili D, Gil Manich V, Ribera Uribe M.*
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya. Residencia Clínica de Gerodontología, Pacientes Especiales y con Compromiso Médico.

Introduction: Autism was first described by the American child psychologist Leo Kanner in 1943. He defined it as a generalized developmental disorder that consists of abnormal development of social skills, limited use of interactive language, and sensory and motor deficits depending on the degree of autism. The drugs often needed by these patients can affect salivation, promote plaque formation and the development of cavities. In addition, they usually show characteristic oral manifestations such as bruxism, ogival palate, crowding and anterior open bite.

Objectives: To establish what types of behavior management and dental management protocols currently exist for performing dental treatment on the autistic patient.

Results: There are several special techniques for the behavior management of autistic patients: the basic and the advanced ones. The first ones include verbal and non-verbal communication, good voice control, distractions such as music therapy, desensitization through pictograms and rewards. Advanced techniques include the use of nitrous oxide, intravenous sedation or general anesthesia. Continuing training of dental professionals, family members and caregivers is also essential to overcome the difficulties encountered by the autistic patient in the dental chair.

Conclusions: It is recommended to start with a basic behavior management technique in order to carry out a correct dental management, individualizing each case to the needs and age of the patient and his or her degree of autism.

Oral Presentation 31

TITLE:- Relation of psychotropic drugs with xerostomia and the triggering factors

AUTHORS: *Menéndez Valdés CB, Suárez Quintanilla J, Otero Rey E, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*
Master's Program in Medical-Surgical Pathology and Integral Dentistry. University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: To analyze the effect of psychotropic drugs with age and influence on xerostomia.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in a population over 65 years old through validated surveys. The data obtained has been processed with the IBM SPSS program. The Descriptive Analysis tool was used to study the consumption of psychotropic drugs and the relationship with other variables: gender, chronic pathologies, consumption of alcohol and tobacco, as well as the type of xerostomia. Student's T test has been used to compare age with the factors discussed above. The ANOVA test revealed the relationship between age, intensity of tobacco consumption and sleep

hours with xerostomia levels. The contingency table allowed us to compare xerostomia with the use of psychotropics.

Results and Conclusions: They will be exhibited during the celebration of the congress.

Oral Presentation 32

TITLE:- Clinical-pathological study of oral leukoplakia. Immunohistochemical analysis of ki-67 as biomarker of malignant progression

AUTHORS: Pena Cristóbal M, Gándara Vila P, Otero Rey E, Peñamaría Mallón M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.

Máster en Medicina Oral, Cirugía Oral e Implantología. Facultad de Odontología, Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: 1. To analyze the clinical-pathological characteristics of oral leukoplakia in a group of clinically and histologically diagnosed patients. 2. To study the clinical risk factors associated with the presence of epithelial dysplasia. 3. To determine the factors related to the malignant transformation of oral leukoplakia. 4. To evaluate the expression of the biomarker ki-67 in a sample of oral leukoplakias and its predictive value for developing oral cancer.

Material and Methods: To carry out this study, we will retrospectively analyze the clinical and histological characteristics of oral leukoplakias in a group of patients seen in the Master's Degree in Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology at the University of Santiago de Compostela. We will analyze the data related to age, sex, systemic diseases, medication, allergies, smoking and alcohol, clinical type of leukoplakia, location, size and number of lesions, treatment, follow up time, evolution, histological characteristics (including the degree of dysplasia) and immunohistochemical analysis of ki-67. We will use an imaging software to perform counting of stained cells with immunohistochemistry for marker ki-67. Likewise, we will study the relationship between the positivity of this marker and the clinical and histological characteristics of leukoplakias, as well as its relationship with the prognosis and evolution of the lesions.

Results and Conclusions: They will be presented during the congress.

Oral Presentation 33

TITLE:- Development of diagnostic abilities in oral medicine by using new technologies.

AUTHORS: *Hergueta Castillo A, Gómez García FJ, López Jornet P, Aznar Cayuela C, Salinas Gilabert C, Galera Molero F.*

Area of Oral Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Murcia.

Objectives: To assess knowledge in oral cancer and precancer by the students of 4th year of the Degree in Dentistry from the University of Murcia, by sharing clinical images through smart phones.

Material and Methods: An internal student participating in the study uploaded a file with 5 clinical images with a brief description of the medical history to the WhatsApp group of 4th Dentistry. During 3 days, the students had the opportunity to issue an individual presumptive diagnosis. After that time, the correct answers were posted. We collected participation data, as well as number of correct and total failures and by gender.

Results: Of the 48 students belonging to the WhatsApp group, 29 participated in the study (60.42%) (21 women, 8 men). Of the total of women (30), 70% participated and of the total men (18), 44.4%. 6 students answered correctly to all questions (20.68%), 16 students (55.17%) to 4, 4 (13.8%) to 3, another 4 to 2 (13.8%) and none with 1 or 0 correct answers.

Conclusions: The ability of the students to identify cancerous lesions was high and the WhatsApp application is a useful tool for their training through the dissemination of images.

Oral Presentation 34

TITLE:- Hyaluronic acid dermal fillers in the management of recurrent angular cheilitis: A new treatment proposal

AUTHORS: *Piñeiro Donís S, Lorenzo Pouso A, Pérez Sayans M, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*

Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology Unit. University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: To describe the use of dermal fillers of hyaluronic acid in the treatment of recurrent angular cheilitis and to carry out a systematic review on the different treatment modalities for angular cheilitis.

Material and Methods: We carried out a general systematic review on the different treatment modalities of angular cheilitis. We use "angular cheilitis" AND "treat-

ment” as keywords. Subsequently, a specific bibliographic search was made about the application of dermal fillers in angular cheilitis. A clinical case is presented describing the new treatment proposal.

Results: For the first more general search, we obtain 29 results of which 8 coincide with our inclusion criteria. We found very few references in the specific search on the clinical application of hyaluronic acid in this pathology. In the description of the case a complete cure of the pathology is shown.

Conclusions: The treatment of angular cheilitis is mainly focused on the elimination of the causal factor. The application of hyaluronic acid can be considered a new treatment proposal. Future studies should be carried out to assess the possibilities of this new technique.

Oral Presentation 35

TITLE:- The role of photodynamic therapy in oral cancer and malignant disorders

AUTHORS: *Cano Durán JA, Chavesta Rivadeneyra P, Pérez González F, Blanco Ruiz S, Sanz Alonso J, San Hipólito Marín L.*

Máster en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Facultad de Odontología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Introduction: Oral cancer is a global health problem with a very poor survival, especially when the diagnosis is late. Despite therapeutic advances, there have been minimal improvements in survival rates in recent decades, due to local recurrence or metastatization. Given the need for new approaches to the management of cancer and precancerous lesions, photodynamic therapy (TF) emerges. TF involves the administration of a light-sensitive drug (photosensitivity), followed by irradiation of a light with a specific wavelength. In the presence of tissue oxygen, cytotoxic free radicals cause the direct death of the tumor cells, inactivate microbial pathogens and destroy unwanted tissues.

Goals. Study photodynamic therapy and explore its effects in the treatment of cancer and oral premalignant lesions.

Results: Articles published in the PubMed database published in the last 5 years, using the keywords: “Photodynamic therapy”, “Oral cancer”, “Precancerous oral lesions”, “Premalignant oral lesions”. 36 references were obtained. 13 were studied in more detail. In the studies analyzed, good results were obtained. A large number of treated patients showed a complete or partial response to treatment compared to those that were not found.

Conclusions: The TF offers a new effective approach in the control of these pathologies in its various stages, either independent in the early lesions or in a coadjuvant way in the advanced cases.

Oral Presentation 36

TITLE:- Short implants, a solution in cases of severe alveolar resorption. Review of the literature

AUTHORS: *Chavesta Rivadeneyra PA, Cano Durán JA, Blanco Ruiz S, Melero Alarcón C, Martín Ares M, Rubio Alonso L.*

Masters on Oral Surgery and Implantology, Complutense University of Madrid.

Introduction: In patients presenting severe alveolar resorption, multiple techniques have been described to allow for placement of implants with lengths greater than 10mm; However, these techniques tend to be more invasive and associated with higher rates of complication. The use of short implants proposes a more conservative approach, avoiding more aggressive surgeries that may be unnecessary in some cases.

Objectives: To perform a literature review on the indication of short dental implants (<10mm), as well as to examine the results obtained by the authors comparing the use of such implants versus regeneration and placement of implants with lengths greater than 10mm in patients with large alveolar resorption.

Results: An electronic search was conducted in Pubmed database to identify articles published on this subject between 2008 and 2018. 610 articles were found, of which 61 were selected initially. This search was complemented by using Science Direct and Google Scholar databases. After reviewing abstracts for the selected articles, 11 systematic reviews, 6 randomized clinical trials and 6 prospective studies were finally shortlisted for this review.

Conclusions: Short implants show similar success rates to implants with lengths exceeding 10mm. No significant differences were found when comparing the use of short implants versus regenerative techniques with longer implants.

Oral Presentation 37

TITLE:- Evaluation of dental implants in head and neck cancer patients undergoing radiotherapy

AUTHORS: *Prado Pena I, Gándara Vila P, Gamallo Moure A, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*

Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: 1 A review of the literature about adverse effects of head and neck radiotherapy in patients with oral implants. 2. Presentation of four clinical case reports of patients with oral implants who received radiotherapy.

Material and Methods: A review of the literature in Pubmed was carried out with the aim of identifying those studies released between 2000 and 2018 that describe the radiotherapy effects on dental implants.

We made a close follow up in our Oral Medicine Unit about those patients with oral implants who received radiotherapy in the maxillofacial area.

The implants were checked before, during and after radiotherapy, and the presence of complications was evaluated.

Results: An advanced Pubmed research was made with the keywords "effect of the radiotherapy" "dental implants" "irradiated patients" "osteoradionecrosis" between 2000 and 2018. Of the seventy articles found, we selected nineteen. Of the four patients and twenty-one implants that received radiotherapy none of them developed an osteoradionecrosis or other complication.

Conclusions: Although we have not found complications in the implants submitted to radiotherapy, more studies are needed to know the effects of the radiotherapy in oral implants.

Oral Presentation 38

TITLE:- Relationship of tobacco consumption with xerostomia and the precipitating factors

AUTHORS: *Rizzo D, Suárez Quintanilla J, Otero Rey E, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*

Master of Medical-Surgical Pathology and Integral Dentistry. University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: Analyze the effect of tobacco consumption with age and influence on xerostomia.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in a population over 65 years old through validated surveys. The data obtained has been processed in the IBM SPSS program. The tool used was the descriptive analysis by which tobacco consumption was studied and the relationship with other variables: gender, chronic pathologies, psychotropic drugs, alcohol consumption, as well as the type of xerostomia. Student's T has been used to compare age with the factors previously discussed. The ANOVA has provided us with the relationship between age, intensity of tobacco consumption and hours of sleep with xerostomia levels. The contingency table has allowed us to compare xerostomia with tobacco consumption.

Results and Conclusions: They will be exhibited during the celebration of the congress.

Oral Presentation 39

TITLE:- Professional attitude against oral pathologies in diabetic patients

AUTHORS: *Ruiz Giménez C, López Jornet MP.*

Universidad de Murcia

Introduction: According to WHO, diabetes is a chronic disease. The oral manifestations of diabetes mellitus appear in relation to the alterations at the systemic level that causes the disease. Some of the oral manifestations that may appear in the diabetic patient are periodontal disease, dental caries, a higher incidence of buccal mucosal lesions and xerostomia.

Aim: Our research consists of evaluating knowledge about the relationship between diabetes and oral diseases, health professionals and diabetic patients.

Material and Methods: A total of 150 participants, which are divided into two groups. A first group of 60 people, of which 30 are diabetic and another 30 control group. And a second group that is formed by 90 health professionals that were divided into three groups of 30 people each, belonging to Nursing, Dentistry and Family Medicine. The method used was the completion of a survey to know the degree of knowledge about the relationship between diabetes and oral diseases in the Autonomous Community of the Region of Murcia.

Results: Diabetic patients have greater knowledge about oral health and the relationship between diabetes and oral diseases with respect to the control group ($p = 0.020$). Regarding the professionals, we found a difference between periodontitis and glycemic control ($p = <0.001$).

Conclusions: Training needs have been detected in Health professionals, mainly in Nursing.

Oral Presentation 40

TITLE:- Managing protocol in patients using implant-retained overdentures with Locator

AUTHORS: *Sánchez Labrador L, Blanco J, Melero C, Cano J, Saiz S, López Quiles J.*

Máster Cirugía Bucal e Implantología UCM.

Introduction: Implant-retained overdentures are a conventional prosthesis alternative in edentulous patients. That treatment minimize social, psychological and functional problems, becoming the mandibular implant supported overdenture with two implants the main therapeutic option for edentulous jaw. (McGill Consensus 2002). These overdentures have a managing protocol to avoid both biologic and mechanical complications, consider-

ing acceptable to change twice the attachment in the first year and five changes and a rebase in the first five years. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the factors that affect the managing of the overdentures in a group of edentulous patients.

Material and Methods: Bibliographic review in Medline (Pubmed) with key words: “overdenture”, “overdenture locator”, “overdenture maintenance”. Retrospective study in a group of edentulous patients with implant supported overdenture in a private practice.

Results and Discussion: Prosthesis baseline, retention system, retention system placement method, implant number and position, antagonist are the factors that have influence on the overdentures management.

Conclusions: Overdentures improve patients quality of life but their maintenance is necessary to obtain the success of the treatment and avoid complications.

Oral Presentation 41

TITLE:- Surgical expansion as a solution in the rehabilitation of narrow mandibular ridges in the geriatric patient, in relation to a case

AUTHORS: *Almena Martínez L, Marro Amador P, Belarra Arenas C, Santos Marino J, Martínez Rodríguez N, Barona Dorado C.*
Master of Oral Surgery and Implantology. Virgen de la Paloma Hospital.

Introduction: One of the most frequent complications due to the absence of teeth is the irreversible bone resorption, which can reach 65% of the total bone. A successful way to solve complex cases of narrow alveolar crests is the expansion, consisting of the distraction of the bone, in order to take greater advantage of the elasticity of the spongy part to achieve the minimum distance necessary for the placement of implants.

Clinical Case: A 67-year-old male patient attended the Oral Surgery Service for total rehabilitation of the lower arch. After the complementary tests, the marked crestal tightness was observed, preventing the direct placement of implants. Both techniques were explained: chin graft or mandibular branch and expansion by corticotomy and bone expanders. In the first place, the incision and detachment of the mucoperiosteal were made, with a disc, the corticotomy was performed longitudinally and transversally as discharges. The expanders were progressively introduced, producing distraction of the bone and reaching the required width.

Conclusions: This technique represents an ideal alternative to the realization of bone grafts, both in the maxilla and in the jaw in order to rehabilitate narrow alveolar crests, taking into account the bony characteristics.

Oral Presentation 42

TITLE:- Implant rehabilitation through guided surgery in patients with cancer. Clinical Cases

AUTHORS: *Pereira Riveros T, Castañeda Vega P, Seminario Amez M, Omaña Cepeda CJ, López López J, Jané Salas E.*

Máster en Odontología en Pacientes Oncológicos e Inmunocomprometidos. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, UFR Dentistry, Campus Bellvitge, University of Barcelona.

Introduction: The restitution of masticatory function in patients with head and neck cancer treated with radiotherapy, chemotherapy or resective surgery can be an important challenge. An available option is implant rehabilitation through computer-guided surgery. It combines technologies like the cone beam computed tomography and the three-dimensional programming software (3D), allowing the surgeon to digitally plan the position, length and diameter of each implant that will be placed in the jaw and predict their results according to prosthetic requirements.

Clinical Cases: Two cases are presented, both oncological patients. The first one, a 71 years-old woman with a tongue squamous cell carcinoma diagnosis who underwent glossectomy plus skin graft from the mouth floor to the alveolar ridge and retromolar area; did not receive radiotherapy. The second, a 57 years-old man diagnosed with supraglottic squamous cell carcinoma who underwent total laryngectomy, tracheostomy and lymphadenectomy and treated with radiotherapy (40-45 Gy). Both patients, with total edentulism from the maxilla, and the second one also from lower jaw, were rehabilitated with implant-supported prosthesis following computer-guided surgery.

Conclusions: The guided surgery protocol is a tool that can be used from the diagnostic phase to the completion of the rehabilitation treatment. It provides a minimally invasive surgery and promotes the ideal three-dimensional placement of dental implants; advantages to highlight in the treatment of patients with oral cancer.

Oral Presentation 43

TITLE:- Adverse effects of antidepressant therapy: A case study

AUTHORS: *Romero Gutiérrez C, Maidagan Valderrama A, Gutiérrez Bonet C, de Dios Cano J, López-Silva García MJ, Ruiz Sáenz PL.*

Master's Degree in Oral Surgery and Implantology. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma, Madrid.

Introduction: Burning mouth syndrome consists in a very bothersome, and occasionally disabling, sensory disturbance.

Clinical Case: A 66-year-old patient is admitted to the Service of Oral Surgery and Implantology of Hospital Virgen de la Paloma reporting constant pain, burning sensation, extremely dry mouth and a difficulty to speak. According to the clinical history, the patient suffers from depression and has been prescribed medication to treat it. A clinical and radiological examination is performed, where no morphological alteration is detected. A cross-consultation is also carried out with the patient's doctor in order to assess her psychological status, as well as the possibility of changing or temporarily suspending her medication.

Conclusions: Burning mouth syndrome is a difficult-to-treat pathology.

Oral Presentation 44

TITLE:- Oral rehabilitation in patient with nasal squamous cell carcinoma. A case report

AUTHORS: *Requeijo Regueira S, Pérez Losada F, Estrugo Devesa A, Omaña Cepeda C, Castañeda Veja P, López López J, Jane Salas E.*

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Introduction: The nasal squamous cell carcinoma is the most frequent malignant tumor in the nose and paranasal sinuses, between 70-80% of cases. The ganglion affection is not frequent but it can present metastasis in nasal cavity or in paranasal sinus; distant metastasis can occur in 20-40% of patient in which treatment doesn't work. The risk to develop a second primary head and neck tumor considerably increase in patients with a nasal or paranasal sinuses squamous cell carcinoma.

Case Report: 78 year-old male patient, without allergic history, ex-smoker and with hypertension, dyslipidemia, diabetes mellitus and ischemic cardiopathology medical history. Diagnosed by nasal squamous cell carcinoma in 2013 and underwent surgery in 3 times due to relapse. In 03/10/2013 needed bilateral nasal tumor extirpation and bilateral nasolabial flap reconstruction afterward; in 01/07/2014 was operated for maxilectomy and microsurgery flap reconstruction and in 14/04/2015 a removal of right paramandibular ganglion relapse. Associated with the surgical treatment, the patient underwent 33 radiotherapy sessions between August and October 2015 with a total doses of 66 Gy in upper jaw. Oral rehabilitation was possible by common upper and lower prosthesis on

account of implant prosthesis were rejected due to high radiation doses in upper jaw and the high possibility of osteoradionecrosis.

