



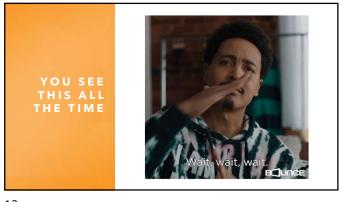


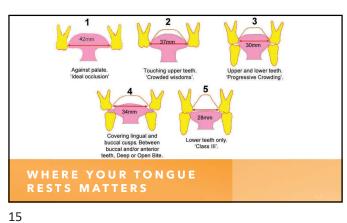


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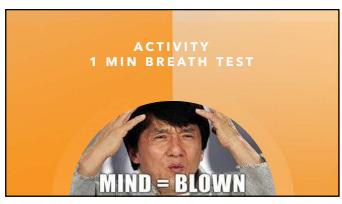


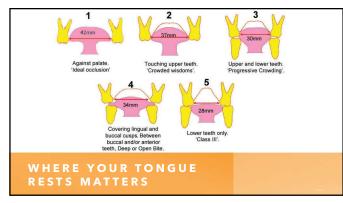






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 An orofacial myofunctional disorder is an inability to utilize proper oral or facial muscle function. Characterized by over or under utilization of muscles when breathing, masticating (chewing) and/or swallowing.





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• Articulation problems • Aerophagia • Reflux **POSSIBLE** HEALTH **IMPACTS** Obstructive Sleep Apnea Upper Airway Resistance Syndrome
 Non-restorative sleep (restless sleep) OF OMDS Anxiety Depression



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WHAT IS **EPIGENETICS EPIGENETICS?** · Nutritive and Non-nutritive factors impact · Oral rest posture Oral function Oral function and soft tissue

pressures impact the bone development of the craniofacial structure and position of the dentition





INFLUENCING FACTORS

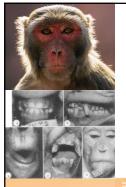
Nature

- Genetics
- Pregnancy & Birth
- Tethered oral tissues
- Muscle tone
- Observed/learned habits
- Environment
- Climate/Allergies

Nurture

- Breastfeeding
- Bottle feeding
- Sippy cup use
- Pacifier use
- Thumb sucking duration
- · Chewing habits
- Mouth breathing
- Diet/ Allergies

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DENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES

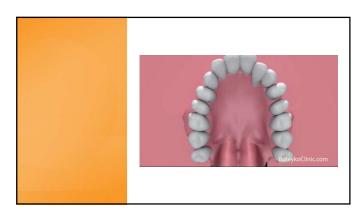
• "Oral respiration associated with obstruction of the nasal airway is a common finding among patients seeking orthodontic treatment. The primate experiments reported here are part of a series designed to test some of the current hypotheses regarding the relationship between mouth breathing and dental malocclusions, that is, between deviations in orofacial muscle recruitment and jaw morphogenesis. Mouth-breathing was developed in the animals of this experiment by obstruction of the nasal passages with silicon nose plugs. The experiments showed that the monkeys adapted to nasal obstruction in different ways. In general, the experimental animals maintained an open mouth. Some increased the oral airway rhythrically, while other maintained the mandible in a lower position with or without protruding the tongue. All experimental animals gradually acquired a facial appearance and dental occlusion different fron those of the control animals."

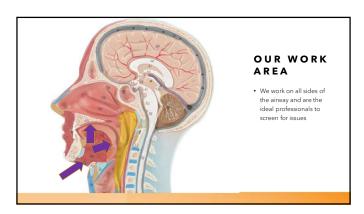
https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Primate-experiments-on-oralrespiration-Harvoid-Tomer/92bb372e8216f6c17533e2cd5dfb6f4850926

DENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES

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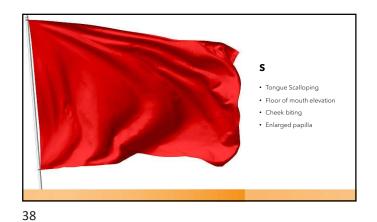


