with 72 external connection Galimplant® implants with a sandblasted and acid etched surface. In each patient 4 implants were inserted. The implants were functionally loaded with a locator attachment after an 8-week period.

Results: 18 maxillary overdentures anchored on 4 implants were made. Early complication were found on the unloaded healing period, caused by an implant that was removed due to mobility. These results indicate a 98.7% survival and success rate after an average following time of 63.7 months (range: 54-80). The average bone loss was 0.9mm (0.4-1.7mm). The prosthodontics complications were related to attachment changes in 2 patients (11%).

Conclusions: The clinical findings of the present study indicate that maxillary overdentures using 4 implants represent a successful implant technique in the oral rehabilitation of completely edentulous geriatric patients.

- Oral Presentation 37

TITLE: Implant-supported fixed prostheses with submerged implants in geriatric mandibular edentulous patients

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Introduction and Objectives: Fixed oral rehabilitation represents a form of implant treatment in patients with a long period of fully edentulous. The aim of the study was to show the evaluation of fixed rehabilitation on implants in geriatric patients with edentulous mandible.

Materials and Methods: 28 mandibular edentulous patients were treated with fixed implant restorations with 270 Microdent submerged, external connection, sandblasted implants. Implants were loaded after a healing period of 8 weeks.

Results: 28 fixed screw and cemented rehabilitations were performed. The mean clinical follow-up was 90 months. Complications occurred in 6 patients. 7 implants (2.6%) presented peri-implantitis, but no lost. 4 implants (1.5%) were lost, consequently the success rate was 98.5%.

Conclusions: The clinical findings of this study indicate that fixed oral rehabilitation on implants in the mandible have a high success rate in geriatric patients.

- Oral Presentation 38

TITLE: Bilateral maxillary sinus floor elevation in geriatric patients. A 5-year clinical study

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Introduction and Objectives: atrophía of maxilla represent an important challenge in the implant treatment of geriatric patients. Today, maxillary sinus elevation constitute a surgical technique for the insertion of implants in these cases. The aim of this study was to report the outcome of treatment with dental implants inserted by sinus lift with use of biomaterials.

Materials and Methods: 15 patients with tooth loss were treated with 70 Microdent® implants with sandblasted surface for the rehabilitation by sinus lift. In all cases, beta-tricalcium phosphate KeraOs® were used. Implants were inserted during sinus lift. Implants were loaded after a healing free-loading period of 6 months. The clinical follow-up was at least 60 months after functional loading.

Results: 30 bilateral sinus lifts were performed. 10% of patients showed complications, specially membrane perforation. Clinical results indicate a survival and success rate of implants of 98.6%. One implant was lost during the healing period. After a mean functioning period of 67.4 months, no late complications were reported. Results of this technique with the use of a synthetic biomaterial are similar to another studies that demonstrated a predictability and safety.

Conclusions: The clinical findings of this study indicate that sinus floor elevation constitute an implant option in the treatment of maxilla atrophic in older patients.

- Oral Presentation 39

TITLE: Insertion of implants by bone expansion technique in geriatric patients with a severe horizontal reduction of alveolar crest

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