was carried out and intraoral digital record was performed using the True Definition (3M) scanner for the task. For the incrustation Lava Ultimate (3M ESPE) was the material of choice, a composite purposely made to be processed by CAD-CAM techniques. The onlay was cemented, following manufacturer's instructions, using Scotchbond Universal adhesive and Rely X Ultimate (3M ESPE) resin cement.

Conclusions
Following the restoration applying Lava Ultimate by the use of digital workflow, an excellent marginal adjustment was observed and, despite the fact the incrustation is obtained from a monochromatic block, a good aesthetical integration.

- Oral Presentation 20
TITLE: Non-surgical retreatment, sealed with mta, in incisor with apical radiolucent image

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Introduction
Usually nonsurgical retreatment in teeth with periapical lesions is the most suitable alternative for being the less invasive treatment, this assuming the tooth is restorable and periodontally healthy.

Case report
13 years old girl presents pain in endodontic tooth 2.1 derived from orthodontics unit. Clinical tests relate: positive palpation and percussion, mobility i, physiological probing and negative vitality. cbct is done to investigate horizontal fracture, which was discarded. we make the opening of the pulp chamber and remove the unimetric post with ultrasonic tips start x #3. gutta-percha is removed with rotary files and retreatment is performed with d protaper rotary files. mta is placed in the apical third followed by three milimeters of thermo-plastic gutta and a fiberglass post . we take impressions for diagnostic wax. the silicone was performed and the tooth was reconstructed using the layered banini's technique . review is done after 1 month and the tooth remains obscure so we decide to make a composite veneer. reviews at 3 and 10 months after treatment were performed.

Conclusions
Nonsurgical retreatment was chosen because there is evidence of greater long-term success compared with endodontic surgery.
1. nonsurgical retreatment is chosen in endodontic teeth radiolucency .
2. nonsurgical retreatment has a similar rate to initial endodontic treatments cure .

- Oral Presentation 21
TITLE: Reliability of kubelka-munk spectral transmittance for resin composite translucency characterization

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Objectives
To determine the reliability of Kubelka-Munk theory for characterization of resin composites translucency. For this purpose, the estimated spectral transmittance and absolute transmittance of resin composites with different chroma and opacity degree were compared.

Materials and Methods
Cylindrical samples (1cm in diameter and 1mm in thickness) of Filtek Supreme XTE (3M ESPE, Spain) resin composite were prepared. The composite resin was placed in a micrometer mold (Smile Line, Switzerland) in bulk, pressed with a glass slide and then light-cured through the glass at 1100 mW/cm2 for 15 seconds (Blue-phase Style, Ivoclar, Vivodent). The surface appearance was checked under magnification, and the sample thickness was verified at three points with a digital caliper. Three samples of resin composite for each opacity (enamel, dentin, body) and chroma (A1, A2, A3) were prepared (n=27). The estimated spectral transmittance was calculated according to the Kubelka-Munk theory, by means of a spectroradiometer (PR-704 Spectra-Scan, Photo Research Inc., Chatsworth, CA, USA). The absolute transmittance was obtained from measurements made using an integrating sphere with Argon laser (457, 488 and 514nm) and He-Ne laser (632nm). Finally, Kubelka-Munk spectral transmittance curve and absolute spectral transmittance curve obtained for the different materials were compared.