

OCCLUSION

Class: CNPHR20 (2nd year)

Lecturer: Ho Thi Thuy Tien-NKCS

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“GIỎI NGOẠI NGỮ
TRỮ TÀI LIỆU
CHỊU THỰC HÀNH”

PGS.TS. Lê Thị Tuyết Lan, Bộ môn Sinh Lý, khoa Y, ĐHY Dược TP. HCM

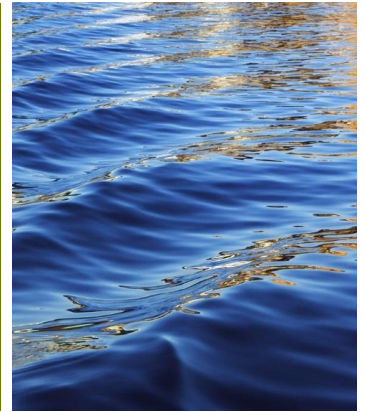
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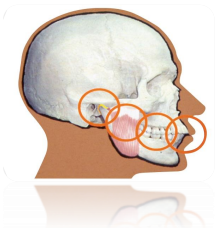
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OCCLUSION TERMS



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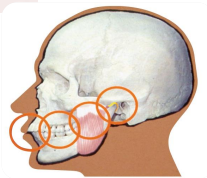


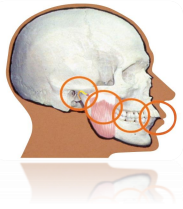
Occlusion (Cắn khớp)

ĐỊNH NGHĨA CẮN KHỚP (OCCLUSION):

mối quan hệ giữa các thành phần của hệ thống nhai, có tác động qua lại với sự tiếp xúc mặt nhai giữa các răng của 2 hàm, mối quan hệ này được tích lũy theo thời gian trong những điều kiện thể chất và tinh thần nhất định của mỗi cá thể

Bài giảng "Giới thiệu môn Cắn khớp,
PGS.TS. Nguyễn Thị Kim Anh"





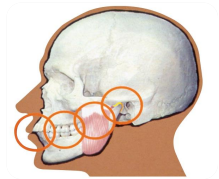
Occlusion (Môn học cắn khớp)

- Khoa học về **cấu trúc và chức năng của hệ thống nhai**, những quan niệm, nguyên lý của **mối quan hệ** giữa các thành phần của HTN, và giữa HTN với toàn bộ cơ thể.

→ Làm nền tảng và căn cứ cho những giải pháp và thủ thuật lâm sàng RHM (chữa răng, phục hình, chỉnh hình, phẫu thuật ...)

*Bài giảng "Giới thiệu môn Cắn khớp,
PGS.TS. Nguyễn Thị Kim Anh"*

- **the subject** that is concerned with how the teeth and associated bones, joints and muscles function together.
- Example:



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Occlusion (Khớp cắn)

- The way in which your upper and lower teeth meet (*Cambridge Dict.*)
- *Class I molar occlusion*
- *Occlusal (adj.):* occlusal splint, occlusal contacts



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occlusal splint



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occlusal contacts



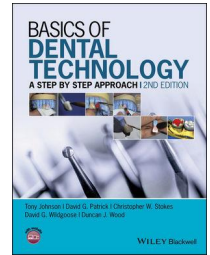
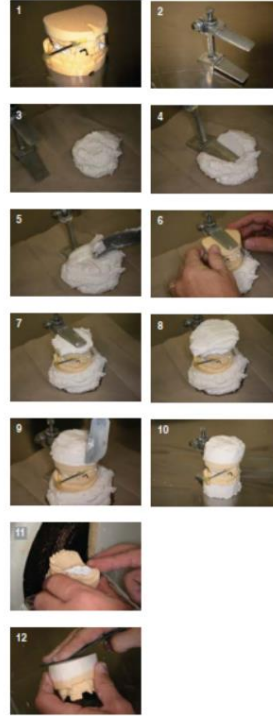
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Basic procedure