Conclusions: High doses radiotherapy placed in areas needed for rehabilitation may restrict the prosthesis treatment because of high risk of osteoradionecrosis.

Oral Presentation 45

TITLE:- Neurofibroma in hard palate: A clinical case

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Introduction: Neurofibroma is a benign peripheral nerve sheath tumor comprising Schwann cells, perineurial-like cells, and fibroblasts, it may occur as solitary lesion or as part of a generalised syndrome of neurofibromatosis or very rarely as multiple neurofibromas without any associated syndrome.

Clinical Case: We present a clinical case of an 83-year-old patient that comes to our Service of oral surgery and implantology of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital in Madrid sent by his general dentist for presenting a tumor in the posterior palatine region at the mid-raftinate of 1.5 x 1.5 cm, exophytic, rounded and of firm consistency, being covered by a mucous membrane free. The treatment that was carried out was the complete extirpation of the lesion, being sent the piece for histopathological study, by which the definitive diagnosis of solitary neurofibroma was achieved. After one year of the intervention, no lesion remission.

Conclusions: Neurofibroma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of tumors in the oral cavity. The follow-up of patients is necessary due to the possibility that the oral lesion is the first manifestation of a systemic disorder such as neurofibromatosis type 1 or 2.

Oral Presentation 46

TITLE:- Apparition of oral lesions influenced by immunosuppressant treatment in geriatric patients: a case report

AUTHORS: *Salido Iniesta N, Marro Amador P, Leco Berrocal I, Martínez Rodríguez N, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Barona Dorado C.*

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Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis frequency in geriatric patients and the large drug intake nowadays is high. The importance of a thorough and accurate clinical examination of the mucosa integrity is important in order to find possible lesions and study its association with drug intake.

Case Report: A 65 year old female patient attended to Hospital Virgen de la Paloma Oral Surgery Service willing to have her maxillary full cemented rehabilitation repaired supported by implants 15, 14, 13, 11, 21, 23, 24, 25 and 27. The patient suffers from rheumatoid arthritis and she is currently being treated with methotrexate. While the clinical exploration of the broken prosthesis, a white-looking lesion was detected, thus showing irregular edges, painless and indurated in the right retrocorneal area. After a month, the patient was reviewed again for getting an initial biopsy and the anatomopathological results, piogenic granuloma meets the diagnose. After a month, the patient was reviewed again for the complete excision of the lesion, observing a worsening of its appearance, therefore and after its complete removal, it is sent again for its anatomopathological analysis, obtaining a different diagnosis.

Conclusions: Geriatric patients that are being treated with oral immunosuppressants should be thoroughly examined in order to detect possible oral lesions associated with the medication.

Oral Presentation 47

TITLE:- Torus mandibular unilateral. A purpose of a clinical case

AUTHORS: *Barbi Actis J, Arnedo Martínez AM, Leco Berrocal I, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Florez Rodriguez M, Fernández Cáliz F.*
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Introduction: The torus are benign bone exostoses of idiopathic etiology that occur in the hard palate and the lingual mandible. Although they are usually asymptomatic, surgical intervention is required when they are large, interfere with the swallowing or chewing function, or cause discomfort for the use of prostheses.

Although their causes are not well understood, torus are now considered to be the result of the interaction of genetic, environmental factors and masticatory hyperfunction.

Clinical Case: A 67-year-old female patient visited the Department of Oral Surgery and Implantology of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital, referred by her general dentist for the presence of a left unilateral mandibular to-

rus. After the anamnesis and the patient reported having discomfort at the time of speaking, as well as retention and deposit of food. Therefore, surgical removal is decided. After the intervention, the patient did not present postoperative complications

Conclusions: The mandibular torus is not a priori susceptible to treatment. In cases where its presence requires proper planning and good subsequent control is essential to avoid future complications.

Oral Presentation 48

TITLE:- Epulis fissuratum: a case report

AUTHORS: *Candita V, Caño Gómez N, Gutiérrez Bonet C, Santos Marino J, Martínez Rodríguez N, Ruiz Sáenz PL.*
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Introduction: A poorly fitted prosthesis can lead a lot of complications, including the Epulis fissuratum. Epulis fissuratum is the most common prevalent oral lesion in the geriatric patient and consists of a mucogingival hyperplasia due to a poorly adjusted prosthesis. Its diagnosis is made mainly according to its clinical characteristics and by biopsy. The treatment of the epulis can be non-surgical, by removing or relieving the prosthesis, or surgical, by removing it with cold scalpel, electric scalpel and laser or cryogenization.

Clinical Case: A patient of 65 years of age, went to the Oral Surgery Service of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital, due to masticatory difficulty. The presence of Epulis fissuratum was observed due to a poorly adjusted prosthesis. The lesion was removed by cold scalpel and a new prosthesis was made. There was no relapse.

Conclusions: In large epulis, the lesion should be surgically treated and the prosthesis changed to avoid recurrence.

Oral Presentation 49

TITLE:- Oral pemphigoid in geriatric patient. Differential diagnosis for the purpose of a case

AUTHORS: *Migueláñez Medrán BC, Carrillo Soriano S, Rodríguez Martín A, Martín Carreras-Presas C, López Sánchez AF.*
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Introduction: The term mucosal pemphigoid refers to a chronic mucocutaneous disease with an autoimmune etiology. Clinically, it manifests in the oral cavity in the

form of vesicles-blisters. Histologically, it appears as a subepithelial blister with a predominance of inflammatory infiltrate rich in eosinophils.

Case Report: We present the case of an 82-year-old man who attended to the Rey Juan Carlos Foundation University Hospital in Madrid, referring pain in the oral cavity at gingival level. He exhibited a lesion compatible with desquamative gingivitis. Initially, a rigorous plaque control and basic periodontal treatment was established, with an improvement of the lesions. In a second step, we performed an incisional biopsy, and a mucosal pemphigoid was diagnosed. We administered a treatment consisting of 0.1% triamcinolone acetonide in aqueous solution rinses 3 times a day for 15 days. In the next evaluation, we observed a further improvement, but not a complete remission. We then proceeded to elaborate individual trays to administrate the treatment in orabase form. Biweekly checks will be carried out.

Conclusions: The aim of this work is to highlight the differential diagnoses that should be considered in cases of desquamative gingivitis. In addition, we would like to show the results obtained after combination of periodontal and medical treatment consisting in corticosteroid therapy.

Oral Presentation 50

TITLE:- Gingival Extramedullar Plasmocytoma

AUTHORS: *Pallás P, Franjo S, Soldati Ch, Veneri N, Martín C, Somacarrera ML.*

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Introduction: Plasma cell tumors are B-cell lymphoid neoplasms that can be classified into multiple myeloma (MM), solitary bone plasmacytoma (POS) and extramedullary plasmacytoma (PEM). They affect patients of adult age being their incidence low. 80% of plasmacytomas occur in the orofacial region.

Clinical Case: The clinical case of a 70-year-old male any relevant medical background is presented. The extraoral examination showed a tumor that appeared behind the upper lip and that produced an incompetent labial seal. On intraoral examination, the patient presented with a 2 cm diameter tumor, gummy on palpation, located in the vestibular gingiva of 11,12, 21,22 of inhomogeneous pink coloration. There was a large amount of supra and subgingival calculus, suppuration and tooth mobility. The patient had not received dental treatment for more than 15 years and had no lesions in other locations. Scratching and root planing of the area was performed and later, surgical excision was performed confirming the presence of a plasmocytoma. The patient was referred to his refer-

ral hospital, where laboratory tests and radiological tests were performed to rule out the presence of disseminated disease. Today the patient is under observation and without recurrence of the injury.

Conclusions: The dentist must know the differential diagnosis of the tumoral lesions of the oral cavity since in many occasions they can be the first sign of a malignant neoplasm of the blood, single or disseminated.

Oral Presentation 51

TITLE:- Oral Squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC).
Clinical Case

AUTHORS: *Paulo Rodríguez E, Egidio Moreno S, Arranz Obispo C, Mari Roig A, Jané Salas E, López López J.*

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Introduction: The Oral Squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant neoplasm of epithelial origin more frequent in the oral cavity. Malignant tumours of the oral cavity account for 4% of all malignant tumours of organisms, of which 90% correspond to COCEs, this being the most common of head and neck cancers.

Clinical Case: We analyzed a case of an 82 – year- old female patient with complete upper and lower prosthesis for > 35 years. The patient has no medical- surgical history of interest or known allergies.

She came to the clinic due to a painful ulcerated lesion on the suppurative palpation in the posterior area of the vestibular fundus of the second quadrant of 6 month of evolution, compatible with oral squamous cell carcinoma.

Conclusions: Early diagnosis of carcinoma is important, because it is the main factor to achieve a favourable prognosis of it. The dentist must be aware of the responsibility of making a quick diagnosis to achieve an effective treatment.

Oral Presentation 52

TITLE:- Dental management of the patient with copd

AUTHORS: *Vallina Fernández-Kelly C, Grande Boloque R, Apoita Sanz M, Montañés A, López-Pintor RM, de Arriba L.*

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Introduction: COPD includes the pulmonary disorders that limit chronically the entry of airflow into the lungs. This pathology is not completely reversible. According

to the WHO 210 million people in the world suffer from COPD.

Aims: The aims of this work are to review the scientific available literature on the odontologic considerations and oral lesions that can appear in the patient with COPD. For this, the available articles were checked in Pubmed between the year 2003 and 2018.

Results: COPD risk factors include smoking and age. In Spain, an increase in patients with COPD is expected due to the gradual aging of the population. In dental practice there is an average of 130 patients with COPD out of every 2000 patients who come to the dental clinic. Patients should bring their bronchodilators to the consultation and we should identify patients with COPD. We must know the recommendations in the dental treatment of these patients, as well as identify those who are unstable to postpone the appointment or consider their hospitalization. The most frequent oral lesions are: xerostomia, caries, periodontal disease and enamel erosions.

Conclusions: Because of the high prevalence of COPD, it is necessary to take into account certain precautions when performing dental treatment and pharmacological contraindications in these patients.

Oral Presentation 53

TITLE:- Dentists knowledge about oral lesions and their attitude towards oral biopsy

AUTHORS: *Schiavo Di Flaviano V, Gonzalez Navarro B, Domingo Mesege M, Estrugo Devesa A, Jané Salas E, López López J.*

Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences. Dentistry department. University of Barcelona.

Aim: The exposure to pathogens added to the histological changes that occur in the epithelium by aging, results in a greater susceptibility to the development of oral lesion. Oral biopsy is a basic surgical procedure used to obtain a histopathologic diagnosis which will help establish a definitive diagnosis in oral lesions. The aim of this review is to determine if general dental practitioners use oral biopsy as a routine practice.

Material and Methods: A search was carried out in PubMed with the key words "Biopsy", "dentist" and "survey". Data collection was performed using a standardized data extraction sheet.

Results: 8 articles were selected to be included in our review. The total sample was 2.158 dentists surveyed. The mean time of data collection of the studies was 18,6 weeks, with a global response rate of 77%. A 15,30% of general dental practitioners use oral biopsy compared to a 100% of oral surgeons.

Conclusions: Only a small group of general dental practitioners use oral biopsy as a diagnostic tool, the majority prefer to refer patients to specialist, being the main reason a lack of experience and skills regarding the procedure.

Oral Presentation 54

TITLE:- Apical Periodontitis and Diabetes Mellitus. Review of the literature

AUTHORS: *Pérez Losada FL, Schemel Suárez M, Jané Salas E, Segura Egea JJ, López López J, Estrugo Davesa A.*

Unit of Oral Medicine. Department of Odontostomatology. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Dentistry, Campus Bellvitge. University of Barcelona. Department of Endodontics. School of Dentistry. University of Sevilla.

Introduction: Apical Periodontitis (AP) is defined as an inflammatory disease of the periradicular tissues caused by a persistent microbial infection in the root canal system of the affected tooth. It appears as a radiolucent periradicular area and is diagnosed by clinical criteria and radiological interpretation. Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is characterized by abnormalities in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. There are several cross-sectional studies in the literature that analyze the relationship between these two entities.

Objectives: Review the scientific evidence that associates chronic apical periodontitis and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Material and Methods: A literature review was made in MEDLINE, PubMed, Scopus and Cochrane databases with the terms "Apical Periodontitis" and "Diabetes mellitus". The inclusion criteria were articles in English and Spanish, performed on human and published in the last 10 years. The evidence levels and grades of recommendation were analyzed according to the guidelines of the Oxford Center for Evidence-Based Medicine (OCEBM).

Results: Nineteen articles were found, seven have been eliminated because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. Obtaining a total of twelve studies, seven studies in humans, four bibliographic reviews and one systematic review-meta-analysis.

Conclusions: Scientific evidence suggests a common pathophysiological factor between apical periodontitis and diabetes mellitus. Further prospective studies evaluating the association between both diseases are necessary.

Oral Presentation 55

TITLE:- Managing patients taking direct oral anti-coagulants

AUTHORS: *Pérez González F, Sánchez Labrador L, Melero Alarcón C, Chavesta Rivadeneyra P, Hernández Oliveira M, Buesa Barez JM.*
Oral Surgery and Implant Dentistry Programme, Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Introduction: atrial fibrillation is the most common chronic arrhythmia, affecting among 1-2% of the population. The treatment requires the employment of anti-thrombotic drugs. Due to Vitamin K Antagonist (VKA) limitations, it has been developed the direct oral anticoagulants (DAOC): dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban and edoxaban.

Purpose: To know the management of patients taking direct oral anticoagulants.

Results: DAOC are drugs with very specific targets in the coagulation cascade, with fewer interactions and a fixed dosage where monitorization is not required. Different studies have shown that bleeding, both intraoperative and in the second day, is higher with AVK than DAOC. However, no consensus exists in the management of these drugs and each author has its own opinion. It is necessary to individualize each patient analysing the surgery, hemorrhagic and thromboembolic risk and guarantee local hemostatic measurements and the most non-invasive surgery as possible.

Conclusions: It is necessary to develop clinical guidance for the management both preoperative and postoperative in patient taking DAOC. In case of doubt, it is recommended to make a medical consultation and obtain an informed consent.

Oral Presentation 56

TITLE:- Quality of life in geriatric patients treated for head and neck oncologic pathology

AUTHORS: *Omaña Cepeda CJ, Marí Roig A, Estrugo Devesa A, Rodríguez de Rivera E, López López J, Jané Salas E.*
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Introduction: Quality of life has become the most accepted and used parameter for the measurement of the impact of therapeutic applications and health status in patients with different diseases, especially in oncologic patients due to the known sequelae suffered as a result of surgical and non-surgical treatments used in these pa-

thologies. Validated instruments are using for this propose that allow a standardized and reliable measurement according to the type of disease studied / suffered.

Objectives: Considering the important rates of head and neck cancer in geriatric patients, and the known consequences of the treatments that particularly occur in these neoplasms, to exposing the current condition of the subject and the instruments designed for the measurement and consideration of the quality of life in oncological patients of head and neck, through a bibliographic review.

Conclusions: The measurement of quality of life parameters is done through published questionnaires, designed and validated by institutions dedicated to this, with the intention of giving a numerical value to the individual perception of each patient regarding multiple aspects that affect them: personal, cultural, expectations, social relationships, mobility, among others, to evaluate the success or failure of the treatments, as well as their impact, and that of the pathology as such in the individual, in the different moments of its evolution .

Oral Presentation 57

TITLE:- How bruxism affects temporomandibular disorder. Prevention and treatment

AUTHORS: *Maroto Gil L, Cabezas Mojón J, Malano Ortiz G, Oliván Molina S, Fernández Domínguez M.*
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Background: Bruxism is considered nowadays, one of the most important risk factors to take into account when diagnosing temporomandibular disorders (TMD). Therefore, its early detection and treatment is essential to avoid such a pathology. However, its discovery and correlation with the TTM is not always simple. In addition, it was found that bruxism shows an increased incidence with age, as well as a greater severity, thus causing other adverse pathologies.

Objectives: The main objective of the following literature review is to evaluate the involvement of the temporomandibular joint in bruxism and its treatments.

Results: Older people with bruxism report a higher prevalence of signs and symptoms of TMD (difficulty in mandibular aperture, clicks, joint crackles and pain around the joint area). However, despite the obvious clinical relationship that may exist between both pathologies, a large number of studies are cautious when considering a unique and direct association between bruxism and TTM. The origin of the TTM is multi-factorial and the connection with a single pathology is not conclusive. On the other hand, if a clear improvement of TMD is observed when treating bruxism with discharge splints and

an adequate occlusion, less conservative treatments such as arthroscopic surgery can be avoided.

Conclusions: 1. TTM is a pathology provoked by multiple factors, being bruxism one of its main causes. 2. The early diagnosis of bruxism and its treatment with discharge splints and occlusion exams, will prevent the TTM from worsening.

Oral Presentation 58

TITLE:- Clinical applications of Chitosan in gerodontology

AUTHORS: *Sáez Alcaide LM, González Fernández-Tresguerres F, Molinero Mourelle P, Aguilera Muñoz F, Martín Ares M, Madrigal Pereda C.*

Máster de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Departamento de Medicina y Cirugía Bucofacial. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.

Introduction: Chitosan is a natural polymer that comes from chitin, present in many organisms such as crustaceans, insects, molluscs and fungi. Its natural characteristics make chitosan a biodegradable, biocompatible, hemostatic, antioxidant, antibacterial and mucoadhesive product.

Objectives: The main objective of this work is to make an update of the clinical applications of chitosan in gerodontology.

Results: It has been seen that chitosan may be useful in many oral surgery procedures by reducing pain, inflammation and postoperative hemorrhage, so it could be especially indicated in anticoagulated patient.

In addition, it has been demonstrated that chitosan could be effective in reducing bacterial proliferation after periodontal and periimplant treatments and also it has been related with antifungal properties. Moreover, recent in vitro studies and animal models suggest that chitosan may have an osteoconductive role in bone regeneration and a sealing effect in restorative dentistry.

Conclusions: There is evidence that chitosan is a natural product with many applications in different areas of gerodontology.

Oral Presentation 59

TITLE:- Nitrous oxide inhaled 50% in the dental clinic. Bibliographic review

AUTHORS: *Rabinad I, Ribera M, Gil V, Olmos B, Martín D.*

Universidad Internacional de Cataluña.

Introduction: H. Wells, I take advantage of the properties of NO₂O₂ as a buccodental sedative. It has a great acceptance for its quick action and reversibility. These techniques allow reducing, reversing or eliminating dental pain and anxiety.

Objectives: To carry out a literature review of the advantages and disadvantages of sedation with 50% nitrous oxide in the dental clinic.

Material and Methods: Articles from the pubmed database, keywords: Nasal high-flow system, nitrous oxide inhalation sedation, anxiety, pharmacological anesthesia.

Discussion: Sedation with NO₂O₂ by inhalation used to induce the patient to a state of relaxation. Indicated for patients from children to the elderly and special patients. There are two techniques, one that allows us to adjust step by step adjusting to the needs of the patient up to 70% nitrous and 30% oxygen and another, which is used at a fixed dose of 50% throughout the treatment.

