

Open Access

Unlocking the Benefits of Occlusal Splints: A Comprehensive Guide

Kate Cooper*

Department of Dentistry, School of health sciences, Honduras

Abstract

Occlusal splints, also known as bite splints or night guards, are dental appliances designed to address a wide range of dental and oral health issues. These unassuming devices play a significant role in preventing and managing conditions such as bruxism, temporomandibular joint disorders (TMD), and even sleep-related breathing disorders. In this article, we'll explore the world of occlusal splints, delving into their purpose, types, benefits, and how they can improve oral health and overall well-being.

Keywords: Occlusal splints; Bruxism; Sleep apnea

Introduction

Occlusal splints are custom-made or prefabricated dental appliances that are designed to fit over the upper or lower teeth. They serve various functions, primarily related to the alignment and function of the jaws and teeth [1].

Methodology

Bruxism Management: Occlusal splints are commonly used to combat bruxism, a condition characterized by teeth grinding and clenching. They act as a protective barrier, preventing damage to tooth surfaces and reducing muscle tension.

TMD treatment

Temporomandibular joint disorders can cause pain and discomfort in the jaw. Splints can help alleviate these symptoms by providing proper alignment and reducing pressure on the joint [2-4].

Sleep apnea and snoring: In some cases, occlusal splints can be used to manage sleep-related breathing disorders, such as mild to moderate obstructive sleep apnea and snoring. These devices help reposition the jaw to keep the airway open during sleep.

Types of occlusal splints

There are several types of occlusal splints, each tailored to specific needs:

Night guards: These are typically soft or hard plastic devices worn at night to prevent tooth grinding and clenching, preserving tooth enamel and reducing muscle strain.

TMD splints: These are designed to alleviate the symptoms of temporomandibular joint disorders. They are often custom-made to ensure proper fit and function.

Orthodontic splints: Orthodontic splints are used to support orthodontic treatment, such as moving teeth into their correct positions. They help maintain the results achieved through orthodontic procedures.

Anti-snoring splints: These splints are tailored to individuals with mild to moderate sleep apnea or snoring issues. They reposition the jaw to promote unobstructed airflow during sleep [5,6].

Benefits of occlusal splints

Occlusal splints offer a wide range of benefits:

Tooth protection: They prevent tooth wear and damage caused by grinding and clenching, preserving dental health.

Pain relief: For individuals with TMD, occlusal splints can provide pain relief by repositioning the jaw and reducing stress on the temporomandibular joint.

Improved sleep: Anti-snoring splints can improve sleep quality for those with sleep-related breathing disorders, leading to increased daytime alertness.

Orthodontic support: Orthodontic splints contribute to successful orthodontic treatments by maintaining the correct alignment of teeth [7,8].

Occlusal splints are versatile dental appliances with a significant impact on oral health and overall well-being. Whether used to protect teeth from grinding, manage TMD symptoms, enhance sleep quality, or support orthodontic treatments, these devices offer tailored solutions to address a range of dental issues. If you're experiencing dental problems or looking to improve your oral health, consulting with a dentist about the potential benefits of occlusal splints could be a step towards a healthier, more comfortable smile.

An occlusal splint, also known as a bite splint or a night guard, is a dental appliance designed to address various dental and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders, particularly those related to teeth grinding, clenching, and malocclusion. This discussion will explore the purpose, types, benefits, and considerations associated with occlusal splints [9,10].

Result

Teeth Grinding (Bruxism): One of the most common uses of occlusal splints is to manage bruxism, a condition in which individuals unconsciously grind or clench their teeth, often during sleep. This can lead to tooth damage, jaw pain, and headaches. The splint acts as a protective barrier between the upper and lower teeth, preventing further damage.

*Corresponding author: Kate Cooper, Department of Medicine, School of health sciences, Ethiopia, Email: Kate39C@hotmail.com

Received: 03-Nov-2023, Manuscript No: did-23-119570, Editor assigned: 06-Nov-2023, PreQC No: did-23-119570 (PQ), Reviewed: 20-Nov-2023, QC No: did-23-119570, Revised: 22-Nov-2023, Manuscript No: did-23-119570 (R); Published: 29-Nov-2023, DOI: 10.4172/did.1000213

Citation: Cooper K (2023) Unlocking the Benefits of Occlusal Splints: A Comprehensive Guide. J Dent Sci Med 6: 213.

Copyright: © 2023 Cooper K. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Discussion

Temporomandibular joint disorders can result in jaw pain, clicking or popping sounds, and difficulty in opening or closing the mouth. Occlusal splints can help alleviate these symptoms by promoting proper jaw alignment and reducing strain on the TMJ.Malocclusion Correction: In cases of misaligned teeth, an occlusal splint may be used as a temporary solution to allow the teeth to settle into their correct positions. This can be part of a broader orthodontic treatment plan.

Conclusion

These are made from soft, pliable materials and are often used for short-term relief in cases of acute jaw pain or muscle soreness. They offer a cushioning effect but are not as durable as hard splints. Constructed from rigid materials, hard splints provide more durability and are often used in the treatment of bruxism and TMJ disorders. They offer better protection against teeth grinding.

References

 Abrams D, Wetherell M, Cochrane S, Hogg MA, Turner JC (1990) Knowing what to think by knowing who you are: self-categorization and the nature of norm formation, conformity and group polarization. Br J Soc Psychol 29: 97-119.

- 2. Ajzen I (1991) The theory of planned behavior. Organ Behav Hum Decis Process 50: 179-211.
- Armitage CJ, Conner M (2001) Efficacy of the theory of planned behaviour: a meta-analytic review. Br J Soc Psychol 40: 471-499.
- Bain P G, Hornsey M J, Bongiorno R, Jeffries C (2012) Promoting proenvironmental action in climate change deniers. Nat Clim Chang 2: 600-603.
- Bartels J, Onwezen MC (2014) Consumers' willingness to buy products with environmental and ethical claims: the roles of social representations and social identity. Int J Consum Stud 38: 82-89.
- Bartels J, Reinders MJ (2010) Social identification, social representations, and consumer innovativeness in an organic food context: a cross-national comparison. Food Qual Prefer 21: 347-352.
- Bashir N Y, Lockwood P, Chasteen A L, Nadolny D, Noyes I (2013) The ironic impact of activists: negative stereotypes reduce social change influence. Eur J Soc Psychol 43: 614-626.
- Batalha L, Reynolds K J (2012) Aspiring to mitigate climate change: superordinate identity in global climate negotiations. Polit Psychol 33: 743-760.
- Bliuc A M, Mcgarty C, Thomas E F, Lala G, Berndsen M, et al. (2015) Public division about climate change rooted in conflicting socio-political identities. Nat Clim Chang 5: 226-229.
- Branscombe N R, Ellemers N, Spears R, Doosje B (1999) The context and content of social identity threat in Social Identity: Context, Commitment, Content.