bovine bone (BioOss-Geitslich) 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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