Contraindications, possible respiratory depression, not used in asthma and COPD and risk of hypoxia by diffusion.

Results: Effective and safe minimally invasive technique. In the incremental technique decreases the risk of overdose by varying its concentration. In the fixed the level of concentration is always the same throughout the treatment.

Conclusions: Sedation with 50% NO₂O₂ at different flow, fixed and incremental, is a safe technique as long as the established indications and procedures are respected.

Oral Presentation 60

TITLE:- Main affectations and oral needs in geriatric patients with Down Syndrome

AUTHORS: *Blanco Gutiérrez M, Martín Gili D, Gil Manich V, Olmo González B.*

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Introduction: Down Syndrome is the most common chromosomal anomaly and the main cause of intellectual disability. Actually the life expectancy of people with Down Syndrome has been increasing. In Down Syndrome aging begins prematurely, approximately after 45 years.

Objectives: To know the main changes suffered by the patients with Down Syndrome when they reach the third age and to identify how it affects the oral cavity. To establish the specific needs in the dental management of this group of patients.

Results: The most frequent medical conditions in the geriatric patients with Down Syndrome are dementia, os-

teoarthritis, diabetes, hypothyroidism, epilepsy, depression, etc. These medical conditions have an impact on their oral health and the dental management. Prevention is very important to avoid an unfavorable evolution of the oral pathologies associated with the syndrome. The treatment plan should be established around the medical status, pharmacology and behavior management of elderly patients with Down Syndrome.

Conclusions: Patient with Down Syndrome have specific oral and craniofacial manifestations, also a higher risk of developing oral diseases, which increases with age. It is essential to know the adaptations and needs of patients to provide a proper dental management.

Oral Presentation 61

TITLE:- Oral manifestations and dental management of the renal transplant patient

AUTHORS: *Said Solaiman S, de Pedro Herrez M, Lopez-Pintor RM, Bravo Francos I, de Arriba L, Hernandez Vallejo G.*

Specialist in Oral Medicine (UCM).

Introduction: Organ transplantation is defined as the transfer of an organ, tissue, or cells from a donor patient to another recipient, or a part of the body to another part of the same patient's body. Patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) currently have a choice of replacement therapy, which provides greater survival and an improvement in the quality of life for hemodialysis.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to comprehensively review the literature on oral manifestations and the dental management of patients who have received a renal transplant. PubMed and Cochrane databases were consulted for the purpose of this review, from which 20 articles published between 2003-2018 were included.

Results: Transplant patients receive long-term immunosuppressive therapy to control the immune response of the recipient against the transplanted organ. The most frequent oral lesions are oral infections, drug-induced gingival enlargement (GE), and the appearance of primary tumors. It is very important to perform regular checks before and after the transplant procedure.

Conclusions:

- Renal transplant patients have a higher risk of developing oral lesions due to immunosuppressive treatment. The biggest risk is during the immediate post-transplant period.
- The most frequent oral lesions are infections, GE and neoplasms.

Oral Presentation 62

TITLE:- Most frequent oral injuries in removable prosthesis carriers. Research work

AUTHORS: *Cruz Carrera J, Iglesias Rodeiro E, de Dios Cano J, Lopez-Silva Garca MJ, Franco Carro B, Martnez Gonzalez JM.*

Mster en Ciruja Bucal e Implantologa. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma.

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to study the incidence of dental and oral soft tissue injuries associated with the use of removable prostheses in the geriatric patient.

Material and Methods: A sample of a 100 patients with removable prostheses older than 65 years were studied. The data collection was done by direct observation and a questionnaire to be completed by the medical team, where the presence of injuries associated with the use of these prostheses was recorded, as well as the type and location of the injuries.

Results: Edentulism is a condition frequently seen in the geriatric population, which must be rehabilitated with the purpose of recovering lost esthetics and function. Although less and less frequently, it is common to rehabilitate them with removable prostheses that can cause oral injuries due to their uninterrupted use, poor preparation or bone loss. The results of the research on the 100 patients shows that there is a high incidence of injuries as a result of the use of removable prostheses.

Conclusions: In conclusion, there is a close relationship between the use of this type of prosthesis and the appearance of injuries in soft and hard tissues in the geriatric population.

Oral Presentation 63

TITLE:- Iatrogenic occlusal alterations and degenerative changes of the TMJ (temporomandibular joint)

AUTHORS: *del Cueto Blanco S.*

University of Oviedo.

Objective: To evaluate by magnetic resonance if an iatrogenic increase of the vertical dimension when performing a rehabilitation induces changes in the articular surfaces of the TMJ.

Material and Methods: 21 Wistar rats of 8 weeks of age were randomly assigned into experimental group (n=12) and control group (n=9). Artificial occlusal interference was made on the upper rights molars of experimental rats with a composite resin. The occlusal disorder was maintained for 16 weeks. Magnetic resonances were

performed at 8, 16 and 24 weeks of life to evaluate the variables: narrowing of the joint space and joint effusion. Descriptive and analytical data analysis.

Results: At 16 weeks of age, joint space narrowing was found in both TMJ in more than two thirds of the experimental group, it was not found in any control. At 24 weeks of life, almost all the experimental rats had narrowing in both TMJ, the control rats did not present narrowing on almost any TMJ, statistically significant differences. At the 16 and 24 weeks of life, almost one third of the experimental rats presented joint effusion in both TMJ, no control rat present it.

Conclusions: considering the limitations and according to the result obtained, it could be said that the occlusal disorders that increase the vertical dimension cause joint degenerative changes that could be avoided with a minimum occlusal treatment.

Oral Presentation 64

TITLE:- Systematic review. Radioprotector in the irradiated patient: efficacy of Amifostine

AUTHORS: *Espiga Pacheco J, Coello de la Cruz L, Buesa Bárez JM, Rubio Alonso L, Arriola Riestra I, Martínez González JM.*

Hospital Virgen de la Paloma.

When a head or neck tumor is treated with radiation therapy, one or more salivary glands can be collaterally damaged producing xerostomía. Xerostomía is the subjective sensation of dry mouth. This condition has a great impact on the quality of life of the patient.

Objectives: To analyze the available scientific evidence on the efficacy of the drug Amifostine to prevent this side effect in irradiated patients.

Material and Methods: A systematic review of the literature is carried out in the Medline and Cochrane databases.

Results: There is controversy about the actual efficacy of Amifostine, there being clinical trials that have justified the approval of this drug by the FDI, while other studies have not found scientific evidence to justify it.

Conclusions: The use of Amifostine lacks sufficient scientific evidence to justify it, while having secondary effects.

Oral Presentation 65

TITLE:- Exposure to inorganic mercury as an etiological agent in Alzheimer's disease. A systematic review

AUTHORS: *Iglesias Rodeiro E, Rodríguez Crespo P, Buesa Bárez JM, López-Silva García MJ, Franco Carro B, Martínez González JM.*

Virgen de La Paloma Hospital. Master of Oral Surgery and Implantology.

Introduction: Recent studies in the investigation of new guidelines for the treatment of Alzheimer's Disease have yielded considerable evidence suggesting that long-term exposure to highly toxic heavy metals such as Mercury (Hg) from, among other sources, dental amalgams, is often related to the risk of developing this disease.

Material and Methods: A systematic review of scientific articles has been carried out by consulting the MedLine and The Cochrane Library Plus databases, without restriction of date, in the Spanish, English and German languages, which was complemented by a manual search. No restrictions have been made regarding the type of study.

Objectives: The objective of this communication is to carry out a bibliographic review on the relationship of exposure to inorganic mercury and the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Results: The electronic search identified a total of 10 scientific articles, complemented by a manual search that has identified 30 more articles, whose results have allowed to determine that there is a direct relationship between exposure to inorganic mercury from dental amalgams and the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Conclusions: The presence of dental amalgam in the geriatric patient is related to a higher prevalence in the development of Alzheimer's disease.

Oral Presentation 66

TITLE:- Relationship of alcohol consumption with xerostomia and the triggers

AUTHORS: *Vera Echevarría A, Suárez Quintanilla J, Otero Rey E, Somoza Martín M, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*

Master's Degree in Medical-Surgical Pathology and Integral Dentistry. University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: To analyze the effect of alcohol consumption with age and the influence on xerostomy.

Material and Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in a population over 65 years old

through validated surveys and the data obtained were processed in the IBM SPSS program. The tools used were the descriptive analysis by which the consumption of alcohol and the relationship with other variables were analyzed: gender, the presence of chronic pathologies, the consumption of psychotropics and tobacco. Student's T has been used to compare age with the factors previously discussed. The ANOVA has provided us with the relationship between age and intensity of tobacco use and hours of sleep with xerostomy levels. The contingency table has allowed us to compare xerostomy with alcohol consumption.

Results and Conclusions: They will be exhibited during the celebration of the congress.

Oral Presentation 67

TITLE:- Protocol for dental care and prevention in institutionalized patients.

AUTHORS: *Zubillaga Zabala P, Olmo González B, Martín Gili D, Gil Manich V, Ribera Uribe M.*
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya. Residencia Clínica de Gerodontología, Pacientes Especiales y con Compromiso Médico.

Introduction: We have not found in the literature standardized guidelines and procedures of care and prevention in institutionalized patients adapted to our country, unlike others. That is why we believe it is necessary to homogenize knowledge and procedures in this type of patient, as well as to provide work and consultation tools at all levels and professionals.

Objectives: To carry out a protocol on dental care and prevention in institutionalized patients.

Material and Methods: Systematic review of scientific articles and protocols by consulting the Medline and Pubmed databases dated between 2000 and 2017, in Spanish and English, using as keywords: Protocol, institutionalized patients, oral health, prevention, care. Several textbooks on the subject were revised.

Discussion: Many of the authors describe that in order to achieve oral well-being, good brushing, the necessary care in the adaptation, use and conservation of the different types of prosthesis, good eating habits and regular dental visits should be promoted, both in the sense of prevention and in order to carry out different treatments. However, there is no unity of criteria in many of the basic aspects of the different professions involved in patient care.

Conclusions: It is necessary to develop and comply with protocols that help both health professionals and managers and directors of institutions in making decisions on oral health, protocols promoted with rigor and reviewed or developed by scientific societies of Gerodontology.

Oral Presentation 68

TITLE:- Inflammatory biomarkers and other cardiovascular risk factors in patients with lichen planus

AUTHORS: *Yáñez Busto A, Gándara Vila P, Peñamaría Mallón M, Otero Rey E, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*
Master of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology, University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: The objective of this study was to detect inflammatory mediators and biomarkers that might link cardiovascular risk in patients with LP.

Material and Methods: This study included 105 patients, 58 with OLP and 47 controls. Clinical data were registered, including the type of OLP and the main cardiovascular risk factors. A blood test was requested for all patients. A bibliographic search of case-control studies that evaluated the serum values of cardiovascular risk biomarkers in patients with OLP was conducted.

Results: Elevated levels of cholesterol were noted in patients with OLP ($p = 0.035$). A 67.9% prevalence of dyslipidemia was found in the OLP group. The review of the literature showed that cardiovascular risk biomarkers such as CRP, IL-6, Fibrinogen, Homocysteine and MDA / TBARS have been associated with OLP in case-control studies.

Conclusions: Chronic inflammation in patients with OLP may explain the association with dyslipidemia and a higher serum concentration of cardiovascular risk biomarkers. Case-control studies have shown that patients with OLP presented higher levels of inflammatory mediators. Our results suggest that lipid level screening could be used as a predictive factor of cardiovascular risk in patients with OLP.

Oral Presentation 69

TITLE:- Influence of psychological disorders and quality of life in a group of patients with lichen planus in comparison to a control group

AUTHORS: *Vilar Villanueva M, Gándara Vila P, Otero Rey E, Gamallo Moure A, García García A, Blanco Carrión A.*
Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. Faculty of Dentistry, University of Santiago de Compostela.

Objectives: 1. To determine the influence of anxiety and depression in patients with lichen planus (OLP) and a control group. 2. Define the perception of quality of life in these patients. 3. To verify whether there are differences in the parameters previously mentioned between patients with white and red OLP lesions.

Material and Methods: A group of 48 patients clinically and histologically diagnosed with OLP and a control group composed of 40 patients with pathologies without symptoms was selected. They completed the HADS and OHIP-14 tests to assess anxiety, depression and perception of quality of life.

Results: OLP patients present higher marks in both questionnaires. In the group of patients with OLP, patients with white lesions obtained higher marks in the HADS questionnaire and patients with red lesions in OHIP-14.

Conclusions: 1. OLP patients present a worse perception of quality of life and higher levels of anxiety and depression than control group. 2. There is a worse perception of quality of life in patients with red OLP lesions. Our patients with white lesions have higher levels of anxiety and depression

Oral Presentation 70

TITLE:- The quality of sleep in the elderly: cohort study

AUTHORS: *Rodríguez Crespo P, Espiga Pacheco J, Buesa Báñez JM, Rubio Alonso L, Franco Carro B, Martínez González JM.*

MSC in Oral Surgery and Implantology. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma (Madrid, Spain).

Objectives: To establish a connection between overweight, cardiovascular diseases, smoking, alcohol intake and bruxism and a decreased quality of sleep in the elderly.

Material and Methods: The methodology of this cross-sectional observational cohort study is based on the guidelines of Strobe Statement. A total of 30 patients over 65 years old were included in the study, between October 2017 and February 2018.

Variables analyzed were: 1. Snoring, 2. Apnoea, 3. Smoking, 4. Overweight, 5. Bruxism, 7. High blood pressure, 8. Cardiovascular diseases, 9. Gastroesophageal reflux, 10. Epworth Sleepiness Scale

Results: All the variables analyzed show an statistically significant correlation with a decreased quality of sleep ($r > 1,5$).

Conclusions: 1. Snoring and apnoea are related to a decreased quality of sleep, as well as bruxism. 2. Overweight and other disorders, such as cardiovascular issues, high blood pressure and gastroesophageal reflux are related factors as well. 3. Habits like the use of alcohol and tobacco show a direct correlation with a poor quality of sleep.

Oral Presentation 71

TITLE:- Regeneration of bone defects with autologous dentin: a case report

AUTHORS: *Caño Gomez N, Romero Gutiérrez C, Gutiérrez Bonet C, Santos Marino J, Martínez Rodríguez N, Ruiz Sáenz PL.*

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

Introduction: The demineralized dentine matrix graft was proposed by Catanzaro-Guimarães *et al.* It is a good graft material due to the similarities between the bone and the tooth tissue; they have the same origin and the chemical composition is very similar. This dentin should be treated before to be used as a graft material in the patient.

Clinical Case: A 68-year-old male without surgical or medical history, who comes to the Department of Oral Surgery from the Virgen de la Paloma's Hospital for the rehabilitation of the maxilar arch. Intraorally there is shown the absence of all teeth of the first quadrant except 11. A CBCT was requested, where a severe bone atrophy is observed with absence of the vestibular and palatal cortex forming a four-sided bone defect. After the explanation of the case and obtaining the informed consent, the surgery was performed under general anesthesia.

Conclusions: The demineralized dentine matrix has osteoconductive properties. The particulate and treated dentin of previously extracted autogenous teeth is a good bone graft material. Further studies of oral interventions are required in the use of dentin as a graft material.

Oral Presentation 72

TITLE:- Geriatric patient with multiple myeloma in treatment with bifosfonates. Case study

AUTHORS: *Gala Penagos E, Barbi Actis J, Leco Berrocal I, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Florez Rodríguez M, Fernández Cáliz F.*

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

Introduction: Bisphosphonates are a group of drugs capable of modulating bone turnover, typically prescribed for numerous bone diseases such as postmenopausal osteoporosis, osteolysis associated with breast cancer or multiple myeloma.

Oral manifestations of multiple myeloma have been described by numerous authors in literature, being the first manifestations between 12-15% of cases, located in up to 30% of cases at the jaw level.

They appear radiographically as well defined, single or multiple radiolucent areas, without peripheral reinforcement, being able to exhibit three different radiological patterns: bone without apparent alteration; multiple radiolucent areas and generalized bone rarefaction and osteoporotic alterations.

Clinical Case: A 77-year-old female patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma. She was referred to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery service of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital in Madrid, because she suffered from a circular lesion with a sclerotic halo at the third quadrant level after its exeresis and anatomopathological analysis, it was identified as a metastasis at the mandibular level.

The patient presented inflammation and suppuration at the level of the third quadrant.

Conclusions: Knowing the real incidence of lesions in the oral cavity of patients with malignant lesions, and those caused by the treatments received is a key factor given by the dentists, in order to prevent, diagnose and treat the oral manifestations caused by the different treatments.

Oral Presentation 73

TITLE:- Ossifying fibroma: Case Report

AUTHORS: *Seguer Parera I, Domínguez Minger JP, Izquierdo Gómez K, Arranz Obispo C, Estrugo Devesa A, López López J.*

Master of Oral Medicine, Surgery and Oral Implantology. Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences (Dentistry). University of Barcelona.

Introduction: Ossifying fibroma is a well-defined benign lesion. It is characterized clinically by slow-growing with absence of symptoms and comprises an encapsulated proliferation of fibrous tissue of hard and painless consistency. Usually the ossifying fibroma is localized in the region of the mandible and the prevalence is greater in the female gender between the third and fourth decade of life.

Clinical Case: We present the case of a 52-year-old female patient who came to our Service at the University of Barcelona Odontological Hospital to assess a one-year tumor with a 15x15 mm, located in the lingual area of the premolars in the left lower jaw, asymptomatic and without radiological changes. The differential diagnosis included giant cells granuloma, pyogenic granuloma, gingival fibroma and brown tumor. The definitive diagnosis after the surgical procedure of the lesion and performing the histopathological study was the ossifying fibroma.

Conclusions: Despite being a benign lesion we must be expectant about the possibility of recurrence.

Oral Presentation 74

TITLE:- Differential diagnosis of fibro-osseus lesions in the geriatric patient

AUTHORS: *Marro Amador P, Candita V, Belarra Arenas C, Santos Marino J, Martínez Rodríguez N, Barona Dorado C.*

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

Introduction: Fibro-osseus lesions constitute a group of lesions characterized by a bone tissue replacement by fibroblasts proliferation, with the sequent deposit of collagen and of a variable amount of immature bone.

Clinical Case: A 79 years old female patient went to the Oral Surgery service of Virgen de la Paloma Hospital in Madrid, for an implant rehabilitation. After radiological examination, a radiomixed delimited lesion of 2,5 cm x 2cm was found around lower premolars and molars with inferior dental channel (IDC) displacement. The patient did not present symptomatology. Surgical removal of the lesion was performed and sent to pathological anatomy for study. Results showed up that it was an ossifying fibroma.

Conclusions: In their initial states, ossifying fibromas are asymptomatic, they have a progressive radiological pattern and removal and curettage of the cavity should be the treatment. Suspicion diagnosis must be confirmed with pathological anatomy analysis and perform periodic reviews to observe the evolution.

