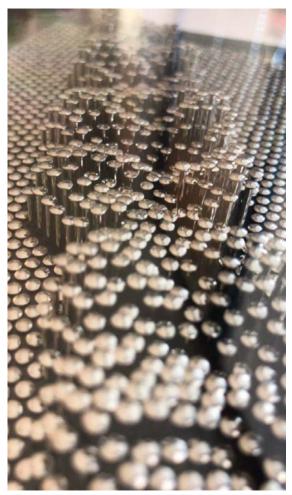


Guide for digital occlusion Interpretation of the OccluSense® data



INTRODUCTION

Since the beginning of dentistry, the occlusal adjustment is one of the most discussed topics.

Classic articulating papers or foils mark the occlusal contacts in intercuspation. However, the temporal recording of occlusal contacts during dynamic jaw movements or the detailed masticatory pressure distribution are left unrecorded.

OccluSense[®] allows to visualize and record the entire temporal jaw movement sequence up to the final intercuspation including the relative masticatory pressure distribution of the jaw.

The interpretation of the occlusal pressure, recorded by OccluSense[®], is different from classical occlusion test materials as much more information is being provided. This information includes the recording of the occlusal contacts during the slide of the mandible from the initial contact to the maximal intercuspal position.

 ${\tt OccluSense}^{\circledast}$ by Bausch now enables every dentist to record these occlusal situations and evaluate them step by step.

This guide illustrates how $OccluSense^{\circ}$ recordings can be interpreted to determine an occlusal status for each patient individually.



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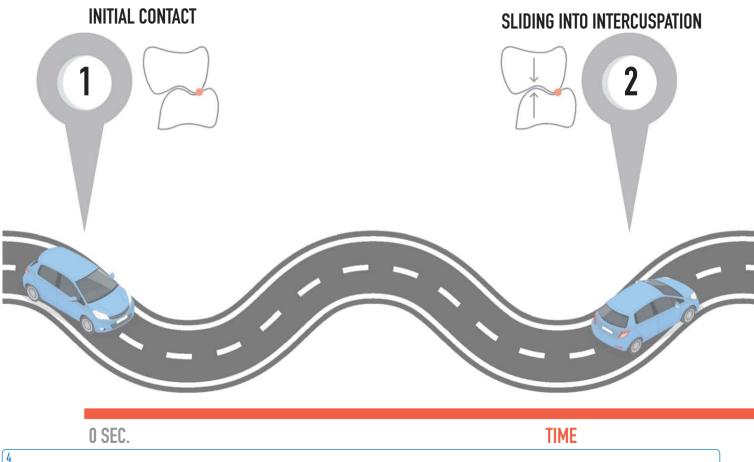
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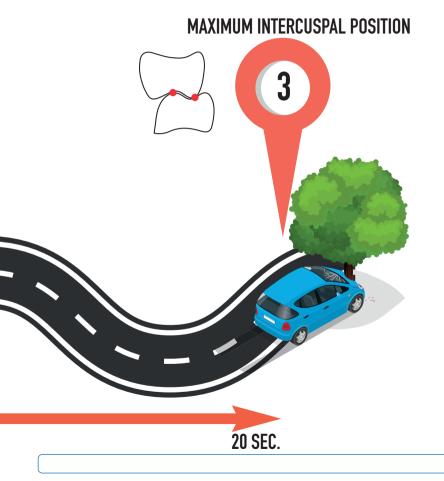
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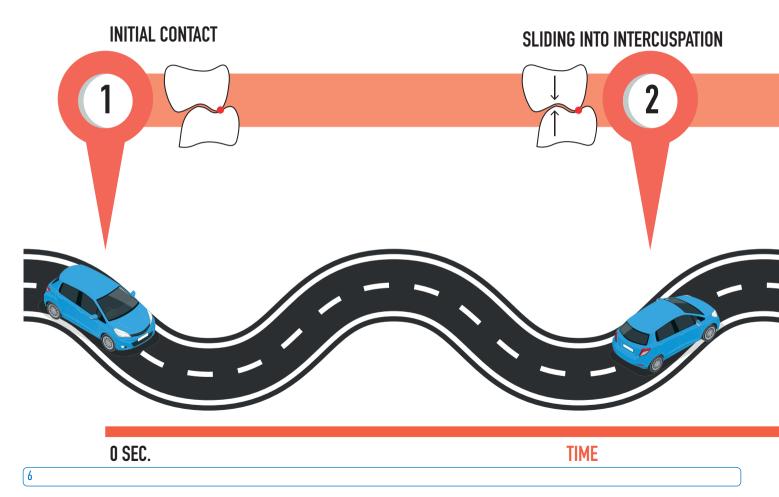


