Objective: Microwaving and autoclaving composite onlays are becoming increasingly popular ways for improving their polymerization ratio. The purpose of this study was to assess the flexure resistance of two clinical-use composites by following their manufacturer instructions and several post-polymerization systems.

Material and Methods: A series of 1,5mm-width and A2 shade disks was manufactured using the Campionatore (Styleitaliano®) system (Grandioso, Voco® and Esthet X, Dentsply®). All disks were light-cured for 40 seconds on both sides with Demetron II LED lamp, 800 mW/cm² (Kerr®).

Three groups were made up:

G1: included those that were light-cured according to the manufacturer's instructions.

G2: were autoclaved for 25 minutes, 138°, 2.58 bar (one cycle).

G3: suffered a microwave cycle (3 minutes, 1800W).

All samples were put under flexural tests on the Instron® machine and the results were analyzed for verifying the statistical significance by a one-way ANOVA.

Results: The average resistance for Grandioso samples was 132,76 N/mm² and 142,34 N/mm² for Esthet X, 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 inherent limited conditions of this research 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 29

TITLE: Immediate post-extraction implant on a patient treated with biphosphonates. Case report

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S12.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643919
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643919

Introduction: Bisphosphonates are synthetic analogues of inorganic pyrophosphates with a high affinity for calcium. They are intravenously supplied for the treatment of oncological diseases. The oral supply of bisphosphonates is employed on a great number of bone metabolic diseases, some of them, like osteoporosis, very common among elderly population.

Case report: Female 67 year old patient attends the Virgen de la Paloma Hospital Oral Surgery and Implantology service due to a tooth fracture. There were no clinical or radiological signs of infection, so an immediate post-extraction implant was recommended. On the anamnesis the patient referred to be on treatment with oral bisphosphonates due to osteoporosis, so the treatment was suspended for 3 months before the surgery. Afterwards, we proceeded to the atraumatic extraction of 25, and an immediate post-extraction implant was placed with biological drilling. Amoxicilin 750 was prescribed for a week, and clorhexidine 0,12% for two weeks as postoperative measures.

Conclusions: Despite the risk of maxillary osteonecrosis on patients undergoing treatment with oral bisphosphonates is rare, it is mandatory to withdraw this treatment 3 months previous to the surgical intervention, and until the lesion has healed.

- Oral Presentation 30

TITLE: Ridge preservation. A review of the literature

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S12.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643920
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643920

Objective: Ridge preservation is any procedure undertaken at the time of or following an extraction that is designed to minimize external resorption of the ridge and to maximize bone formation within the socket. The aim of the present literature review focuses on the healing pattern of sockets, with and without the use of regenerative materials, the indications for ridge preservation and the management of some of the most used techniques.

Material and Method: A bibliographic research is made in Pubmed, using the following key words: tooth extraction, ridge preservation, bone grafts, implants. Among the reviewed articles, we include only the ones published in the last ten years.

Results: After tooth extraction, the alveolar ridge suffers both morphologic and dimensional changes, which can highly complicate the subsequent prosthetic and restorative stages. According to the reviewed literature, the efficiency of the socket preservation is demonstrated and supported by most of the authors. Nowadays the most used technique is the placement of a bone graft inside the alveolar process and sealed with membrane,

even though the remaining proposed techniques also achieve satisfactory results.

Conclusion: Ridge preservation is a procedure that limits the loss of hard and soft tissues in the place of extraction. There exist numerous techniques, however, there is currently not enough scientific evidence available that allows us to highlight one of them as the most effective one.

- Oral Presentation 31

TITLE: Relation between diagnosis of atherosclerotic plaque from orthopantomographs and cardiovascular risk factors. A study of cases and control subjects

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S13.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643921
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643921

In recent years the use of orthopantomography has been proposed as a low-cost, reliable and non-invasive diagnostic medium for detecting atherosclerotic plaque.

Objectives: To correlate the presence of carotid calcifications (atheroma) in orthopantomographs with specific risk factors for cerebrovascular accidents (previous cerebrovascular accidents, arterial hypertension, and diabetes).

Patients and Methods: The methods used in this observational study of cases and control subjects followed STROBE recommendations. The study analyzed a total of 1,602 panoramic radiographs taken for dental diagnostic purposes between January 2010 and February 2014. The main variables analyzed were the incidence of atherosclerotic plaque and other cardiovascular risk factors. Epidat 3.1 statistical software was used to determine minimum sample sizes and the results were analyzed using PASW Statistics 10.0.0.

Results: For all the variables analyzed, the correlation between radiographic detection of atherosclerotic plaque and the presence of cardiovascular disease risk factors was found to be statistically significant (RR>1.5).

Conclusions: The presence of cardiovascular risk factors is related to the incidence of radiopaque lesions at the carotid artery bifurcation, indicating the presence of atherosclerotic plaque.

- Oral Presentation 32

TITLE: Immediate loading of 4 mandibular implants for rehabilitation using a Bio Hybrid structure in a periodontal older patient

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 JUNE 1;20(Supplement1):S13.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643922
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643922

Introduction: Immediate loading is a predictable treatment option for older patients to improve their quality of life. Providing an effective and reliable restoration to patients on the same day by replacing all teeth of an arch with a small number of implants.

Bio Hybrid structure prosthesis is constituted by; Bio HPP structure, semi-crystalline polyether ether ketone with ceramic reinforcement. And a second structure of an amorphous composite waffle grid, so it offers superior to those of conventional PMMA physical characteristics. The two structures are joined resulting in a monolithic structure unifying characteristics of both materials; a perfect transmitter of forces due to its bone-like hardness and a material without glass or polymerizing resin with good color fastness and resistance to plaque.

Case: 77 year old woman with a history of osteoporosis, arthritis, high blood pressure. She carries a lower removable prosthesis for years. We decided to perform extractions from 4.4 to 3.3 and placement of 4 implants and loading them with a temporary prosthesis on the same day of surgery. Once produced the osseointegration, we had a Bio hybrid structure prosthesis.

Conclusions: Immediate loading is predictable treatment be successful and effective technique used in older patients. If we add a final prosthetic rehabilitation with a biological and aesthetic features the result is frankly acceptable.

- Oral Presentation 33

TITLE: Split crest for narrow alveolar crests

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 JUNE 1;20(Supplement1):S13.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643923
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643923