- Poster 1

TITLE: Chin graft in the elderly patient. A case report

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643964
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643964

Introduction: The bone block grafts are bone fragment obtained by surgical approach, aimed at regenerating areas of bone resorption. Are classified as autologous or heterologous allografts.

The principles of successful regeneration of bone grafts include phenomena osteoconduction, osteoinduction and osteogenesis.

The most common use of autologous graft chin is in its application for placement of dental implants to replace teeth absences.

Case report: 69 year old male patient attended our clinic with pain and suppuration in anterior area. The radiological examination advanced perimplantitis seen in implants placed in position 11 and 21. Because bone loss crater shaped so marked, decides remove the implants and regeneration of the area is planned by grafting chin.

The advantages of this type of graft versus other are more predictable survival, there is no antigenic response, high osteogenic capacity, resorption lesser extent, more rapid revascularization, rapid bone regeneration in the donor site and the possibility of using block or chopping and mixing with other biomaterial.

However disadvantages in using arise: forced to do two surgical fields, risk of infection, mandibular fracture and possible injury to the mental nerve, incisive nerve or injury to the apices of the anterior teeth.

Conclusion: It has been shown that the chin is ideal for donating grafts cortico-cancellous bone, which serve for the regeneration of bone defects area.

- Poster 2

TITLE: Clinical application of hyaluronic acid in periodontal surgery

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643965
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643965

Introduction: In recent years the use of hyaluronic acid for cosmetic dentistry has increased to improve healing and regeneration of soft tissues. The demand comes from older patients to improve their orofacial aesthetics. The patient wants a predictable periodontal plastic surgery, a fast recovery and the least possible postoperative morbidity.

Clinical case: Male patient, presents himself with a large query maxillary gingival recessions and severe attritions, affecting the cementum below the cemento enamel junction because parafunctions and aggressive brushing.

Prior to periodontal surgery, the doctor performed a conservative treatment with conventional composites. We make two flaps apical 1.6-1.3 and 2.2-2.6 replacement. First, apply the surgical field photodynamic therapy for greater bactericidal effect than Hyaluronic acid on the gingival surface exposed, and preimpregnated collagen membranes were applied in hyaluronic acid, thus obtaining a greater consistency of the graft.

Conclusions: The use of such materials can increase the regenerative potential of the periodontal tissues, minimizing the trauma and postoperative pain in the patients who undergo surgical periodontal treatment as a supplement to conventional surgical techniques.

- Poster 3

TITLE: Prevalence of oral pathology in elderly patients (≥65 years). Comparative study with younger patients of a total population of 10032 patients of a general dental clinic

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S30.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643966
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643966

Aims: To evaluate the prevalence of oral pathologies in an elderly population. To compare with a group of younger patients of the same Oral Medicine clinics of CIMO- Lisbon and with international bibliography.

Material and Methods: Retrospective study by evaluation of clinical files of the Oral Medicine clinics

Results: 10032 files of patients for general dentistry consultation from several departments of CIMO-Lisbon were evaluated. Of these, 997 presented any type of oral pathology (9.9%), 396 of whom were elder patients (≥65y) (39.7%) (male = 32.3% and female= 68.7%).

The most diagnosed pathologies at this group of patients were: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) in 24.5% (male=14%, female=86%) ; oral lichen planus (OLP) in 16.9% (male=25%, female =75%) ; candidosis 6,3% ; traumatic ulcers 4.5%; frictional keratosis 3.8% etc. 13 oral cancers were also diagnosed (3.3%) and 8 potentially malignant lesions (2%) . All pathologies encountered will be compared with the ones of the younger group of patients and discussed com published relevant papers.

Conclusions: Few published papers deal with clinical data because most study histological (biopsy) results, with the exclusion of pain syndromes like BMS and others. There is also a clear indefiniton of most authors about the diagnosis making difficult to compare results. In our elderly and younger patient the main reasons for oral medicine consultations are clearly BMS and OLP. If we consider this disease as potentially malignant (which is debatable), 18.9 % of our elderly patients presents this type of lesion.

- Poster 4

TITLE: Bisphosphonate-related Jaws Osteonecrosis. A review of the literature

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S31.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643967

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643967>

Bisphosphonates are commonly used in the treatment of bone disorders caused by cancer and osteoporosis. More recently, it has been highlighted that these drugs could may induce jaw osteonecrosis (ONJ).

Objectives: To assess the current state of scientific literature related to bisphosphonate osteonecrosis, identifying the different etiological factors and the main treatment options.

Methods: Systematic review of the literature in Medline/PubMed using the following keywords (MeSH): “osteonecrosis” AND “bisphosphonates” AND “jaw”. Only the studies written in English and published between the years 2005-2015 were included in the review.

Results: The initial search resulted in 185 articles, and 18 of them met the inclusion criteria. Osteonecrosis often occurs in patients who were treated with oral bisphosphonates for more than three years, with an average time of 5.6 years. Time of use of intravenous bisphosphonates can be less than 1 year. The route of

administration, the relative potency of the drug and the dosage significantly influence the development of the lesion. Other comorbid factors may be highlighted. The treatment of osteonecrosis depends on the stage of the lesion. The convenience and the timing of a surgical treatment is the option that arises more questions.

Conclusions: The ONJ has a clinically significant impact for the patient and the dentist. Making an early diagnosis of ONJ is advisable to avoid or reduce the morbidity associated with destructive bone lesions.

- Poster 5

TITLE: Guidelines in the el design of implant-retained and implant-tissue supported overdentures: A clinical case

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S31.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643968

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643968>

Introduction: This communication aimed to establish standards of management for the rehabilitation of a total edentulous patient with implant-retained and implant-tissue supported overdentures. In turn we establish the advantages and indications of this kind of treatment compared to more expensive and technical complex prosthodontics implantsupported treatments.

Clinical case: We report the case of a totally edentulous 76 years-old woman. Taking into account her anatomical/socioeconomic factors, a prosthodontic rehabilitation through overdentures was decided. The upper jaw was rehabilitated with 4 implants and we used a splinted bar retention system. On the other hand the mandible treatment choice was through a two unsplinted implant overdenture (Locator ®). Besides we seek a balanced occlusion in centric relation.

Conclusions: Totally edentulous patients have been frequently condemned to wear complete dentures. A study in USA prognosticated that in 2020 the number of edentulous jaws will increase to 38 millions. It seemed a well accepted principle that implant-retained and implant-tissue supported overdentures offers an affordable and comfortable treatment for our patients. These overdentures provide an excellent patient satisfaction, due to their chewing efficiency and their simple hygiene needs.