mary action response errors related to the means of preserving avulsed teeth, usually opting for transporting teeth “dry”. The 86.4% of teachers were interested in receiving specific training guidelines for action in responding to CTDIs.

Conclusions: The knowledge of teachers on the first action measure to respond to a CTDI turned out to be significantly low. This is especially worrisome since many of the CTDIs occur in schools and increases the need to include CTDI content in teacher training programs.

- Oral Presentation 49

TITLE: Densitometric techniques in dental implantology: current status

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Objective: Bone density is one of the most important factors of osseointegration, therefore we need techniques to value it. The aim of this study was to compare the different densitometry techniques used in Implantology (Radiology, DXA, TC, CB-CT, MRI and QUS), evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of each one.

Material and Methods: We have done a bibliographic review from the database of Pubmed about 179 articles concerning to densitometric techniques: Radiology, DXA (Double X-Ray Absorptiometry), CT (Computed Tomography), CB-CT (Computed Tomography Cone Beam), MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) and QUS (Quantitative Ultrasound).

Results: With QCT we get a density valued in Hounsfield units (HU) according to the degrees of attenuation of the R-X. With the CB-CT we obtain also gray levels (UH), but they are superior to those obtained with CT. DXA provides a mineral density of surface (BMD or BMD) expressed in mg Ha/cm². Radiology and visual and tactile scales (Lekholm-Zarb and Misch) are little accurate to assess bone density, providing an empirical and subjective estimate. The application of MRI and QUS in densitometry remains, for now, experimental.

Conclusions

- 1- CT is the most accurate densitometric technique.
- 2- CB-CT provides inaccurate and arbitrary UH, so we need attenuation coefficients.
- 3- DXA is difficult to apply in the maxillofacial area due to the overlapping of regions.

- Oral Presentation 50

TITLE: Biphosphonates applied locally as coating of titanium implants

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Objective: Biphosphonates are drugs used in treatment of osteoporosis and other diseases. They inhibit osteoclastic activity so they arrest the bone remodeling process. The high cell turnover rate presented in maxilar and mandibular bone during surgical procedures, makes them more vulnerable to biphosphonate-related osteonecrosis. This vulnerability is more pronounced in intravenous in comparison with oral biphosphonates. In recent years it has been studied the hypothesis that these drugs may improve the osseointegration of dental implants being applied locally by coating them.

Material and Methods: A review of published scientific literature on the effects on the osseointegration of local application of bisphosphonate coated titanium implants and the appearance or not of biphosphonate-related osteonecrosis as we see with systemic bisphosphonates. Most of the studies are based on research on animals, mainly rodents and sheep, but also have revised articles on human.

Results: The vast majority of the literature revised present an improved osseointegration of implants with bisphosphonates coating versus different groups of control. This improvement is registered with different parameters depending on the study, but the most usual parameters used are extraction torque and histomorphometric measurements in micro-ct: bone-implant contact, bone area around the implant and bone density.

Conclusions: The revised articles show an improvement of osseointegration, without relevant complications such as biphosphonate-related osteonecrosis in titanium implants coated by biphosphonates.

- Oral Presentation 51

TITLE: Periodontal plastic surgery procedures. Case report

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