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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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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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