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Introduction: Fibrolipoma is a rare histological variant of simple lipoma. Males are affected more often than females and it appears to occur in older patients. Fibrolipoma is freely mobile in relation to the surrounding tissues and it appears as a raised, painless and semi-soft lesion. They usually do not show recurrence after conservative surgical excision. **Purpose:** the aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of the histological findings to diagnose soft tissue lesions of the oral cavity. **Case report:** A 56-year-old female patient came to the Oral Surgery Service of Virgen de la Paloma Hospital and presented with swelling of few years duration. The medical history of the patient was unremarkable. The intraoral examination showed a 3x2 cm semi-soft, waxy and pinkish, rounded mass in the left jugal mucosa. The lesion was painless on palpation. It was not fixed and not fluctuant. After informed consent, the mass was surgically excised under local anesthesia. Histological examination showed round to oval shaped adipocytes admixed with dense collagenous fibers and fibroblasts. The microscopic diagnosis of 'fibrolipoma' was given. A follow-up of 2 years found no evidence of disease. **Conclusion:** histological findings provided by Oral Pathologists should be combined with clinical features for accurate diagnosis of soft tissue lesions of the oral cavity.

- Oral Presentation 12

TITLE: Oral squamous cell carcinoma in a patient with oral lichen planus

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Introduction: Oral lichen planus is a chronic inflammatory disease of unknown etiology with an autoimmune mechanism. Its malignancy transformation has motivated many studies and is controversial.

Case report: 60 years old male with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, arrhythmia, hypertension and oral lichen planus.

He was under treatment with Enalapril, Tromalyt®, Metformina y Omeprazol, with no history of allergies or drugs. The patient was referred for extraction of 3.7 and 3.8. On intraoral examination, jugal lichenoid lesions and ulcerated lesion were seen in the retromolar and vestibular region of 3.7 and 3.8. The orthopantomography showed a radiolucent image with ill-defined margins around 3.8 involving retromolar area and mandibular ramus. An incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed which on histopathologic analysis revealed oral squamous cell carcinoma. The tumor was classified as T4N2bM0. An ipsilateral lymphadenectomy, segmental mandibulectomy of the left mandibular body and reconstruction of intraoral defects with vascularized fibular graft, modeling the bone in double bar for future dental rehabilitation was performed.

Conclusions: Although progress has been made in understanding the malignant transformation of potentially premalignant lesions, more prospective studies with diagnostic criteria are needed. Although different studies show that ulcerative and erosive types show higher incidence of malignization, all kinds of lesions must be monitored.

- Oral Presentation 13

TITLE: Guided bone regeneration in cystic pathology. Clinical case

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Introduction: Finding radiolucent lesions in radiographic images is usual in dentistry, so we must do a good differential diagnosis of such lesions to make a right treatment.

Clinical case: A 65-years-old woman, with allergy to tetracycline and no other pathology, came to our clinical service sent by CAP to do 2.7 extraction because of an irrestaurable caries. We found in the orthopantomography a radiolucent lesion of 1x1cm in 1.4 place, tooth that was took out one year ago. 1.3 vitality was not altered. The patient is upper PPR carrier. TC was conducted to determine the limits and features of the lesion and we observed a drilling of the buccal cortical bone. Our presumptive diagnosis was residual cyst associated with 1.4. We decided to perform the excision of the lesion and a simultaneous guided bone regeneration with

bovine bone (BioOss-Geitsch) and collagen membrane (BioMend-Zimmer). Although the clinical and radiologic characteristics made us think about a residual cyst, the histopatological study reveals that it was a lateral periodontal cyst. Then we clinical and X-ray track to assess the proper bone maturation of the treated area.

Conclusion: It's important to know the X-ray characteristics of the more frequent radiolucent lesions that we could find in our clinical practice, to make the correct surgical approach, valuating the possibility of doing regenerative treatment of the affected zone to improve the assistencial quality of our patients.

- Oral Presentation 14

TITLE: Loss of masticatory capacity is related to a greater physical functional impairment in institutionalized elderly

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Objective: To analyse the relationship between oral health status, with particular emphasis on masticatory capacity, and functional and physical impairment in institutionalized elderly.

Material and Methods: The study group included 542 institutionalized elderly (65-102 years) of 3 geriatric residences in La Coruña, Vigo and Porto. The Barthel index were applied to all of them to assess their performance in activities of daily living (ADL). All patients underwent a dental examination to recording oral health status variables, especially those related with chewing capacity, such as: number of teeth, number of occlusal contacts, nature (natural or prosthetic) contacts and contact locations (anterior, unilateral, bilateral, total). The values of dental and Barthel index variables are statistically compared to establish correlations.

Results: After applying a test of Cramer, graphically analyse the influence of age and adjusting univariate models (deviance explained $\leq 18\%$) with the smoothed age (deviance applied $\leq 25\%$), multivariate models were designed. In people who kept occlusal contacts, both women and men, regardless of whether they were of natural or artificial teeth, and especially in those who held a bilateral or complete occlusion pattern, higher values of the Barthel index were reached (deviance explained to 45 %), even in men to have more influence on the results of the index that age itself.

Conclusions: In institutionalized elderly patients seem to have a protective effect on the ability of chewing on the deterioration of physical capacity.

- Oral Presentation 15

TITLE: OSTEOMED – Surgical Instrument with variable angle for Dentists

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Objectives: Oral rehabilitation of the posterior maxilla, using endo-osseous implants, is usually hampered by the anatomical changes that occur after the loss of teeth.

This investigation aims to develop an innovative osteotome, which its main characteristic is the variable angle of the active tips, as well to develop a set of additional surgical instruments for dentistry based on the mentioned innovation characteristic.

Material and Methods: We selected a sample of 30 Caucasian patients, aged between 35 and 73 years. Patients were treated by atraumatic elevation of the maxillary sinus according to Summers protocol, applying exclusively the developed osteotome prototype, to proceed to the transcrestal elevation of the sinus floor and the graft and compression of bone and bovine hydroxyapatite. The implants were inserted to ensure the primary stability. The prosthetic rehabilitation was made a second time, four months after surgery.

Conclusions: Patients were evaluated monthly for a year. The obtained results prove the versatility of this tool compared to the existing ones. In particular, it was more adaptable to the most posterior maxillary parts when coexisting with limited mouth opening, by ensuring the parallelism of implant insertion, preventing angular components and the subsequent use of angulated ones.

- Oral Presentation 16

TITLE: Correlations among the bone mineral density of the jaw and obtained in lumbar spine and hip

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