acrylic, locator, bar, cantilevered. The literature review is cross retrospective using quantitative and qualitative data.

Results and Conclusions: With the limitations of this study and the need for further evidence extracted as conclusions:

1. The need to assess patient personal factors: sex, power, approves arcade and expectations.
2. Distal portion of the posterior implants to the midline chin suffer greater stress load transmitted.
3. Option 4 implants placed in saltire offers better bio-mechanical performance.

- Oral Presentation 42

TITLE: Laser bioestimulation in the treatment of osteonecrosis associated with bisphosphonates

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Introduction: exposure of necrotic maxillary or mandibular bone in patients treated with bisphosphonates is increasingly becoming a reason for dental consultation. Bisphosphonates act on osteoclasts inhibiting their chemotaxis, shortening their average life and inducing apoptosis. As a result, bone resorption stops.

Currently, we have a wide range of therapeutic options for the treatment of bisphosphonate-induced osteonecrosis, being the laser therapy a simple, effective and well documented technique.

Aim: To review the laser therapy as a treatment for bisphosphonate-induced osteonecrosis and to assess its effects.

Material and Methods: A bibliographic research was made in Pubmed database, using the following key words: bisphosphonates, osteonecrosis, osteonecrosis treatment, laser therapy. Among the reviewed articles, we include only the ones published in the last ten years.

Results: Many studies about bone biostimulation have shown the high effectiveness of He-Ne, Er:YAG and infrared diode lasers, among others. The authors agree that the application of a low intensity laser has a biostimulating effect on the reparative process, increasing the inorganic matrix of bone and the mitotic activity of osteoblasts leading to a significant improvement in clinical parameters.

Conclusions: Laser surgery is emerging as a valid therapeutic option for the osteonecrosis treatment and allows a minimally invasive approach in the early stages of the disease. More controlled clinical trials are required, in order to ensure a suitable treatment protocol for the patient.

- Oral Presentation 43

TITLE: Bisphosphonates & Dental implant, success or failure? Bibliographic review, survey and cases presentation

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Objective: Evaluate Implants treatment on Bisphosphonate treated patients criteria, such as clinic experience, convergence and divergence between what is reported on and the specialist interviewed.

Material and Method: A bibliographic review was made, searching in odontological and medical data base such as: Pubmed, Medline and Scielo, using as key words: Dental Implants, Bisphosphonates, Osseointegration, BRONM, only articles published after 2005 were included.

A Survey was conducted to specialist about: Dental Implants on Bisphosphonates treated patients and all the data was subject of statistic analysis.

We present 3 clinical cases of patients treated with Bisphosphonates, who a CTX analysis were conducted to establish the surgical risk of and implants treatment.

Findings: Most Articles consulted concludes that implant Osseointegration are not diminish by Bisphosphonate treatment, and no difference were found in the implant lost rate of this patients and the control patients.

The Survey indicates that 51% of the specialist place implants on Medicated patients, the 49% don't Agree on the use of that kind of treatment, there is a controversy referring treatments protocol and surgical risk determination, never the less the 71% agree about drug holidays as first option. The 22% of the participants don't Know CTX test, and the 51% consider that this test is not 100% Accurate.

Conclusion: Even though the specialized literature concludes that implant Osseointegration are not diminish by Bisphosphonate treatment, there is a real controversy

among the professionals, regarding the use or not of dental implants in this patients, the treatment protocol and the relation the administration road, the dosage and the BRONM risk.

There are been reported cases of BRONM in this patients, especially those under prolonged treatment.

- Oral Presentation 44

TITLE: Short implants: an alternative in atrophic maxillary

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Objectives: To assess the efficacy and characteristics of short implants as an alternative to other techniques of larger as sinus lift in the atrophic maxillary.

Material and methods: in order to prepare this work has been conducted a literature search using the following databases: Pubmed, Medline, Cochrane, Dialnet, Scielo, Doaj to obtain articles published between 2006 and 2016. We have selected the 40 articles using the following keywords: "short implants", "sinus lift", "atrophic maxilla" and "bone loss".

Results: Nowadays is considered the sinus lift as first choice in the rehabilitation of the atrophic posterior maxillary sector. However, the emergence of short implants (> 10mm) allows us to evaluate other alternatives. Authors such as Kang found that a larger diameter of the implant and bone density, lower stress suffer. Monje et al. considered marginal bone loss significantly higher in the external connection implants. As for the implant's stress, Pellizzer among others concludes that it decrease splinted, being lesser with the first implant of greater length.

Conclusions:

1. Can be considered as ideal short implant that suffers the least possible stress and lower marginal bone loss to the larger one in high bone density, internal connection, roughness surface, splinted, and being the first implant of greater length.
2. Rehabilitation with short implants is a less invasive, with fewer complications and cure faster than sinus lift technique.

- Oral Presentation 45

TITLE: Esthetic in Gerodontology

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Introduction: The demand of esthetic treatments is growing from youth and adult age to the gerontological patient. That is why we must to know the materials and techniques that make possible the development of this type of treatments, being aware of the use and limitations of the different materials. The planning of cases with high esthetic requirements represents a challenge for the clinician.

Clinical case: The development and follow-up of clinical protocols makes easier planning and simplify therapeutics procedures being useful, as much for the clinician as for the dental technician, for the final success and to respond the patient expectations.

A clinical protocol is presented for esthetic and functional rehabilitation of the geriatric patient, analyzing the factors to keep in mind, as much esthetic as functional, as in the integration of them, evaluating the materials and techniques to use.

The results obtained have been successful, achieving a correct function and proper esthetic.

Conclusions: Nowadays, we can adjust an esthetic treatment to any situation in the gerontological patient, thanks to the materials and techniques development up to date, being possible to fulfill the patient expectations.

- Oral Presentation 46

TITLE: Rehabilitation of patients that present impacted teeth: avoiding preprosthetic surgical procedures

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