Oral Presentation 75

TITLE:- Neurofibromatosis or Von Recklinghausen's disease (nf1), a case report

AUTHORS: *Verdugo Rojas AN, Omaña Cepeda C, Estrugo Devesa A, Castañeda Vega P, López López J, Jané Salas E.*

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Introduction: NF1, also known as Von Recklinghausen's disease, is an autosomal dominant neurogenetic condition with high penetrance and variable expressivity. The reported incidence is 1: 3000 births in general population. NF1 is a disorder with different signs and symptoms among which there are multiple skin lesions: neurofibromas, which can grow in size and can become malignant infrequently. They also have café au lait spots and Lisch nodules of the iris. Currently there is not specific treatment for this pathology, the behavior consists of

clinical monitoring or surgical intervention for resection of neurofibromatosis lesions when these interfere with the function and / or aesthetics, or when there are obvious possibilities of malignancy.

Clinical Case: A female patient of 67 years arrived to service of dentistry in oncology and immunocompromised patients at the Bellvitge Dental University Hospital, with significant medical history, early diagnosed with NF1; subjected to multiple surgical interventions and chemotherapy, total edentulous, with a total upper prosthesis and lower overdenture on 2 implants, referring constant pain in the lower jaw due to unsuitable adaptation of its implant-retained prosthesis. We performed a clinical and radiographic evaluation, explantation of the implant in area of 43 and the study for assess rehabilitation treatment.

Conclusions: Is important that the dentist recognizes the clinical manifestations of this disease clinically and radiographically, in order to recognize their possible oral manifestations and be able to differentiate them from other common inflammatory disorders.

Oral Presentation 76

TITLE:- Lesion associated with inferior third molar in the geriatric patient. A clinical case

AUTHORS: *Maidagan Valderrama A, Enríquez Garcés DA, Gutiérrez Bonet C, de Dios Cano J, López-Silva García MJ, Ruíz Sáenz PL.*

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

Introduction: The dentigerous cyst, also called follicular, is an odontogenic cyst of epithelial origin. It is the second most common odontogenic cyst, after the radicular cyst. It is usually associated with the crown of a retained permanent tooth, usually with the lower third molars and the upper canines, with greater appearance between the second and fourth decade.

Clinical Case: A 67-year-old asymptomatic male patient who, having requested assessment for implant rehabilitation, presented on the panoramic radiograph a radiolucent unilocular image associated with the crown of the lower third molar of the fourth quadrant. The patient was referred to the Department of Oral Surgery and Implantology of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital, where after the exploration and subsequent realization of a scan, the third molar was extracted and the cystectomy of the lesion under local anesthesia, sending the piece for his anatomopathological study.

Conclusions: The dentigerous cyst is a radiotransparent lesion associated with a retained tooth, being observed,

in most cases, by chance on a radiographic test, whose definitive diagnosis is confirmed by the anatomopathological study after the pertinent biopsy.

Oral Presentation 77

TITLE:- BOPT in periodontal teeth; clinical case

AUTHORS: *Pereyra Castellani M.*

Private practice.

Introduction: A high percentage of elderly patients, who require oral rehabilitation, have periodontal disease. Vertical preparation is a mandatory commitment in a periodontal clinical situation. BOPT is a multidisciplinary technique, with a clinical protocol of tooth preparation, and gingivage of soft tissues. The technician must make the prosthesis that controlled invasion of sulcus and with an emergency profile that allows the gingiva to be supported on the crown.

Clinical Case: Male patient, 75 years old, non-smoker. Came consultation presenting periodontal disease in the in front lower jaw. Prophylaxis is performed, and 41 is removed by grade 3 mobility. Vertical preparation is performed without finishing line at the root to bone, debridement of the epithelium and conjunctive of the soft tissues and placement of a provisional for the stabilization of the clots. The purpose is a new epithelium union, healthy and stable. The tooth is not prepared only; the soft tissue is prepared to receive the crowns. After three months the final impression was taken and a fixed metal-ceramic prosthesis with BOPT characteristics was carried out. The emergence profile of the crown is speculate to the profile of the gingival tissue (gull wing).

Conclusions: BOPT is a technique with excellent long-term results. A restoration of the biological dimensions is achieved, a thickening of the conjunctive, greater stability of soft tissues

Oral Presentation 78

TITLE:- Early diagnosis of mucoepidermoid carcinoma in geriatric patient. A purpose of a clinical case

AUTHORS: *Coello de la Cruz L, Ruiz de Carlos C, Buesa Báñez JM, Rubio Alonso L, Arriola Riestra I, Fernández Cáliz F.*

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Mucoepidermoid carcinoma (MEC) is defined as a malignant epithelial salivary gland neoplasm, characterized histopathologically by the proliferation of mucosecretory, intermediate and epidermoid cells.

It occurs in major salivary glands such as the parotid gland. When it affects the minor salivary glands, the palate is the most affected site, although it can be found at the level of the lower lip, floor of the mouth and retromolar trigone.

Clinical Case: A 67-year-old male attended the surgery service of the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital, because of a 7-month history of a lesion located in the right retromolar trigone. In his medical record does not address any personal or family history of importance. Extraorally, no pathological findings of interest were found and intraorally, it presented a tumor with an irregular shape and a smooth surface, located in the right retromolar trigone, reddish in color, soft and painful on palpation. A panoramic radiograph was requested in which no pathological findings were observed, so an incisional biopsy was performed for histopathological study. Histology revealed a malignant neoplastic proliferation. Mucus-like cells, glandular structures and others with a certain cystic disposition are recognized. Presence of epithelial plaques with epidermoid aspects, with intermediate cells and a superficial mucosal epithelium with parakeratosis. A definitive diagnosis of Mucoepidermoid Carcinoma (MEC) was obtained.

Conclusions: MEC is considered an aggressive malignancy, which requires monitoring of any suspicious lesion to rule out or corroborate this entity.

Oral Presentation 79

TITLE:- Collagen matrix as an alternative to connective tissue graft for soft tissue augmentation. Case Report

AUTHORS: *Barrilero Martín C, Gago García A, Jacobo Orea C, Ortíz Camarero L, Vega Braga B, Del Canto Pingarrón M.*

Master in Oral Surgery, Implantology and Periodontics University of León.

Clinical Case: One of the clinical cases is presented within a research study that is being carried out in the Master of Oral Surgery, Implantology and Periodontics at the University of León. It consists of a split-mouth study in which a porcine collagen matrix is used versus the gold standard, a conventional connective tissue graft, which is used to determine and compare the volume gain in both types of graft.

Conclusions: The use of porcine collagen matrix grafts as a substitute for classic connective tissue grafts is shown as a reliable alternative and contrasted by preliminary studies both in volume gain and in the final aesthetics achieved in soft tissues, as what we also consider important, they generate less morbidity for the patient.

Oral Presentation 80

TITLE:- Maxillary sinus elevation in a patient with psoriasis receiving biological therapy. A Case Report

AUTHORS: *Enríquez Garcés DA, Cruz Carrera J, de Dios Cano J, López-Silva García MJ, Franco Carro B, Martínez González JM.*

Master in Oral Surgery and Implantology. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma Madrid.

Introduction: Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease that requires long-term treatment. Its prevalence is 2,3% and increases with the age. Systemic diseases can affect patient's immune defense and interfere in the healing process altering physiology and tissues. Anti-TNF α drugs are commonly used among these patients. These drugs have great efficacy and tolerance. However, important infrequent side effects associated with immunosuppression have been described.

Clinical Case: A 66 years old female patient diagnosed with psoriasis and treated with biologics Humira® (Adalimumab) and Enbrel® (Etanercept) came to the Oral Surgery and Implantology Service of Madrid's Virgen de la Paloma Hospital. Severe maxillary atrophy was noticed after exploration. It was suggested to perform a bilateral maxillary sinus elevation using autologous iliac crest bone graft and to place transitional implants to support a provisional prosthesis during the healing process. The surgery was carried out under general anesthesia in a hospital's operating room. Recurrent infections occurred, they produced several oroantral communications and antibiotic treatment wasn't effective. Bone graft had to be removed and also transitional implants failed.

Conclusions: There is limited evidence about the effect of systemic diseases on bone healing. There is a lack of evidence based therapies. It is important to monitor these patient's medical condition and the possible postoperative complications in order to avoid health risks.

Oral Presentation 81

TITLE:- Conventional techniques Vs digital technology. Total edentulous approach

AUTHORS: *López Suárez C, Rodríguez V, Pelaez J, Del Canto M, Suárez MJ.*

Máster de Prótesis Bucofacial y Oclusión. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid. Master en Cirugía Bucal, Implantología y Periodoncia de León.

Introduction: In Spain the population is getting older and the birth rate is reduced. In many occasions the use of implants in our treatments will be contraindicated

due to medical problems, the patient's economy or fear of surgical intervention, having to resort to conventional removable prostheses.

Clinical Case: A clinical case is made in a total edentulous patient of advanced age. We used a conventional technique of making removable complete prostheses and a technique using the new technologies that are currently within our reach. The realization of this case with two different methods allowed us to establish a real and objective comparison of the application of new technologies in this type of patients.

Conclusions: It has been observed that the use of new technologies in this type of case does not comply objectively or practically with the necessary requirements for the realization of this type of treatment. Improvements in the techniques are required to allow using this type of technologies without the need to resort to conventional techniques.

Oral Presentation 82

TITLE:- Extraoral bone graft and biomaterial rehabilitation in cases of severe maxillary atrophy. Regarding a clinical case

AUTHORS: *Martínez Puga M, Gala Penagos E, Leco Berrocal I, Rubio Alonso L, Arriola Riestra I, Fernández Cáliz F.*

Máster in oral Surgery and Implantology. Virgen de la Paloma Hospital. Madrid.

Introduction: The lack of maxilla bone volume makes the implant treatment difficult. In order to make the implant rehabilitation possible a certain height is required, which is not enough in this particular case. Therefore a regular sinus lift with lateral approach.

Clinical Case: Male 65 years old patient, arrived at the Oral Surgery service at the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital. No medical or family record of interest. Diagnosed seven years ago with a periodontal chronic disease. After a period of not taking care of it, he returned a few months ago with severe tooth mobility and bone loss, for a full rehabilitation valuation. A meticulous oral inspection was performed. As additional tests, a panoramic radiograph was performed as well as a tomographic test. As a result it was confirmed that the maxilla bone volume was not enough to develop any implant treatment. Therefore it was decided to perform a bilateral sinus lift via a cranean vault graft mixed with BFT at in hospital environment.

Conclusions: The sinus lift treatment via cranean vault graft combined with BFT is an option to keep in mind for the full implant rehabilitation of the upper dental arch.

Oral Presentation 83

TITLE:- Impact of Oral Hygiene and Oral Microbiota in the Appearance of Aspiration Pneumonia in Geriatric Patients

AUTHORS: *Méndez Brich MJ, Martín Gili D, Olmo González B, Ribera Uribe M, Gil Manich V.*

Clinical Residency in Geriatric Dentistry, Special Patients and with Medical Commitment. Universitat Internacional de Catalunya.

Introduction: Aspiration pneumonia is a serious and frequent disease with high mortality. Despite having a cure, it is a public health problem. Consequently, it is necessary to recognize the risk factors to reduce mortality.

Objectives: To determine the relationship between oral hygiene and oral microbiota with the appearance of aspiration pneumonia. Identify the oral pathologies and microbiological agents most frequently implicated in aspiration pneumonia and summarize the role of oral hygiene with the appearance of aspiration pneumonia.

Results: The oral cavity contains a large and complex amount of commensal and potentially pathogenic bacteria, particularly in cases of poor oral hygiene. Oropharyngeal dysphagia, malnutrition, a compromised immune status and poor oral hygiene together with the colonization of pathogens, are causes of mortality and hospitalization due to pneumonia in geriatric patients. The most implicated pathogens in pneumonia are: Streptococcus sobrinus, Porphyromonas gingivalis and Staphylococcus aureus, responsible for periodontitis and tooth decay.

Conclusions: Oropharyngeal dysphagia is an independent risk factor in the appearance of aspiration pneumonia. In order to prevent the risk of aspiration pneumonia, the control of bacterial plaque, the treatment of tooth decay and periodontitis are essential. It has been shown that maintenance of oral hygiene reduces the levels of respiratory pathogens involved in the appearance of aspiration pneumonia. The dentist is an essential member in the prevention, identification and management of aspiration pneumonia.

Oral Presentation 84

TITLE:- Managing protocol in patients using implant-retained overdentures with Locator

AUTHORS: *Sánchez Labrador L, Blanco J, Melero C, Cano J, Saiz S, López Quiles J.*

Máster Cirugía Bucal e Implantología UCM.

Introduction: Implant-retained overdentures are a conventional prosthesis alternative in edentulous patients. That treatment minimize social, psychological and func-

tional problems, becoming the mandibular implant supported overdenture with two implants the main therapeutic option for edentulous jaw. (McGill Consensus 2002). These overdentures have a managing protocol to avoid both biologic and mechanical complications, considering acceptable to change twice the attachment in the first year and five changes and a rebase in the first five years. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the factors that affect the managing of the overdentures in a group of edentulous patients.

Material and Methods: Bibliographic review in Medline (Pubmed) with key words: "overdenture", "overdenture locator", "overdenture maintenance". Retrospective study in a group of edentulous patients with implant supported overdenture in a private practice.

Results and Discussion: Prosthesis baseline, retention system, retention system placement method, implant number and position, antagonist are the factors that have influence on the overdentures management.

Conclusions: overdentures improve patients quality of life but their maintenance is necessary to obtain the success of the treatment and avoid complications.

Oral Presentation 85

TITLE:- Restorative considerations in patients with xerostomia. A bibliographic review

AUTHORS: *Nunes Pereira JM, Iglesias Rodeiro E, Gómez P, Santamaría Laorden A, Godoy Ruiz L.*
Master of Prosthesis, Implantoprosthesis, Dental Aesthetics.
European University of Madrid.

Introduction: Saliva plays a fundamental role in the remineralization of tooth structure, making it essential to keep it in good condition. When the same one is diminished, the dental structure loses its capacity of self-repair, reason why it is common to observe the appearance of abrasions in the most vulnerable zones of this one. A decrease in the process of production of saliva in the mouth is known as xerostomia. The conditions that occur in the oral cavity in a patient with xerostomia due to changes in pH condition the performance of the adhesive restoration materials used at present.

Objectives: The objective of this communication is to carry out a bibliographic review on the restorative considerations in adhesive restorations that can be performed in patients with xerostomia.

Results: The bibliographic search yielded a total of 40 articles whose results have allowed to determine that achieving an optimal and lasting adhesion to the dental structure in patients with xerostomia is a challenge because the structural and chemical alterations of the same cause interferences that condition the durability in the time of said restorations.

Conclusions: It is concluded that to achieve a good performance of the adhesive restorations it is necessary to consider the restorative material to be used and to guarantee optimal conditions during the treatment of the substrate.

Oral Presentation 86

TITLE:- Spasticity of the masseter, oral impact and treatment in the patient with cerebral paralysis

AUTHORS: *Morera Domingo J, Martín Gili D, Olmo González B, Gil Manich V.*
Universitat Internacional de Catalunya. Gerontology and Special Patients.

Introduction: Spasticity constitutes a medical problem of considerable incidence and transcendence in patients suffering from cerebral palsy. Spasticity is a symptom that reflects a disorder of the central nervous system causing serious problems such as articular limitation, oral dysfunction, painful anomalous postures, and functional, aesthetic and hygienic alterations.

Goal: To fulfil a thorough bibliographic review in order to determine the efficacy of botulinum toxin, cryotherapy and laser therapy in the treatment of masseter spasticity in patients suffering from cerebral palsy.

Discussion: Despite the complexity in dealing with spasticity, physiotherapy has been proven a great tool to better manage odontologic therapies.

Research shows that botulinum toxin type A has proven to be useful in the treatment of masseter spasticity by steadily decreasing hypercontraction and by improving bruxism, mouth opening, hygiene and behaviour management during the procedure.

Nevertheless, some other studies criticise its use and deem it a merely symptomatic treatment, since it does not work on the etiologic factors of the disease, even though its neurotransmitter-blocking effect justifies its application. As for the improvement of mouth opening and oral hygiene, several studies determine that cryotherapy significantly reduces muscle spasticity due to its antagonistic effect to hypertonia.

Conclusions: Spasticity is a complex problem that requires teamwork (dentist, physiotherapist, rehabilitator ...) to achieve results that coincide with the objectives that arise when carrying out the treatment plan of a patient with cerebral palsy. This collaboration can be very useful to treat and access the oral cavity of the patient, as well as to optimize a good oral hygiene technique.

Oral Presentation 87

TITLE:- Importance of monitoring the white lesions of the oral cavity

AUTHORS: *Salinas Gilabert C, López Jornet P, Galera Molero F, Guerrero Sánchez Y, Gómez García F, Aznar Cayuela C.*

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Objectives: Update of following up of white oral lesions. Based on established criteria for the diagnosis, in long-term evolution cases which become malignant, such as proliferative verrucous leukoplakia. Aggressive clinical-pathological form with a great tendency towards recurrence after treatment. The diagnosis is complicated and retrospective in most of the cases.

Material and Methods: Review of most relevant aspects of literature including systematic studies. Search on Pubmed, Ovid and Cochrane database, including articles published in English and Spanish.

Results: Lesions are characterized by recurrence and to be multifocal, and must follow an special control. The relevance of following up and a detailed clinical and histological evaluation is needed.

Conclusions: The practitioner must know how to recognize the diagnosis criteria, being regular examinations crucial to manage white lesions and the early diagnosis of malignant signs.

Oral Presentation 88

TITLE:- Microfiltration of composites in the geriatric tooth

AUTHORS: *Prunera Lavilla M, Martín Gili D, Olmo González B, Ribera Uribe M.*

International University of Catalonia. Clinical Residence of Gerodontology, Special Patients and with Medical Commitment.

Introduction: Microfiltration of composite restorations is one of the most frequent complications in dentistry and reduces the success of treatment. In geriatric patients, factors such as medication can cause xerostomia, etc. which entails a higher incidence of secondary caries. Caries, as a multifactorial disease, influences oral hygiene parameters, the presence of bacteria and the substrate, the tooth. It is also necessary to analyze the materials used in the restoration such as acid, adhesive and composite and the techniques that exist to apply them.

Objectives: To determine which type of composite has lower microfiltration and to know if there is a relation

between the age of the patient and the susceptibility to secondary caries.

Results: Due to the characteristics of the geriatric teeth and the difficulties they have to have a correct oral hygiene, they are more prone to caries or secondary caries. It is also necessary to analyze the materials used in the restoration. As for the acid and adhesive, there are several techniques that can influence the success of the restoration. There are composites according to the type of inorganic filler or the particle size. Composites with a smaller particle size are easier to polish, have a better finish and are therefore less susceptible to microfiltration although they are not as resistant.

Conclusions: Microfiltration in composites is inevitable but can be reduced with an incremental layering technique. Geriatric teeth have characteristics that make them more susceptible to secondary caries.

