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

the colonization of prosthetic surfaces by respiratory pathogens creates a reservoir which produces respiratory infections. Oral care in these facilities is mostly poor and routine mechanic hygiene is prevented most of the times by lack of means and cooperation. Therefore, the aim of this study has been to analyse the risk factors of this disease in institutionalized patients, as well as to evaluate the association between the lack of oral care and the increase of NHAP rate. Oral features and hygiene procedures in order to decrease said rate were also studied.

Material and Methods: A bibliographic search was conducted in the main search engines, introducing as key words “edentulism”, “aspiration pneumonia”, “oral care” and “nursing homes”. Research papers about hospitalized patients or patients with mechanical ventilation were discarded.

Results: The search yielded a total of 8 studies, in which dysphagia, feeding dependency, and built up of respiratory pathogens on oral and prosthetic surfaces were the main risk factors observed for NHAP.

Conclusions: The lack of oral hygiene in elderly patients is a risk factor for NHAP. The development of routine hygiene procedures in these facilities is paramount in the decrease of the incidence of this disease, hence, more studies should be undertaken in order to establish the most efficient method to achieve an adequate hygiene and a morbidity reduction.

- Oral Presentation 7

TITLE: Evaluation of the cognitive-functional factors and the state of oral health in adults aged between 65-75 years and 75 years and above. An epidemiologic multicentric transversal study

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Objective: The evaluation of cognitive-functional factors and the state of oral health in adults aged between 65-75 years and 75 years and above treated in three different Dentistry Services in The Community of Madrid.

Materials and Methods: An epidemiologic multicentric transversal study was conducted with a sample of 592 patients. The following information was collected

from each patient: age, gender, concomitant pathology, medication, family support, evaluation of functional capacity (Katz index, Lawton and Brody index) and state of oral health.

Results: According to the epidemiologic indexes evaluated, the average Katz index in third age patients (65-75 years old) was 5.1 ± 1.7 and in fourth age patients (75 years old +) was 4.6 ± 1.8 . According to the Lawton and Brody index, it was found that third age patients were more independent than fourth age patients. Furthermore it was found that females in both age brackets were more independent than males. According to oral health, in third age patients, 75% had dental roots, 59.1% had periodontal problems, 79% had periimplantitis illnesses and 34% had oral infections. In fourth age patients 85% had dental roots, 71.5% had periodontal problems, 88.5% had periimplantitis illnesses and 39.2% had oral infections.

Conclusions: Fourth age patients have a lower cognitive-functional capacity and worse state of oral health than third age patients.

- Oral Presentation 8

TITLE: Oral rehabilitation in patient operated for oral carcinoma. Case report

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Introduction: Oral squamous cell carcinoma is the eighth most frequent tumour found in humans and the most important of the oral cavity. Asymptomatic in its early stages, a 50% survival rate at five years can be achieved and the reality is that despite being a region easily accessible for exploration, a large number of tumours are diagnosed in their advanced stages and due to their ability to recur, significant disfiguration can be produced during surgical treatment that compromise the quality of life of the patients.

Objective: In this paper we present patients treated for OSCC and a case of oral rehabilitation with dental implants.

Case report: 80 year old male patient diagnosed with squamous cell carcinoma of the lip, microinfiltrating on actinic cheilitis was treated with brachytherapy and left lymphadenectomy with 33 sessions of radiotherapy. No recurrence was seen after 4 years and 6 dental implants were placed in the maxilla and a removable prosthesis