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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Introduction: The relationship between dental and sinus pathology has been widely recognized, both in medical and dental literature, representing approximately 10 to 12 % of the cases of maxillary sinusitis. Dental infections of any cause, such as filtration or iatrogenic apical overfilling in endodontic treatments can cause sinusitis.

Case report: A case of a 78 year old woman, with endodontic overfilling in the mesial root of a 27 10 mm occurs, causing thickening and occupation of the left maxillary sinus. By Caldwell-Luc technique, antral mucosa is removed, the teeth 27 is extracted and an antrum drilling is performed to position the sinus drainage. The sinusal communication is covered by buccal fat pad pedicle flap. Histopathological findings demonstrate the presence of a sinonasal mucosa of edematous stroma with an intense inflammatory infiltrate.

Conclusions: The complications of endodontic treatment regarding the maxillary sinus include extension of periapical infections to the sinus, the introduction of instruments and materials beyond the apices in intimate contact with the sinus and the risks and complications associated with endodontic surgery. When due to the pathology and the size of the causative agent the surgical treatment of maxillary sinus is considered to be the only operative therapy for the case, the radical intervention of Caldwell-Luc is to be practiced. There are other techniques such as endoscopic sinonasal and/or a combination of both.

- Oral Presentation 22

TITLE: Resolution of clinical cases in Dentistry on Patients with Special Needs: technique of Aronson's Puzzle

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Background: To assess the student's perception and the effectiveness of a Cooperative Learning technique known as Aronson's Puzzle for solving clinical cases.

Methods: During the academic years 2012/13 and 2013/14, the technique of Aronson's Puzzle was applied in the subject "Dentistry on Patients with Special Needs" belonging to the fifth degree course in Dentistry. A total of 109 students were enrolled in the study. We compared the final qualifications in Puzzle Group (55 students) and in Non-Puzzle Group (54 students). The perception of the students was assessed using a questionnaire with 13 questions.

Results: The academic performance in the subject was expressed with global mean (Standard Deviation, SD) exam score for the Puzzle Group 6.45 (SD= 1.49) and for the Non-Puzzle Group 6.13 (SD= 1.50). There was a significant decrease in the Puzzle Group in the number of students who did not show up for exams (0% vs 13% in the Non-Puzzle Group, $p < 0.006$). The mean value for all items in the questionnaire was 3.80 with the highest response score 4.30 for the item "This type of activity has allowed me to see the complexity of the search for the complete solution of a case". Internal consistency (Cronbach's alpha) for questionnaire was 0.90.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that Puzzle Technique of Aronson contributes to a better understanding of the complexity in solving clinical cases. Further investigations should be conducted to analyze the influence of this Cooperative Learning technique in the improvement of student's academic performance in the Clinical Dentistry.

- Oral Presentation 23

TITLE: Management of dental trauma in schools. A survey of Kindergarden and Elementary school teachers

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Objective: To analyze the knowledge of Nursery and Primary school teachers on immediate action response in children Traumatic Dental Injury (CTDI) in schools.

Material and Methods: A questionnaire was designed which firstly collected teachers' basic demographic information (age, gender, work experience, etc.), followed by 9 questions concerning immediate action measures used to respond to different types of CTDIs. All teachers participated anonymously and voluntarily at their workplace.