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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