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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