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

brainstem infarct, interrupting the descending corticospinal tracts and corticobulbar, leaving intact the fibers that control blinking and eye movements. It is characterized by the presence of quadriplegia and anartria with preservation of the level of consciousness.

Case report: A 67 years old female patient with locked-in syndrome, is brought by his son to de service of oral surgery and implantology of Hospital Virgen de la Paloma for present oral pain. We proceeded to perform the clinical examination to the patient, who could only communicate by blinking, eye movement and tearing, and intraorally deep caries teeth were observed in the first quadrant; radiographic examination showed a large infectious process in the posterior region of the first quadrant. Unable to perform conventional treatment in the affected teeth, we proceeded to the extraction of these and surgical curettage of infectious tissue using conscious sedation, because once ready to be operated on under general anesthesia, it was impossible to present spondylitis and can not be intubated. As medication was prescribed amoxicillin 875/125 mg ac.clavulánico for 8 days and dextetopofen 25mg for 3 days.

Conclusions: The locked-in syndrome rather than a disease, is a circumstance that completely changes the lives of patients and those around you. The health professionals should know and promote strategies for prevention and oral health, considering the principles of therapeutic proportionality.

- Oral Presentation 39

TITLE: CA IX expression in LPO as possible marker of malignancy in the elderly patients

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Introduction: OLP is a potentially malignant disorder. The possibility of achieving indicators which can help us detect its progress to malignancy would be a great advance in the field of investigation. Carbonic anhydrase IX is a marker of tumor hypoxia that has been found expressed in OSCC cells and dysplastic cells adjacent to the margins after surgical resection of OSCC.

Objectives: To study OLP samples and study the expression of CA IX as a possible predictor of cancer that may be present in some potentially malignant disorders such as OLP.

Materials and Methods: A retrospective pilot study was performed on a sample of 81 patients with OLP in which the following parameters were studied: age, use of psychotropic medication, type of injury, location, treatment of OLP, malignancy and CA IX.

Results and Conclusions: No statistically significant data between CA IX and the malignancy of OLP was found. Further studies are needed to assess CA IX as a predictor of malignancy in the OLP.

- Oral Presentation 40

TITLE: Dental age estimate in children with autism spectrum disorders

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Introduction and Objectives: The determination of chronological age and maturational stage is particularly important in areas such as pediatrics, orthopedics, orthodontics, and forensic and anthropological research. So far, no allusions have been found in the literature concerning dental age in ASD patients.

The aim of this study is to evaluate the dental age in autism spectrum disorders children.(ASD).

Material and Methods: The study group consist of 50 patients with ASD, 36 boys and 14 girls, aged between 6 and 17 years. In all of them, chronological age was recorded and dental age was determined based on the dental maturation, calculated using the Demirjian and Nolla indexes incorporated in linear regression models (obtained in a population-based study conducted in healthy children of the same geographical área)

Results: In males, there are significant differences between chronological age and dental age calculated using Nolla index; 2 out of 3 boys have early dental maturation. In contrast, there were no significant differences between chronological age and Demirjian age. In females, we found no significant differences between chronological age and dental age with either indexes.

Conclusions: In a significant percentage of children with ASD, dental age calculated using Nolla index is advanced beside chronological age. In 1 out of 3, this difference exceeds 12 months.