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

AUTHORS: Gutiérrez Bonet C, García Cubero C, Gutiérrez Sánchez L, Rubio Alonso L, Barona Dorado C.

Máster de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Hospital Virgen de la Paloma. Madrid.

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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

AUTHORS: Haya Fernández MC, Cabo Pastor MB, Peidro Puerto JJ, Ribes Vallés C, Sánchez Solís EJ.

Universidad CEU Cardenal Herrera Valencia.

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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

AUTHORS: Heras Tubau L, Pérez Corral I, Ventura Peralta M, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

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

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Objectives: Introduce the split crest technique and determine its advantages comparing to other bone regeneration techniques as an alternative for the alveolar crests volume augmentation.

Material and Method: Literature review of papers published between 2005 and 2015 consulting Pubmed database, in Spanish and English. Key words used: split crest, bone expansion, ridge split, corticotomia, osteodilatadores, and dental implant. 20 papers were selected for our literature review. There were not restrictions regarding the type of study.

Results: The split crest technique is indicated when a bone structure with pyramidal form is found, where the apex of the pyramid is on the edge of the bone crest. This technique is more indicated in the upper maxilla where we can find a spongier bone, and when the bone remaining architecture is at least 10mm apical coronal, the width of the alveolar bone is 3 mm as a minimum and the base of the bone has a 7 mm width at least.

Conclusions:

- The split crest is an alternative to the use of other bone regeneration techniques.
- This technique has become a common way of working in the daily practise, achieving long term good results in the implants treatments, with low morbidity, and excellent results when the case selection is the adequate.
- A good diagnosis and case planning is essential.

- Oral Presentation 34

TITLE: Osteoporosis and periodontitis in post menopausal women in Barcelona, Spain

AUTHORS: Hernández Vigueras S, Martínez Garriga B, Estrugo Devesa A, Vinuesa T, Viñas M, López López J.

Dental Science University of Barcelona.

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Aim: The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between osteoporosis and periodontitis in a group of postmenopausal women in Barcelona, Spain.

Material and Methods: A periodontal examination in 73 postmenopausal women, and collection of the history of osteoporosis / osteopenia was performed using bone densitometry. Other clinical characteristics were collected: the presence of lesions in the oral mucosa, salivary pH, level of oral hygiene and number of missing teeth. The results were statistically analyzed using SPSS 17.0 program.

Results: The median age of women was 63 (IQR 2). The median of missing teeth was 5 (IQR 8.75). Of the 73

women, 47.9% had periodontitis, osteoporosis 25.3% and osteopenia 53.3%. The level of oral hygiene was categorized: Good (32.9%), Regular (43.8%) and Poor (23.3%). With regard to the other variables, the presence of mucosal lesions were in 38.4%; the pH was basic at 20.3% and acid in 40.6%, the rest had a neutral pH. An analysis of the correlation between periodontitis and osteoporosis showed that periodontitis was found in 22.9% of women without a diagnosis of osteopenia or osteoporosis, 57.1% of women with osteopenia and 20% of women with osteoporosis ($p = 0.522$), therefore, there was no association between osteoporosis/osteopenia and periodontitis.

Conclusions: According to our findings, the presence of osteoporosis/osteopenia does not influence the prevalence of periodontitis among postmenopausal women.

- Oral Presentation 35

TITLE: Monostotic fibrous dysplasia. Report of a clinical case

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

Postgraduate student of Dentistry in Oncologic and Immunocompromised Patients. Dental School. University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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Introduction: Fibrous dysplasia is a fibroosseous lesion associated mutation GNAS1 gene, presenting clinically as an intraosseous tumor in which normal bone is replaced by a proliferation of fibrous connective tissue which cellularity is moderate or high. This connective tissue as mature lesion begins to form islands of metaplastic trabecular bone. Fibrous dysplasia has a wide variation in clinical presentation, ranging from solitary or monostotic lesions to polyostotic. 80% of cases are associated with monostotic fibrous dysplasia, affecting mainly women. Clinically facial asymmetry is observed that mainly affects the mandibular region, asymptomatic. Treatment varies from a tracking control to remodeling surgery, depending on the size of the lesion.

Clinical case: Female 65 years old, who assisted Dental Hospital - University of Barcelona (Postgrade of Dentistry in Oncologic and Immunocompromised Patients), for dental health problems, At oral exam was observed a single lesion in the third mandibular quadrant, asymptomatic. The patient reported an increase from 35 years old, so it was necessary a clinical and radiographic study, with diagnosis of monostotic fibrous dysplasia.