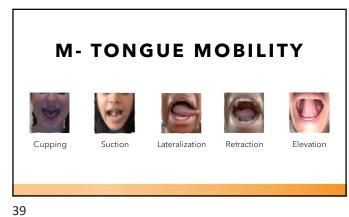




SMILE - INTRA ORAL			
Letter	Step	Whatto Look For	
s	SoftTissues	Tongue: scalloped edges, thrusting, frenulum restriction Floor of mouth: tight or elevated Buccal mucosa: linea alba, cheek biting	
М	Mobility & Muscle Strength	Tongue mobility: elevate, lateralize, protrude Lip strength: seal at rest, purse and release Soft palate: elevation on "ah"	
I	Intraoral Posture	Lip competence: closed at rest vs. open mouth posture Tongue rest posture: against palate or low in mouth Jaw rest posture: dentition closed at rest or apart	
L	Levels & Palatal Arch	Arch shape: high-arched or narrow palate Oral classifications: tonsillar hypertrophy, uvula size	
E	Evaluate Occlusion & Dentition	Bite classification: Class I, II, III Deep/open bite, crossbites, crowding	







M- SOFT PALATE

Class 1 Class 2 Class 3 Class 4

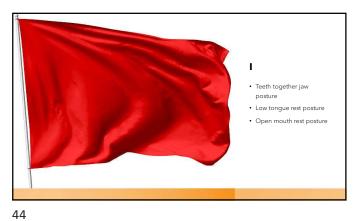


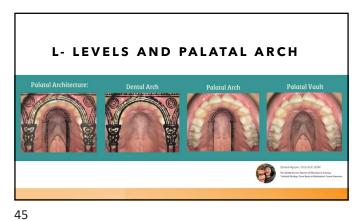
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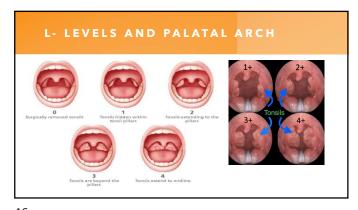


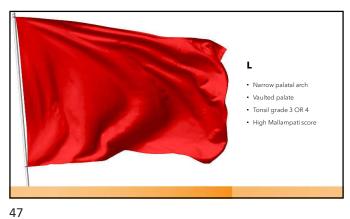


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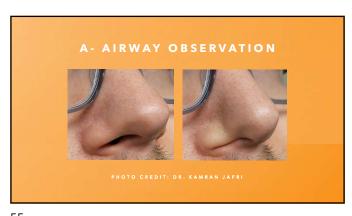




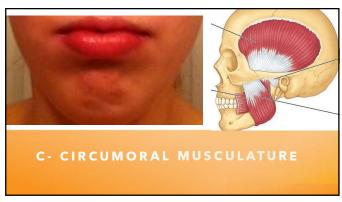
FACE - EXTRA ORAL			
Letter	Step	Whatto Look For	
F	Forward Posture	Forward head: ears and shoulders not in alignment Shoulder tension or rounding	
A	Airway Observation	Nasalvs mouth: breathing mode Audible breathing is breathing labored or audible Nasal flaring; does the nostril collapse during inhalation or flare out during exhalation	
С	Circumoral Musculature	Mentalis strain; dimpling or tension along chin Massetertension:tight or prominence Temporal tension	
E	Eyes and Face	Venous pooling: dark circles under eyes Facial symmetry	





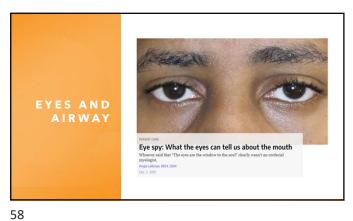


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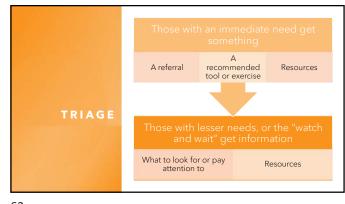












