lesions and candida infection are the most common pathologies in elderly people and with a very prolonged use of their prosthesis.

Conclusions: It is necessary to do oral checks to elderly people, because are the ones with a higher prevalence of oral diseases. Just with this periodic checks we could manage to detect those lesions and treat them prematurely with better results and also avoid their establishment, specially the ones associated to a bad care and hygiene of the prosthesis improving the quality of their lifes.

- Oral Presentation 4

TITLE: Analysis of volatile sulphur compounds in healthy individuals and those with periodontal disease

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Objective: The primary aim is to compare the levels of volatile sulphur compounds (VSC) and organoleptic measurement in healthy individuals and those with periodontal disease. The supporting aim is to assess the ratio of concordance between both diagnostic tests.

Methods: a cross-sectional study was carried out on 40 subjects in the dental faculty in Santiago de Compostela, adhering the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Clinical parameters, organoleptic test and VSC concentration with Oral Chroma™ model CHM -1 were recorded. Two groups were observed according to the records taken: patients with and without periodontal disease. VSC levels and organoleptic test were compared, and the ratio of agreement between the two diagnostic tests.

Results: Differences were found between healthy subjects and subjects with periodontal disease in hydrogen sulfide 10.56 ± 9.42 mm / 10ml, methyl mercaptan 4.43 ± 6.59 mm / 10ml with statistically significant relation ($P < 0.05$). Of 14 subjects with periodontal disease, 13 had tested positive of halitosis. We found a ratio of concordance of 67% between the two diagnostic tests.

Conclusions: Patients with periodontal disease have greater concentrations of VSC and higher ratio of organoleptic perception than healthy subjects. Moderate relation was found between both diagnostic tests.

- Oral Presentation 5

TITLE: Surface electromyography findings after lower third molar surgery

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Objective: To analyze the functioning of jaw closing muscles by means of surface electromyography study, after lower third molar surgery.

Materials and Methods: This prospective and longitudinal study included 31 patients. All patients underwent three clinical and electromyograph examinations, the first before surgery, the second 72 hours after surgery and the third 7 days after surgery. Clinical parameters analyzed were pain, inflammation and trismus. Surface electromyography was performed with surface electrodes on the temporalis and masseter muscles on both sides of the jaw, the patient performing voluntary mastication maximum opening and maximum clenching.

Results: It was made clear that pain intensity peaked on the day of surgery, while inflammation and trismus reached maximum at 72 hours after surgery. Electromyography values predominated in temporalis muscles over masseter muscles.

Conclusions: Mastication muscles undergo a reduction in activity after lower third molar extraction.

- Oral Presentation 6

TITLE: Oral risk factors in the development of aspiration pneumonia in institutionalized patients

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Background and aims: Aspiration pneumonia is one of the main endemic infections in nursing homes and elderly institutions (NHAP). The plaque built up and