

13. A study to relate condylar and incisal paths with bilateral balanced occlusion in edentulous subjects

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. Background and objectives:. Oral rehabilitation of completely edentulous subjects requires fabrication of prosthesis which restores patients' functional and esthetical demands. One of

the area in which research is lacking is the relation between sagittal condylar path and incisal path with optimal balanced occlusion. This study relates sagittal condylar path and incisal path with bilateral balanced occlusion during various clinical and laboratory procedures with the objectives of determining average sagittal condylar and incisal path and ascertaining possible relationship of them with bilateral balanced occlusion. . Materials and methods:. The study group consisted of 50 completely edentulous subjects. Measurement of gothic arch angle was done with protractor. Condylar inclinations were determined, teeth arrangement with optimal balanced occlusion was done and the number of contacts were recorded in centric and eccentric relation positions on the articulator and in the patient's mouth at various stages of fabrication. Statistical analysis was done .. Results and conclusions:. The average sagittal condylar path(cp) was 30.38° and incisal path(ip) was 15.79° in the age group of 40 - 55 years, 32.58° (cp) and 16.04° (ip) in the age group of 56 - 70 years. Statistically significant results were found between sagittal condylar path, incisal path with bilateral balanced occlusion in the age group of 40-55 years. Correlation was also found between working and balancing contacts in the patients' mouth. There was no significant relation between gothic arch angles with the balanced occlusion and lateral condylar inclinations.

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