

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>

Objective: The aim is to realize a bibliographical review on the short implants in posterior atrophic sectors, to evaluate his predictability and long-term efficiency.

Material and Methods: A search was realized in databases Pubmed-Medline and Cochrane of last 10 years, with the key words: “Short dental implants” and implants survival “. There were applied criteria of incorporation that were systematic reviews, clinical randomized studies and studies with a minimal follow-up of 2 years.

Results: 73 articles were obtained. Once read the summary of the same ones, 20 articles were selected. Of them 16 are prospective studies and 4 systematic reviews.

Conclusion: The short implants are usefull in posterior atrophic sectors, proximity with the NDI or maxillary sinus. Due to the shortage of randomized clinical studies, further prospective studies are required to evaluate its effectiveness in the long term.

- Poster 34

TITLE: Differential diagnosis of bullous lesion in a polymedicated patient

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S46.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644110

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644110>

Introduction: Bullous diseases are a heterogeneous group of acquired mucocutaneous disorders. They share several characteristics: the blister and autoimmune processes, without dismiss the congenic origin as in the case of the epidermolysis bullosa. Depending on the location of the injury, they are classified in intraepidermal blisters (pemphigus) and subepidermal blister (pemphigoid and bullous diseases Ig A). In addition, we also found other autoimmune affections like Lichen Planus or Discoid Lupus that also affect the mucocutaneous level being able to produce bullous manifestations.

Case Report: In 22 February 2016 comes to the hospital a male of 60 years old. He has any allergic process but he presents an important medical history: Menière’s syndrome, controlled hypertension, hypercholesterolemia and Hyphortyroidism; thereby he is taking the following medications: Betahistine 16mgr, Lisinopril 20 mgr, Simvastatin 20 mgr and Eutirox 112mgr. As a toxic habit he smokes a cigar per week.

The patient reported pain on left buccal mucosa. The intraoral examination showed small vesicles in different stadiums of healing, compatible lesion with Wickham Striae on both jugal mucosa and eritroleucoplásica lesion present in hard palate (second quadrant). We suspect of bullous lichen planus. To make a definitive diagnosis, we decided to take three biopsies: in palate, left buccal mucosa and right retromolar area and we request analytical patient to evaluate various parameters (ANA, Ac. SSA, Ac. SSB, C-reactive protein, ESR, LDH).

In our differential diagnosis we include bullous diseases, lichen planus and discoid lupus.

Conclusion: Pending pathological study results.

- Poster 35

TITLE: Review of the literature. Leukoplakia and snuff

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SOURCE: Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal. 2016 December 15;21(Supplement1):S46.

* doi:10.4317/medoral.17644111

<http://dx.doi.org/10.4317/medoral.17644111>

Objectives:

- To assess the current state of the scientific literature on the consumption of snuff and the incidence of leukoplakia.

- Identification of specific oral manifestations related to the different methods of snuff consumption.

Material and Methods: A systematic review of the scientific literature in Medline / PubMed search with the following MeSH terms was made: “oral leukoplakia” AND “tobacco”. Only studies published in English between 2006-2016 were included.

Results: 57 articles found, discarding letters to the editor, case reports and articles in other languages, finally selecting 27 of them.

Conclusions: although there is considerable controversy and debate about how to define oral leukoplakia, there is no doubt that snuff consumption in any form or betel nut are the main risk factors for developing this disease.

Various lesions have been reported in association with snuff consumption: leukoplakia, melanosis smoker and oral submucosa fibrosis.

Snuff chewing or smoking habits are the most common etiologic factors of warty carcinoma, although leukoplakia can act as a predisposing factor.