Results
The Kubelka-Munk transmittance overestimated translucency of all the resin composites tested. Furthermore, the estimated transmittance not adequately characterized differences between composites of different chroma (A1, A2, A3) or opacity degree (enamel, body and dentine).

Conclusions
Reliability and accuracy of Kubelka-Munk spectral transmittance is lower than absolute transmittance for translucency characterization of resin composites.

- Oral Presentation 22

TITLE: All-ceramic oral restoration. one smile, several materials

AUTHORS: Faci Martín B, Faus Matoses V, Faus Matoses I, Alegre Domingo T, Faus Llácer VJ.
SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S11.

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Introduction
According to the composition of ceramic systems, they have different properties and applications.the correct use of ceramic materials depends on several factors, including the clinician´s ability to choose restorative materials, restoration manufacturing method, teeth preparation technique, cementing technique and individual patient needs.
in some clinical situations, the use of a single material would be enough, but sometimes it may be necessary to combine several types of materials to obtain the best restorative treatment outcome.

Case report
60-years-old woman presented to our dental practice to improve the aesthetic of her smile.
clinical and radiographic examinations revealed a root canal treatment on 2.1 with dark discoloration, a root canal treatment failure due to a root fissure on 2.2 and leaked dental filligns on 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.
the treatment consisted of the extraction of 2.2, root canal retreatment and posts restoration on 2.1 and dental fillings on 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3.
the initial provisionalitation was carried out through a temporary ovate pontic fixed partial denture on 2.1 to 2.3 and temporary veneers on 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3. made of polymethylmethacrylate using cad cam system. a second temporary ovate pontic fixed partial denture was positioned in order to contour the 2.2 surrounding soft tissues.
Six months later, temporary restorations were removed and an alumina based definitive fixed partial denture on 2.1 to 2.3 and feldspathics laminate veneers on 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 were placed.

Conclusions
The anterior teeth restoration was achieved meeting the functional, aesthetic and biomechanical expectations of both, the patient and the professional, by means of different types of ceramic materials.

- Oral Presentation 23

TITLE: Efficiency and effectiveness of retreatment with Thermafil Plus, Guttacore and vertical condensation

AUTHORS: Fenellós-Aldea L, Alegre-Domingo T, Faus-Matoses V, Faus-Llácer VJ.
SOURCE: J Clin Exp Dent. 2014 1;6 (Supplement1):S11.

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Objectives
The purpose was to evaluate the efficiency and the effectiveness in retreatment depending on the obturation system: Guttacore, Thermafil, and warmed vertical gutta-percha condensation using Calamus, with ProTaper files retreatment.

Materials and Methods
It was executed in one hundred and five extracted teeth with one root canal. The cusp tip was reduced with a disc with working lengths set at 15 mm.
During preparation and between each file, 1 mL of 5.25% sodium hypochlorite was used as an irrigant. The canals were all prepared until F3 ProTaper file, lately, teeth were randomly allocated in three groups depending on the obturation material utilized: Thermafil, Guttacore and warmed vertical condensation. In all groups, the canal was coated with a thin layer of AH Plus root canal sealer.
Every canal was instrumented using ProTaper Retreatment files: D1, D2 and D3. To calculate the efficiency, the total time of all files to reach the working length was scored. The retreatment procedure was considered complete when no obturation material was observed on the last file. The efficacy was evaluated in terms of the remaining amount of the sealing material after the procedure.
Data were analyzed using SPSS (SPSS 15.0 Inc., Chicago, IL) with a p value < 0.05 and it was used ANOVA test and a Chi-square analysis.