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Introduction: The injuries of salivary glands represent a diverse group, where we can find benign and malignant pathologies that can be difficult to distinguish.

The sialolithiasis is one of the most common non-neoplastic glandular pathologies. The formation of salivary stones produces the obstruction of the salivary duct, being this a frequent alteration of the submandibular gland that usually shows signs of pain accompanied by inflammation.

The prevalence of these salivary stones in the submandibular gland represents between 80 and 95% of the total, whereas the 5-20% appear in the parotid gland and only the 1-2% affect the sublingual gland and the minor salivary glands.

Clinical case: We present three clinical cases of three patients of ages 58, 60 and 61 years old respectively that come to our service referring pain and inflammation episodes associated with mealtime and accompanied by xerostomy. An intraoral and extraoral exploration was realized in all cases, complemented by a radiographic study, in order to plan the surgical act. Lesions were extracted, in two cases by extraoral means under general anesthesia and a third case by intraoral means under local anesthesia. After monitoring for one year, no recurrence has been observed.

Conclusions: There exist anatomical, mechanical and chemical factors related to the sialolithiasis development. More studies are needed to be able to establish a criteria standardization of diagnosis and treatment of this pathology.

- Poster 9

TITLE: Influence of the age on nasopalatine canal morphometry: analysis on Cone Beam Computed Tomography

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Aims: To determine the influence of age on the 3-dimensional morphology of nasopalatine canal (NC) and the NC dimensions.

Material and Methods: 224 cone beam computed tomographies (CBCTs) were analyzed to evaluate the mor-

phology and measurements of CN (in apical, medial and coronal portions) in the three anatomical planes. CBCTs were categorized based on dental status of patients (+/+, dentulous; -/-, edentulous; +/-, partially edentulous) and age groups (<30, 31-60, > 60 years). The statistical tests used were: ANOVA, Bonferroni and Pearson's correlation.

Results: The age was significantly different between dentulous (++) and edentulous (-/-) patients ($p < 0.001$). NC morphology were not influenced by age in the three anatomical planes, but p-values were nearly to significance between CN with funnel-like and hourglass-like shapes ($p = 0.053$) in the sagittal plane. Significant differences were found between age groups for the following NC dimensions: coronal diameter of CN in its coronal portion (CD1; $p = 0.047$) and in its medial portion (CD2; $p = 0.043$). The CN dimensions that were correlated with age were the follows: CD1 ($r = 0.182$) and CD2 ($r = 0.160$).

Conclusions: The tooth loss increased when the patients get older, which was also associated with NC morphology changes in the sagittal plane. With the increasing of age, variations of NC dimensions were also showed, so the size of NC diameter in its medial and coronal portions was higher.

- Poster 10

TITLE: Peri-implant diseases: diagnosis and treatment

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Introducción: Peri-implantitis is an irreversible inflammatory process affecting the tissues surrounding the implant causing loss of bone structure. This is a highly prevalent condition that has suffered a great increase in recent years, generating the necessity to identify an effective treatment for this disease. A review of peri-implant disease basic concepts of anatomy and osseointegration criteria and microbial pathogenesis and periimplant evidence is presented. Clinical parameters of disease, development of diagnostic, therapeutic possibilities and maintenance are presented.

Objective: Identify the most effective treatment for peri-implant therapeutic actions.