Oral Presentation 89

TITLE:- Atraumatic restorative treatment in geriatric patients

AUTHORS: *Requena L, Olmo B, Martín D, Gil V, Ribera M.*

Universidad Internacional de Catalunya. Clinical Residency of Gerodontology, Special Patients and with Medical Commitment.

Introduction: Older patients are a type of population with a high risk of caries, due to multiple factors, such as the problems of motor and cognitive impairment that can prevent good oral hygiene. The atraumatic conservative treatment and chemomechanical caries elimination agents are presented as alternatives to consider, since they do not require complicated equipment and can be easily moved.

Objectives: To determine the advantages and disadvantages of all different types of chemical-mechanical removal agents and compare with the traditional methods for their use in geriatric patients.

Results: Chemical-mechanical removal agents consist in the application of a disinfectant gel prior to the removal of caries by manual instruments, such as Cariosolv and Papacarie-Duo. Among its main advantages has been described that normally do not require prior anesthesia and have less chair time. On the other hand, diamine silver fluoride, alone or in combination with potassium iodide or tin fluoride, prevents the progress of caries and has a desensitizing effect, although its great disadvantage is the precipitation of silver salts.

Conclusions: Atraumatic restorative treatment is an alternative for geriatric patients. For their application, they must be individualized according to the characteristics of

the patient, taking into account their motor and physical competences.

Oral Presentation 90

TITLE:- All on four as an alternative to bone graft in atrophic maxillae for placement of implants. Advantages and indications

AUTHORS: Rodríguez Martín A, Rodríguez Martín D, Pardo Muzas L, Migueláñez Medrán BC.

Universidad Rey Juan Carlos.

Nowadays, current surgical techniques to place implants in geriatric patients with severe bone atrophy decrease surgical time and are less invasive. Hence, these techniques significantly reduce patient morbidity.

“All on four” technique consists in using four implants in the anterior part of complete edentulous maxilla to support an immediate loading with fixed provisional prosthesis. The two front implants are placed axially, while the two posterior ones are tilted 30-45 degrees distally depending on the case.

In this work, we have analyzed the use of “all on four technique” as a therapeutic alternative to conventional bone graft in elderly patients. For this purpose, we have carried out a bibliographic search using the following keywords: “all on four”, “sinus lift”, “angulated implants”, “graft material”, “dental implants”, “atrophic jaws”, “and marginal bone loss” and “tilted implants”. Moreover, we have used appropriate Boolean operators and we have only considered articles published after 2010 in indexed journals.

According to the consulted bibliography, “all on four” technique improves implant survival rate. Interestingly, it also reduces morbidity and increases comfort since provisional prosthesis placement. Therefore, we suggest that “all on four” technique should be considered as a therapeutic alternative in geriatric patients with severe bone reabsorption.

Oral Presentation 91

TITLE:- Management of the patient with neurological and psychiatric disorders

AUTHORS: Raftu M, Solís S, López-Pintor RM, Hernández Vallejo G.

Postgraduate University Specialist in Oral Medicine. Complutense University of Madrid.

Introduction: The neurological disorders like the stroke, Parkinson disease, Alzheimer disease, epilepsy, and psy-

chiatric disorders like depression are frequent in older people.

Aims: The aim of the study is to make a narrative review of the oral manifestations of these diseases and their treatments. It will be also reviewed the dental considerations that we should have in this type of patients.

Results: To make the study, a bibliographic search was carried out in the Pubmed database. A total of 22 articles published from January 2000 to February 2018 were selected. The included articles are narrative reviews, systematic reviews, multicenter cross-sectional studies and reports of clinical cases.

Conclusions: Neurological and psychiatric pathologies require chronic treatments that may have side effects such as xerostomia or gingival enlargement. This type of patients are often careless or do not have the necessary skills to perform a correct oral hygiene, so they have a higher risk of tooth decay and periodontal disease. It is important to highlight the dentist’s role in instructing these patients or their caregivers in oral hygiene techniques and in carrying out individualized prevention programs. Before performing dental treatments it is recommended to make an interconsultation with the specialist to know the drug interactions, as well as the control of the patient.

PÓSTERs

- Poster 1

TITLE:- Complete arch rehabilitation study; comparison bone loss metal /PEEK

AUTHORS: *Cabo Pastor M, Haya Fernández C, Medina Cebrián B, Sáez Prado B, Jover Cerveró A, Fernández Aguilera C.*

Universidad CEU Cardenal Herrera de Valencia.

Aim: To compare peri-implant bone loss, using two different materials for rehabilitation, 12 months after immediate loading.

Objectives: To analyze the radiographic bone loss that occurs in the peri-implant marginal bone of the implants loaded with immediate provisional prosthesis (after 4 months in the maxilla and 3 months in the mandible). Assess whether the different factors studied (age, sex, length, diameter, post-extraction implants, etc.) influence peri-implant bone loss.

Materials and Methods: Prospective clinical study, a control group (metal) and an experimental group (Peek) were established, a control group (metal) and an experimental group (Peek) were established, and peri-implant bone loss was compared using periapical radiograph, at 12 months of evolution after loading.

Results: In the results we have found protection factors that decrease the probability of loss and / or the average amount of loss. Finding as protective factors: the extraction, the material, the material attached to the extraction, the insertion torque and the age of the patients.

Conclusions: Age is a protective factor in the risk of suffering bone loss, but it does not influence the amount of bone loss when there is one. The insertion torque and the peek are protective facto, both the risk of suffering it and the amount of loss.

- Poster 2

TITLE:- Dental management of patients taking novel oral anticoagulants

AUTHORS: *Casado Pingarrón M, De la Sen Corcuera O, Nieto Suárez MJ, Cabezas Mojón J, Fernández Domínguez M.*

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Introduction: The ageing of the population has caused an increment of some pathologies such as auricular fibrillation or venous thromboembolism. This has led to a development of novel oral anticoagulants (NOACs), which are capable of eliminate the disadvantages caused by the

traditional anticoagulants; the NOACs have a wide therapeutic range, less medical interactions and a predictable pharmacologic profile that allows to use them without the need of a coagulation monitoring, which means that the management in the dental practice is easier. Despite being safe drugs, there are some situations in which it might be a high potential risk of bleeding in oral surgery.

Objectives: Establishing a guideline for those treatments in which exists a high risk of bleeding in the oral cavity in patients undergoing oral surgery that are taking NOACs.

Results: A systematic review has been done searching for information in the databases PubMed and ISI Web of Science. There is a different proposal for clinical guidance of dental practitioners treating these patients in every paper.

Conclusions: There is no general guideline for these novel therapeutic agents in oral surgery. The management will be established according to the previous medical history (the renal function and the risk of bleeding and thrombosis), and the hemostatic measures availability.

- Poster 3

TITLE:- Effect of Humulus Lupulus L extract on ovariectomized sprague-dawley rats

AUTHORS: *Gómez García FJ, López Jornet P, Galera Molero F, Guerrero Sánchez Y, García Carrillo N, Aznar Cayuela C.*

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Objectives: The aim of this study was to analyze the effects of treatment by Humulus Lupulus L. extract (EHL) on an osteoporosis model, secondary to ovariectomy (OVX) performed in Sprague-Dawley rats.

Materials and Methods: Forty rats were randomly assigned to four groups: Group I (Control), healthy untreated rats without OVX (n=8); Group II (Control OVX), OVX rats without treatment (n=11); Group III (EHL D1): OVX rats treated with 0.032 g/kg EHL (n=10); Group IV (EHL D2), OVX rats treated with 0.32 g/kg EHL (n=11). Treatment was administered ten days before ovariectomy and thereafter ad libitum. Animals were sacrificed after four months. Biochemical and histomorphometric (bone and uterus) parameters were studied, and bone microCT and ions were studied by ICP-OES spectrophotometry.

Results: OVX rats gained weight. Micro-CT analysis results of distal femur BV/TV, obtained significantly higher values in Groups I, III and IV (5.82±0.03; 4.72±0.41 and 5.84±0.29%), in comparison with Group II (control

OVX) ($3.79 \pm 0.04\%$). Trabecular bone showed greater density (BS/TV) in Groups I, III and IV (2.75 ± 0.11 mm⁻¹; 2.8 ± 0.07 mm⁻¹ and 2.86 ± 0.15 mm⁻¹), in comparison with Group II (control OVX) (2.57 ± 0.25 mm⁻¹) ($p < 0.05$). Trabecular thickness, the space between trabeculae, the number of trabeculae crossing the space and the index of connectivity between them, showed significantly higher values in treated Groups III and IV than the OVX control Group II.

Conclusions: Ingested EHL is an effective treatment for osteoporosis provoked by hormonal deprivation; there is a need for further research and understanding of this agent.

- Poster 4

TITLE:- Caries risk analysis and application of the CAMBRA protocol in a population over 65 years of age

AUTHORS: *López Jiménez AJ, Mateos Moreno MV, Valdepeñas Morales J, Lenguas Silva AL, Bratos Calvo E, Garcillán Izquierdo MR.*
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Aims: To know the risk factors, protective factors and indicators of caries disease, oral hygiene and caries indexes in a population older than 65 years, and overall risk of caries; and to apply individualized preventive dental protocols both in the clinic and at home to improve and maintain oral health.

Material and Methods: The sample consists of 183 patients over 65 years of age treated in the Faculty of Dentistry of the Complutense University of Madrid. The risk of caries was assessed individually using the CAMBRA (Caries Management by Risk Assessment) protocol, with the incorporation of complementary tests. It follows a caries model based on the dynamic equilibrium of progression-regression between pathological and protective factors. Once these aspects were evaluated, individualized action protocols were applied.

Results: 56.28% of patients presented a high caries risk, being moderate and low in 39.34% and 3.83% respectively. The most prevalent risk factor was the presence of plaque, and the protector the use of fluoride toothpaste. The disease indicator, that we most detected clinically, was the presence of restorations in the last three years.

Conclusions:

1. CAMBRA is an effective caries risk diagnosis method and it provides relevant information to prevent the triggers of oral diseases.
2. The implementation of preventive protocols, according to the risk of caries, is a basic pillar to improve oral health in this group.

3. The importance of periodic reviews is essential to obtain quality dentistry.

- Poster 5

TITLE:- Drug induced Osteoquimionecrosis associated with implant and regenerative treatments: systematic review

AUTHORS: *Marques Granate A, Polis-Yanes C, Seminario Amez M, Jané-Salas E, López López J.*
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Objectives: To determine if the treatment with bisphosphonates and monoclonal antibodies influences the success of regenerative and / or implant treatments.

Material and Methods: We reviewed the literature from the last 5 years in the PubMed database, following words: "Sinus Floor Augmentation"[Mesh] OR "Dental Implants"[Mesh] OR "Guided Tissue Regeneration"[Mesh] AND "Osteonecrosis"[Mesh]. The articles were selected following the inclusion and exclusion criteria and were evaluated using the 22 items of the STROBE declaration. The following PICO clinical question was applied: Does the treatment with agents associated with drug osteonecrosis influence the success of regenerative and implant treatments?

Results: The initial search resulted in a total of 27 articles. After eliminating those that did not refer to the topic or did not meet the inclusion/exclusion criteria, a full reading of the articles was made evaluating their methodological quality, obtaining six studies with high methodological quality and two with moderate. Of the 8 articles reviewed, 6 are observational and retrospective studies of clinical case series; one observational and prospective study of clinical case series and 1 Cohort Prospective Analytical Study.

Conclusions: The literature regarding this topic is scarce and consists mainly of clinical cases, series of cases and some retrospective studies, randomized clinical trials would be necessary to establish protocols relative to implant treatment in patients on antiresorptive treatments. The risk of developing an osteonecrosis associated with the regeneration/implant placement in patients with benign bone diseases and under antiresorptive, treatment is scarce, but it exists and it should not be underestimated.

- Poster 6

TITLE:- Quality of life in patients with implant overdentures of the University Clinic of the UCM

AUTHORS: *Martín Morales JF, Del Río Highsmith J, Romeo Rubio M, Gutiérrez Acero D, Lenguas Silva A, Antón Rodríguez I.*
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Introduction: The increase in the elderly population, the edentulism and bone loss associated with these patients and the mobility of their conventional complete prostheses, has led dentists to go for implant-retained overdentures in order to improve the quality of life of our elders.

Objectives: The greater retention and stability of the implant-retained overdentures would improve the quality of life of the patients according to the OHIP-14 Questionnaire.

Material and Methods: Patients with implant-retained overdentures who attend the University Clinic of the UCM fill in the OHIP-14sp Questionnaire.

Results: The conceptual dimensions of oral impacts and total score in the analysis of the questionnaire give us very low values 3.94 (scale from 0 to 56 points). There is a greater satisfaction with life with implant-retained overdentures on the part of women versus men, finding significant difference in the physical pain dimension compared to the rest of the dimensions of oral impacts when we have greater retention.

Conclusions: The quality of life related to oral health is quite acceptable in subjects with implant-retained overdentures and we emphasize that in the case of the mandible ones, the greater the retention rate improves the psychological disability domain and, to a greater degree of stability, improves the domain of psychological distress.

- Poster 7

TITLE:- Osteonecrosis due to Denosumab: risk factors and treatment with or without “Drug Holidays”. Systematic review

AUTHORS: *Maynau González A, Princep Ariso C, Estrugo Devesa A, Arranz Obispo C, Jané Salas E, López López.*
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Introduction: Denosumab is a monoclonal antibody against the receptor activator of the nuclear factor κ B ligand (RANKL), it is indicated in patients with osteoporo-

sis (Prolia®) and with bone metastases derived from breast and prostate cancer (Xgeva®). Like bisphosphonates, it induces osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONM). It has been proposed that the interruption of the antiresorptive (“Drug Holiday”) before the surgery or after the development of ONJ is beneficial to improve bone healing.

Objectives: To evaluate the frequency of ONJ related to Denosumab with or without previous bisphosphonates, identify the risk factors and evaluate the effect of “Drug Holidays”.

Results: A PubMed search was performed with the Mesh Terms “Osteonecrosis” AND “Denosumab”. 21 were obtained, with 6,587 patients. 183 developed ONJ by Denosumab (2.8%), with an average of 14 months from the start of treatment. 85 were under treatment with corticosteroids, 81 with chemotherapy and 16 with antiangiogenics. In 72 extractions were performed, dental implants in 3 cases and 33 had oral infection. There are 3 cases with interruption of treatment prior to surgery.

Conclusions: It seems more probable to develop ONJ in the treatment with denosumab than with bisphosphonates, but its resolution is more favorable. The most important local risk factor is dental extraction, and at a systemic level, the combination with corticosteroids, chemotherapy and anti-angiogenic. Before performing any surgery, the ideal stopping time for the drug is 4 to 6 months. Patient follow-up is essential.

- Poster 8

TITLE:- Study on the prevalence of oral leukoplakia in patients of the University dental clinic Cardenal Herrera CEU of Valencia

AUTHORS: *Medina Cebrián B, Haya Fernández C, Cabo Pastor M, Sáez Prado Jover Cerveró A, Fernández Aguilera CP.*
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Aim: The aim of this study was to find the prevalence of oral leukoplakia in patients of the University dental clinic Cardenal Herrera CEU of Valencia.

Objectives: To Know the most frequent gender, age, toxic habits, clinical type, presence of dysplasia and location of this type of lesion.

Material and Methods: Computerized and manual review of all the medical histories of patients diagnosed of oral leukoplakia in the dental clinic Cardenal Herrera CEU between the years 2009-2017.

Results: The sample was formed by 13 patients (7 women and 6 men) with an average age of 69.2 years, maximum age 84 and minimum age 50. The oral leukoplakia was more frequent in women (53.8%) and in smokers

(61.5%). The most common locations were the buccal mucosa (38.5%) and the gums (30.8%). The homogeneous leukoplakia was found nearly in the whole sample (92.3%), with a histologic predominance of mild dysplasia (46.2%) or without dysplasia (46.2%).

Conclusions: The early diagnosis is essential in this type of lesions, since they present a high potential of malignancy. Due to the limited sample size, it is not possible to get statistically significant results and, therefore, valid conclusions. More studies with an increased sample size should be performed for formal validation.

- Poster 9

TITLE:- A systematic review: Risk factors of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw

AUTHORS: *Melero Alarcón C, Pérez González F, Chavesta Rivadesella P, Sánchez-Labrador Martínez de Morentín, L, Martínez Rodríguez N, Sáinz Brihuega L.*

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Objectives: Osteonecrosis of the jaws related to medication (MRONJ) is a serious side effect of antiresorptive or antiangiogenic therapy that manifests as an exposed bone, accompanied by clinical signs of infection, persisting for more than 8 weeks, without a history of radiotherapy or metastasis to the jaws. The objective of this study is to carry out a systematic review of the main risk factors, both local and systemic, that influence the appearance of this pathology.

Material and Methods: A search was performed in the PUBMED / MEDLINE and Cochrane database with the keywords osteonecrosis of the jaws, MRONJ, bisphosphonates, denosumab combined AND risk factors, local factors, systemic factors. The inclusion criteria were articles of greater scientific evidence found, in English made in humans without restriction in time.

Results: Risk factors have been distinguished between local or systemic. The most common local factor is denoalveolar surgery, with tooth extraction being the most predisposing cause, followed by poorly fitting prostheses. Among the systemic factors we find the dose / route / duration of the drug, use of corticosteroids, age of the patient and concomitant diseases such as diabetes and hyperlipidemia.

Conclusions: Currently, it is difficult to find controlled or randomized studies that actually identify the risk factors. These risk factors are found mainly in retrospective studies so there are limitations to reach a definitive conclusion. More prospective studies would be recommended to see the causality.

- Poster 10

TITLE:- Preliminary study on the bacterial colonization of implant supported overdenture retention abutments

AUTHORS: *Molinero Mourelle P, Sáez Alcaide LM, Aguilera Muñoz F, Ossman de Castro O, Sanz Alonso J, López-Quiles J.*

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Objectives: The increase in life expectancy has led to an increase in overdenture carriers on implants. These patients have a greater susceptibility to developing oral pathologies, this fact added to a lower manual dexterity causes in many cases an insufficient oral hygiene.

The aim of this study is to determine if there is microbiological colonization and to analyze which bacterial species colonize the surface of the retention elements of the overdentures on implants more frequently.

Material and Methods: A review and sampling was performed using sterile swabs in patients who had been rehabilitated in a minimum period of 6 months. Subsequently, a microbiological analysis of the retention elements of 9 patients carrying 10 overdentures on implants (n = 10) was performed. The microbiological species, *C. Albicans*, *Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitan*, *Prevotella intermedia*, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Tannerella forsythia*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Parvimonas micra*, *Eikenella corrodens*, *Campylobacter rectus* and *Capnocytopaga sp.* The analysis tested positive for *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, *Fusobacterium nucleatum*, *Eikenella corrodens* and *C. Albicans*.

Results: The analysis of the sample resulted in the existence of bacterial colonization of the retention elements. The main microbiological species found were *Porphyromonas gingivalis* (10%), *Fusobacterium nucleatum* (60%), *Eikenella corrodens* (10%) and *Cándidas* (90%).