1. Ensure the models are firmly fixed together in the correct occlusion.
2. Make sure the simple hinge articulator is adjusted to have enough room between the two arms to accommodate the two models; lightly apply Vaseline to the arms.
3. Mix plaster of Paris and form a pile on a piece of paper of the diameter of the mandibular model and between 10 and 20 mm high.
4. Embed the lower arm of the articulator into the centre of the plaster pile and press down until the foot of the articulator sits on the bench.
5. Add more of the plaster to the pile to cover the arm of the articulator.
6. Seat the mandibular model onto the pile of plaster and position so that the occlusal plane is level with the bench and the two models fit between the two arms of the articulator.
7. Place plaster of Paris on the top of the maxillary model and then close down the upper arm of the articulator onto the pile of plaster.
8. Place more plaster around the upper arm of the articulator until it is well covered.
9. The plaster of Paris can then be trimmed and tidied with a plaster knife.
10. Wait for at least 20 minutes for the plaster to set.
11. Once the plaster has fully set, the models can be separated, removed from the two arms of the articulator and the mounting plaster and finished by grinding smooth on a model trimmer.
12. A final smooth finish can be applied by sandpapering.



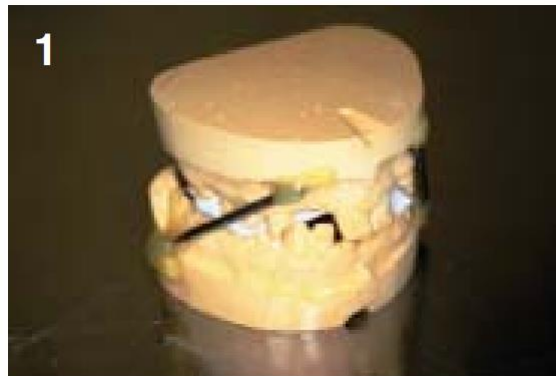
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4. Embed the lower arm of the articulator into the centre of the plaster pile and press down until the foot of the articulator sits on the bench.



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5. Add more of the plaster to the pile to cover the arm of the articulator.



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6. Seat the mandibular model onto the pile of plaster and position so that the occlusal plane is level with the bench and the two models fit between the two arms of the articulator.



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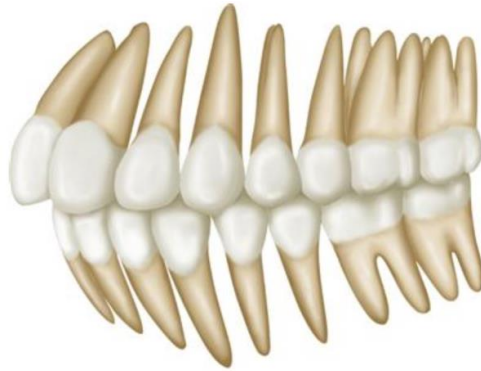


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Maximum Intercuspatation

- The relation of opposing occlusal surfaces that provides the maximum planned contact and/or intercuspatation.



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Lateral occlusion

- Right or left lateral movement of the mandible until the canines on the respective sides are in a cusp-to-cusp relationship.



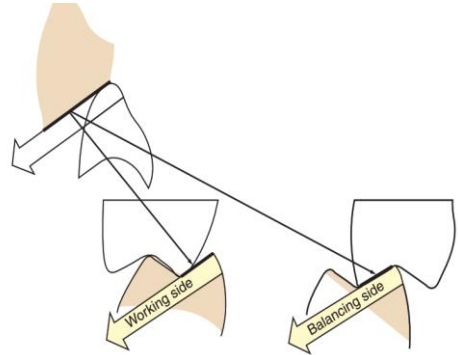
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Working side/ non-working side

- Working side: the lateral segment of a denture or dentition toward which the mandible is moved.
- Non-working side: the side opposite the working side of the dentition or denture.
- Non-working side = balancing side



