

Malocclusion and Bruxism: What we see everyday!

Course Outline and Objectives:

- Overview of Occlusion and Malocclusion
- Occlusion
- Review of Classifications:
 - Molar Classification
 - Class I
 - Class II
 - Division 1
 - Division 2
 - Class III
 - Canine Classification
 - Class I
 - Class II
 - Class III
 - Incisor Classification
 - Class I
 - Class II
 - Division 1
 - Division 2
 - Class III
- Malocclusion:
 - Definition
- Prevalence
 - Disease
 - International
 - Ethnicity
- Etiology
 - Genetics
 - Environment
 - Development
- Evolution
 - Trends
 - Environment
 - Diet

- Wear
- Environmental
 - Cheek and gums
 - Thumb sucking
 - Lip sucking
 - Tooth position
- Bruxism
- History
- Definition
- Categories
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Awake
 - Sleep
- Causes
 - Stress
 - Lifestyle
 - Alcohol
 - Tobacco
 - Drugs
 - Caffeine
- Medical conditions
 - ADHD
 - Autism
 - Brain conditions
 - Depression
 - OCD
 - Parkinson's
 - Sleep Disorder
- Clinical Signs of Bruxism
 - Attrition
 - Wear patterns
 - Abfraction
 - Chipping, Broken teeth
 - Recession and bone loss
 - Mobility
 - Exostosis and Tori

- Clicking Jaw
- Medications associated with Bruxism
- Symptoms of Bruxism
 - Chronic or Acute Pain
 - Sensitive teeth
 - TMJ conditions and sounds
 - Headaches
 - Neck pain
- Radiographic Signs of Bruxism
- Habits
 - Can increase chances of developing bruxism
- Treatments
 - Ice for sore muscles
 - Avoid hard foods
 - Avoid chewing gum
 - Stretch jaw muscles
 - Massage
 - Night guard
 - Medications
 - Natural remedies

Course Objectives:

At the conclusion of this presentation, the dental professional will be knowledgeable in occlusion and malocclusion and be able to easily classify every patient. They will be able to observe the oral cavity for signs and symptoms related to malocclusion and bruxism. The dental professional will be comfortable in discussing causes and habits related to bruxism. The dental professional will be able to discuss different treatment options and they will be able to educate the patient on the conditions related to bruxism. Medications, treatment modalities and lifestyle changes will be easier to discuss with patients and an increase in comfort on educating the patient on prevention and stabilization of the oral cavity will be achieved.