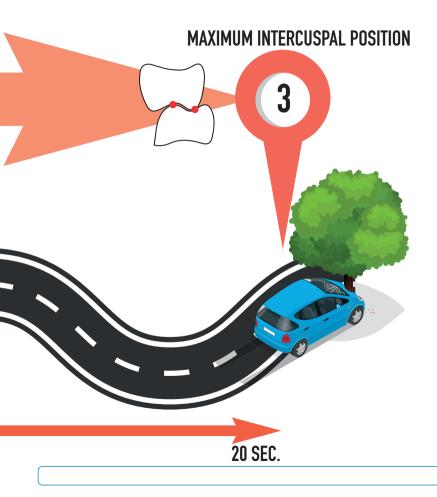


Although occlusion is a process in motion over time, checking the occlusal situation with articulating papers or occlusion test foils is always a snapshot of the final intercuspidal position.

Even though classic occlusion test material such as articulating paper or foil mark every occlusal contact, it can not be determined when these contacts have occurred in time. Thus, the occlusal contacts during the temporal mandible movement and the detailed masticatory pressure distribution of the jaw cannot be represented.



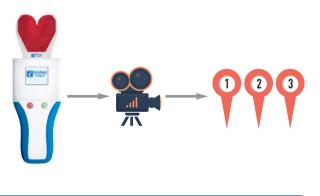




A

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{OccluSense}}^{\ensuremath{\texttt{\$}}}$ allows to visualize the entire temporal jaw movement sequence.

OccluSense[®] records the occlusal contacts during the slide of the mandible from the initial contact to the maximal intercuspal position over the entire course of time.

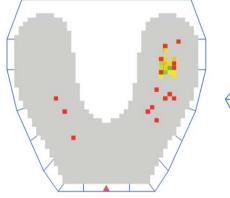


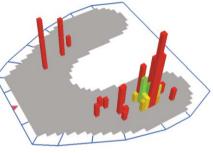
TECHNOLOGY The occlusense® sensor

The OccluSense[®] sensor is a 60µm thin color coated foil with a printed circuit containing 1018 pressure sensitive pixels which are able to capture 256 levels of pressure. The thin and flexible sensor is able to record occlusal contacts with a low pressure as well as occlusal contacts during dynamic movements of the jaw.

As the sensor is color coated, the exact contact points will be marked on the patient's teeth additionally. OccluSense[®] is being used like a traditional articulating paper or occlusion test foil but enables the dentist to evaluate the masticatory pressure from the first contact to the maximum intercuspation.





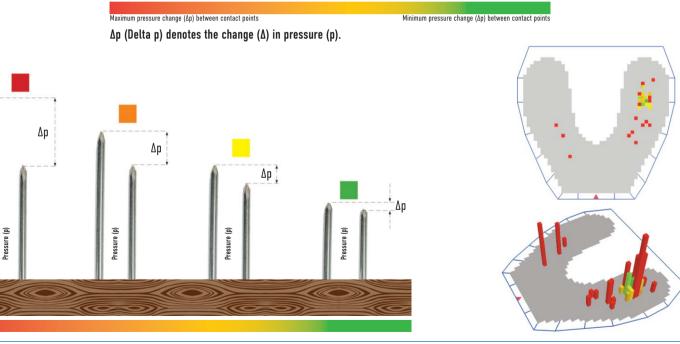


The colors show the change in masticatory pressure of the occlusal contact points in relation to each other and thus visualize the nature of each contact point. The height of the columns visualizes the relative masticatory pressure between all contact points of the full arch.

TECHNOLOGY How the occlusense® works

The OccluSense[®] recording displays the occlusal situation of the full jaw in different colors. In the 3D view, columns in different heights and colors are shown additionally. The colors are calculated by the relative pressure between the contact points while the height of the columns only shows the masticatory pressure.

The maximum pressure change (Δp) between contact points is red, the minumum pressure change (Δp) between contact points is green. The other colors symbolize the values within this range.