Conclusions: Based on the results, bacterial colonization of the connecting elements may be related to peri-implant diseases, however, new studies with a larger sample are necessary in order to obtain significant results.

- Poster 11

TITLE:- Relationship between root caries and the presence of *Candida Albicans* in removable prosthesis carriers

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Objectives: This study aims to relate the characteristic of being a carrier of removable prostheses with the presence of asymptomatic and slowly evolution root caries. It has been shown that after 65-70 years *Candida Albicans* increases its presence in the oral cavity, reducing the *Actinomyces Vicosus*, probably due to the use of prosthesis, a circumstance that influences the oral ecosystem, so it could be another factor risk for root caries, because of its relationship with the increase in yeast and its relationship with the gingival recession that takes place in the teeth in contact with removable partial dentures as well as the hygiene of the prostheses.

Material and Methods: The aim is to evaluate the presence of yeasts, specifically *Candida Spp.*, in patients over 65 years of age who attend reviews in the dental clinic of the Faculty of Medicine and Odontology of Valencia, in different locations of the mouth, by cultures of bacterial plaque samples from different locations.

Results: In conclusion, it is shown that the presence of yeast in the prosthesis plaque closest to the caries lesions is higher in patients with root caries, this difference being statistically significant.

- Poster 12

TITLE:- Comparative study of bone gain in cases of atrophy according to the technique used in implant rehabilitation

AUTHORS: *Pardo Muzás L, Rodríguez Martín D, Rodríguez Martín A, Hernández Montero, S.*
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Nowadays, we cope with cases of severe maxillary bone atrophy to afterwards allow an implant prosthetic rehabilitation due to life expectancy has significantly increased. The purpose of this thesis/study was to compare different three-dimensional bone augmentation techniques driven at Máster Universitario de Implantología Oral y Prótesis Implantosoportada together with our bibliographical endorsement of experts. Further, both predictability of grafts and placed implants were compared according to what techniques were applied as well as the implant survival rate throughout the time. This thesis is a descriptive, longitudinal and retrospective study. Our sample is formed by 300 patients with 1217 placed implants within the areas of the buccal bone atrophy. A theoretical and practical analysis was run alongside a comparison with the bibliography meeting inclusion criteria. Atraumatic sinus floor elevation was the most predictable technique in addition to not presenting a longer healing period. This elevation also presented a very high success rate, as well as the implants subsequently placed. Osteodistraction, bone block grafts and crestal expansion show a lower

predictability and longer healing period, including higher failing implants on those areas. There are many factors that can aid to the success or failure of a graft, the reason why a more exhaustive study is proposed to determine and debug the reconstruction techniques.

- Poster 13

TITLE:- The effects of periodontal treatment on patients with cardiovascular disease: systematic review and meta-analysis

AUTHORS: *Roca Millán E, González Navarro B, Sabater Recolons MM, Mari Roig A, Jané Salas E, López López J.*

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Introduction: Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease is the main cause of mortality in developed countries. It is a chronic and systemic inflammatory disease with a multifactorial etiology. Periodontal disease is one of the many factors that contribute to its development.

Aim. To review the effect of periodontal treatment on cardiovascular risk parameters in patients with atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

Results: Ten articles were included for analysis, with a total sample of 669 patients. Periodontal treatment had a positive impact on inflammatory markers (CRP, TNF- α , IL-6, leukocytes). Fibrinogen levels also improved considerably. Effects on lipid parameters were more limited, whereby only ox-LDL and VLDL-C decreased significantly. Meta-analysis showed a statistically significant decrease in CRP values when patients were submitted to non-surgical periodontal treatment in contrast to receiving no treatment at all (mean difference 1.199mg/l; 95% CI: 1.100-1.299; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: Periodontal treatment has a beneficial effect on some of the biochemical parameters considered to represent cardiovascular risk. Further randomized clinical trials are necessary, with longer follow-up periods including regular periodic monitoring, in order to determine the extent of the impact of periodontal treatment.

- Poster 14

TITLE:- RPF vs PRGF in extraction socket

AUTHORS: *Rodríguez Álvarez Castillo C, Leal Marín JA, López Caballo JJ, López Sacristán H, Baca Pérez Bryan R.*

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Introduction: The growth factors in terms of dentistry have been an evolution for certain surgical treatments. Due to the diversity of systems that currently exist and their different philosophies, we have decided to carry out a review to determine which system is more effective in the preservation of the post-extraction alveolus, comparing mainly the PRF and the PRGF. The PRF is autologous fibrin-rich platelet matrix composed of leukocytes, cytokines and platelets, while the PRGF is plasma rich in autologous platelets that accelerate the local release of growth factors.

Aim: Comparison of PRGF and PRF in post-extraction alveolus

Material and Methods: A systematic review was made about PRGF and PRF post extraction alveolus using the Pubmed database, following with the search strategy Platelet rich fibrin OR plasma rich in growth factors AND alveolar socket preservation. We obtained 1564 articles; a first filter was done following inclusion and exclusion criteria, leaving 15 selected articles, 15 more articles were obtained by manual search. The inclusion criteria were; cohort studies, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and randomized clinical trials while the exclusion criteria were; articles that do not deal with the surgical field in dentistry, studies done in animals, studies of more than 10 years, publications in low impact media.

Results: After reviewing all selected articles, we observed that 9 articles propose the PRF, 8 articles preferred the PRGF, 2 articles advised L-PRF and 2 more articles come up with PRP as the best platelet derivative for the improvement of inflammation, pain, post-healing, which improve patient's post-operative, giving a better response of tissues and the preservation of them. However, the PRGF and the PRF are the best alternatives that give better results.

Conclusions: These products become crucial when obtaining a better receptor area and avoiding the appearance of complications such as in infections or maintaining tissues for a subsequent surgical intervention for placement of implants.

- Poster 15

TITLE:- Photodynamic therapy in malignant lesions associated with elderly patients

AUTHORS: *Vázquez Faría E, Cabezas Mojón J, González Martínez I, Oliván Molina S, Fernández Domínguez M.*
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Background: Age is one of the main factors that contributes to the appearance of malignant lesions in the oral cavity. It is important to detect the anomalies related to

each pathology at an early stage to improve its prognosis. The previous situation increases the need for innovative solutions to increase the success rate of the treatment. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) has already been used in other fields of medicine, and gradually is introducing itself in Dentistry.

Objectives: The final purpose is to discover the procedure to be able to carry out PDT in malicious injuries and identify the indications and limitations when using this technique in order to make a correct diagnosis.

Results: In order to progress and to improve conventional treatment, the use of PDT is proposed, although it is still in an experimental phase. PDT is a minimally invasive method. Its main objective is to produce the death of highly malicious cells that are developing the pathology. For the success, when carrying out this technique it is necessary to use a photosensitizer, oxygen and a source of light. The main drawback is the pain suffered when the reaction takes place during the procedure.

Conclusions: 1. The main advantage of this therapeutic approach is a good healing of the affected area, although most of the studies conclude that its results are less satisfactory in deep wounds. 2. More publications on this new therapeutic approach are required for first instance application of this treatment in malicious wounds.

- Poster 16

TITLE:- Cutaneous, genital and oral lichen planus: descriptive study of 274 patients

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Objectives: To assess the correlation between cutaneous, genital and oral lichen planus on a sample of patients with lichen planus.

Material and Methods: The investigation was carried out in 2 research centers in Barcelona where medical records of 274 patients were assessed.

Results: Regarding individuals with oral lichen planus (OLP) a total of 40 patients (14.59%) had genital lesions. In 131 patients (47.8%) with cutaneous lichen planus the most affected area were the extensor skin surfaces, representing 60.1% of the cases. 24% of patients (n=55) related the lesions outbreak with previous stressful events. In 131 individuals with cutaneous lesions, 19% (n=25) also had OLP. Of the total sample, 53.6% (n=147) patients had oral lesions. The systemic diseases most frequently associated with lichen planus were psychological pa-

thologies such as stress, anxiety and depression (48%), hypertension (27%), gastric disease (12%) and diabetes (9.7%). Familial lichen planus was only observed in 2 patients (0.72%) in a total of 274.

Conclusions: Patients with OLP must have a complete anamnesis and examination in order to search for possible extraoral signs. The fact that 37 patients with OLP in this case series were identified with simultaneous lesions on other areas of the body highlights the importance of an exhaustive evaluation and the need of multi-disciplinary approach for these patients.

- Poster 17

TITLE:- Hemangioma. Clinical Case

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Introduction: Most of the hemangiomas are congenital malformations and they are observed usually in the newborn babies or in the first years of life, but when hemangiomas appear in more advanced ages, they should be called real neoplasias with benign course, caused by the proliferation of small blood vessels.

This pathology is more frequent in women and its most habitual location is in the lips, the jugal mucous, tongue and palate.

Clinical Case: A 84-year-old male patient with medical history of Diabetes Mellitus type II, arterial hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, hypothyroidism and colon cancer in 2007, which was treated with surgery and chemotherapy. The patient is currently in treatment with Metformin, Bisoprolol, Atorvastatin and Levothyroxine sodium. On oral examination we observed a nodular lesion, sessile and violaceous. It is soft to the touch and paling with digital pressure, located in the right jugal mucosa near the lower lip and several years of evolution. The patient refers deglutition and phonatory alterations. In the clinical differential diagnosis it is included: cavernous hemangioma, lymphangioma, pyogenic granuloma, Kaposi's sarcoma and nevus flammeus. An excisional biopsy by cold scalpel was performed, and the sample was sent to the pathologist for histopathological study. The results of pathological anatomy show: vascular proliferation without atypia.

Conclusions: Through medical and clinical examination, a good diagnosis of presumption can be made, as well as, evaluating the extension and planning the treatment, although a histopathological study is necessary to confirm the diagnosis and rule out other types of vascular lesions.

- Poster 18

TITLE:- Hyperplasic focal fibrous lesion with traumatic origin compatible with traumatic fibroma. About a case

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Introduction: The fibroma is the most frequent benign tumour of the oral cavity. It is a benign lesion originated from the proliferation of fibroblasts and collagen fibers. Most of the cases etiology are traumatic. It affects adult patients and women. The most frequent location is the yugal, labial, and lateral border of the tongue. Clinically it's like a well-defined tumour, firm, with a smooth surface of normal epithelium, asymptomatic with long evolution period. The size is variable, the clinical and anatomopathological diagnosis and treatment it's the surgical excision and resolution of the traumatic origin.

Clinical Case: A 45-year-old man with no relevant medical history or allergies came to the dental surgery to evaluate the exeresis of a lesion on the right yugal mucosa, exophytic, pedunculated, round and smooth, soft consistency, well-defined, normal colour of the same mucosa and 2cm diameter and 2 years of evolution. Clinically, a lesion compatible with a fibroma is suspected due to habit of suction and nibbling, which is why we perform excisional biopsy and confirm the diagnosis by anatomopathological analysis.

Conclusions: Regardless of its benign nature, the good diagnosis of fibroma of traumatic origin must always be clinical given its macroscopic characteristics and confirmed by anatomopathological study. Once resolved, the etiological factors should be eliminated, which in our case would be to rehabilitate the edentulous section corresponding to tooth 4.5 to avoid the habit of suction and possible recurrence.

- Poster 19

TITLE:- Maxilar cyst. Clinical case

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Introduction: Maxillary cysts constitute a great variety of entities whose frequency of appearance is high. It is essential to make a good differential diagnosis to plan its treatment.

Clinical Case: A 64-year-old male with a history of schizophrenia, hypertension, asthma and allergic rhinitis. It is in treatment with: Deprax®, Enalapril and Hydrochlorothiazide, Salbutamol and Nasacort®. He has a cystic lesion in the left upper jaw. In the panoramic radiograph we observe a radiolucent image coinciding with absent 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7, with well defined lateral and inferior limits, as a sclerosus halo and apparent communication with the maxillary sinus. We made a clinical-radiological differential diagnosis in which we included residual cyst and odontogenic keratocyst. Next we make a FNAB (Fine Needle Aspiration Biopsy) and obtain a mucoid material with cylindrical cells and sinus-type goblet cells. Based on this, we add a new entity to our differential diagnosis: mucosal retention cyst of the maxillary sinus. Subsequently, we requested a CT scan showing a radiopaque lesion contained in the alveolar process with a rounded shape that communicates with the maxillary sinus. With these data we performed an exploratory surgery to eliminate the lesion and perform histopathological study. The results of pathological anatomy show: mucosal lining of the respiratory type with edema and non-specific chronic inflammation.

Conclusions: The clinical-radiological diagnosis of a maxillary cystic lesion is important for therapeutic planning. A FNAB provides data that guide the differential diagnosis. It is essential the anatomopathological study of the cyst to obtain a definitive diagnosis.

- Poster 20

TITLE:- Sjögren primary syndrome: A purpose of a case.

AUTHORS: *Fernández A, García A, Marco P, Martín C, Somacarrera ML.*
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Introduction: Sjögren's Syndrome is a chronic inflammatory disease of autoimmune origin that is characterized by the infiltration of the exocrine glands by lymphocytes and plasma cells. It predominantly affects postmenopausal women, with an incidence rate of 5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants / year. There is no associated rheumatologic disease in primary Sjögren's Syndrome, and the secondary one is commonly associated with rheumatoid arthritis. The main clinical symptoms are related to the destruction of the glands and are: ocular dryness (xerophthalmia) due to decreased lacrimal secretion, dry mouth (xerostomia)

due to decreased secretion of saliva and vaginal dryness. There are major and minor criteria for diagnosis, being the biopsy of the salivary glands of the lower lip one of the most used for diagnostic confirmation.

Clinical Case: The clinical case is about a 67-year-old edentulous woman who attended the clinic for oral rehabilitation on implants is presented. The patient presented bilateral painless parotidomegaly and xerostomia. The patient reported dryness in other mucous membranes, which she associated with menopause. Analytical was requested for Anti- SSA-Ro and Anti SSB-La antibodies, being Anti SSA-Ro positive, a biopsy of the lower lip was planned and the patient was referred to the rheumatologist who finally established the diagnosis of Primary Sjögren's Syndrome.

Conclusions: The dentist can help the early diagnosis of rheumatological diseases positively influencing the quality of life of patients.

- Poster 21

TITLE:- Chronic recurrent bacterial sialadenitis: A purpose of two cases

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Introduction: Sialadenitis is the inflammation of the salivary glands, usually due to a bacterial infection in the excretory ducts. It occurs more frequently unilaterally in the parotid glands. It can be an acute or chronic condition. The chronic recurrent bacterial sialadenitis is a bacterial infection that affects the major salivary glands and is common in adults with underlying diseases. The symptoms and signs are usually nonspecific, especially in comparison with acute bacterial sialadenitis.

Clinical Case: Two clinical cases are presented. The first case is a 74-year-old woman who presents a unilateral swelling at the level of the right mandibular angle. The skin showed no change in coloration or heat. The patient presented xerostomy. When exploring the right parotid gland, a large purulent outlet was observed through the Stensen's duct. The patient was referred to the Maxillofacial Service where culture, antibiogram and specific antibiotic treatment were performed.

The second case was a male, 80 years old, who presented pain and a swelling on the right side of his face, which raised his earlobe. When palpating the parotid gland, drainage of pus was obtained through the Stensen's duct. The patient's reason for consultation was toothache. Dental origin was ruled out, and treatment with broad-spectrum antibiotics was prescribed.

Conclusions: The dentist must know the differential diagnosis of the infectious pathology of the salivary glands in order to establish the most appropriate medical treatment in each case.

- Poster 22

TITLE:- Cleft palate: implant supported functional rehabilitation. A case report

AUTHORS: *García Mateo G, Jiménez Martínez E, Díaz Lanciego M, López-Silva MJ, Bermejo Guerrero E, de Lucas González I.*

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Introduction: The cleft palate is a congenital malformation that affects the maxillary palatal apofysis. This condition can affect either the hard or soft palate, inducing an oronasal communication. The cleft palate can be associated to other malformations such as cleft lip. A hereditary predisposition exists and there are some teratogenic factors involved in its development although the etiopathogeny is still unknown. The treatment approach of this entity is multidisciplinary.

Case Report: We report a case of a male patient, 65 years old, with cleft palate and removable prosthesis carrier, referred for implant supported rehabilitation evaluation. The tomographic study confirmed the presence of cleft palate and the existence of enough bone for implant insertion. Six implants were placed in the upper and lower jaw respectively. Subsequently, after osseointegration period, the patient was rehabilitated with a maxillary and mandibular hybrid denture. Currently, the masticatory and phonatory function are totally recovered.

Conclusions: The aim of the cleft palate treatment during childhood is the anatomic reconstruction of the affected structures. In the adulthood, implant-supported rehabilitation is considered as a safe and reliable therapeutic option for the masticatory system functional restoration.

- Poster 23

TITLE:- Ridge preservation in implantology: "Socket-shield technique"

AUTHORS: *González Fernández-Tresguerres F, Molinero Mourelle P, Sáez Alcaide LM, Herreros Moreno I, Buesa Báñez JM, Sáinz Brihuega L.*

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Introduction: "Socket-shield technique" was developed by Hurzeler in 2010, in order to avoid the resorption of the buccal bone plate associated to the physiological bone remodeling, and therefore achieving long term success in implant restorations at the aesthetic zone.

Clinical Case: This poster presents a 50 year-old healthy man referred for dental implant therapy in a maxillary central incisor. From a medical point of view, he suffers from hypertension, that is controlled by the intake of the antihypertensive Valsartan. The treatment plan included the extraction of the remaining root, leaving a partial root fragment at buccal site in combination with an immediate implant placement inserted towards the palatal site, without contacting the root fragment. An immediate provisionalization was performed. Four months after implant placement, a definitive crown was made.

Tooth extraction is followed by a reduction of the height and width of the alveolar ridge, involving the buccal and lingual bone plate resorption, especially the buccal one. This bone loss is related to the periodontal ligament loss. This technique avoids the buccal bone plate resorption in a long term follow up period, because the remaining periodontal ligament provides a proper blood supply to the buccal alveolar bone.

Conclusions: The maintenance of a buccal root fragment did not interfere with the implant osseointegration, and clinical examination showed the maintenance of the soft tissue aesthetic in a one year follow-up period.

- Poster 24

TITLE:- 2 mini-implants retained mandibular overdenture: A clinical case in an elderly patient

AUTHORS: *Haya Fernández C, Cabo Pastor M, Medina Cebrián B, Sáez Prado B, Jover Cerveró A.*

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Introduction: Lower denture often reveals functional problems related to the support, retention and stability of the prosthesis. The common reasons for dissatisfaction are pain, areas of discomfort or ulcers produced by the mobility of the lower denture, poor denture stability, lack of support, loss of speech ability and difficulty in eating or chewing.

For this reason, the 2-implant retained mandibular overdenture is the gold standard treatment for the patients with mandibular atrophy.

Mini implants have been used for 12 years, in patients with limitations to place conventional implants such as patients with few economic resources, medically compromised patients to reduce the postoperative morbidity and absence of enough bone.

