

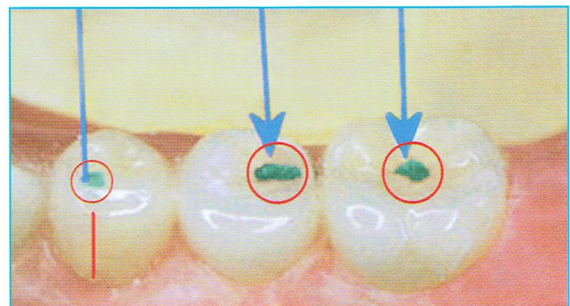
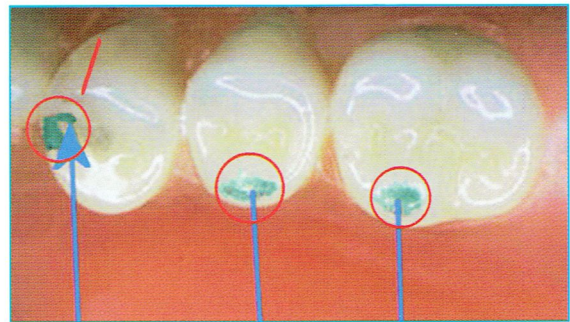
## "Lingualized Occlusion Concept" & Continuing education courses

The "**Lingualized Occlusion Concept**" as developed by [enta](#) in collaboration with leading scientists and universities describes a specific contouring and arrangement of the artificial elements.

It combines the advantages of the so far highly mutual controversial concepts (anatomic and monoplane concept).

The "**Lingualized Occlusion Concept**" achieves optimal results with regard to aesthetics, wearing comfort, chewing characteristics as well as stability, bio- compatibility, easy arrangement and high ease of processing.

[enta](#) also offers sound continuing education courses for interested dentists and dental technicians. More information and current dates are found in.



▲ Contact points between upper and lower elements in the "**Lingualized Occlusion Concept**" concept:

To achieve this, the central fossae of the lower elements are widened through selective grinding; during arrangement, the upper elements are edged somewhat towards the oral cavity





A direct comparison of the concepts:

	Anatomical concept according to Gysi	Non-anatomical concept according to Sears	„Lingualized Occlusion Concept“ according to Payne
<b>Concept/Approach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orientation to shape and size of natural dental elements:</li> <li>• Anatomical molars with cusp inclinations of 33 degrees</li> </ul>	<p>Monoplane occlusion, i.e. totally flat molars without cusps</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the upper denture: Molars with 33 degree inclination and relatively large palatal cusps</li> <li>• For the lower denture: Molars with less steep inclinations (Optiform, f. ex.)</li> </ul>
<b>Arrangement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The arrangement of the elements corresponds to that of a natural set of teeth.</li> <li>• However, during the last section of the chewing movement the lateral elements touch both the active and non-active side (balanced occlusion)</li> <li>• This prevents the Wiggle of the dental prosthesis in lateral movements</li> </ul>	<p>Easy arrangement and adjustment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The molars are arranged so there is only one contact point per element.</li> <li>• The following applies to the first premolars: The buccal cusp of the first lower premolar falls into the mesial fossa of the first upper premolar</li> <li>• The following applies to all other elements: The palatal cusps of the upper elements touch the central fossae of the lower elements</li> </ul>
<b>Aesthetics</b>	<p>Very aesthetic</p>	<p>Aesthetic cutbacks in favor of other characteristics</p>	<p>Highly aesthetic, as the natural shape of the elements is maintained</p>
<b>Wearing comfort and chewing characteristics</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy grinding of the food between the steep cusps of the artificial elements</li> <li>• Sits comfortably because the patient finds a point of support in the (central) occlusion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The dental prosthesis can absorb horizontal forces better owing to the missing cusp inclinations.</li> <li>• Thus, the concept is especially suitable for patients with severely resorbed jaws and offers a more stable dental prosthesis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The steeply inclined cusps allow good food penetration.</li> <li>• The concept of the basin-shaped fossae in the lower elements prevents large horizontal movements on the lower denture when there are lateral movements.</li> <li>• This is especially suitable when horizontal forces are unwelcome, f. ex., with severely resorbed jaws, flabby ridges, parafunctions or implants.</li> </ul>
<b>Ease of processing</b>	<p>Relative easy arrangement and adjustment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easy adjustment of the occlusion with changes in the horizontal and/or perpendicular connection as a result of a resorption of the processus. alveolaris</li> <li>• Plus easy processing with „Angle's“ Verbindungen (Class II and III) and when the connection to the jaw makes a cross bite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Because there is only one contact plane between the lower and upper elements, they are relatively easy to arrange, check and repair.</li> <li>• Furthermore, grinding processes are simplified and a cross bite arrangement prevented</li> </ul>