- Poster 36

TITLE: Bisphosphonates related osteonecrosis of the jaws. A clinal case

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Introduction: Bisphosphonates are a group of drugs that reduce the rate of bone turnover, inhibiting bone resorption, mainly by inhibiting the action of the osteoclasts. Osteonecrosis of the jaw (BRONJ) is a complication related to the use of bisphosphonates, it is an adverse reaction which can significantly affect the quality of patients' life.

Clinical case: patient with bisphosphonate related osteonecrosis of the jaw.

Conclusions: In patients treated with bisphosphonates it will be necessary to implement preventive measures. Those with BRONJ may be treated by professionals.

- Poster 37

TITLE: Verrucous Carcinoma, a case report

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Introduction: Verrucous Carcinoma (CV) is a variant of Squamous Cell Carcinoma, the most common site is the oral cavity. Clinically it presented as a well-circumscribed, slow-growing, locally aggressive exophytic lesion. Of unknown etiology, it has been linked to consumption of alcohol, tobacco and the Human Papilloma Virus (HPV).

Clinical case: Female patient 67 years old who attends H.U.M.-Montepríncipe for evaluation of an injury to the right side edge of the tongue, of 6 months of evolution, painless, progressive growth and no other associated symptoms. In the intraoral examination revealed a leukoplakic, exophytic, verrucous appearance and about 15 mm in diameter injury was evident. Cervical lymphadenopathy pathological examination detected. With

the diagnosis of suspected CV, incisional biopsy is performed and cervicofacial MRI is requested. Histopathological results were de CV and MRI ruled out cervical lymphadenopathy pathological, reason why it decides to intervene to the patient to complete surgical excision of the lesion, with pathological results CARCINOMA warty with free surgical margins (pT1 pN0 pM0).

Conclusion: the CV is a relatively common malignant lesion in the oral mucosa, whose prognosis will be conditioned by appropriate surgical treatment and diagnosis of the lesion in its early stages. The role of the dentist is essential in the early detection of these injuries through proper physical examination and incisional biopsy, must know the characteristics of this type of tumor characteristics.

- Poster 38

TITLE: Submental extraoral fistula related to implants

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Introduction: Implants are, now a days, the most chosen technic when it comes to rehab, both to patients or professionals. According to literature, implants have a survival rate about 98%. Nevertheless, there may be complications due either to surgical techniques or prosthetic restoration that can commit implants life. An accurate treatment diagnosis and planning will reduce complications in a big proportion.

Clinical case: Female, 73 years old, toothless, carries a inferior overdenture over two implants. Patient attends the doctor due to the appearance of a submental area extraoral fistula. After exploring, bucal mucosa had a normal aspect and implants were stable, with no movement and asymptomatic to percussion. We proceed to make a orthopantomography and a TC, where we impress a mild radiolucence image in the implant that corresponds to the fistula area.

The chosen treatment was the full surgical removal of the fistula and remove the implant in the same surgery.

Conclusions: We consider the chosen treatment the most suitable in order to remove the infection and the main origin that brought the fistula formation because is the one that has low percentage of non recurrence and so later be able to put another implant.