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Good and bad occlusion



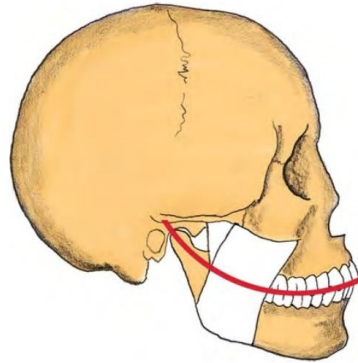
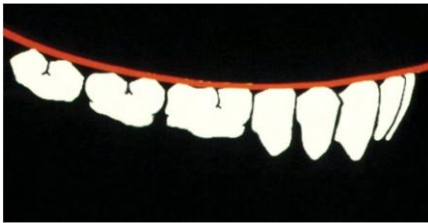
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Curve of Spee

- The curvature of the mandibular occlusal plane beginning at the **canine** and following the **buccal cusps of the posterior teeth**, continuing to the terminal molar



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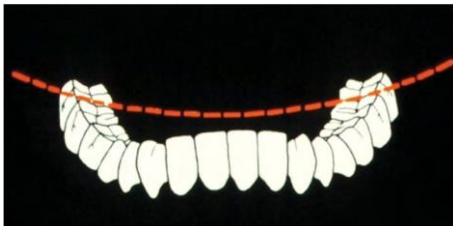
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Curve of Wilson

