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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.

Results: Data from 382 teachers from 30 schools spread across Galicia were obtained. Of the teachers completing the questionnaire, 59.4% have received first aid training; of these 2.1% received first aid training that included CTDI content, and 42.7% of the responding teachers have faced a CTDI in the past in the workplace. In relation to dental luxations, the most common action response (58.1%) was notifying parents. Similar results were obtained in cases of dental fractures. Primary action response errors related to the means of preserving avulsed teeth, usually opting for transporting teeth “dry”. The 86.4% of teachers were interested in receiving specific training guidelines for action in responding to CTDIs.

Conclusions: The knowledge of teachers on the first action measure to respond to a CTDI turned out to be significantly low. This is especially worrisome since many of the CTDIs occur in schools and increases the need to include CTDI content in teacher training programs.

- Oral Presentation 24

TITLE: Role of the dentist in the diagnosis of the abused geriatric patient

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Objectives: Provide the dentist the tools and skills necessary to identify geriatric patients who attend your dental practice and have been victims of abuse and neglect.

Provide the patient with instructions for managing situations of suspicious of any form of abuse in geriatric patients.

Material and Method: A bibliographic literature review of the last 10 years was conducted, consulting first sources in medline via pubmed database. Articles of interest that respond to key words were selected: “elder abuse”, “elder neglect” and “dentist”.

Results: The mistreatment of individuals over 65 years of age constitutes a public health problem. It is estimated a prevalence of 32 cases per 1,000 people and it is growing.

About abuse types, neglect and physical abuse constitutes nearly 50%, appearing two of each three in the maxillofacial region and upper extremities. The oral facial manifestations in these patients are bruising, lacerations, traumatic alopecia, and neglect signs in their

oral hygiene like poor plaque removal, broken dentures being maintained, dehydration or sores that get worse.

Conclusions: Dentists are in an ideal position to identify and designate suspicions of mistreatment in the geriatric population, due to examination in the area of the head, neck and because usually patients are seen a minimum of twice a year.

Understand what they can and can not do by themselves, differentiating between pathologies proper of their age or intentional is the key to determine the presence of any abuse.

- Oral Presentation 25

TITLE: New oral anticoagulants and their impact on the dental management of the geriatric patient

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Objectives: Knowing which are the main clinical and pharmacological characteristics of the new oral anticoagulants (davigatran, ribaroxacan) and according to them, set some recommendations for the proper management of geriatric dental patients.

Material and Methods: A review of the literature in major medical databases (PubMed, Embase and Cochrane) was performed using the keywords “davigatran”, “ribaroxacan” and “Pradaxa”, limiting the search to the last five years.

Results: A total number of 18 articles were selected, these found that ribaroxacan and mainly davigatran are drugs with an increasing demand, replacing gradually warfarine and heparine as anticoagulants of choice. They are, according to most randomized clinical trials, at least as effective as the previous ones in the prevention and treatment of thromboembolism, but with fewer drug and food interactions and also allows predictable anticoagulation levels at a fixed dose without regular monitoring. Although they are safer, it will be necessary to establish some preventive actions to avoid complications such as to measure the Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time (APTT) prior to mayor oral surgery, to withdraw the drug 24 hours before the surgery when there is a risk of bleeding or to know if there is any degree of renal deterioration in order to prevent spontaneous or mayor bleeding.