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A narrative review of materials, devices, and techniques used in prosthetic and restorative treatment to achieve harmony in the stomatognathic system

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ABSTRACT:

Normal occlusal contact between the maxillary and mandibular teeth helps in maintaining the position of the mandible's condyle and muscles. Premature occlusal contact can disrupt this balance, resulting in occlusion-related trauma, periodontal disease, bruxism, and temporomandibular joint dysfunction. Understanding the numerous signs aids in the resolution of this issue. As a result, choosing the right occlusal indicator for the procedure allows the dentist to operate more precisely while also providing vital information on occlusion refinement. This occlusal therapy aims to achieve occlusal contact harmony. Articulating papers, silk strips, film, metallic shim stock film, high spot indicators, occlusion spray, novel photo-occlusion wafers, carborundum abrasive paper, typewriter ribbon, impression materials, pressure sensitive films, virtual dental patient, occlusion sonography, and T-scan are examples of such indicators. Their qualities and sensitivity distinguish how they are used in various contexts. The numbers and location of contacts can be determined using qualitative recording materials. Because saliva impairs the marking capabilities of any qualitative recording medium, it is recommended that they be used only once when used intraorally and that the teeth be dried before testing. Occlusal interactions are identified using the T-Scan technology, which measures time and force. The elements to consider while choosing occlusal indicators are determined by the patient's perceptual level. Because it records occlusal interferences in both static and dynamic states, the two-phase indicator approach produces better results.

Keywords: Articulating paper, Occlusion, Occlusion indicator, Occlusion interferences, T-scan

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