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Introduction: Oral lichen planus (OLP) is a chronic inflammatory disease affecting the oral mucosa, commonly found in women. OLP has been linked to other diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hepatitis C or lupus erythematosus. Needless to say, primary hypothyroidism (PHT) is an autoimmune disorder with a predilection for women, and associated with systemic diseases as the previously mentioned. The aim of this paper is to review the relationship between OLP and HTP, and present a case series where we found the association between these two entities.

Case series: We present two patients diagnosed and treated at the Oral Medicine Department in the Faculty of Dentistry of Complutense University of Madrid. Both women diagnosed with PHT presented reticulate and erythematous lesions in areas of the oral mucosa. Both had a previous histopathological diagnosis of OLP; helping us with a proper treatment.

Conclusions: It is important to rule out the presence of hypothyroidism in patients diagnosed with oral lichen planus, especially when we come across asymptomatic cases.

Patients with PAH should know the risk to develop OLP lesions; therefore, emphasizing a thorough search of such lesions in every dental visit.

- Poster 24

TITLE: Minimal invasive aesthetics rehabilitation in the elderly patient

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Introduction: Currently, one of the treatment options for elderly patients is minimally invasive dentistry. The development of adhesive dentistry techniques is letting grow the tend to preserve a larger amount of healthy dental tissue when performing a full rehabilitation.

Clinical case: This case report describes a vertical dimension of occlusion rehabilitation in a senior patient with multiple tooth loss and subsequent posterior bite collapse. The primary aesthetic diagnostic evaluations

were conducted using plaster models set up on the articulator in a maximum intercuspation position and an estimation of vertical dimension loss. The treatment plan focuses on an increase of the vertical dimension through a teeth change on the upper removable partial denture that the patient already had and some indirect overlay restorations on the upper jaw remaining molars and a some aesthetic direct composite restorations.

Conclusion: The vertical dimension recovery is critical to rehabilitate the function and aesthetics, and more importantly, in case of elderly patients, this procedure must be conducted introducing the least possible changes.

- Poster 25

TITLE: Odontogenic Cysts in Geriatric Patients: A case report

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Introduction: There are 2 types of odontogenic cysts: The ones originated as a consequence of the inflammatory stimulation and the ones derived from a developmental error. Those cysts originated due to the inflammatory stimulation can be radicular or paradental. Radicular cysts present a prevalence ranging from the 52 and 75%, being the more common odontogenic cysts. Although usually diagnosed between the age of 30 to 60 years old, they can appear at any age. The more affected teeth are maxillary incisors and canines. Clinically, they are asymptomatic, and the majority don't produce cortical bone expansion, but if they do, it affects the buccal area. Paradental cysts are located close to the cervical margin of the lateral area of the root, due to the inflammation of a periodontal pocket and affecting the disto-vestibular area of partially erupted lower third molars with a previous history of pericoronaritis.

Case report: A 65-year-old male patient, asymptomatic. On routine radiological examination a radiolucent image is observed in the upper left quadrant. Surgical excision is performed and sample is sent to the laboratory to confirm the diagnosis. The results of the histopathological examination showed a radicular cyst.

Conclusions: Radicular cysts are usually seen in male elderly patients with poor oral hygiene. Since they are asymptomatic, the diagnosis is performed at an advanced stage, and therefore deformities of the affected