



LeMars Dental Center



VIVOS Appliances

*The following slides show appliances
that are used to treat underlying
causes of sleep apnea and obstructed
airways.*

V Starter

On the left is the appliance for children ages 3-6. On the right is a larger version that is used once the 6 year molars develop.

- Both appliances are called trainers. They train the tongue to go into the proper spot and train the patient to breathe in through their nose.
- Worn passively (while sleeping)
- Worn for 6 months to a year prior to going into the 'VG' series



V Starter Features

Palatal Tab

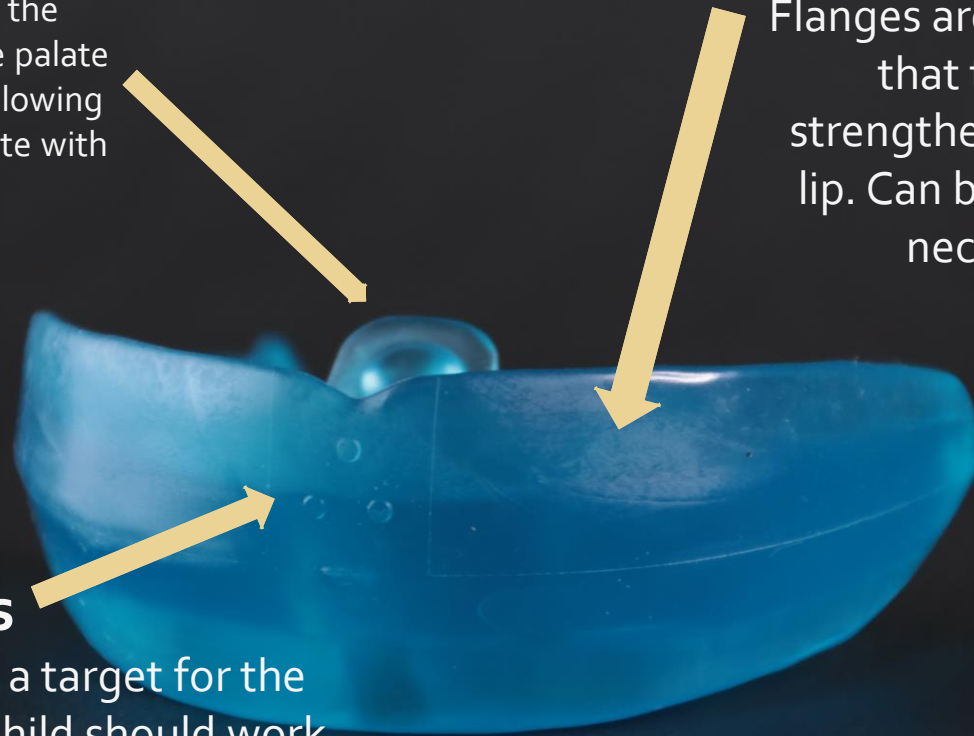
Provides a target for the tongue to stay up in the palate to promote proper swallowing and help widen the palate with tongue pressure.

Flanges

Flanges are oversized so that the child strengthens the upper lip. Can be trimmed if necessary.

Labial Buttons

3 buttons represent a target for the upper lip to cover. Child should work the upper lip over these bumps. They also help orient the device as these are located in front of where the upper teeth slot is.



V Starter Features



Lingual Ramp

Maintains mandible in forward and downward position and guides incisors forward. Also serves to guide the tongue up in the palate.

