Oral evaluation was composed by an oral exam, application of oral health survey, measurement of PDI (periodontal disease index).

Multivariate analyses were adjusted by sociodemographic variables, blood tests, and oral health items.

Results: 86% of elderly adults noninstitutionalized presents satisfactory nutritional status. Among the socioeconomic conditions studied, being male, older, with lower pension and single were associated with nutritional risk ($p < 0.005$). Ferrum serum and hematocrit were related with nutritional normal status. By last, the dental conditions studied of active caries, advanced periodontal illness and 16 lost teeth were associated with nutritional deficit regardless of sex, age, Pension, education and smoking.

Conclusions: The study population presents a satisfactory nutritional status. Oral health impairment was associated with nutritional deficit, in a 13% for people who need oral rehabilitation. People with normal ferrum serum rise 25% of protection for malnutrition.

Keywords: Elderly adults. Nutrition assessment. Oral health. Health of the elderly. Dental health surveys.

Material and Methods: To develop this review paper it was searched in the current international literature indexed in PubMed in the last five years.

Results: Thirty articles were selected by impact factor of journals, exposed information or its originality; only using articles older than five years by scientific interest or the need to reflect older information. The review was limited giving preference to literature reviews and meta-analysis papers.

Conclusion: Current literature supports the use of short implants as a predictable alternative to conventional bone regeneration techniques in jaws atrophies.

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TITLE: Short dental implants in the rehabilitation of atrophic jaws. Update

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Introduction: Short dental implants, over the years and advances in implantology, have become a standard treatment in the daily practice of many clinical. Success rates have recently increased to almost equated to conventional implants for many authors. The need to reduce working time, intraoperative morbidity and economic costs linked to the demand for implant rehabilitation in elder patients makes it necessary to add them among our treatment options. In gerodontology the application of this technique should be assessed, because old patients usually do not want or can undergo regenerative surgeries.

This requires to define a surgical protocol and selection of the patient.

Objectives: The objective of this review paper is to evaluate the pertinence of using short implants as an alternative to conventional regeneration techniques.