Clinical Case: We present a case report of a 89-year-old patient that has been wearing a lower full denture for over 40 years and found it very difficult to eat. Her medical and comprehensive history, oral history, surgical and prosthetic procedure, quality of life and chewing efficiency has been analysed.

Conclusions: Oral quality of life and chewing efficiency improve with 2 mini-implants retained mandibular overdenture.

- Poster 25

TITLE:- Short implants for the handling of severe mandibular atrophy in the elderly patient: report of a clinical case

AUTHORS: *Herreros Moreno, I; Aguilera Muñoz F; Ossman de Castro, O; González Fernández-Tresguerres, F; Cáceres, E; Rubio, L.*
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Introduction: Premature tooth loss produces long-term severe alveolar bone atrophies that involve a great challenge when it comes to rehabilitation. When dealing with an elderly patient with severe mandibular atrophy, a series of considerations must be taken into account because they are usually polymedicated patients with a compromised state of health. For the management of these atrophies there are several treatment options, such as block grafts and alveolar distraction, which have a high morbidity and a longer treatment time. To reduce morbidity and simplify the treatment, short implants began to be used with good long-term results.

The ideal treatment will be the one that allows us to achieve the best results in the simplest way.

Clinical Case: Patient of 82 years, type Asa II, with severe mandibular atrophy, with complete prosthesis, that has masticatory difficulties due to lack of retention of the prosthesis. Once all the options were assessed and taking into account the possible complications, such as the risk of mandibular fracture, we decided to face rehabilitation by placing two short intermental implant in the basal bone and a lower overdenture.

Conclusions: The short implants are a suitable solution for the rehabilitation of the elderly patient with atrophic jaw, allowing to improve the quality of life and the masticatory capacity of the patient considerably.

- Poster 26

TITLE:- Reconstruction of a posterior mandibular atrophy using the SBB technique (Split Bone Technique). A case report

AUTHORS: *Izquierdo Orts R, Flores Gallardo A.*

Introduction: Dental rehabilitation of partially or totally edentulous patients with oral implants has become an ideal therapeutic alternative. However unfavorable local conditions of the alveolar ridge may limit the treatment, being necessary to perform bone augmentation techniques.

Objectives: A case report of fixed partial rehabilitation with implants is presented using a 3D bone augmentation with the SBB technique.

Case Report: A 80-year-old male, hypertensive controlled, who has a several vertical and horizontal mandibular atrophy, comes to the clinic to be rehabilitated. Posterior mandibular ridge augmentation was performed using the SBB technique. A bone graft from the retromolar area of the same side was harvested using piezoelectric equipment and was divided into two thin bone blocks of 1mm. One of them was fixed on the top of the ridge with osteosynthesis screws and the other was placed on the buccal side. A particulate autologous bone graft was harvested from the mandibular ramus of the same side and placed inside of the space created between the bone slat and the native lingual bone.

After 5 months, two implants (ImplantDirect Iberia) were placed at level 4.5 and 4.7.

Conclusions: The SBB technique is safe and predictable for the reconstruction of both horizontal and vertical bone defects. This technique allowed to shorten treatment times compared to the use of other techniques. Enlarged bone augmentation techniques allow us to solve cases of severe atrophy making predictable implants therapy.

- Poster 27

TITLE:- Implant supported oral rehabilitation in elder patients with severe bone resorption. A case report

AUTHORS: *Marco P, Jiménez R, Fernández A, García A, Martín C, Marco R.*

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Introduction: Most frequently patients older than 65 years come to our dental clinic demanding esthetic and functional treatments of their mouth with fixed prosthe-

sis upon teeth or implants. In these cases several maxillary -mandibular bone loss can appear, this affects the correct osseointegrated implant placement. As a solution, from the early 80's bone increase techniques have been developed. One of the most efficient is called guided bone regeneration (GBR) consists of using barrier-effect membranes and filling materials all together.

Clinical Case: A 66 year old woman comes to our clinic for the functional and esthetic rehabilitation of the fourth quadrant with fix prosthesis, problem was caused by severe bone loss in that area, we opted to perform GBR as the election treatment.

Conclusions: GBR has been indicated to be a very effective treatment option for increasing healthy bone, it appears to be successful in time. Due to medical progress in the last two centuries, nowadays it is considered to be a technique that can be successful in healthy patients older than 65 years old.

- Poster 28

TITLE:- Oral leukoplakia: A Case Report

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Introduction: The WHO defines oral leukoplakia as a white plaque that does not detach from scraping and cannot be characterized clinically or pathologically as another entity. The prevalence of oral leukoplakia ranges between 1% -5%, figures very dependent on the population to be studied and the type of smoking habit. Etiologically the most common predisposing factor is tobacco, although some are of unknown cause. Clinically, two leukoplasia types are described: homogeneous, predominantly white and non-homogeneous, which may be predominantly white or red, with an irregular, nodular or exophytic surface and are usually symptomatic. The range of malignant transformation of leukoplakia ranges between 0.13% and 17.5%.

Clinical Case:

A 65-year-old male with no medical history of interest or known allergies. In treatment with Omnica for the prostate and smoker of a pack of tobacco a day. The intraoral examination presents a white plaque on the ventral side of the tongue and on the attached gingiva at the 36 tooth level. It does not refer pain or discomfort. We recommend withdrawing the smoking habit as an irritative factor, not eating foods that are too hot or spicy. A significant improvement in the appearance of the lesions was seen at 15 days, at a month and at 3 months later.

Conclusions: The treatment of leukoplakia includes a follow-up of the lesions and an evaluation of the recurrences that may occur. Many times, there is an improvement of the lesions when the irritant factor such as tobacco ceases.

- Poster 29

TITLE:- Use of one - piece zirconia implants post extraction with immediate loading in a geriatric patient: a clinical case

AUTHORS: *Ortuondo Becerra C, Quiñones Pérez G, Cortés Bretón Brinkmann J, Muñoz Manzano J, López Suarez C, Suarez García MJ. Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Máster de Prótesis Bucofacial y Oclusión.*

Introduction: The placement of titanium implants has been the safest solution to replace missing teeth. The discovery and use of new materials have been necessary due to the high aesthetic demand and metal free tendency in our society. The zirconia, in addition to its aesthetics, combines different characteristics such as good osseointegration and poor adhesion of the plate, which make it a material of choice for the replacement of titanium implants.

Clinical Case: 75 year old patient with Generalized Chronic Periodontitis in treatment that requires the replacement of the four lower incisors. After the analysis of the case, the extraction of the four lower incisors is planned and in the same surgery, the placement of two monobloc zirconium oxide implants (Z5m (t) Zirkolith® of 12x4 in 32 and 42). A 5/0 resorbable suture closure was made, leaving the areas of the implant abutment uncovered. An acrylic provisional in egg shell technique was previously made, which was surpassed, polished and cemented with glass ionomer cement in the same surgical act. Finally the occlusion was adjusted to avoid contacts in static and dynamic occlusion.

Conclusions: The zirconia implants, seems to be a good alternative from biological, mechanical and aesthetic perspectives. Even though it has shown success, it is required more long term clinical studies.

- Poster 30

TITLE:- Cholangiocarcinoma. Review of the literature regarding a case

AUTHORS: *Ossman de Castro O, Herreros Moreno IB, González Fernández-Tresguerres F, Molinero Mourelle P, Saiz Carrasco S, San Hipólito Durán L. Máster en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Facultad de Odontología. Universidad Complutense de Madrid.*

Introduction and Objectives: The cholangiocarcinoma is a malignant tumor process that can affect either partially or more widely, the system of ducts that transport bile from the liver to the small intestine. It is a non-frequent type of cancer that occurs mainly in people over 50 years, although it can appear at any age. It comprises three subtypes: the intrahepatic, the hilar, and the distal. In addition to the general clinical manifestations, we can find oral manifestations and metastases in the maxillofacial territory.

Material and Methods: A 78-year-old patient without clinical backgrounds of interest, comes to the center. She presents both the epithelium and the conjunctiva with a start of yellow stain. After sending her to the specialist, a cholangiosarcoma is diagnosed.

Results: In the orofacial area we can observe a generalized yellowish stain of the gingival epithelium due to the high accumulation of bilirubin, especially in those areas with greater number of elastic fibers such as the palate. Moreover, trismus is a diagnostic sign of a possible metastasis at the parotid or mandibular level.

Conclusions: Cholangiocarcinoma is a rare tumor that affects the population over 50 years old. It has an aggressive growth and development. Early diagnosis is key to increase life expectancy, as well as the recognition of possible signs of metastasis. It is important to keep in mind these aspects to perform a correct examination of the patient, so as to be able to find warning signs, that can help the patient receive an early treatment.

- Poster 31

TITLE:- Pindborg tumor. Bibliographic review and presentation of a clinical case

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Introduction: The Pindborg tumor is characterized by being asymptomatic at the time of the diagnosis, even though the slow growth of the tumor may cause mechanic effects and, despite the fact it is a benign neoplasia, it can invade the region locally. The tumor grows by infiltration and may produce a cortical expansion and dental movement. The diagnosis usually occurs when a routine X-ray is performed, so, due to the potential local invasive nature of the tumor, a CT scan should be performed to determine the extension and treatment.

Clinical Case: A 65-years-old patient came to the clinic because of a non-painful lesion on the hard palate between teeth 22 and 23. On examination, a pink and firm

exophytic lesion of approximately 5mm is observed. The clinical appearance and the results of a periapical radiograph, showing a small radiolucency, suggest a periodontal cyst. Given the small size of the lesion, the patient is recommended to keep the lesion and its evolution monitored. The patient comes back to the clinic because he has noticed an increase in the size of the lesion and begun to present discomfort. The growth and associated clinical symptoms require surgical intervention of the lesion and subsequent histopathological study in order to confirm the existence of a calcifying epithelial odontogenic tumor or Pindborg tumor.

Conclusions: The involvement of the dentist in the knowledge of odontogenic tumors is important, an adequate differential diagnosis between these entities will facilitate an early diagnosis and treatment.

- Poster 32

TITLE:- Prescription of NSAIDs in patients treated with platelet antiplatelet

AUTHORS: Aldecoa de Sousa CG, Seminario Amez MY, Jané Salas E, Colom Guardiola M, Estrugo Devesa A, López López J.
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Introduction: Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are a group of chemically heterogeneous drugs that inhibit the synthesis of prostaglandins, thromboxanes and prostacyclines by blocking the enzyme cyclooxygenase. They share anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic, and platelet antiaggregant action. In order hand, adverse effects, gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and renal.

Purpose: To analyze the safety of the use of NSAIDs in patients receiving antiplatelet therapy.

Material and Methods: We conducted a search on PUBMED database in February 2018 without language restriction. The keywords we use: "non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, antiplatelet drug, cardiovascular side effects". The items were combined with the operator boolean AND. Clinical trials, systematic reviews, and case-control studies were included.

Results: A total of 1.963 and 264 results were obtained respectively. Of which a total of 30 manuscripts were developed in dentistry ambit.

Conclusions: The concomitant use of antiplatelet agents (AAs) and NSAIDs can cause a reactivity of platelet aggregation favoring a thrombotic cardiovascular event. The older adult patient has characteristics that differentiate him from other age groups: polypharmacy, pluripa-

thology and physiological changes related to aging. These modify the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs and therefore increase the risk of suffering an adverse event. In these patients, paracetamol (acetaminophen) would be the drug of choice for pain management.

- Poster 33

TITLE:- Full-mouth disinfection with antibiotic therapy against full-mouth disinfection without antibiotic therapy. Variations of clinical insertion in the elderly patient

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Master of Surgery, Periodontology and Implantology. University of Leon.

Introduction: Periodontitis is considered as a result of an interaction of bacterial infection and host response, modified by behavioral and systemic risk factors. There are more and more studies that establish an important relationship between periodontal disease and the general health of the patient. This fact is especially relevant in elderly patients.

Quirynen *et al.* In 1995, they proposed the full-mouth disinfection protocol (FMD) in a stage that involves the use of antiseptics with better clinical microbiological effects than root scaling and polishing by conventional quadrant. However, currently, the literature shows contradictory data on the protocol of choice for non-surgical periodontal therapy and related adjuvants.

Objectives: To compare the differences in the parameters of clinical insertion in the elderly patient undergoing non-surgical periodontal treatment with or without antibiotic treatment.

Material and Methods: A broad bibliographic search is carried out in PubMed-Medline, Cochrane-Central databases of the main impact articles of the last 10 years.

Results: The articles that fulfilled the criteria of choice showed that the FMD with systemic antibiotic treatment provided a statistically significant improvement in the clinical insertion, especially in periodontal pockets of more than 6 millimeters.

Conclusions: The use of adjuvant systemic antibiotic therapy for full mouth disinfection significantly improved clinical outcomes in terms of clinical insertion level in elderly patients compared to conventional mechanical debridement treatment. However, its use should be limited to more aggressive periodontitis.

- Poster 34

TITLE:- Management of the patient on bifosphonate therapy: the dental point of view

AUTHORS: *Mediavilla Guzmán A, Vieco Rodríguez F, Hap de Pouplana B, Hernández Montero S.*
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Introduction: In recent years, the osteonecrosis of the jaw derived from the bisphosphonate therapy has been included in the group of risk factors in dentistry. It is very important to update the concepts on this issue periodically and also to respect the protocols established and to know the situations in which our patient is at risk in order to reduce it and avoid or solve these possible complications in the future.

Objectives: The objective of this review is to give a broad view of the risk that exists in the patient treated with bisphosphonates in the dental field, as well as to review the protocols of action and the measures to be taken in each case.

Results: There is more risk if the bisphosphonate therapy is intravenous administered instead of oral. For the diagnosis of the osteonecrosis of the jaws it is crucial to analyze and identify the possible risk factors present in the patient, as well as making an appropriate clinical history, exploration and complementary diagnostic images.

The established protocols advise dentists to wait for certain times. In the same way, they specify the care and measures that we must take before and during said treatment. With the evolution of dental medicine, it seems that there are measures to minimize the risks of osteonecrosis in case of needing to perform an intervention that involves the maxillary bones in a patient at risk, as is the case of PRGF.

Conclusions: Bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis is a complication to be considered. There are established measures and protocols that try to minimize it as much as possible. Therefore, it is very important to notify each patient's medication and know how to act accordingly.

- Poster 35

TITLE:- Importance of periodontal disease in geriatric patients: about a case

AUTHORS: *Caño López V, Aguirre Calderón E, Ezquerro A, Vega Braga B, Sevilla Hernández M.*

Objective: Justify through bibliographic review, the treatment plan given to a 57-year-old male patient with

advanced periodontal problem, in order to prevent possible problems in his oral cavity when he reaches an advanced age.

Material and Methods: We carried out an advanced search in the databases: PUBMED and MEDLINE using the following keywords: “full mouth disinfection”, “chronic periodontitis”, “non-surgical periodontal treatment”, “periodontal disease” and “gerontology”. We also run searches at the Periodontology 2000 publication. We obtained 60 articles, of which we were left with 30 using the following criteria: articles in humans between year 2012 and 2017.

Discussion: The world population of older adults has been increasing in recent decades.

Aging is associated with higher prevalence of systemic diseases. These, together with multiple pathologies and Polypharmacy, are associated with a decrease in physiological function, and can contribute to the development and progression of oral pathologies.

Epidemiological investigations show high rates of periodontal diseases in elderly populations, which prevent a successful aging process.

Recent studies recognize that periodontal diseases are caused primarily by specific microorganisms, this has led to research of which bacteria are more prevalent in them, and also develop antibiotic regimens, which can help manual procedures used traditionally, such as Root Planing and Surgery.

Conclusions: Periodontal treatment in the adult patient is essential for successful aging in the elderly as well as for the prevention of other possible systemic pathologies.

- Poster 36

TITLE:- Short Implants in Geriatric Patients

AUTHORS: *Cartón Gastiasoro I, Chao Abuín GC, López Rato A, Truchuelo Díez P, Ruiz Gómez B, del Canto Pingarrón M.*

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Introduction: The concept of short implant has varied over time. Currently, it is considered so if it is ≤ 6 mm in length. Short implants are designed to be used in the atrophic regions of the jaws, a very frequent situation in geriatric patients. Its placement entails a lower morbidity since we will avoid more aggressive surgical techniques, being a good rehabilitation alternative.

Material and Methods: A bibliographic search was carried out in Pubmed to identify studies published between 2000 and 2018. We located 33 articles, of which 18 were discarded because they did not meet the inclusion criteria. We will evaluate publications about short implants and their survival in the medium term.

The use of short implants generates controversy. For some they can be used in a predictable way, others claim that its use is not prudent. The possible advantages they offer are: to avoid major surgeries, to have a better post-operative and to save time and money. In addition, they are easier to insert, with a smaller osteotomy and less possibility of overheating. The posterior regions generally have less available bone height, poor bone quality, and are exposed to higher occlusal loads than the anterior region, which may be the cause of a higher rate of complications.

Conclusions: Currently its success rate is around 75-97%. The failures do not seem to have as much to do with surgical problems or bone-integration, but rather after the prosthetic load.

More randomized and long-term controlled studies are needed to evaluate their prognosis.

- Poster 37

TITLE:- Comparison of studies that confront the use of synthetic bone with protein-rich plasma and synthetic bone only in bone defects and implant placement

AUTHORS: *Castillo Sáez J, Ortega Medina G, Zamora Martínez AR, Otero Soler L Mate Sánchez de Val JE.*

Master's degree in Implantology, Periodontics, bone regeneration, tissue and restorations prostheses.

Background: Platelet-enriched plasma is an autologous biological component, has growth factors that promote migration and cell division. These factors can promote the regenerative response of damaged tissues and therefore bone regeneration in maxillary defects.

Objectives: Bibliographic review of clinical cases by checking the regeneration of bone defects in the mouth evaluating the combined use of synthetic bone with platelet-enriched plasma (prop) and synthetic bone alone.

Comparative results of 12 case studies, in 2 cases there are no significant differences between the use of prop or not. In 3 other cases the study focuses on the use of prop for sinus elevations, in which there are also no significant differences in higher bone volume or faster bone generation. However, in the other cases there are significant differences in the factors studied: clinical insertion and depth of probing.

Conclusions: According to the results we can conclude that after 6 months of treatment, there is a significant reduction of the dental pouch and increase in clinical insertion level in bone defects treated with synthetic bone and protein-rich plasma Comparing it with synthetic bone alone.

- Poster 38

TITLE:- Bone regeneration by 3-D bioengineering. A literature review

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Aim: Evaluate the use of computer designed custom-made titanium barriers to improve bone availability for posterior implant placement in patients with maxillary or mandibular atrophy, being a very common problem in the elderly population.

Material and Methods: A systematic search was conducted in Medline database and Google Scholar using the following keywords: “alveolar ridge augmentation”, “custom-made barrier”, “titanium barrier”, “bone atrophy”, “bone tissue engineering”. Studies whose objective was to increase bone availability by means of individualized barriers by CAD-CAM methods without any graft or biomaterial were included. No language nor study limits were established. Clinical cases were included.