Posterior Pads

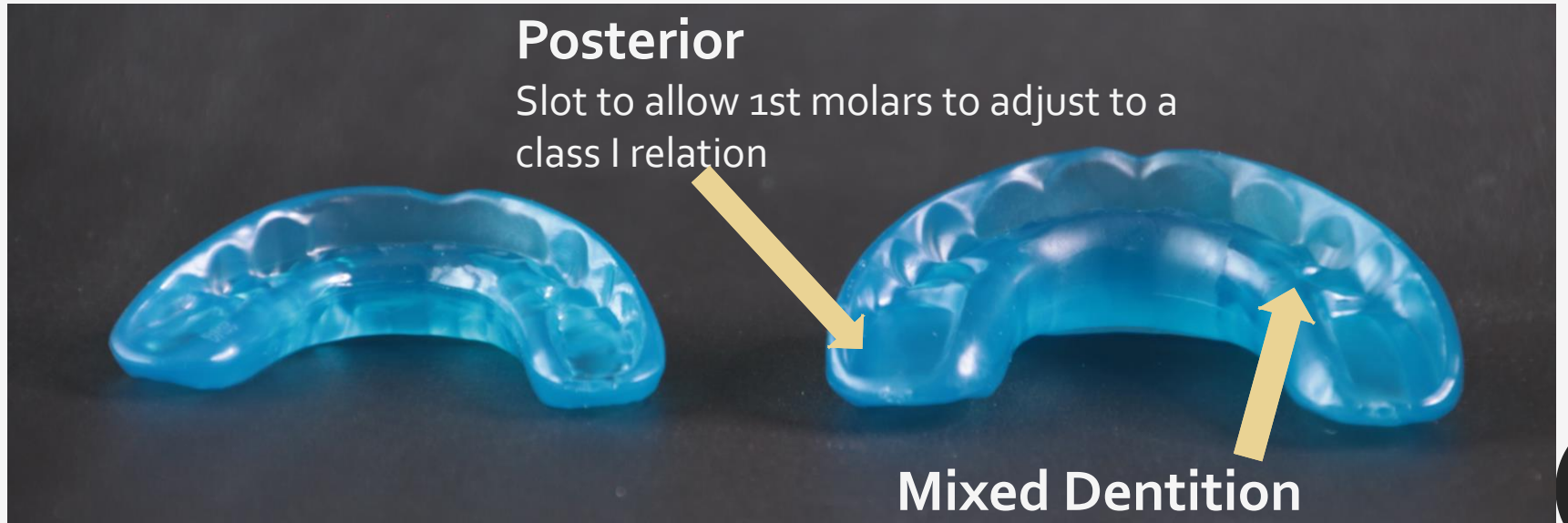
Depresses posterior teeth and lessens an open bite.

Vivos 'VG' Series

- Worn until 12 years old and all molars are fully erupted.
 - Active wear (1-2 hours during the day) exercising the chewing muscles by clenching and relaxing
 - Passive wear (while sleeping)
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Vivos "VG" Series Features



Specifically designed for mixed dentition to control 1st permanent molars

Vivos “VW” Series

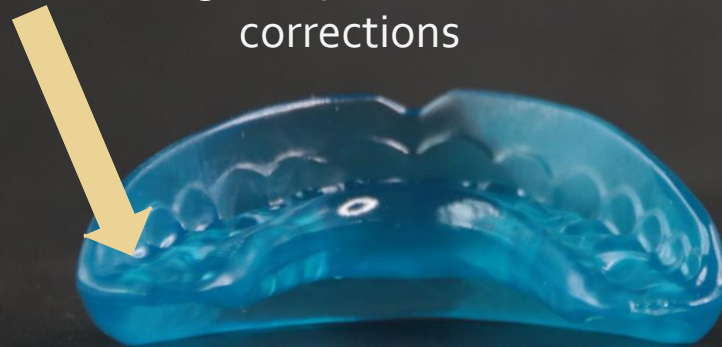
- Worn when the patient has their 12 year old molars.
- Actively and passively worn
- This appliance is used as a finishing appliance
- Also used as a ‘rescue’ appliance
- Ensure lips can comfortably seal around the appliance