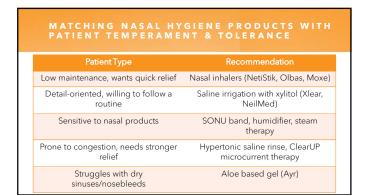
KEYS TO COACHING

- Active listening (no interrupting or judging)
- Empathy (see their perspective)
- Curiosity (seek to know more, dive deeper)
- Effective Communication



QUICK WINS

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SLEEP
HYGIENE
COACHING

• Back to basics, it's all about breathing
• Focus on how you currently sleep
• Posture
• Breathing mode
• Environment

66 67

SMART SLEEP DETECTION The FDA has authorized these features as "overthecounter devices" to assess the risk of sleep apnea, meaning they are available for general use without a prescription. The approval allows these devices to monitor breathing patterns and other physiological data during sleep to identify potential signs of OSA. The data collected can be used to alert users to potential sleep apnea issues and encourage them to seek professional medical advice.

5 - 6 MAY BE THE STANDARD

• Yetish, Gandhi, et al. "Natural sleep and its seasonal variations in three pre-industrial societies." Current Biology, vol. 25, no. 21, Nov. 2015, pp. 2862-2868, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cub.2015.09.046.

68 69







RESOURCES





- Airway is Life: Waking up to Your Family's Sleep Crisis by Meghna Dassani Ideal for parents who are looking to understand how their struggles and their kids are detrimental.
- Accomplished: How to Sleep Better, Eliminate Burnout, and Execute Goals by Karese Laguerre- A short and easy read that supports all the content here and your coaching plans

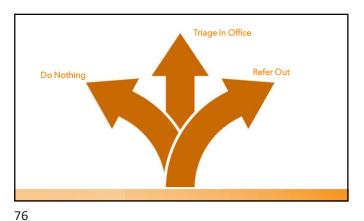


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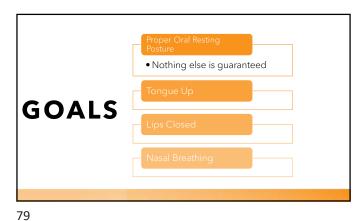




AIRWAY HYGIENIST VS **MYOFUNCTIONAL THERAPIST**

- Intervenes with abbreviated programs focused on targeted muscular engagement and strengthening
- Refers out for complex care and rehabilitative care for orofacial dysfunction
- Works within clinical hygiene and licensure

- Implements full programs to eliminate oral dysfunction
- Establishes proper oral resting posture
- Has to work independently of the RDH license
- Works with complex cases on rehabilitative care and surgical prep



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WHAT CAN AN AIRWAY HYGIENIST DO?

Nasal Hygiene Protocols and Coaching

Sleep Hygiene Protocols and Coaching

Pediatric Mini-Myo Program TMJ Muscular Support Program

Vagal Tone Program

Breathwork Program

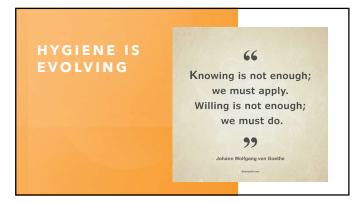
Orofacial Aesthetic Program

Orofacial Muscular Stretching and Strengthening Program

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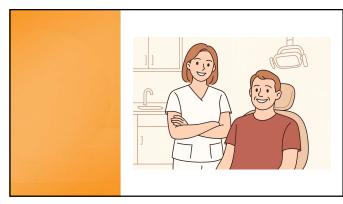




HOW YOU SEE THIS Extraoral Habits Allergic shiners Tongue Thrust Facial asymmetry Cheek biting Midface deficiency Lip biting, licking · Long facial growth Bruxism • Gummy Smile Thumb sucking Intraoral · Crowded Teeth Behavior Malocclusion Anxious Hyperactive GagMouth breathing · Vaulted Palate Scalloped Tongue Orally Defensive Enlarged Tonsils

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