tensive drugs, do not imply an increase in the levels of PAS in none of the groups, but they can produce a significant increase in the levels of PAD in normotensive patients.

- Oral Presentation 54

TITLE: Dental pulp stem cells combined with bioceramic scaffold for bone regeneration

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Objective: To assess the advantages of the combined use of dental pulp stem cells (DPSCs), with a bioceramic scaffold for bone regeneration.

Material and Methods: For our study 3 mini-pigs were used, carrying 2 defects per shinbone (total of 12 defects). On the left side DPSCs were placed and guided bone regeneration was performed using resorbable collagen membranes. The right side is also filled with a biocomplex of DPSCs and bioceramic scaffold made of hydroxyapatite and tricalcium phosphate (Maxresorb®).

Results: 3 months later, in the right shinbone a higher bone density was found, moreover the left bone defects weren't completely filled.

The osteon formation and maturation of bone found in the histological study was much higher in the right shinbones. It is confirmed by this study that the osteoconductive properties of the scaffold promote tissue differentiation to bone, promote adhesion to the surrounding bone and accelerate mineralization which is the keystone in the successful use of mesenchymal cells.

Conclusions: Bone regeneration using dental pulp stem cells significantly enhanced with the use of osteoconductive biomaterials.

The surgical management of DPSCs becomes easier.

- Oral Presentation 55

TITLE: Diascopy in pigmented lesions of the oral mucosa: is a reliable technique?

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Aim: To determine the reliability of diascopy in the differential diagnosis of oral pigmented lesions.

Material and Methods: A bibliographic search in Medline-Pubmed was carried out. All articles focused specifically on the application of this diagnostic technique, either on skin or in the oral cavity, were analysed. Additionally, recent differential diagnosis protocols of oral pigmented lesions in which diascopy is applied were considered. Likewise, several clinical cases of oral pigmented lesions assessed in our dental care service are presented.

Results: There are not comparative studies that assess diascopy in relation to its diagnostic reliability. The main objective of this method is to determine the intravascular or extravascular location of the blood component in a supposed vascular lesion. The vast majority of recent diagnostic protocols continue recommending its use for this purpose.

Conclusions: Positive diascopy points out the existence of an intravascular lesion, while a negative result does not rule it out.

- Oral Presentation 56

TITLE: Study of mandibular lateral movement and condylar path in right-handed

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Objective: this study seeks to determine if there is some relation between the manual dexterity in right-handed people, the condylar path inclination and the mandibular dynamic.

Material and Methods: A population of 58 odontology students from the University of Santiago de Compostela, all of them right handed, has been studied. Their mandibular dynamic has been evaluated and an extra oral registration of the condylar path has been effectuated with the Gerber's extra oral face bow, following the method described by Gysi.

Results: The results achieved for the mandibular dynamic have been the following: right laterality 8,345mm ($\pm 2,0842$), left laterality 9,293mm ($\pm 1,9669$), protrusion