VW Series Features

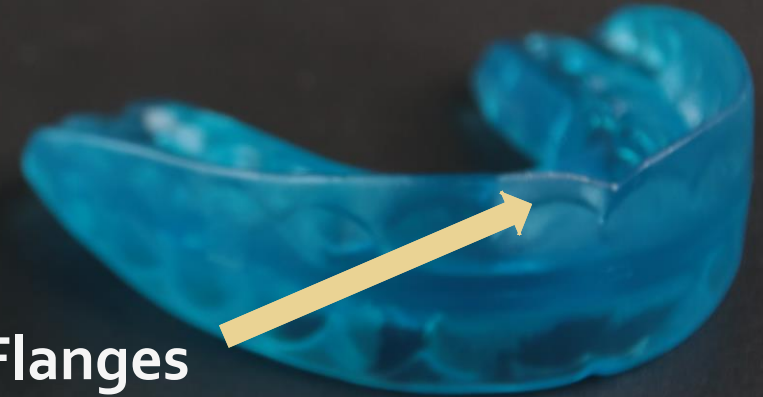
Posterior

Slots for 2nd molars to allow for a class I relation. Less material to encourage eruption for overbite corrections



Flanges

Margins of the flanges are designed for ideal fit and to strengthen lips



Preformed Sockets

Perfectly proportioned, perfect intercuspation.

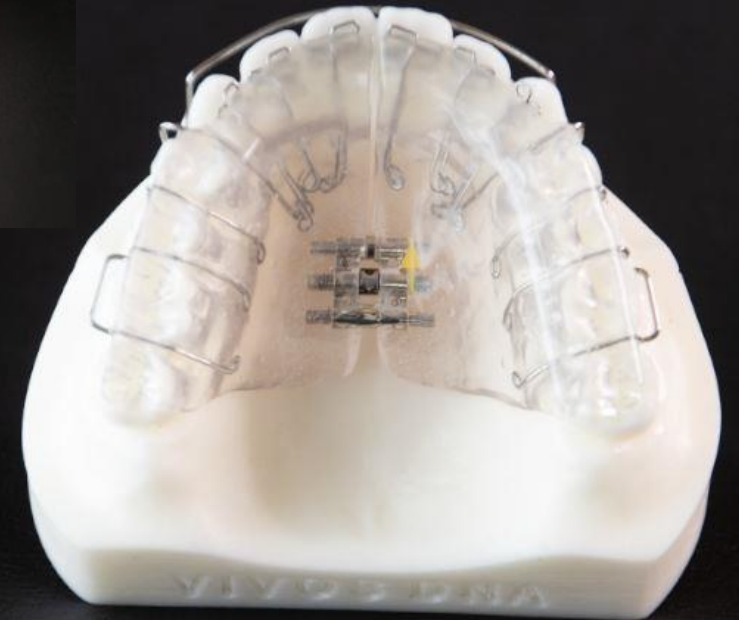


Full Dentition

Specifically designed for permanent dentition to control 2nd permanent molars.

DNA Upper

- This appliance encourages normal development of the jaws by mimicking normal function of the jaws.
- The desired effect of this appliance is to remodel the jaw bone and move the teeth and jaw position to enhance craniofacial development.
- The standard protocol for development is approximately 18 months, but it is directly affected by the individual patient's problem.



- *Mandibular advancement devices (MAD) are an alternative treatment method for sleep disordered breathing in patients with mild to moderate sleep apnea.*
- *When worn at night, it temporarily moves the jaw and tongue forward, which reduces throat restriction and prevents sleep apnea and snoring.*
- *Moving the tongue forward increases airway space.*

Mandibular Advancement Devices

Panthera

- Worn passively (while sleeping)
- A MAD which advances the lower jaw.
- The smallest, most comfortable and most durable device in the sleep industry.
- Because it is made using CAD/CAM technology, it is resistant to breakage.



EMA

(Elastic Mandibular Advancement)

- The EMA appliance would be used for someone with a small mouth or for someone that needs a thin and non-bulky appliance.
- Opens the bite and gently advances the mandible with elastic straps to open the airway.
- This appliance is not as durable as some of the other appliances but is very comfortable and allows for a lot of tongue room.



Somnomed

- The Somnomed consists of separate upper and lower parts and allows for a lot of tongue room and plenty of jaw movement including opening.
- This appliance is made of very hard and durable acrylic and would be a good choice for a patient that clenches or grinds .



