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

in the mandible. Finally, a micromilled upper denture was constructed with CAD-CAM system.

Conclusion: The quality of life of patients operated for OSCC is compromised, among other aspects due to the aesthetic compromise and functional deficit. The implant supported denture is a good alternative to restore function and aesthetics in these patients.

- Oral Presentation 9

TITLE: The importance of early diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma. Prevention and treatment of the primary injury and it's recurrence. A case report

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Introduction: Oral cancer accounts for between 1 and 2% of all cancers, 3% of all malignant tumors and 90% of head and neck cancers. Squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant epithelial neoplasm with squamous differentiation, characterized by the formation of creatine and/or the presence of intercellular bridges. The most common sites are the lower lip vermillion, floor of the mouth, alveolar mucosa and the lateral border of the tongue, the latter representing 50% of cases.

Case report: A case of a man aged 77, twice subjected to surgery due to the discovery of an epidermoid carcinoma in his right side hemitongue, which recurred four years after, is presented.

Conclusions: Squamous cell carcinoma has a good prognosis when detected in early stages, although half of the patients with the disease are in advanced stages at the time of diagnosis. The asymptomatic nature of oral cancer and the possibility of occult tumors, make early diagnosis hard. Dentists and stomatologists are usually the first professionals to suspect and identify these lesions. Avoiding risk factors, strengthening the role of dentists in primary prevention, and developing methods that reduce the delay in establishing a definitive diagnosis of precancerous lesions and oral cancer, should be among our priorities, as these are injuries that involve a vital risk for patients.

- Oral Presentation 10

TITLE: Treatment of chronic sinusitis of odontogenic origin

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Introduction: The dental sinusitis is an inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the maxillary sinuses product of an oroantral communication. The symptoms are nasal congestion or obstruction, pathological runny nose and headache. To perform a thorough diagnostic medical history, examination of the pharynx, nose, ears, sinuses and teeth will be included. Computerized Tomography and Waters'x-ray are the radiographic techniques of choice. Radiographically we can see partial or total radiopacity on one or both sinuses and the antral mucosa can be four milimetres thicker or even more. The treatment will be preceded by antibiotic therapy and adjunctive treatment with nasal saline drops, decongestants, antihistamines and anti-inflammatory.

Case report: 69 year old woman came to the dental office for removal of root fragments with pain. The diagnosis after clinical and radiological examination with a Computerized Tomography was Chronic Sinusitis, by the relationship between the symptoms reported and the presence of a source of infection in the tooth 26. The treatment plan was the removal of all root fragments, radicular cyst excision in the first quadrant with Caldwell-Luc approach and closure of the oroantral communication with Bichat's buccal fat pad.

Conclusion: Radiographic methods are important to confirm the odontogenic origin of sinus injury. The surgical method of choice is Caldwell-Luc technique. The different techniques for closure the oroantral communication give a favorable prognosis without recurrence.

- Oral Presentation 11

TITLE: Differential diagnosis of lipoma in oral cavity. Report of a case

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