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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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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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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