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

AUTHORS: Pérez Herbera A, Cabezas Mojón J, Veiga López B, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master de Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo CEU. Madrid.

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

AUTHORS: Polis Yanes C, García Candela P, De Clemente Sala E, Jané Salas E, López-López J.

Master in Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Oral Implantology. Dental School. University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

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

patients with underlying diseases, where the chances of infection increase dramatically. Also, the technique must be meticulous and surgical time the minimum possible to reduce the chance of infection achieving a reduction of postoperative complications.

- Poster 23

TITLE: Chitosan and oral surgery, clinical case series

AUTHORS: Princep Arisó C, López Alvarez L, García Ramón S, Jané Pallí E, De Marcos Sabata P, Estrugo Devesa A, López-López J.

Postgraduate Student of Oral Medicine, Oral Surgery and Implantology. Dental School. University of Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S39.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643986

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643986>

Introduction: Research into new products in dentistry is important. One of the products that are working today is chitosan. Is a cationic polymer derived from chitin which is used as a vehicle for controlled release of drugs. Has osteoconductive property and anti-inflammatory, healing and bacteriostatic action.

Objective: To review the literature published in recent years concerning this compound. Submit a series of clinical cases treated with a preparation containing chitosan.

Methods: PubMed, SCOPUS, IME and Scielo, databases are reviewed. Focusing on the years and reviewing a previous article of particular relevance. The words "chitosan" are used, "chitosan", "chitosan and dentistry and elderly". Data obtained in the analysis of inflammation, pain and healing in cases analyzes presented. Discussion and conclusions: In 1953 Yasuda K, tells us about its usefulness when compared with hyaluronic acid. A few years later Reber et al attributed a role in coagulation and later Ito M, in 1991, we find a clear application in dentistry, in a paste that combines the hydroxyapatite. In the series of cases from sample preparation is useful to control pain, reduce the degree of inflammation and improve healing a patient group that had undergone implant surgery.

- Poster 24

TITLE: Immediate all-on-four. A case report

AUTHORS: Rodríguez Martín I, Pérez Corral I, Cobian Ron J, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo CEU. Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S39.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643987

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643987>

Introduction: Edentulous patients frequently present minimum bone volumen and poor bone quality, therefore needed for bone-grafting procedures prior to implant placement. All-On-Four technique allows to maximize the use of available bone without previous bone-grafting procedures, moreover, it provides edentulous patients with and immediately loaded full arch restoration on only 4 implants: 2 placed vertically in the anterior region and 2 placed at an angle of up to 45° in the posterior region. Titled implants allow to avoid vital structures and optimizes load distribution.

Case report: 67 years-old patient with absence and deteriorate state of remains teeth, who need extraction. Extraction in superior arch were performed and 4 implants were placed, 2 axially oriented implants in the anterior region, and 2 titled posterior implants (at an angle of 40°), which support a resin full-arch prosthesis immediately loaded placed. 3 month later, definitive prosthesis will be place.

Conclusions: All-On-Four technique is a predictable technique and present a high successful rate, between 96-100% (assessed by different authors). This techniques decrease treatment time and morbidity due to it doesn't require previous bone-grafting procedures.

- Poster 25

TITLE: Angioma in upper lip. A case report

AUTHORS: Romero Pérez C, Oliván Molina S, Pérez Fernández D, Loughney González A, Fernández Domínguez M.

Master en Cirugía Bucal e Implantología. Universidad San Pablo CEU. Madrid.

SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2015 June 1;20(Supplement1):S39.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17643988

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17643988>

Introduction: Angiomas are the most common benign tumours in soft tissue and skin. They are neoplasms, which are composed of hyperplastic and proliferative vascular endothelium. Its parenchyma consists of endothelial cells forming capillary structures in bunches. The hemangioma can be found in the superficial skin layers (capillary hemangioma), in deeper ones (cavernous hemangioma) or could be a mixture of both of them. The most common location in the oral cavity are the lips, tongue, buccal mucosa and palate. Hemangiomas can present different sizes, their color can vary between a strong red or bluish red and may even ulcerate.