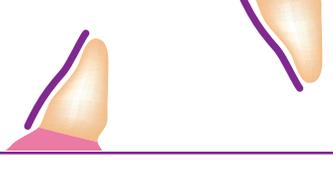
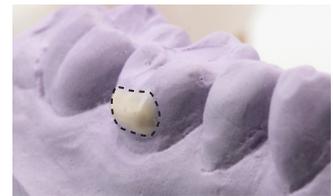
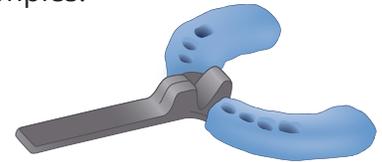




ANCHOR	Section on the upper and lower splint of the appliance that serves to attach the Rod .	
ANTERIOR AIRWAY	Space that allows air flow in the anterior section of the appliance. See Plateau, Lateral	
ANTERIOR CONTACT	The splint is in contact with the anterior teeth. No retention is taken even with tooth contact.	
ANTERIOR DISCLUDER	See Plateau, Anterior	
ANTERIOR DISCLUDING ELEMENTS	See Plateau, Anterior	
ANTERIOR OPENING	See Plateau, Lateral	
ANTERIOR PADS	See Plateau, Anterior	
BANDS	Section of the splint that links both side in the anterior area.	
BAND, ½ BUCCAL	An upper or lower lingual band with ½ return toward the buccal side. Optional with Anterior Contact .	
BAND, ½ LINGUAL	An upper or lower buccal band with ½ return toward the lingual side. Optional with Anterior Contact .	
BAND, BUCCAL	An upper or lower band that passes on the buccal side	
BAND, FULL	An upper or lower full band that covers both lingual and buccal sides. Optional with Anterior Contact .	
BAND, LINGUAL	An upper or lower band that passes on the lingual side.	

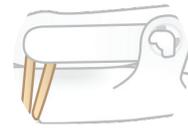


BITE	A material that gives a relationship between the maxillary and mandible.
BITE, DESIRED	Bite that represents where treatment will start.
BITE, MAXIMUM	Bite that represents the maximum protrusion of the patient (without effort)
BITE, PHONETIC	Bite using the "S" sound technique, the treatment will start at this position.
BITE, PROTRUSIVE	Bite in advancement, does not mean maximum bite.
BITE FORK	Plastic fork used in conjunction with impression material to take a bite from the patient. Some examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- George Gauge- Andea Gauge- Matrix- Pro Gauge Fork
BRUXISM	The involuntary grinding or clenching of teeth. Exists in 3 levels ranging from mild (light), to moderate to severe.
COMPOSITE BUTTONS	Composite buccal bump, bonded to natural teeth to improve retentive properties.
COVER THIRD MOLAR	The splint will cover at least partially the 3rd molar.





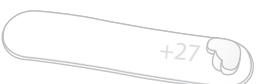
D-SAD	Panthera Digital – Sleep Apnea Device
DENTAL MIDLINE, UPPER	Line drawn perpendicular from the maxillary occlusal plane through to the proximal contacts of the central incisors.
DESIRED ADVANCEMENT	See Bite, Desired
DISTAL WRAP	Full coverage of the molar including the distal part of it.
ELASTIC NOTCH	Two small notches on the splint of the appliance that hold an Elastic in place to help keep the patient’s mouth closed.
ELASTIC GROOVE	See Elastic Notch
ELASTIC	Orthodontic rubber band used to help keep the patient’s mouth closed.
ENGAGE ANTERIOR	See Anterior Contact
FULL COVERAGE	See Band, Full , does not refer to Anterior Contact .
GEORGE GAUGE	Provides a quantifiable bite measurement.
GUTTER (LOWER/UPPER)	See Splints (Lower/Upper)
HINGES	See Rods
LINGUALESS	See Band, Buccal





MAD	Mandibular Advancement Device	
MANDIBULAR PROTRUSION STRAIGHT	The projection of the Dental Midline, Upper on the lower incise is always at the same place during mandibular protrusion.	
MAXIMUM ADVANCEMENT	See Bite, Maximum	
MAXIMUM PROTRUSION	See Bite, Maximum	
MIDLINE	See Upper Dental Midline	
MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING	See Vertical Dimension	
OCCLUSAL PADS	See Plateau	
PLATEAU	Section on each splint that will be flat and serve as a slide ramp between upper and lower splints.	
PLATEAU, ANTERIOR	Plateau that will be on the anterior section of the splint only. The width goes from canine to canine. Available on Upper Splint only.	
PLATEAU, FULL	On the upper, the plateau will generally stop at the mesial of the first molar. On the lower, the plateau will generally stop at the distal of the first molar.	
PLATEAU, LATERAL	An upper or lower plateau that will cover both sides (lateral) of the splint leaving the anterior section open.	
RETRUDE	To move backward from a specific point, in oral appliance, to move backward from the provided Bite .	
PROTRUDE	To move forward from a specific point, in oral appliance, to move forward from the provided Bite .	
STARTING POINT	Position at which the appliance will be delivered mounted according to the provided Bite .	



<p>RODS</p>	<p>Replaceable parts used to protrude or retrude the mandible on a Panthera D-SAD. The size of the rods is written on it. The value is in millimetres (mm). The shorter the rods, the more the mandible is moving forward. Rods come in 0.5mm increments and range from 16mm to 34mm.</p>	
<p>RODS +</p>	<p>Rods specially designed for patients that break regular rods, only available upon case reviewing by Panthera experts.</p>	
<p>SPLINT (LOWER/UPPER)</p>	<p>An oral appliance is made of 2 splints, one upper and one lower.</p>	
<p>STRAPS</p>	<p>See Rods</p>	
<p>TMJ</p>	<p>Temporomandibular Joint.</p>	
<p>TRIANGLES</p>	<p>Back section of the lower Splint of the D-SADTM that brings the Anchor at a similar height as the upper one.</p>	
<p>VDO (Vertical Dimension Occlusion)</p>	<p>The vertical dimension of the lower part of the face measured between two markers (e.g. infra nasal point and gnathion) when the arches are in occlusion in maximal intercuspation position.</p>	
<p>VERTICAL SPACING</p>	<p>Vertical space between maxillary and mandible.</p>	