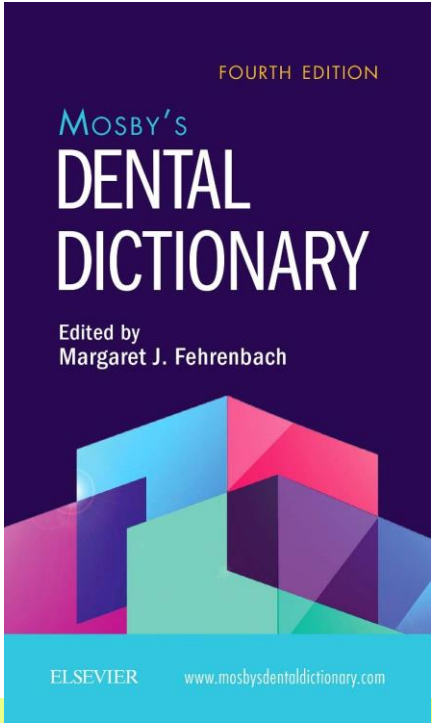
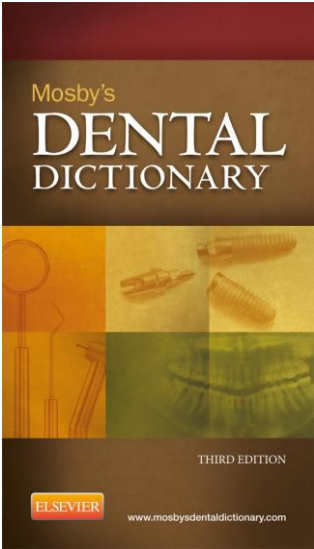
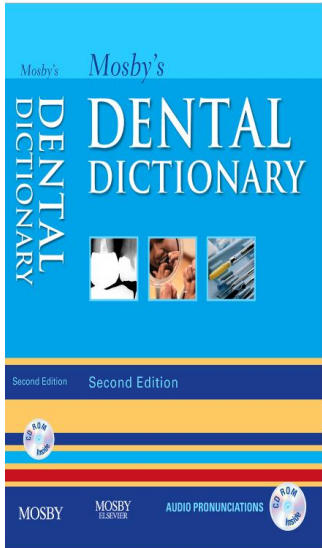
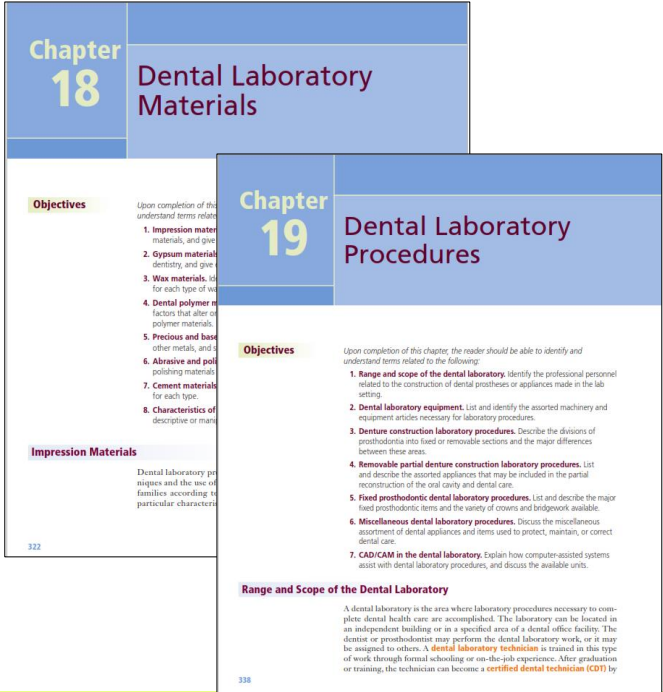
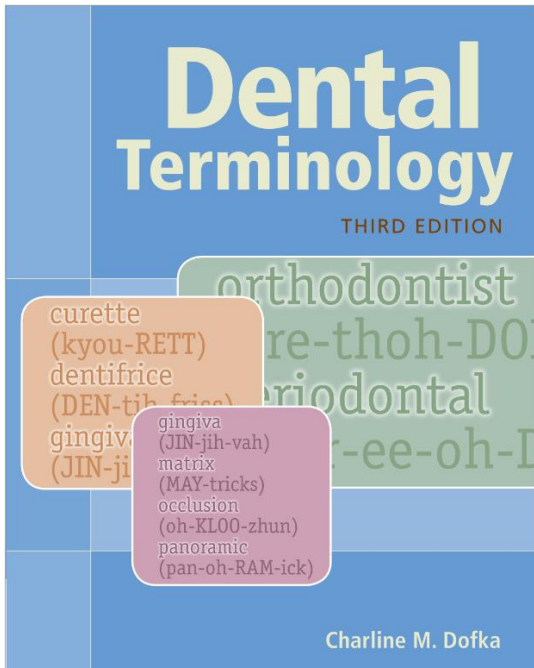
The across arch curvature or posterior occlusal plane

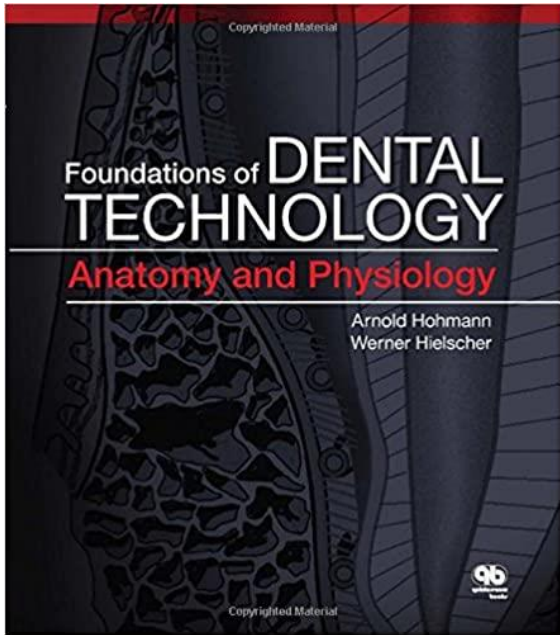
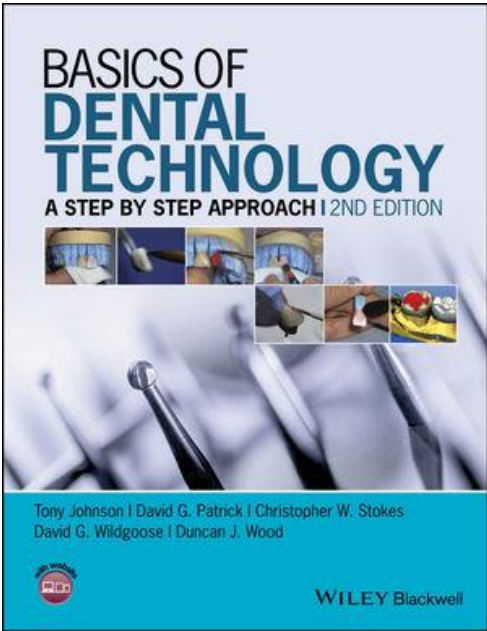


