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# Determining the Wear Resistance of Occlusal Splints in a Prospective Clinical Study

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Poster Award

# Best Poster of Conference

# Objective

To determine quantitatively the wear resistance of a newly developed light-curing splint resin over a period in situ of six months.

# **Materials and Methods**

- Patients:
  - n=20 consecutive patients (mean age: 34.7 years; 12 F, 8 M)

## • Inclusion criteria:

- Natural dentition/fixed denture
- · Complete dentition to at least the 1st molar

#### and

#### for the stabilization splint sample:

- Insufficient occlusal support
- Increased occlusal loss of dental hard tissue

## for the distraction splint sample:

- TMJ pain and
- Complete anterior dislocation of the disk without reduction/with terminal reduction
- TMJ osteoarthrosis



Fig. 1: Stabilization splint in situ

- Resin splint material (Fig. 1):
  - · Light-curing (400-500 nm) resin made of high-molecular dimethacrylates with organic and inorganic fillers
  - Does not contain methyl methacrylate
- Study design:
  - Duration: 6 months
  - Types of splints (maxilla, n=10 each): stabilization splints, distraction splints
  - Splint wear mode: 24 hours
  - Examinations:
  - before insertion (BI), at 4 weeks (4W), at 3 months (3M), at 6 months (6M)

• Occlusal adjustments were restricted to the time before 4W.



Fig. 2: Test setup

- Measuring Technology (Fig. 2)
  - Vibration-isolated table framework
  - $\circ~$  3 translation stages (for directions x, y, and z) (DC-Motor) (PI, Waldbronn)
  - DV 4 stereomicroscope (Zeiss, Oberkochen)
  - WA 20 inductive displacement transducer/ Spider8 digital 8-channel measurement unit/ Catman 32 software V2.1 (HBM, Darmstadt)
  - · Local coordinate storage for occlusal contacts during baseline measurements
  - Ten measurements each in regions 13, 23, 16, 26 (BI, 4W, 3M, 6M)
  - Splint repositioned on remount cast

## Results

• The medians of the occlusal vertical gains/losses (wear, resin torsion, water sorption, etc.) are shown in **Fig. 3** (stabilization splints) and **Fig. 4** (distraction splints).







Fig. 4: Occlusal vertical gains/losses (medians) of the resin in vivo over a period in situ of six months (n=10 distraction splints)

• Statistical analysis (Mann-Whitney U-test, p < 0.05) showed no significant differences when comparing the corresponding results of stabilization and distraction splints.



Figs. 5a and b: Sagittal oblique images (MRI) of the condyle/fossa relationship without splint (Fig. 5a) and with distraction splint inserted (Fig. 5b) following six months of wearing

# Conclusions

- The present study *clinically* confirms the good wear resistance results of the new resin splint material obtained in a previous *invitro* study [OTTL et al., Dtsch Zahnärztl Z 52, 342 (1997)].
- Good wear resistance is of great importance for maintaining the therapeutic mandibular position during the treatment period (Figs. 5a and b).

This poster was submitted by Dr. Peter Ottl.

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## **Poster Faksimile:**

