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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S45.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644107

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644107>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S45.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644108

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644108>

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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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S45.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644109

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644109>