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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S6.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643904

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643904>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S6.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643905

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643905>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S6.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643906
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643906>

Objectives: Osteoporosis is a systemic bone disease that is characterized by a generalized reduction of the bone mass. It is the main cause of fractures in elderly women. Bone densitometry is used in the lumbar spine and hip in order to detect osteoporosis in its early stages. In daily practice of dentistry radiographs are made. There is scientific evidence that different findings in these x-rays can be used for early diagnosis of this disease. The objective of this study is to measure the bone mineral density (BMD) of the jaw and compare their correlations with BMD of the lumbar spine and hip, to know if the jaw behaves against osteoporosis like other skeletal sites and validate the findings on radiographs.

Material and Methods: 115 women have practiced densitometry of the lumbar spine, femoral neck and jaw and compared the results. Results: In the bivariate analysis between the data obtained from densitometry of the jaw and lumbar spine and hip to study osteoporosis, found significant results (p -value <0.05) between the values of BMD of the mandible and the degree of bone involvement (normal, osteopenia and osteoporosis) detected in lumbar spine and hip.

Conclusions: mandibular BMD correlates with the lumbar vertebrae and hip. Therefore, this study suggests that measuring BMD of the mandible could be used to predict osteoporosis, so that the data obtained in oral radiographs can be related to osteoporosis.

- Oral Presentation 17

TITLE: Assesment of the skills of dentistry students after training with reflection boxes

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S7.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643907
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643907>

Objective: The aim of this study was to evaluate if a preclinical training system of the indirect vision was effective in order to obtain the motor skills needed to work as a dental professional.

Material and Method: We started with a total of 65 students, divided on three groups according to the academic year (2011-2014) when they were registered in "Professional risks of the Dental Surgeon", subject taught in the second year. The training method consisted in a series of bi and three-dimensional exercises performed in a reflection box, which was evaluated comparing the

results obtained on a test that had been previously made at the first and another one at the end of the study. The variable evaluated were qualitative (sex, hand predominance) and quantitative (time, mistakes).

Results: After applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria only 46 students were left, 80,43% were women and 19,56% men. The results showed a reduction on both the time (100%) and mistakes (91,30%) between the test. Although women committed more mistakes, their improvement was greater than men's (37,38% vs. 31,33%). However, men took longer on performing the test but their time reduction was more significant (55,73% vs. 44,68%). On the other hand, the left-handed, made fewer mistakes but improved less. Regarding time, we should emphasize the left-handed improvement.

Conclusions: This study shows that the training system is useful to obtain the skills required to work using indirect vision.

- Oral Presentation 18

TITLE: Relationship between condylar path and chewing performance

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S7.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643908
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643908>

Objectives: Chewing is the digestive process first stage and it is considered an essential function of the stomatognathic system. Chewing performance seems to be an objective chewing indicator and it is defined as the level of trituration of artificial test food within a number of mastication hits. The link between the condylar path symmetry and chewing performance is still not well known and the aim of this work is to evaluate it.

Material and Methods: We have studied the chewing performance and condylar path of 52 students. The condylar path has been evaluated using a Kinematic Gerber's face bow, following the same methodology as Gysi on 1910.

The chewing performance has been determined through the intraoral trituration of silicone pills (Optosil®) and subsequently we have proceed with the separation of particles using a multiple vibratory sieve. We have obtained the chewing performance by the index described by J.Edlund & C.J.Lamm.

Results: Right condylar path has been 46,95° ($\pm 7,39$) and left condylar path has been 48,83° ($\pm 7,64$). For the chewing performance we have obtained a result