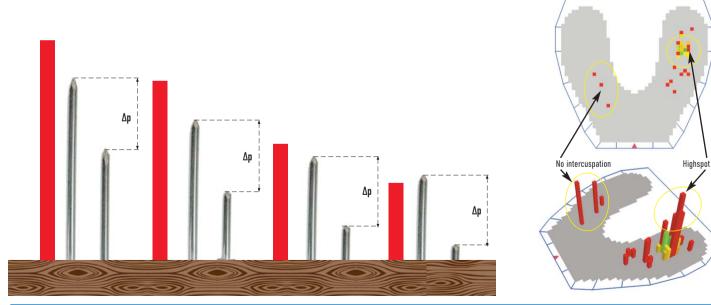
MEANING OF COLORS

DOES "RED" IMPLY ALERT?

The red color does **not** imply alert. These contact points just show a large pressure change (Δp) between one contact point and its adjacent contact points.

Standalone red points or columns are typical for:

- highspots
- initial occlusal contacts
- occlusal contacts which are not in intercuspation
- occlusal contacts recorded during dynamic movements

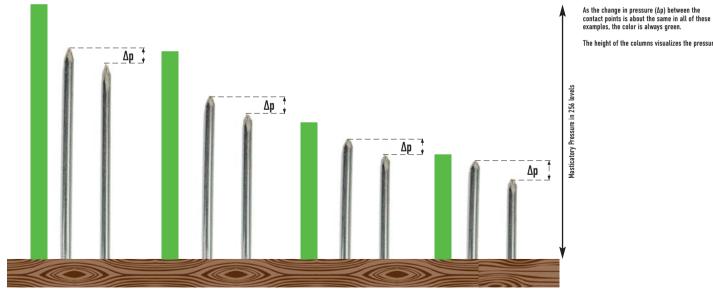


MEANING OF COLORS GREEN CONTACT POINTS

Green contact points show a small pressure change (Δp) between one contact point and its adjacent contact points.

This is typical for:

- planar contact points
- occlusal contacts on abrasive teeth
- areas of multiple occlusal contact points with similar characteristics



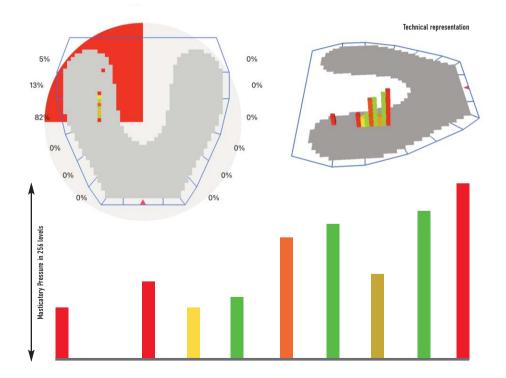
The height of the columns visualizes the pressure.

MEANING OF COLUMNS

3-DIMENSIONAL VISUALIZATION OF PRESSURE

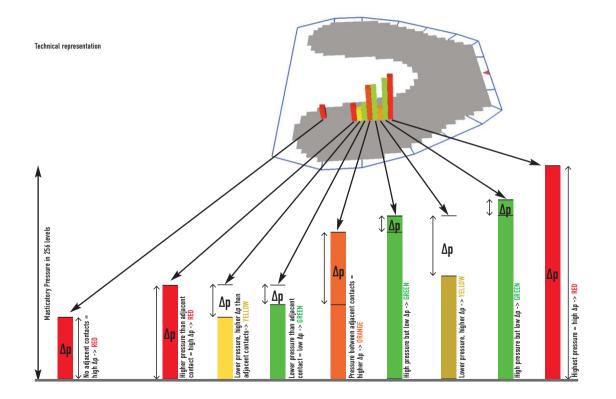
The height of the columns visualizes the relative masticatory pressure between all contact points of the full arch.

The visualization of the relative masticatory pressure does not depend on the colors!



MEANING OF COLUMNS PRESSURE CHANGE (Δp) VISUALIZED BY COLORS

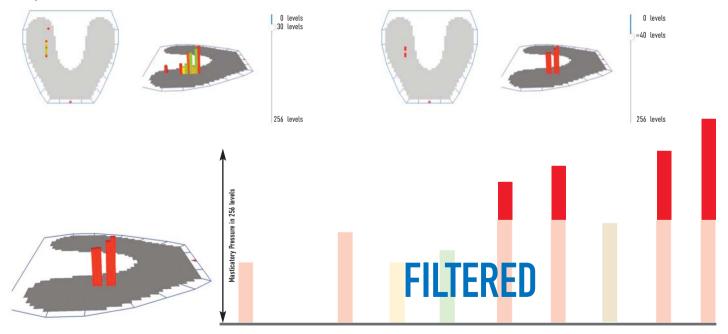
The colors are defined by the pressure change (Δp) between one contact and all adjacent contacts.



