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

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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

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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

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