

## SET FOR THE GERBER RESILIENCE TEST

This **Gerber Resilience test** will enable you to measure the resilience and infer the thickness of the discus articularis. It enables you to plan any possible corrections that might be necessary through the dental occlusion. "The **Vario-Dispositive**" on the **Gerber Condylator** has been specially developed for this purpose and it can be infinitely adjusted vertically from 0.0mm to 1.2mm.



**Figure 1** Illustrates a resilience test on a patient. On the right hand side, 2 layers of 0.3mm special tinfoil have been placed between the occlusal surface of the second premolars. On the left, the testing foil is visible between the molars. When the patient bites down lightly he should, under normal circumstances, be able to make molar contact on the contra-lateral

left side, keeping the test-foil clenched, despite the bite being blocked on the right side.

**Example 2** Layers of 0.3mm special tinfoil, placed between the second premolars cause premature contact of 0.6mm when biting down. When the teeth make their first light contact, the molars on the opposite side have not (yet) made contact. Now, when biting down just a little, the mandible will execute a tilting movement around the premature contact, until the teeth also make contact on the opposite side in the molar region. Thereby, the condyles on the right will be cranially shifted. However, this can only occur when, thanks to its resilience, the "discus articularis" is compressed until the occlusion of the teeth stops the shifting of the condyle in the joint-fossa. The healthy patient should be able to clench a thin-foil between the molars on the right. To test the resilience of the TMJ, the artificial blocking of the bite should be fitted on the opposite right hand side.

The "**Gerber Resilience Test**" use of 0.3mm special tinfoil allows step-by-step checking of the "discus articularis". One keeps adding additional layers of 0.3mm special tinfoil, making the blocking of the bite progressively greater, until the patient is no longer able to clench the contra-laterally placed test-foil. The normal range for these values is between 0.6 and 0.9mm and, sometimes, even up to 1.2mm.

