submitted to several tests and treatments with none efficacy and with a high economic and social cost until the definitive diagnosis of BMS. It is mandatory that, in Portugal, medical general practitioners and other medical specialties recognize BMS, for a correct diagnosis with no useless delay.

- Poster 13

TITLE: Influence of oral bisphosphonates in patients with dental implants

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Introduction: Bisphosphonates (BPs) are a class of agents used to treat osteoporosis and malignant bone metastases, among others. These drugs have been associated with a serious adverse reaction known as bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ) despite the benefits of this drug. The prevalence of BRONJ in patients receiving long term oral BPs was reported at 0, 0007 % per 100.000 patients (< 1 case per 100.000 exposed). The aim of this work it's to explain the association between the use of oral bisphosphonate therapy and dental implant failure.

Case presentation: This report documents a case of BRONJ after two dental implant placement in a osteoporotic patient (female/66 years) treated with ibandronic acid taken orally once a month for eight years. After clinical examination and an appropriate radiographic study, peri-implant radiolucency is observed which shows the failure of osseointegration of dental implants.

Conclusion: Despite the low risk of BRONJ occurrence after implant surgery in oral bisphosphonates users, the fate of dental implants may be affected to the type of drug used and the time of administration as well as the role of potential infection at site of surgery and hard tissue management.

- Poster 14

TITLE: Oral manifestations of syphilis. Systematic review

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Objective: To review the epidemiology and oral manifestations of syphilis, highlighting the importance of knowing the dentist, who will diagnose and refer the patient to a specialist to apply the appropriate treatment.

Materials and Methods: An electronic search was performed in Pubmed data base. Using the terms "oral manifestations", "Syphilis". Duplicates are removed, take those published in the last five years, we discard those not included epidemiological data, statements in oral cavity and obtained a total of 10 items.

Results: In recent years, there have been reporting outbreaks in the United States, Canada, Russia, China, Central and Eastern Europe. This resurgence of the disease could be due to the high rate of promiscuity, lack of knowledge of the disease, the booming sex industry, decreased use of condoms and the sense of security that today Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) are cured. It is well known that STDs are more common in the younger population, although the risk of STDs has increased in adults possibly due to the arrival of drugs for erectile dysfunction.

Conclusions: Because oral lesions are highly contagious, it is vital to make the correct diagnosis quickly, to initiate appropriate therapy and interrupt the chain of infection. The demonstration in oral cavity should be considered in the differential diagnosis of unusual oral ulcers and white patches that affect any patient.

- Poster 15

TITLE: Nasal floor elevation in the rehabilitation of atrophic maxilla with dental implants

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Introduction: Rehabilitation with implants in atrophic maxillary anterior area presents major challenges for the oral surgeon due to the loss in terms of quantity and quality of bone after teeth extraction. Placement of dental implants in this area is limited in terms of the width; and the height by the presence of anatomical structures such as the nasal cavity. Currently described several techniques for the solution to the problem of height, including grafts onlay bone, Le Fort I osteotomy and elevation of the floor of the nasal cavity.

Clinical case: Patient attends inquiry asymptomatic without allergies or diseases reference. The radiographic exploration observed loss of bone in the former area of the quadrants I and II with metal crowns porcelain shabby in 11, 21 and 22. He is decided to make the extraction of anterior teeth and rehabilitate with four implants: for lack of height is decided to perform the lifting technique of nasal floor, raising the membrane lining the floor of nasal cavity to enter with the implant about 3 mm and filled with Bio-Oss® of the bone.

Conclusion: The elevation of nasal cavity is indicated and is very useful when it comes to rehabilitation with implants in atrophic jaws with low-altitude above areas. The use of bone filling will allow us to earn up to 7 mm height.

- Poster 16

TITLE: Infective endocarditis and antibiotic prophylaxis in dentistry

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Objective: Perform an update on infective endocarditis (IE) in reference to its etiology, diagnosis and guidelines that are currently used for antibiotic prophylaxis prior to invasive dental treatment.

Material and Methods: A search was made at databases Pubmed-Medline in the last 10 years with the keywords: "infective endocarditis AND dental prophylaxis", "infective endocarditis AND guideline". Among the articles reviewed, three guides of bacterial endocarditis are queried. The guideline of the American Heart Association (AHA) (2007), the guide National Institute for

Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2008) and the Spanish Society of Cardiology (SEC) (2009).

Results: There are 310 articles. 52 are focus on dental prophylaxis, which is the main purpose of the review. IE is a pathological state caused by microorganisms that reach the bloodstream and bind to damage areas of the endocardium creating vegetations that modify the normal functioning of the heart. More related microorganisms are staphylococci and enterococci. Nowadays, there is controversy over if antibiotic prophylaxis for IE is necessary or not. The AHA and SEC consider it is necessary in a few patients and certain procedures; NICE believes it is not necessary in any patient under any procedure.

Conclusions: There is controversy on whether antibiotic prophylaxis is effective or not. Different guides have been published but none of them have results based on scientific evidence. More studies are required.

- Oral Presentation 17

TITLE: Analysis of mental foramen morphological variations and mental foramen visibility regarding age using cone beam computed tomography and panoramic radiography

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Objectives: The aim was two-fold: firstly, to analyze the morphological variations of mental foramen (MF) and accessory mental foramen (AMF) regarding age; and secondly, to determine their visualización using of panoramic radiographs (PAN), as well as the influence of age on the visualization

Material and Methods: The MFs and AMFs were analyzed using a total of 344 cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) selected out of the initial sample of 2420. Subsequently, corresponding PANs were analyzed to ascertain whether MF and AMF were visible

Results: A total of 344 (100%) MFs and 45 (13%) AMFs were observed on CBCTs. The morphological characteristics of MF showed statistically significant differences in terms of age. Patients over 50 years had a higher frequency of MF with a straight type of emergence. No differences were observed in MF and AMF long diameters, short diameters, and areas in terms of