

The Anti-Aging Effects of Micro Dental Occlusal Adjustments Utilizing the Resultant Force Vector Technique To Improve Muscle Function and The Bi-Digital O-Ring Test to Assess Cell Telomeres in Patients With Intractable Pain and Dysfunction

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Abstract:

The author evaluated the effects of micro dental occlusal adjustments utilizing the Resultant Force Vector Technique Principles on the amount of cell telomeres in forty patients and found the telomeres increased 25-300ng to between 350-530 ng measured in Bi-Digital O-Ring Test Units as taught by Yoshiaki Omura. The Resultant Force Vector functional tests were used to assess patients for normal muscle function and range of motion. Manual palpation was used to identify and confirm muscle tender points and areas of dysfunction. Patients were tested for a positive trigeminal influence in the areas of dysfunction. The pivotal tooth/teeth were located, tested and the interfering vector of force from the opposing tooth/teeth contact was determined. The tooth/teeth that most significantly influenced the resultant force vector applied to the mandible were adjusted until muscle function, strength, circulation, lymphatic flow, and range of motion were restored. The beneficial effects of providing a stable occlusion so that the mandible rests comfortably under the maxilla and that body function does not interfere with the occlusal surfaces of the teeth cannot be understated. As muscle function and strength, circulation, lymphatic flow and range of motion improve, bacterial and viral counts decrease, metals, i.e. Hg, Al and Pb decrease, and the patient's immune system and well being appears to improve. The beneficial effects of occlusal adjustment generally last until the resultant force vector applied to the mandible is changed and the patient fails to adapt. The beneficial effects have lasted from three days to several years. The occlusal force vectors can be modified by abnormal masticatory and cervical muscle tension, head posture, body posture, pathology, aberrant tongue habits, differences in dental material hardness, trauma, surgical intervention, changes in weather patterns, seasonal allergies, sensitivities to foods, chemicals, and imbalances in muscle tension. The author has found that the effects of micro dental occlusal adjustments utilizing the Resultant Force Vector Technique Principles improve intractable pain and dysfunction in patients with a positive trigeminal influence. Dental factors, i.e. periodontal disease, abscessed teeth, an unstable bite, and temporomandibular joint problems, should be included in the differential diagnosis for patients with chronic unresolved pain and dysfunction.