ADDITIONAL CONTROLS FILTERING

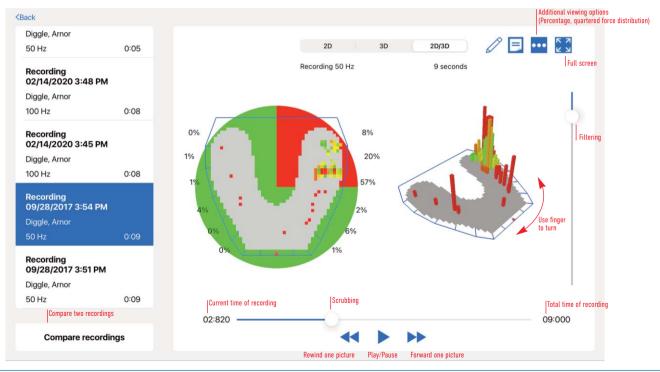
The masticatory pressure is being captured in a range between 0 and 256 levels. Every recording stored in the OccluSense®-iPad-App shows a slider for adjusting the pressure level. During the playback of the recordings, this slider can be used by the dentist to eliminate "unwanted" information for a precise evaluation of the contact points. At the same time, **the color information will be recalculated** by taking the remaining contact points into consideration. To avoid the data being altered by electrical noise of the sensor, a threshold is set to a default value of "30 pressure levels".

Technical representation



ADDITIONAL CONTROLS MOTION CONTROLS

Even though occlusion is a movement, articulating papers and foils show a static snapshot. When checking the dynamic occlusion, laterally or protrusive, the markings of articulating papers and occlusion test foils always show the final step of the occlusal movement. With OccluSense[®], the motion of the occlusion is being captured from the first contact to the final intercuspation. The occlusal movements are being recorded like a movie, they can be stopped, rewound, forwarded and filtered. Additional viewing options show the percentage of the relative pressure or a quartered pressure force distribution.



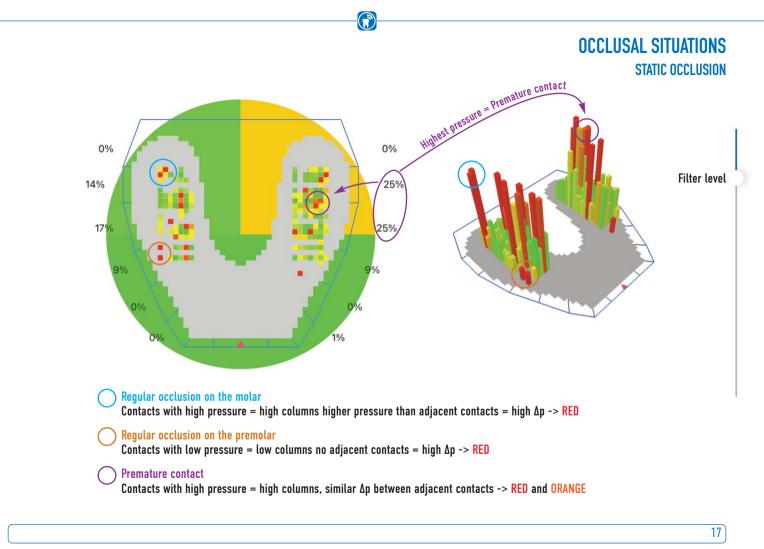
OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS STATIC OCCLUSION



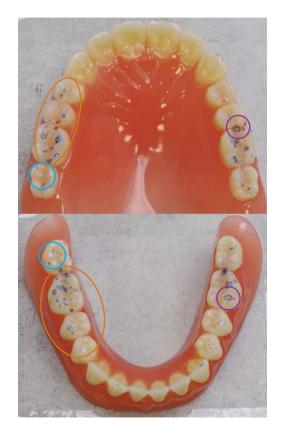
Maximum intercuspation Regular occlusion on the molar Regular occlusion on the premolar Premature contact

Occlusion Test Material: Bausch Articulating Paper with progressive color transfer BK 01 - 200 microns





OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS Dynamic occlusion - Laterotrusion