Dorsal Fin

- The Dorsal Fin is only considered in cases of snoring without sleep apnea.
- It is a comfortable appliance and allows for a lot of tongue space and a moderate amount of movement, but it is not as durable as the other appliances.



TAP III

- The TAP III appliance has separate upper and lower parts connected by a small hook on the upper and a metal receptable socket on the lower.
- It allows for a moderate amount of tongue space and jaw movement, and it is one of the easiest appliances to adjust.



- *The TMJ acts as a sliding hinge that connects your jaw bone to your skull with many ligaments and muscles.*
- *The TMJ is located in front of the ear.*
- *TMJ disorders (TMD) can cause pain in your jaw joint and in the muscles that control jaw movement.*

TMJ

Temporomandibular Joint

NTI

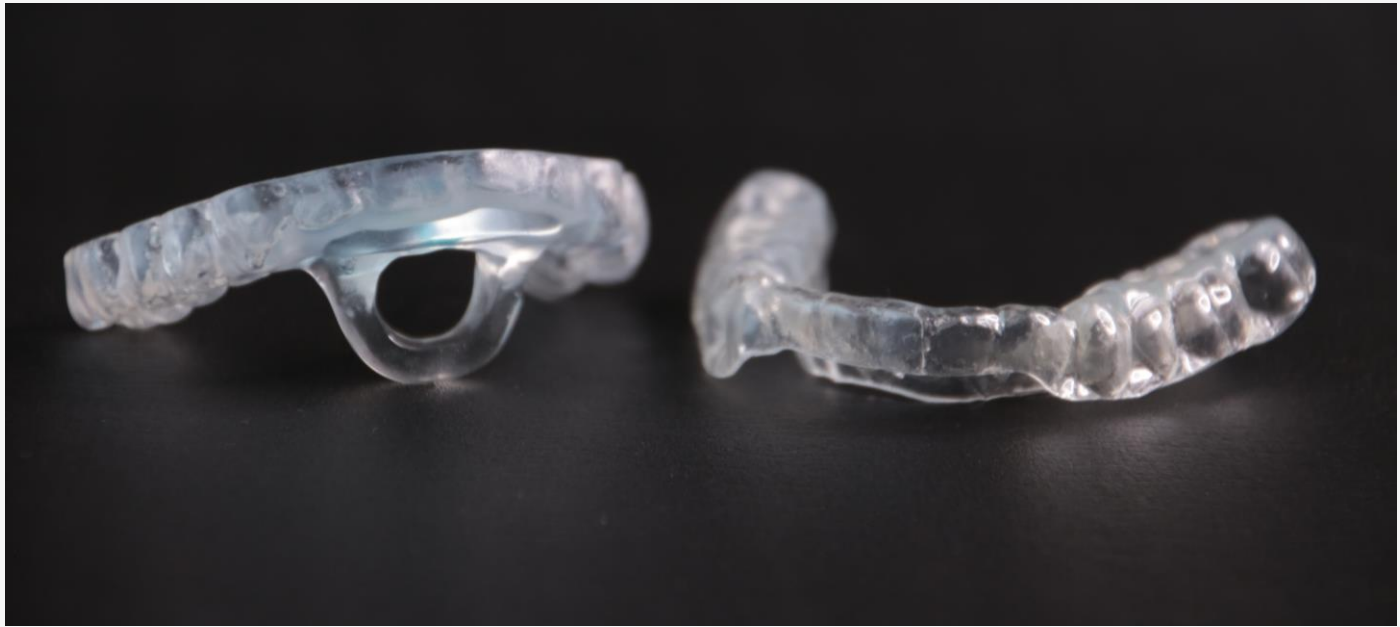
(nociceptive trigeminal inhibitor)

- Tension suppressive system; it prevents the clenching action.
- The NTI is a treatment for migraine pain and associated tension.
- FDA approved for the treatment of Bruxism, TMD, and associated migraines.



