

Case Report: The 69-year-old female patient was referred to our Service presenting with a two-moth history of painless mass in the right parotid gland. The medical history of the patient includes a treatment for arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia and a surgical thyroidectomy.

A 1.5 cm lump, soft in consistency and movable when palpated, was observed during the physical examination.

A supplementary ultrasound and NMR were requested, the visualization of which resulted in a diagnosis of suspected WT. After the supplementary trials, the patient was briefed and the possibility was pondered considering her age and general condition at the moment of the parotidectomy.

Conclusion: WT is a relatively frequent entity, and odontologists must be aware of its clinical manifestations and most relevant diagnostic tests.

- Oral Presentation 67

TITLE: Osteonecrosis generated by the use of Bisphosphonates in geriatric patients. A case report

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Introduction: Bisphosphonates are drugs able to inhibit the rework process through the detention of osteoclastic activity. Since it comes into contact with the bone tissue, their effect can remain until to ten years. Osteonecrosis cases have been related to bisphosphonates and protocolos of actions have been developed. The aim of the present communication is to set the importance of making a correct diagnosis and the dentist's responsibility held by the dentist in clinical management of these patients.

Clinical Case: A 66 year old female patient with a second quadrant pain history and who was referred to our service by a possible osteonecrosis in that place.

* Her clinic history refers taking steroids due to lupus erythematosus and oral zolendronato for the last eight years. * Intraorally, fistulas and edematous areas were observed in the region between the 23 and the 25 th. * A radiological study was requested (periapical and panoramic), showing the presence of bone remains. * The

initial diagnosis was second stage OBF, reporting the patient about the different therapeutic options and their risks. * Treatment, prior informed consent, consisted of removed the damage bone, regularisation and suture. She was given Amoxicilina 750 mg each 8 hours, Ibuprofeno 600 mg each 8 hours and clorhexidina 0,12 %. The patient was checked up afterwards with radiographic control without symptoms or clinical signs.

Conclusion: The intake of bisphosphonates in adult patients requires a rigorous control of the applied treatments in the oral cavity.

- Oral Presentation 68

TITLE: Viability of short implants in atrophic posterior areas of the maxilla and mandible: current status

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Objective: To evaluate the success and survival of short implants placed in atrophic posterior areas of maxilla and mandible and compare it with the results of the longer conventional implants.

Material and Method: We have done a literature review in PubMed database over 40 articles about the use of short implants made between 2011 and 2016. Inclusion criteria were the use of implants of length between 4 and 7 mm. and follow up one year, at least, from the load.

Results: A total of 40 items on 65.006 implants placed in 29.014 patients were analyzed. The results were similar to those obtained with the use of longer implants, finding no statistically significant differences in complications and failures between the two procedures.

Conclusions: In elderly patients with atrophic posterior areas of the maxilla and mandible short implants can be a faster and less aggressive alternative than other techniques (regeneration and vertical bone augmentation, lateralization of dental nerve, etc.).

Short implants offer percentages of success and survival similar to those of the longer implants.

We must be aware of certain considerations and specificity in these implants regarding biomechanics, surgical technique and implant design.