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immediately below the oolemma, and the area outside the zona pellucida was more stained with PNA in the coculture group ( $P < 0.0001$ ; Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn's multiple comparison test). The coculture system significantly increased monospermic fertilization rates ( $P = 0.03$ ; Fisher's test), the IVF efficiency ( $P = 0.02$ ; Fisher's test) and blastocysts rates ( $P = 0.04$ ; Fisher's test). This simple coculture system could replace the conventional maturation medium with gonadotropins, with a more efficient CR, lower rates of polyspermy and greater embryo development.

## CLINICAL MEDICINE AND ODONTOLOGY

### A81

#### STANDARDIZATION IN THE MEASUREMENT OF POST EXTRACTION ALVEOLAR CRESTS WITH LOCALIZED VOLUMETRIC TOMOGRAPHY

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Cone-Beam Volumetric Tomography (CBVT) allows to analyze images of cranium facial complex in three dimensions, allowing in this case, to measure and compare alveolar dimensional changes altered by reabsorption processes after an extraction, which makes difficult, over time, a conventional or implant supported prosthetic rehabilitation. The objective of this work was to design a standardized technique using, as references, fixed anatomical repairs for the measurement of vestibular, palatal, or lingual alveolar ridges after an extraction. A total of 17 patients with precise indications were selected, preparing a removable surgical thermoformed plate, prior to surgery, as alveolar protector against masticatory impacts, placing it to the experimental group (11 patients), socket with collagen, and the control group (6 patients), socket without collagen, for one month. CBVT was indicated for both groups, one immediately after surgery and the other after three months, allowing to compare the dimensional changes through their measurements and, thus, obtaining the rates of reabsorption. The results of the treated patients, the statistical averages obtained, using fixed anatomical repairs as references through which the corresponding traces are made, showed that the control group obtained less bone resorption than the experimental group, both in height and width, demonstrating that the use of the plate in the socket without collagen would be more effective as a preventive of the dimensional bone resorption; concluding that the standardized technique turned out to be effective for the measurement of alveolar contours, since there is no scientific evidence of measurements made in 3D images with immovable fixed points.

*Key words: Conebeam, Bone resorption, Thermoformed plate.*

### A82

#### STRESS AND DIETARY HABITS DURING QUARANTINE IN THE CONTEXT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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The global Covid 19 pandemic, leads to quarantine, and is a stressor that would affect the subjects at different levels and intensity. An important aspect is the impact of the emotions on dietary habits health. The objective of this work was to investigate the stress and dietary habits in adult subjects during quarantine period forced to stay indoors due to COVID-19 pandemic. Surveys were made for its on-line answer and then they were analyzed. 85 total adult participants both sex, 87.9% women and 12.1% men. We determined that 90.3% spent with its relatives all this times, 9.7% was alone. Relation to changes in dietary habits, 60.2% consider that there is a relationship between current personal situation and their eating behavior. Respect to appetite during quarantine times: 70% refer to changes, 60% increased appetite and 7.1% decreased or absence of appetite. In addition, were reported changes in the organization, quality, and quantity of food 77.5% while 1.2% keeping same. About the increase in the consumption of certain foods or beverages, we observed that 71.8% increased the flour consumption, 34% refined sugars, 22.4% fats and oils, 12.9% soft drinks and 5.9% increased the consumption of alcohol. However, 45.9% increased the consumption of fruits and vegetables, 21.2% dairy products and 35.3% meat. The 61.2% changed feeding schedules. Relation to changes in body weight, 61.2% reported an increase and 45.2% do simple daily physical exercises. 80.7% report a relationship between their habits, daily routine, and diet during quarantine and 60% report sleep disturbances. Regarding to stress, 11.8% reported calmness, 83.9% expressed negative emotions and uncertainly about the future, and 68.8% have difficulties of organizing its life in these quarantine times. Our results indicated that COVID-19 pandemic led to stress conditions that could cause a dramatic change in the dietary habits, which could lead to an increase in body weight and sleep disturbances. In the future, this analysis should be carried out again to determine that the normality has returned, after the long period of quarantine and the different times flexibilities in our region.

### A83

#### HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF HUMAN DENTAL ALVEOLS TREATED WITH XENO-GRAFT IN IMPLANTOLOGY

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Dental implants are the treatment to replace missing teeth. The success of this therapy is achieved if the existing bone is sufficient to surround and stabilize the implant. While, when it is not, the application of a bone graft or substitute is essential. The most widely used is the autograft or autologous bone due to its biocompatibility. However, the market offers other variants, such as bovine bone xenografts that are used in daily practice.