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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

AUTHORS: Fandiño Gómez R.; Regueira Iglesias A.; Fernández Riveiro P.; Smyth Chamosa E.

School of Dentistry, University of Santiago de Compostela.

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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

AUTHORS: Fernández Alonso A; López Darriba I; Santana Penín U; Da Silva Domínguez L.

Department of occlusion and prosthodontic, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Santiago de Compostela.

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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

of 15,71% ($\pm 13,93$). Statistical analysis of the data has shown through Pearson correlation coefficient that there is a significant relationship between the condylar path symmetry and the chewing performance ($p=0,037$).

Conclusions: Taking into account the inherent limitations of this research, we could state the condylar path symmetry is directly correlative to a higher mastication performance.

- Oral Presentation 19

TITLE: Oral implant rehabilitation in patients with oral cancer

AUTHORS: França Vieira da Silva I, Omaña Cepeda CJ, Arteaga Losada L, Huaman Choque U, Arranz Opispo C, López López J, Jané Salas E.

Master of Dentistry in Oncologic and Immunocompromised Patients, University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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Introduction: Squamous carcinoma is the most common malignant neoplasia in mouth and its late diagnosis is cause of high morbidity and mortality. Surgical treatment of malignant tumors of the oral cavity can result in an unfavorable anatomical situation for prosthetic rehabilitation and constitute one of the biggest challenges for the head and neck surgeon, which has achieved an authentic revolution in the treatment of these patients with microvascular fibular grafts and dental implants. Radiation therapy, often applied in post-surgery, worsens the oral function and, in many cases, can be an obstacle for proper prosthetic rehabilitation. Many of these problems can be at least partially improved with the use of implant-supported or implant-retained prostheses.

Clinical case: A male, 70 years old, with squamous cell carcinoma in the left maxilla cT4N0, after treatment with reconstructive surgery with iliac crest bone graft and radiotherapy, was rehabilitated with implant-supported prosthesis.

Conclusion: Surgical interventions at the oral cavity level after radiation therapy are preferably avoided in the first two years due to compromised cicatrization, which can lead to the development of osteoradionecrosis of the soft tissues and bone, as well as increased implant loss. However, oral rehabilitation of irradiated patients with implants, with proper study and assessment, is not a contraindication.

- Oral Presentation 20

TITLE: Preliminar study on the influence of two post-polymerization methods for two composite laboratory systems

AUTHORS: Freire Álvarez Blázquez M, Bahillo Varela J, Varela Patiño P, Ruiz Piñón M.

Stomatology Department, Medicine and Dentistry Faculty. Universidad de Santiago de Compostela.

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Objective: There is an upward trend nowadays towards post-curing techniques for improving composite polymerization ratio. The purpose of this study was to assess the flexural resistance of two different laboratory-use composites, just by following their manufacturer instructions and using several post-polymerization methods.

Material and Methods: A series of 1,5mm-width and A2 shade disk-shaped composite samples (Adoro, Ivoclar®; Nexco; Ivoclar®) was manufactured using the Campionatore (Styleitaliano®) system

Samples were cured on three different ways:

G1: were light-cured for 40 seconds on both sides according to the manufacturer instructions, using a Demetron II LED lamp (Kerr®, 800 mW/cm²).

G2: samples suffered a post-curing autoclaving cycle (25 minutes, 138°, 2.58 bar).

G3: composite disks were microwaved as a post-curing method for 3 minutes, 1800W.

All samples were after put under flexural tests on the Instron® machine. A one-way ANOVA was used for analysing statistic significance.

Results: The average resistance for Adoro samples was 77,98 N/mm² and 68,68 N/mm² for Nexco, with statistic significance of $p<0,01$. According to post-curing methods, G1: 109,95 N/mm²; G2: 101,70 N/mm²; G3: 81,88 N/mm².

Conclusions: Due to the limited conditions in this study we did not obtain statistically significant differences among the flexure resistance of the composites subdued to the different kinds of post-polymerization, therefore it would be necessary further investigation.

- Oral Presentation 21

TITLE: Chronic maxillary sinusitis associated with an overfilling in endodontic treatments. A case report

AUTHORS: Fuentes Numancia E, Oliván Molina S, Sayegh Pascua E, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo CEU. Madrid.