Material and Methods: A total of 48 males and 48 females were chosen at random. Each one had available a panoramic radiography and at least one of the diseases mentioned above. They were classified in four age groups (50-59, 60-69, 70-79, ≥ 80) with 12 individuals in each group. Panoramic radiographs were visually analyzed and the presence of images compatibles with a calcified atheroma plaque (CAP) was detected. We consider a CAP as an irregular radiopaque mass, circular or heterogeneous, bilateral or unilateral which is located at posterior and inferior to the mandibular angle, approximately between C3 and C4 vertebrae, which can appear in the upper or lower border of the hyoid bone.

Results: Our results show:

- The prevalence of CAC of the total panoramic radiographies analyzed.
- The prevalence of the patients with the considered diseases and the presence of CAC on panoramic radiography.
- The description of CAC presence/absence according to age and sex.

Conclusions: The early detection of CAC on panoramic radiographs – diagnostic tool routinely used in dentistry – would mean to refer the patient to a specialist for further examination. It contributes to improve the prevention of cardiovascular diseases and cerebrovascular events.

- Oral Presentation 44

TITLE: Which factors condition treatment choice and outcomes of implant-based rehabilitation of edentulous geriatric patients?

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S18.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643934
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643934

Objectives: To identify factors influencing the outcomes of implant-based rehabilitation of geriatric patients evaluated by a satisfaction survey of subjective patient opinion and by professional evaluation of clinical and radiological parameters.

Materials and Methods: This transversal retrospective study included 150 completely edentulous geriatric patients with implant-based rehabilitations. A 19-item questionnaire was designed to assess patient satisfaction; clinical outcomes were evaluated by registering clinical and periodontal parameters. Age, sex, patient habits and restoration type were registered to determine whether these factors influenced the clinical results of implant-based rehabilitation.

Results: Significant differences were found in patient satisfaction conditioned by age, sex, and prosthetic type. Patient habits influenced long-term clinical results significantly.

Conclusions: For the geriatric patient, choice of prosthetic type must be based on clinical and anatomical parameters, as well as age, sex and the patient's habits. Patient satisfaction with the outcome will be conditioned by adequate treatment selection and planning.

- Oral Presentation 45

TITLE: Granular cell tumor in the geriatric patient. Clinical, histological and immunohistochemical study

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S18.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643935
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643935

Objective: Analysing the clinical and histological characteristics of the granular cell tumor and remarking the part played by the dentist in the diagnosis and treatment of this neoplasia.

Material and Method: Four cases of tumors of granular cells of oral location are presented and a bibliographical revision is made through a search in Pubmed-Medline.

Results: Four cases of Abrikossoff's tumor located on labial mucosa (1) and tongue (3) are presented. Clinically observed in all of them an exophytic and white-yellowing lesion. To get the diagnostic, a biopsy and a histological and immunohistochemical study was performed. This study tested positive for specific tumor markers: Vimentin and S100 Protein

Conclusions: Histologic features and positivity of specific markers in the immunohistochemical study defines the definitive diagnosis of this tumor.

- Oral Presentation 46

TITLE: Platelet rich plasma and its indication as an adjuvant treatment in hard and soft tissue regeneration

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S18.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643936
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643936

Objective: To assess the available scientific evidence regarding the application of PRP in the post extraction socket to improve the regeneration of both soft and maxillary and mandibular bone tissue and reduce the possible intervention post- morbidity

Material and Methods: Review and analysis of 25 articles published in PubMed and Medline. Limits: Publication in the last five years. Keywords: Platelet rich plasma, platelet rich in growth factors, oral surgery, tooth extraction, dental extraction.

Results: All articles consulted reported an initial acceleration of the healing process of soft and hard tissue, reducing post extraction morbidity but not necessarily an increase in bone formation as a final result. The lack of literature that meets quality criteria (randomized, double-blind, placebo and control groups and strict exclusion criteria) makes this second issue remains under debate.

Conclusion: Platelet rich plasma accelerates both bone and soft tissue healing process, thus improving the postoperative period and decreasing the incidence of complications due to slowdown. However, long term bone gaining cannot be assured, requiring further scientific evidence for use as hard tissue regenerator.

- Oral Presentation 47

TITLE: Relationship between acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and atherothrombotic stroke (ATS) with dental pathology

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S19.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643937
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643937

Aim: To review the relationship between cardiovascular diseases and oral pathology, focusing in the acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and the atherothrombotic stroke (ATS).

Material and Methods: An electronic research was done on PubMed-Medline bases with the keywords: "myocardial acute infarction", "stroke", "oral pathology", and "dental pathology". Publications in English indexed in the period between 2005-2015 and referring to

the relationship between both cardiovascular diseases and oral pathology were included.

Results: 266 articles were found; from which 18 were included in our review, because they talk specifically about AMI and ATI; cardiovascular diseases commonly associated with oral pathology. In the reviewed articles, it has been observed that some bacteria in the oral cavity are involved in coronary plaque inflammation, during flowing in the vessel and in the development of coronary thrombus. It has been found the same pathogenic flora in periodontal pockets and in atheromatous plaques. It seems that the AMI influences in the degree of periodontal inflammation.

Conclusion: It is possible that cardiovascular diseases have a relationship with oral pathology. Dental infections and oral bacteria may be associated with the development of acute coronary thrombosis. Measuring the levels of MMP8 in the gingival crevicular fluid may help obtain information about the severity of periodontal disease. A poor oral health status and the presence of periodontitis can influence in the development of AMI.

- Oral Presentation 48

TITLE: Management of dental trauma in schools. A survey of Kindergarden and Elementary school teachers

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S19.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643938
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643938

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. Pri-