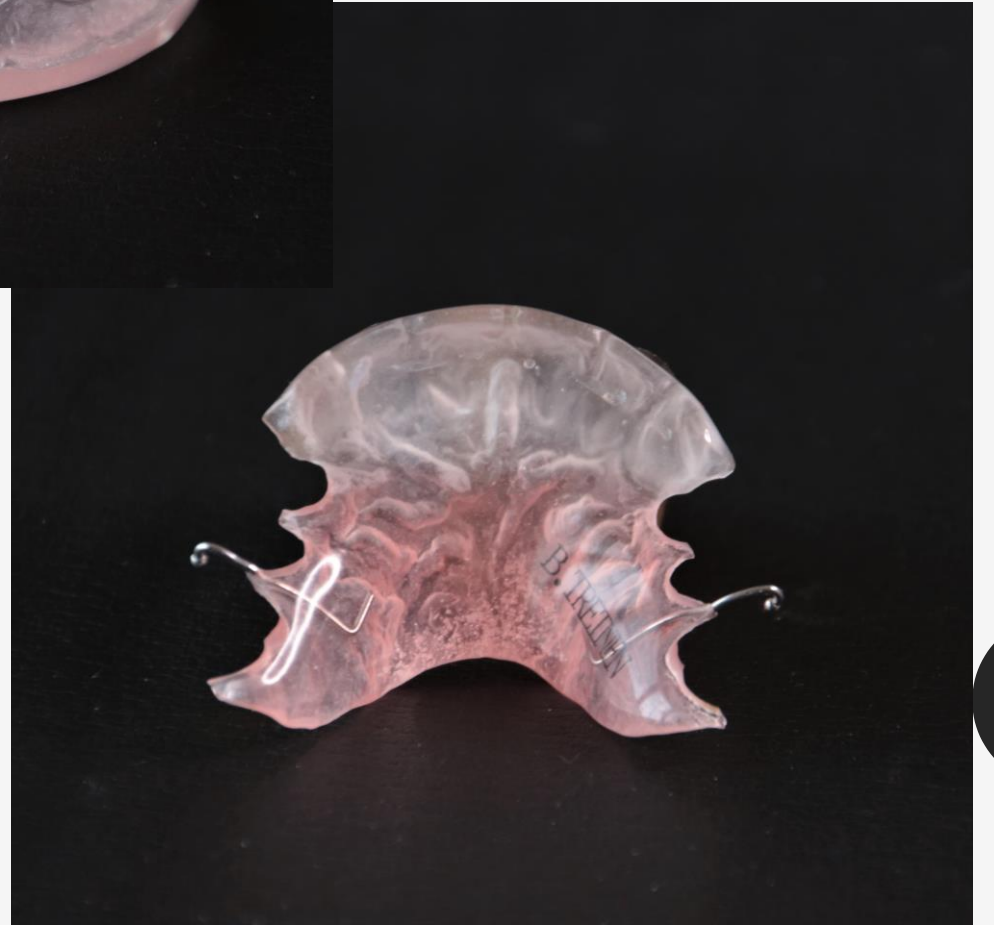
Farrar

- This device is used when patients have TMD and have an airway advantage that moves the jaw forward, keeping the tongue out of the airway.
- Primary use is to recapture the disc in the TMJ to decrease pain and pressure in the joint.



Anterior Deprogrammer

- A device for patients with less room in the molar region.
 - This device is a flat acrylic block from canine to canine designed to separate the molars.
 - The body has a protective reflex to prevent added pressure to the front teeth when the splint is worn.
 - Less pressure is exerted; if your molars cannot touch then you cannot clench, and the jaw muscles will relax.
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Anterior Deprogrammer with Molar Coverage

- This device is a flat acrylic block from canine to canine designed to separate the molars.
- The body has a protective reflex to prevent added pressure to the front teeth when the split is worn.
- Less pressure is exerted; if your molars cannot touch then you cannot clench, and the jaw muscles will relax.



Kois Deprogrammer

- This device is used to relax the jaw muscles and acquire the patient's natural bite.
- Used in the starting of a reconstruction of the patient's bite.

