age. The MF-alveolar bone crest and the AMF-alveolar bone crest distances were significantly higher in younger group. Conversely, the MF exit angle was statistically higher in the older. Only 83 % of the MFs and 45 % of the AMFs were also visible on PANs. The identification of FMs was easier in younger patients ($p=.03$). In logistic regression, age was an influencing factor for MF visualization ($B=.61$, $p=.005$).

Conclusions: PANs are not adequate to properly identify MF and AMF. The identification of MFs using OPGs was more difficult in older. For surgery involving the MF anatomical region, a preoperative study with CBCT is of crucial importance

- Poster 18

TITLE: Oral fibroma and it's relationship with oral care, a purpose of a case

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S37.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643981

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643981>

Introduction: Benign tumors are rare entities in the field of Oral Medicine . Many of them, unknown by patients because of its asymptomatic nature and may evolve over months until consultation with the professional.

Case report: Female 69 years with a history of hypertension and obesity, no known allergies. Presents to the Oral Medicine, Surgery and Implantology Dental Hospital of Bellvitge (Universitat de Barcelona) by a third asymptomatic lingual tumor quadrant four years of evolution and marked growth in the last six months. On examination a single lesion and near the region of the first molar in the same quadrant pedicle is observed and reaches approximately 2.5 cm diameter. Radiographic tests confirm the presence of apical granuloma and fractured mandibular left first molar. The therapeutic approach is made molar extraction of causal and excisional biopsy of the lesion for subsequent histological study.

Conclusions: The fibroma is the most common benign tumor of the oral cavity. The most common age of presentation is from the third decade and its location is different still prevalent in areas exposed to irritating factors. The diagnosis is clinical and pathological; treatment is surgical excision. In various publications their presence is associated, as in this case, patients with poor oral care, during the revision to be made.

- Poster 19

TITLE: Prosthetic rehabilitation in patient treated for oropharyngeal carcinoma

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S37.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643982

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643982>

Introduction: Patients who have been treated by an oncology process of head and neck have altered their basic functions, such as chewing, phonation and aesthetics, which decreases to form expresses in its quality of life. Because this patients in most cases are irradiated, treatment with endosseous implants is less predictable, however, there are techniques to improve the prognosis of these interventions and the durability of the posterior prosthetic rehabilitation.

Case report: Male 57yo, no known allergies, ex- smoker and ex- severe alcoholism with a previous history of TB in 2004, nguinal hernia repair in 2005. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of Supraglottis T4N0M0 in 2006 treated with induction chemotherapy and radiotherapy, which recurrence in 2007 and treated with total laryngectomy, tracheostomy and cervical lymphadenectomy. Total edentulous and rehabilitated through guided implant surgery. Prostheses over cad-cam confectioned bar on top and hybrid ceramic metal prothesis lower.

Conclusion: The oral rehabilitation in cancer patients treated with chemotherapy and / or radiotherapy implants should not be considered a contraindication, but if surgical and prosthetic design appropriate strategies are used, provide a substantial improvement in their oral function and aesthetics and both its quality of life.

- Poster 20

TITLE: Fracture management in edentulous atrophic mandibles. Two case reports

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S37.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643983

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643983>

Introduction: The bone remodeling of edentulous mandibles has been widely studied. The most important factor that determines the mandibular morphology is the presence or absence of teeth, so there is a close link with dentoalveolar joint and functional factors. In advanced cases this leads to severe mandibular atrophy, which worst complication is traumatic fracture. The treatment will aim to mandibular osteosynthesis by reduction and fixation of bone fragments. In atrophic mandibles the concept of shared load through osteosynthesis miniplates, involving absolute rest of the fracture to heal, becomes important. Miniplates type "lock" away loads of intimate contact with the bone, promoting vascularization. The access may be carried out by intraoral or extraoral approach.

Case report: Two cases of bilateral atrophic mandible fracture will be presented, occur after facial trauma in two elderly patients (82 years, ASA II and 80 years, ASA II), which were treated by microscrews titanium miniplates and 2.0, without intermaxillary fixation. Extraoral surgical approach was performed by submandibular incision in case 1 and intraoral approach by supracrestal incision in case 2.

Conclusions: The treatment of fractures of atrophic jaws will be performed by osteosynthesis miniplates, individualizing the case according to the type of fracture. In favorable cases, it will be avoided intermaxillary fixation and extraoral access.

- Poster 21

TITLE: Importance of early diagnosis of dentigerous cyst. A case report

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S38.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643984
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643984

Introduction: Dentigerous or follicular cyst is the second most frequent maxillary cysts preceded by the radicular cyst. The cyst derives from the reduced epithelium of the enamel organ associated with impacted teeth or included, especially third molars, maxillary canines, premolars and supernumerary teeth. They are often asymptomatic but can also cause various complications such as asymmetries, nervous disorders by compression, rhizolysis and displacement of adjacent teeth. Uncommonly it can become malignant ameloblastoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma.

Case report: A 68 year old woman who goes to the dental office concerned about the mobility of the second quadrant teeth. Oral examination shows bulging of the vestibular cortical at the level of teeth 22 and 24 and mobility of those teeth. Radiological tests, panoramic and computerized tomography, show a radiolucent image size 2cm x 2cm associated with the crown of the included upper left canine susceptible of follicular cyst. Resorption of roots of adjacent teeth and perforation of the nasal floor is observed. We proceed to treatment: extraction of the canine and extirpation of the cyst.

Conclusion: The case presented is intended to highlight the need for periodic radiological monitoring in those patients with impacted teeth to intervene early and prevent complications associated with them.

- Poster 22

TITLE: Preoperative antibiotic prophylaxis in dentistry. Literature review

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S38.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643985
http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643985

Introduction: Antibacterials are among the most frequently prescribed drugs, however, their inadequate employment causes drug interactions, adverse effects and encourages the emergence of resistant organisms. The infectious disease is one of the most common problems facing the dentist in their daily practice, not only by their frequency but also their potential severity and impact. Dentists are responsible for approximately 10% of antibiotic prescriptions, and much of them prophylactically, so the discretion of the physician for the election or no antibiotic prophylaxis should be based on the concept of risk-benefit.

Objectives: To review the literature on the need for preoperative prophylaxis in dentistry, establishing a consensus on whether its use reduces the risk of infection.

Methods: Collection of scientific articles for later review of the use of antimicrobial prophylaxis in dentistry, identifying the most commonly used antibiotics, patterns, timing and circumstances in which this prophylaxis and different administration in special patient is necessary.

Discussion and Conclusions: According to the literature reviewed, the use of antibiotic prophylaxis would be recommended only in cases where the risk of infection is high or where medically compromised and / or