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

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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

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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.

Conclusion: Fibrous dysplasia is a benign bone lesion develops slowly and frequently affects the jaws, it is necessary to conduct a clinical, radiographic and histological examination to get the correct diagnosis. The monostotic lesions are mostly asymptomatic and rehabilitation treatment is a major complication.

- Oral Presentation 36

TITLE: Geriatric patient susceptibility to nasal fractures. Role of the dentist

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Introduction: The location of the nose determines a higher incidence of fractures due to different causes, including physical altercations, motor vehicle accidents, sports injuries and falls, being these the most common cause in elderly patients.

Objective: the aim of this study is to establish therapeutic guidelines in two geriatric patients with nasal bones fracture.

Case report: 69 and 77-years-old patients, female and male respectively, who presented nasal bones fracture after accidental falls. The first patient presented edema, nasal deviation to the left and moderate epistaxis on the same side. Expectant management was performed doing nasal packing, prescribing anti-inflammatory treatment and making a control 48 hours after. Four days after, a slight edema was observed and the packing was removed. Medication was maintained during 7 days and radiological control was requested 3 months later. The second patient suffered blackouts and after CT, the fracture of the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus was confirmed. Surgery was performed under general anesthesia for the reduction of these fractures, observing a good aspect of the soft tissues 9 days after and requesting radiological control two months later. After a favorable evolution, they were discharged.

Conclusion: The nasal bones fractures can be managed with expectant attitude or by surgery depending on the severity of the injury and the affected regions. ones afectadas.

- Oral Presentation 37

TITLE: Eagle's syndrome, the importance of the differential diagnosis. A case report

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Introduction: The Eagle's syndrome is an anatomic variation in the elongated styloid process or calcified stylohyoid ligament characterized by producing compression in neurovascular structures showing clinical signs such as nonspecific cervico-facial pains, headache, dysphagia, foreign body sensation in oropharynx, among others; that could cause ictus by compression of the internal carotid artery.

Case report: We introduce the case of a patient who shows spontaneous episodes of glottis closure associated to the liquid and solid intake, in addition of headache. After exploration and undergoing pertinent examen, it is diagnosed bilateral Eagle's Syndrome. The treatment consisted of the bilateral resection of the elongated styloid process by an intraoral approach.

Conclusions: It is a great importance to achieve an adequate differential diagnosis, due to the symptoms of that pathology present, which could be confused with craniomandibular dysfunctions, arthritis in the temporomandibular joint, secondary headaches to third molars and including tumors.

- Oral Presentation 38

TITLE: Treatment of patients with locked-in syndrome. A case report

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Introduction: The locked-in syndrome is a rare disease in the medical field. It is a destructive process and usually caused by a blockage of the basilar artery with