Results: A total of five studies were found that used computer generated barriers as the treatment of choice in patients with bone defects. In these articles, a total of 26 subjects were treated with 51 implants placed successfully. In all cases the expected bone augmentation was achieved, allowing placement of planned implants. No additional surgeries were necessary.

Conclusions: Treatment of defects and bone atrophies using computer designed customized titanium barriers has been found to be effective to improve bone availability. This allows implant treatment to be a real option in cases where bone availability is not compatible with an implant-supported rehabilitation.

- Poster 39

TITLE:- Oral injuries associated with dental prostheses. Literature review

AUTHORS: *Franjo S, Veneri N, Pallás P, Soldati Ch, Martín C, Somacarrera ML.*
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Objectives: Analyze the most prevalent lesions in the oral mucosa of the elderly patients, in order to identify the related risk factors and try to establish the preventive measures that improve their oral situation.

Material and Methods: A bibliographic review of the last 10 years was performed in Pubmed and Medline

databases. The keywords used are: oral ulcer; denture; partial; removable; aged; oral hygiene; prosthesis; oral injury

Results: The prevalence of lesions in the oral mucosa is much higher in patients with prostheses. People with longstanding prostheses and with poor or deficient hygiene have a higher risk of presenting pathologies. The injuries associated with mechanical trauma and Candida infections are the most prevalent in elderly patients with dental prostheses.

Conclusions: Carrying out oral reviews for an elderly patient is essential since the prevalence of oral lesions is very high in this population. With this measure we will be able to detect the existing lesions in their earliest stages with the appropriate treatments. The injuries associated with aging and poor care of dental prostheses should be able to be prevented with routine check-ups and recommendations by the dentist.

- Poster 40

TITLE:- Socket Shield: A literature review

AUTHORS: *García Barberá P, Martínez García M, Martínez Lagos Pérez A, Román Sasiambarrena JI, Barrilero Martín C, Domínguez Viguera J.*
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Objectives: To carry out a bibliographic review of the current state of the alveolar preservation “socked shield” technique.

Material and Methods: Bibliographic review in Medline and Pubmed of articles published between 2010 and 2017. An initial search was carried out: Implant AND (“socked shield” OR “partial extraction OR” root membrane), which produced few results, so a second more general search “socked shield” was carried out. 12 articles were obtained.

Results: “Socked shield” is a minimally invasive technique, with preservation of tissues.

It is sensitive to the technique due to the risk of displacement of the buccal root fragment or the buccal lamellar bone. It is a profitable technique. There are different ways to fill gaps of the implant with the dental or bone wall. It is left hollow to allow formation of a blood clot. Derived from enamel matrix. Grafting of bone material. The implant is placed “in proximity” with the tooth fragment, with formation of neoformed bone tissue. In 2010, an animal experimentation study was conducted with placement of implants “in contact” with the shield, with formation of connective tissue filling the implant-dentine gap.

The vestibular root can be endodontically or without endodontics and must have healthy periodontium at vesti-

bular level. The closure of the alveoli is described in different ways: Without closing. Advance of the mouth flap. Cytoplasmic membrane. Connective graft. Modified techniques are described: Existence of vertical fracture in the vestibular aspect of the root. Socked proximal shield, to maintain the papilla between two immediate implants. Socked shield technique for pontics: pontic shield. Modified technique with delayed implants. All the studies had a method of evaluation of subjective, clinical and radiographic results, with the exception of experiments with animals with histological evaluation.

Conclusions: The articles reviewed agree on high aesthetic results obtained with the technique "socked shield", with effective preservation of the bone and gingival profile post-exodontia, however, absolute preservation has not been demonstrated. The success rate of the implant is high compared with immediate implants with complete tooth extraction. There is high survival of the root fragment retained. However, studies with a greater scale of evidence and long-term follow-up are necessary to corroborate the validity of this technique.

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TITLE:- Teriparatide as adjuvant in the treatment of maxilar osteonecrosis induced by drugs in patients with osteoporosis

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Introduction: About 30% of postmenopausal women have osteoporosis. The long-term administration of anti-resorptive drugs for the treatment of this entity is associated with an increased risk of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONIM). It is possible to observe ONIM manifesting asymptotically, painfully, with infection, dental mobility or paresthesia.

Objectives: The aim of this work is to review the efficacy of teriparatide in the treatment of osteonecrosis induced by drugs.

Results: The treatment of osteonecrosis aims to control the infection, reduce the appearance of bone necrosis and eliminate pain. Currently there is no effective and definitive treatment for this pathology. In all the articles reviewed, the patients achieved improvements and even the complete resolution of the lesions between 3 weeks and 18 months of treatment with teriparatide. None of the studies exceeded 24 months, time beyond which their effectiveness is not proven.

Conclusions: Teriparatide acts effectively in bone regeneration and counteracts the antiosteoclastic effect of bisphosphonates. Its use so far for the management of osteonecrosis is not widely studied. Therefore, we believe that there is sufficient preliminary evidence to justify the performance of clinical trials.

- Poster 42

TITLE:- Promoters of bone regeneration

AUTHORS: *Herrero Gómez F, Pedreira Canabal M, Escudero Mariño P, Sevilla Hernández M, Gago García A.*

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Objectives: The aim of this review is to update the concepts about Bone Morphogenetic Proteins (BMP), Platelet Rich Plasma (PRP), Plasma Rich in Growth Factors (PRGF) and stem cells, as well as their application in dentistry.

Material and Methods: PubMed and MedLine were used as source of information. The keywords used for the search were "stem cells", "growth factors", "BMP", "PRP", "PRGF", "alveolar bone regeneration" and "guided bone regeneration". A total of 20 articles published in the last 10 years in journals with impact factor written in English were included.

Results: The main challenge placing dental implants is the lack of bone. An approach to this problem is using bone grafts co-assisted by biomaterials, growth factors and stem cells which provide a better quality, quantity and stability of bone. Its application depends on the material and the type of the defect. The growth factors involved in embryological and inflammatory processes are also responsible of the formation and repair of the damaged tissues. Due to genetic engineering, we can isolate and combine those biomaterials to promote tissue regeneration using patients' physiological mechanisms. It has been shown that the use of stem cells from different tissues reduces the period of time of osseointegration because of their ability to promote osteoconduction, osteoinduction and osteogenesis. The new bone is a laminar bone quite similar to the original one.

Conclusions: Further research is needed to assess if the use of BMP and PRP leads to formation of new bone with sufficient quality, quantity and stability.

Promising preliminary results have been obtained about the use of stem cells in dentistry; however, this is still a field in continuous evolution and their use is controversial. More evidence supporting the efficacy of stem cells is needed in order to include them in standardized clinical protocols.

- Poster 43

TITLE:- Socket preservation, a prosthodontic surgery technique. Clinic case based on

AUTHORS: *López Humanes V, Delgado Lorenzo D, Muñoz Mendioroz Z, Jacobo Orea C, del Canto M, Alobera Gracia MA.*
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After tooth extraction, the alveolar ridge suffers inevitable bone and tissue changes to take into consideration in the posterior prosthetic rehabilitation of this edentulous area.

It is well known that these tissue changes lead to an approximate reduction of 40% and 60% of the height and the width of the residual alveolar ridge as well as to a thinning of the queratinized tissue.

Infection, previous periodontal disease, the extension of a traumatic injury and the number and thickness of the alveolar walls can influence this remodeling process.

Three or four months after tooth extraction, bone and tissue levels are lower than those observed previously. Several alveolar-ridge preservation techniques, such as atraumatic tooth extraction, post-extraction particulate bone grafts or guided tissue regeneration with or without bone grafts, have been proposed in order to minimize the consequences of this physiological process.

Even though the promising results obtained in bone and tissue preservation, these techniques do not manage to achieve the same previous levels.

Gingival tissue preservation and regeneration is really important too because it helps to establish an adequate functional and aesthetic basis before the remodeling process takes place.

- Poster 44

TITLE:- Spasticity of the masseter, oral impact and treatment in the patient with cerebral paralysis

AUTHORS: *Morera Domingo J, Martín Gili D, Olmo González B, Gil Manich V.*
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Introduction: Spasticity constitutes a medical problem of considerable incidence and transcendence in patients suffering from cerebral palsy. Spasticity is a symptom that reflects a disorder of the central nervous system causing serious problems such as articular limitation, oral dysfunction, painful anomalous postures, and functional, aesthetic and hygienic alterations.

Goal: To fulfil a thorough bibliographic review in order to determine the efficacy of botulinum toxin, cryotherapy and laser therapy in the treatment of masseter spasticity in patients suffering from cerebral palsy.

Discussion: Despite the complexity in dealing with spasticity, physiotherapy has been proven a great tool to better manage odontologic therapies.

Research shows that botulinum toxin type A has proven to be useful in the treatment of masseter spasticity by steadily decreasing hypercontraction and by improving bruxism, mouth opening, hygiene and behaviour management during the procedure.

Nevertheless, some other studies criticise its use and deem it a merely symptomatic treatment, since it does not work on the etiologic factors of the disease, even though its neurotransmitter-blocking effect justifies its application. As for the improvement of mouth opening and oral hygiene, several studies determine that cryotherapy significantly reduces muscle spasticity due to its antagonistic effect to hypertonia.

Conclusions: Spasticity is a complex problem that requires teamwork (dentist, physiotherapist, rehabilitator ...) to achieve results that coincide with the objectives that arise when carrying out the treatment plan of a patient with cerebral palsy. This collaboration can be very useful to treat and access the oral cavity of the patient, as well as to optimize a good oral hygiene technique.

- Poster 45

TITLE:- Oral manifestations and dental management of the renal transplant patient

AUTHORS: *Said Solaiman S, de Pedro Herráez M, López-Pintor RM, Bravo Francos I, de Arriba L, Hernández Vallejo G.*
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Introduction: Organ transplantation is defined as the transfer of an organ, tissue, or cells from a donor patient to another recipient, or a part of the body to another part of the same patient's body. Patients with chronic renal failure (CRF) currently have a choice of replacement therapy, which provides greater survival and an improvement in the quality of life for hemodialysis.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to comprehensively review the literature on oral manifestations and the dental management of patients who have received a renal transplant. PubMed and Cochrane databases were consulted for the purpose of this review, from which 20 articles published between 2003-2018 were included.

Results: Transplant patients receive long-term immunosuppressive therapy to control the immune response

of the recipient against the transplanted organ. The most frequent oral lesions are oral infections, drug-induced gingival enlargement (GE), and the appearance of primary tumors. It is very important to perform regular checks before and after the transplant procedure.

Conclusions:

- Renal transplant patients have a higher risk of developing oral lesions due to immunosuppressive treatment. The biggest risk is during the immediate post-transplant period.
- The most frequent oral lesions are infections, GE and neoplasms.

- Poster 46

TITLE:- Management of the patient with neurological and psychiatric disorders

AUTHORS: Raftu M, Solís S, López-Pintor RM, Hernández Vallejo G.
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Introduction: The neurological disorders like the stroke, Parkinson disease, Alzheimer disease, epilepsy, and psychiatric disorders like depression are frequent in older people.

Aims: The aim of the study is to make a narrative review of the oral manifestations of these diseases and their treatments. It will be also reviewed the dental considerations that we should have in this type of patients.

Results: To make the study, a bibliographic search was carried out in the Pubmed database. A total of 22 articles published from January 2000 to February 2018 were selected. The included articles are narrative reviews, systematic reviews, multicenter cross-sectional studies and reports of clinical cases.

Conclusions: Neurological and psychiatric pathologies require chronic treatments that may have side effects such as xerostomia or gingival enlargement. This type of patients are often careless or do not have the necessary skills to perform a correct oral hygiene, so they have a higher risk of tooth decay and periodontal disease. It is important to highlight the dentist's role in instructing these patients or their caregivers in oral hygiene techniques and in carrying out individualized prevention programs. Before performing dental treatments it is recommended to make an interconsultation with the specialist to know the drug interactions, as well as the control of the patient.

- Poster 47

TITLE:- Successful success rate in block vs. grafting in particles in geriatric patients

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Background: A very frequent problem in the dental field is the excessive bone resorption that prevents the positioning of oral implants. There are many different techniques for effective vertical bone augmentation, such as the use of bone grafts and autogenous block grafts. In this research the two techniques are evaluated with respect to the biological properties of transplanted bone, graft revascularization and bone remodeling. in geriatric patients.

Material and Methods: A search was carried out according to the line of main data included in the National Library of Medicine (MEDLINE, PUBMED) with results from retrospective studies comparing the histological, radiographic and clinical differences of the use of the two regeneration techniques with a follow-up before and after the placement of the implants.

Results: The primary outcome variable was the volumetric resorption rate. The IBG group (autogenous iliac bone graft) exhibited a significantly greater reduction in bone volume than the GBR group (guided bone regeneration). Block grafts exceeded particle grafts in terms of bone-implant contact and bone fill values; GBR (guided bone regeneration) and RGB (mandibular ramus antigen bone graft) provide adequate volume and stability for implant insertion.

However, GBR causes a greater resorption in the augmented sites than the RBG. Transcendental factor in treatment planning.

The periosteal preservation seems to be sufficient as a membrane to protect the graft particulate or en bloc provided that an optimal primary closure is achieved.

- Poster 48

TITLE:- Patients with altered coagulation management and complications. A narrative bibliographic review

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Introduction: The patients with altered coagulation represent a daily challenge in our daily work due to the complications derived from the oral surgery procedures and after them.

Objectives: The review seeks to update the advances in patients with diseases that affect coagulation and non-coagulated patients, who will be candidates for surgical treatments, to know their management.

Results: The research was carried out in Medline and Pubmed under the keywords “Hemophilia”, “anticoagulants”, “Von Willebrand disease”, “dental treatment”, “factor VIII”, “INR”, “protocols” and “hemorrhage”. The research language is English, and the time interval of 2003 to the present. We obtained 5520 articles, 25 of which met the following inclusion criteria: patients with altered blood coagulation, patients under treatment with anticoagulants and who have undergone oral surgical treatment.

Conclusions: According to the articles, patients with altered coagulation should be carefully evaluated and always consult a specialist, to know the exact diagnosis and the severity of their disease, the possible replacement therapies to facilitate clinical management and always consider how invasive our interventions will be in order to plan correctly.

- Poster 49

TITLE:- PEEK: A revolutionary future in dentistry

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Objectives: To carry out a bibliographical review of the use of Polyetheretherketone (PEEK) in dentistry, to obtain a summary of current perspectives and applications.

Material and Methods: Scientific articles published in MEDLINE (Pub-Med) using the keywords ‘polyetheretherketone’, ‘dental’ and ‘dentistry’ combined. Data Base between 2013 to 2017.

Results: Of the revised articles, one proposes to treat the surface of PEEK crowns to improve dentin adhesion. Four articles recommend sandblasting and acid etching together with adhesive agents to improve PEEK joining with composite resins. Three treat the biomechanics of PEEK in dental implant as an alternative to the titanium implant by its Young module similar to bone, and ability to reduce peak stress at the same. An article compares titanium and PEEK prosthetic screws, being more resistant to titanium. Another study concludes that PEEK sulphide reduces the growth of biofilm. An article concludes using

mechanisms to increase the bioactivity of this material to improve osteointegration.

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TITLE:- Carotid Calcifications in Orthopantomography

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Introduction: The orthopantomography (OPG) can detect up to a 99% of the carotid calcifications, that appear as round or oval radiopacities. They precise a differential diagnosis from other adjacent anatomical structures. Other pathologies can be mistaken as calcifications, such as calcified linfatic nodules, phlebolites or calcifications within the salivary glands.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to review the literature in relation to the presence of carotid calcifications visible in OPGs, and furthermore know the usefulness of this x-ray to detect this pathology.

Material and Methods: Search in Pubmed “panoramic x-ray and carotid calcification”, with search criteria: articles in English and human studies from 2009 – 2017.

Results: Total of 98 articles. After reading the titles and the abstracts 37 were selected. After the lecture of the whole articles we selected 31. An article previous to 2009 was manually selected.

Conclusions: The OPG has demonstrated to be a great instrument in the early diagnosis of carotid calcifications. The OPGs are obtained in a daily basis and must be studied carefully. The practitioner must be familiarized with the risk factors associated with the calcifications.

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TITLE:- Acellular dermal matrix versus connective tissue graft in alveolar preservation

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Background: The graft of connective tissue as a barrier material in alveolar preservation procedures is considered

the gold standard in terms of volumetric maintenance of tissues. Acellular dermal matrix membranes are an alternative chosen by many clinicians based on lower morbidity and better postoperative. However, there is no consensus on whether they offer the same clinical and aesthetic results.

Objectives: The objective of this study is to compare the use of the acellular dermal matrix versus the connective tissue graft as a barrier material in alveolar preservation procedures in order to determine which of them provides the best clinical and aesthetic results.

Material and Methods: A search of scientific articles was carried out using the Pubmed search engine of studies carried out in the last ten years in English and in humans. No restrictions were made regarding the type of study. The search terms used were: ridge preservation, socket preservation, alveolar preservation, acellular dermal matrix, connective tissue graft.

Results: The initial search did not obtain publications that jointly studied both barriers, we proceeded to look for the terms separately. There were 86 articles on the connective tissue graft in alveolar preservation and 9 articles for the acellular dermal matrix. After applying the exclusion criteria, 55 articles were obtained on the connective tissue and 9 on the acellular dermal matrix. After reading the abstracts, 6 articles on alveolar preservation with connective tissue graft and 5 on the acellular dermal matrix were included. A table was made with the results obtained in each group. 3 of the 5 articles that quantified the loss coincide in that this is lower with the use of the connective tissue graft.

Conclusions: The use of both membranes considerably reduces vertical and horizontal dimensional changes after dental extraction compared with untreated alveoli. However, the lack of studies comparing both barriers together with a control group and the heterogeneity of the materials and methods used does not allow obtaining scientific evidence on which of these two barriers in alveolar preservation has better results. All of them point to better results together with the use of filler material. It is necessary to extend this line of research to obtain more conclusive results.

ating similar biological complications in the supporting tissues that surround natural teeth and dental implants.

Objectives: To compare the etiology, histology, pathogenesis and risk factors between periodontitis and periimplantitis, also to describe the different treatment strategies that are applied in these lesions.

Material and Methods: An electronic search of articles in the English literature was carried out, using a systematic search process in the Pubmed database from 2008 to 2018 using key words: Peri-implantitis, Peri-implant disease, Review, Periodontal disease, Mucositis, Peri-implantitis therapy, Epidemiology, Etiology.

Results: The initial electronic search resulted in 100 titles. The systematic application of inclusion and exclusion criteria resulted in 30 articles that provided information that included individual variables and associations between periodontitis and periimplantitis.

Conclusions: The global analysis of the literature on the etiology and pathogenesis provides information that these two diseases have more similarities than differences, however due to the lack of possible long-term follow-up studies there is no ideal therapy for these diseases. Conservative and surgical approaches are available.

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TITLE:- Periodontitis Vs Periimplantitis

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Introduction: There is a growing interest in knowing the relationship between Periodontitis and periimplantitis, since these inflammatory diseases are capable of gener-