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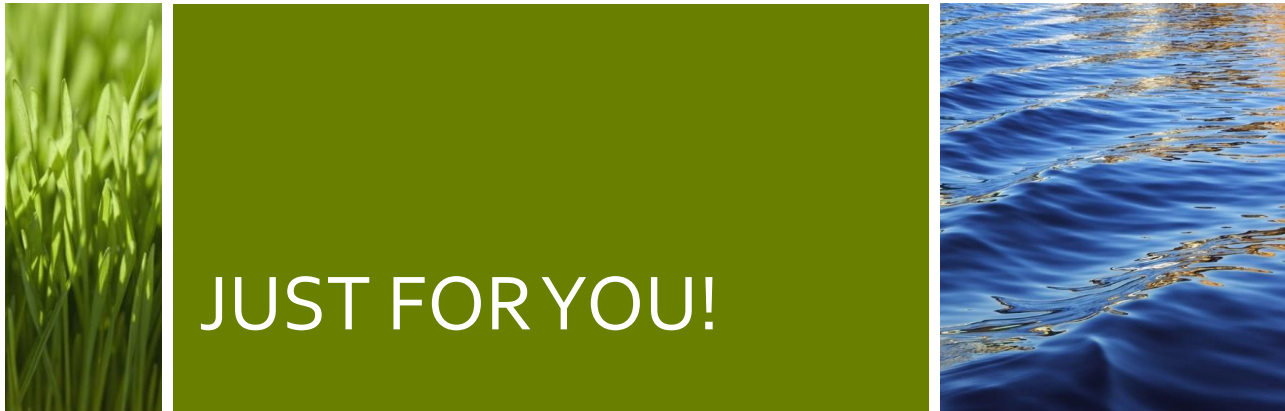
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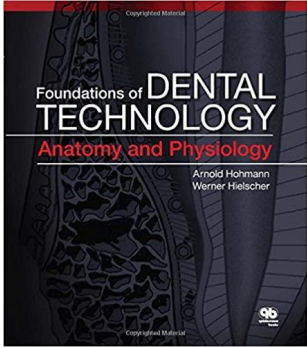
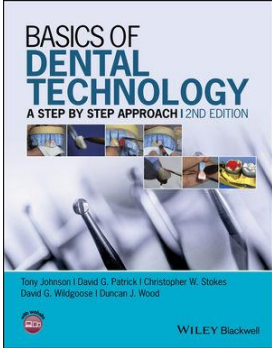
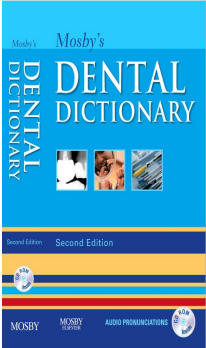
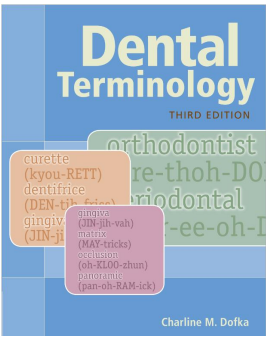


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