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

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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

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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

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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.

Case report: A case of a 72-year-old male patient is presented. He is diabetic and hypertensive controlled, and has a nodular lesion since 10 months ago, which is about 2cm on the upper lip, bluish and spontaneous bleeding. It began as an injury of few milimeters and gradually increased to the current size. The patient denied any history of trauma in the area. The lesion was removed by an electric scalpel.

Conclusions: Treatment of angiomas depends on the clinical type, size and location. The prognosis is excellent. It is an important part of the management to assure the patient that the lesion has a benign nature. Generally, treatment is performed for aesthetic reasons. This case report focused on the surgical resection of the lesion, being it successful and without recurrence.

- Poster 26

TITLE: Excision of traumatic fibroma caused by prosthesis performed by diode laser. A case report

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Introduction: Traumatic fibroma also called focal fibrous hyperplasia is a common benign neoplasm of connective tissue of the oral cavity. It is considered a reactive injury produced by a response to chronic local irritant. It is usually due to chronic irritation such as cheek or lip biting, rubbing from a rough tooth or dentures maladaptive or fractured. Clinically this lesion is well-defined, round or ovoid, firm lesion to palpation, sessile or pedunculated, asymptomatic and longstanding. The wound surface can be kept intact, but sometimes may be ulcerated by repeated trauma and even show pain and inflammation.

Clinical case: 81 year old woman. She came to the dental office with a broken upper complete denture. In the intraoral examination fibrous lesion can be seen in the second quadrant, well-defined and slightly ulcerated. Surgical excision with diode laser was performed. On anatomic pathology shows a lesion supporting local fibrous hyperplasia. A new prosthesis and a subsequent monitoring was performed.

Conclusions: The traumatic fibroma is a pathology with a predilection for areas of a continued trauma. Patients

with poorly fitting dentures or fractured, should undergo thorough clinical examination of the mucosa of support. The diode laser treatment in this type of injury, allows us a bloodless surgery and good healing with a less painful for the patient postoperatively. This type of reactive lesion associated with a fractured prosthesis should be treated not only in appearance but also considering surgical prosthetic aspect to avoid recurrences.

- Poster 27

TITLE: Use of cox - 2 selective antiinflammatories for postsurgical pain management in elderly patients

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Introduction: The COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories belong to the family of NSAIDs; and unlike traditional, they only inhibit the cyclooxygenase 2 isoform, which is induced when a tissue injury occurs. Despite the fact that the COX-2 selective has been related with the increase of cardiovascular adverse effects, its use in the oral postsurgical management is justified because these kind of adverse effects are associated with cronical drug therapies. Aim: The aim of this study was to make an update about the use of COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories for the management of postoperative pain in geriatric patients, according to the literature.

Materials and Methods: An electronic literature search was performed in PubMed database, selecting articles published in the last 10 years. The search included the following key words: "cox-2 inhibitors", "oral surgery", "elderly" and "dentistry". The inclusion criterion was the following: clinical trials. Results: Seventeen articles met the search criteria. The revised clinical trials revealed that the COX-2 selective drugs offer potent analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects at lower doses, respect the traditional NSAIDs, and they also reduce the incidence of gastrointestinal adverse effects.

Conclusions: COX-2 selective anti-inflammatories are an alternative for postsurgical pain and swelling management in oral surgery, but should be considered with particular care when treating geriatric patients, because their cardiovascular adverse effects.