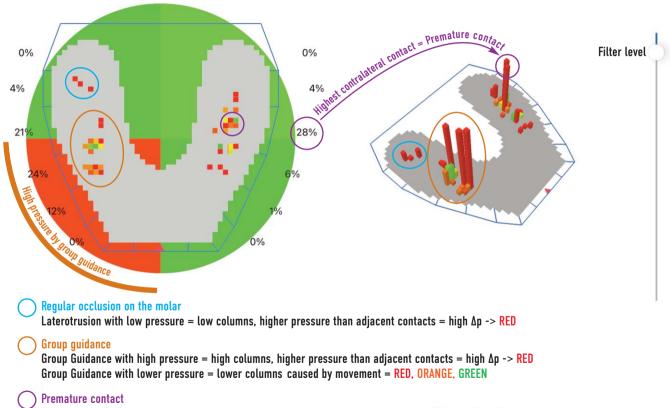
Occlusion Test Material: Bausch Progress 100 with progressive color transfer BK 51 - 100 microns blue



Occlusion Test Material: Bausch OccluSense® Pressure Sensor BK 5025 - 60 microns red



OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS Dynamic occlusion - Laterotrusion



Contacts with high pressure = high columns, similar Ap between adjacent contacts -> RED and ORANGE

OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS Dynamic occlusion - Protrusion



Protrusion

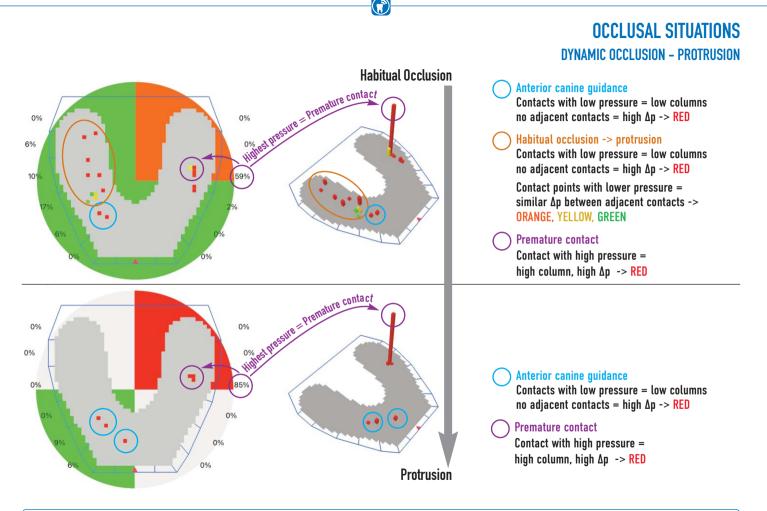
- Anterior canine guidance
- 🔵 Habitual occlusion -> protrusion
- \bigcirc Premature contact

Occlusion Test Material: Bausch Arti-Fol Articulating-Foil two-sided BK 24 - 8 microns black

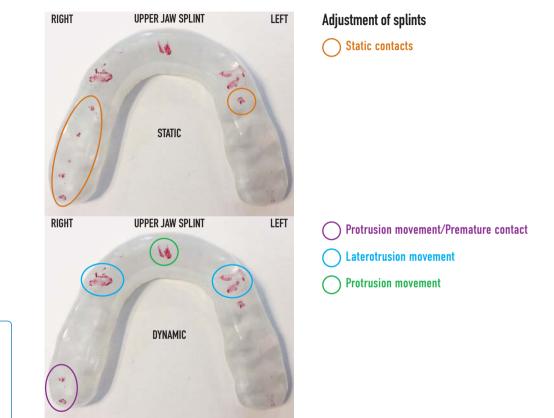


Occlusion Test Material: Bausch OccluSense® Pressure Sensor BK 5025 - 60 microns red





OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS SPLINT THERAPY



Occlusion Test Material: Bausch OccluSense® Pressure Sensor BK 5025 - 60 microns red

OCCLUSAL SITUATIONS SPLINT THERAPY Static Occlusion Static contacts RIGHT LEFT Contacts with high pressure = high columns (one contact with low pressure = low column) no adjacent contacts = high $\Delta p \rightarrow RED$ RIGHT LEFT RIGHT LEFT **Protrusion movement/Premature contact** Contacts with high pressure = high columns no adjacent contacts = high $\Delta p \rightarrow RED$ Laterotrusion movement Contacts with lower pressure = lower columns no adjacent contacts = high $\Delta p \rightarrow RED$ **Protrusion movement** Contacts with lower pressure = lower columns RIGHT no adjacent contacts = high $\Delta p \rightarrow RED$ LEFT **Dynamic Occlusion (Protrusion)**

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