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Introduction: The proliferative verrucous leukoplakia (PVL), initially described by Hansen in 1985; LVP is a precancerous lesion of unknown origin, slow growth, warty, exophytic, durable and irreversible appearance, begins as a simple benign hyperkeratosis, which tends to spread, becoming a multifocal lesion, possibly becoming malignant and present a high mortality rate in developing carcinoma because of the propensity for dysplasia and malignant. It has a higher incidence in older women, where the primary lesion (leukoplakia) is present for many years.

Case report: We report a case of a female patient of 75 years old, non-smoker, does not drink alcohol, carrier upper and lower dentures, diagnosed in 1994 homogeneous leukoplakia and lichen planus, I will perform monitoring and controls in the department of medicine and orofacial surgery UCM, where non homogeneous lesions (red and white areas level right tuberosity, and warty level tuberosity left type white areas) is observed in 2016, new biopsy was performed in April this year, resulting homogeneous leukoplakia transformation to proliferative verrucous leukoplakia.

Conclusions: The LVP has a high rate of malignant and very unpredictable, for this reason the need for periodic checks are very important, and thus diagnose early, its evolution malignant carcinoma.

- Poster 29

TITLE: Zirconium implants, the immediate future in implantology?.

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Excellence in our profession is a constant and for that reason there are new developments. We approach this review the use of zirconium implants in clinical day by day.

Ceramics are different chemical compounds to metals. Zirconium is a high performance ceramic.

The advantages are: high biocompatibility (allergic to metal choice), aesthetics (recessions and gingival smiles, thin soft tissue), high osseointegration >98%

in clinic (surface treated with laser decreases colonization and reabsorption), excellent mechanical properties (tense flexural, torque up to 70 Ncm anterior and posterior teeth) and it also does not suffer corrosion. Radiopaque material, with the possibility of intraoral carved after placement and immediate loading with provisional, very aesthetic.

The monobloc system avoids the "gap" that can bring about bone resorption; however if the implants has not primary stability we can not load and we will lose aesthetics.

Material and Methods:

All literature found; research articles and collections of information; onset and evolution until now.

Results:

According to literature, shows a very high standard. In the beginning few studies they thought proved their use; but today is a good choice.

Conclusions:

Guarantee of success; front and especially in posterior teeth, its aesthetics and its histological properties.

Acceptation holistic dentistry to be "free metal". Material with high guarantees to revoke titanium.

- Poster 30

TITLE: Merkel cell carcinoma: a case report

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Background: Merkel cell carcinoma (MCC) is an aggressive neuroendocrine tumor that mainly affects the skin. Its incidence is less than 0.5 /100,000 people per year, and has a predilection for the elder. The treatment of election is surgery even though early metastases in distant lymph nodes, followed by distant skin, lung, central nervous system and bone are common. These features give the patients a poor prognosis with a survival rate at 5 years of approximately 50%.

Case report:

We present a 67-year-old male patient with a macula in his right elbow histologically diagnosed as CCM. A year after the diagnosis he developed an oropharyngeal injury that was biopsied, with a diagnosis compatible with CCM, as well as bilateral lymph nodes. The extension study was negative. The patient had the lesion

removed with a transmandibular approach, bilateral lymphadenectomy, and mandibular osteosynthesis, with no additional therapy. This case presents a post-surgical complication in oral cavity after the surgery. He had a radiolucent lesion in the mandibular fracture and the presence of fistula that required the extraction and curettage of the surgical bed 45. Such intervention solved the fistulous process.

Conclusions: Primary CCM usually affects the head and neck region, followed by the extremities. To the best of our knowledge, only small case series are reported in the literature. Despite that, CCM metastases are known to involve many different locations. Surgical treatment may result in complications in the oral cavity that we should be aware of and able to treat and follow up.

- Poster 31

TITLE: Oral obturators. Clinical case

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Introduction: Nowadays, obturators are the most used solution for treating maxillary defects and buco-nasal communications. Their main functions are sealing the communication and preventing hyper-nasal talking, nasal regurgitation and supporting the facial profile.

Clinical case: 76 years old woman, quitted smoking 8 months ago (smoked during 36 years), diagnosed with hypoacusis, osteoporosis, rheumatoid arthritis, macrocytic anemia, a, diabetes mellitus type II, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, ischemic heart disease, hypertension, and intervened for gynecological neoplasia. Currently treated with multiple medications, including oral bisphosphonates. The patient was derived to the Master of oncology service in the Hospital of Bellvitge in April 2015, after receiving a surgery for osteonecrosis of the maxilar, which involved developing a buco-nasal communication. The treatment consisted on elaborating an oral obturator prosthesis to improve the patient's functionality, esthetic and psychological aspects.

Conclusion: One of the most crucial aspects of oral obturators is retention. Patient's expectancy on esthetic and function has to be taken to account. Besides, most patients with such anatomical defects usually have mouth-opening limitation that may difficult the clinical process.

- Poster 32

TITLE: Use of local anesthetics with epinephrine for dental surgical management in geriatric heart patients

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Objective: The aim of this work was to perform a literature review about the use of local anesthetics with vasoconstrictor for dental surgical management of geriatric heart patients.

Materials and Methods: An electronic literature search was performed in PUBMED database with the keywords "epinephrine local anesthesia AND elderly AND coronary disease AND oral surgery", "local epinephrine anesthesia AND elderly AND hypertension AND oral surgery", "epinephrine local anesthesia AND elderly AND cardiovascular disease AND oral surgery" and "epinephrine local anesthesia AND elderly AND ischemic heart disease AND oral surgery". Inclusion criteria were: clinical studies that evaluate the action of a local anesthetic with vasoconstrictor in patients with heart disease, and with a population that includes elderly patients (60 years old or older). The studies had to be published in the last 10 years.

Results: We obtained 16 items; of which 08 met the inclusion criteria.

Conclusions: The use of local anesthetics associated to vasoconstrictors for dental surgical management of geriatric heart patients is safe, according to the literature reviewed.

- Poster 33

TITLE: Short implants in posterior atrophic maxilla. An update

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