

# "TRANSVERSE OCCLUSAL PLANE DEPENDANT ON THE CONGRUENT RELATION OF THE CRANIO VERTEBRAL JOINTS AND PROGRESSION OF SINOVIAL TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINTS ALTERED FUNCTION"

## “The Craniovertebral Occiput, Atlas and Axis Centric Relation Concept. Relation to the Horizontal and Transverse Occlusal Plane and Progression of TMJ Patology”

### NEUROLOGICAL PATHWAYS THE TRIGEMINOCERVICAL NUCLEUS

There is a neurological link between the upper cervical nerves and the sensory fibres of the trigeminal nerve which receives nociceptive information from the face and other pain sensitive structures in the head. as the upper three cervical nerves enter the dorsal columns, via the dorsal root ganglion, their fibres synapse with the descending fibres of the spinal trigeminal nucleus which descends within the spinal cord caudally to the level of C3.

Cervicogenic headache is pain referred to the head from a source in the cervical spine. unlike other types of headaches, cervicogenic headaches has attracted interest from disciplines other than neurology, in particular orthopaedic manual therapists (OMT) dentist in the area of craniofacial and oral pain, and interventional pain specialist (anaesthesiologist).

[www.thelancet.com/neurology](http://www.thelancet.com/neurology) vol.8, october 2009.

Under instability conditions, subjects showed a better balance when mandible was in the most relaxed mandibular position.

These findings raise two important points, a relaxed jaw position improves balance in subjects under unstable conditions and people with better occlusion show a better balance than people with “malocclusions, like crossbites, midline deviations, open bites, increased overjet and class ii.

- 1) Significantly influencing postural control under experimental conditions were: crowding, midline deviation, crossbite, anterior open bite and more than 3 mm overjet.
- 2) When comparing the angle class iii, the subjects with angle class ii showed the worse balance.

