



# Clinical epidemiological profile of the temporomandibular joint disorder in mexican patients with malocclusion

## *Perfil clínico epidemiológico del trastorno temporomandibular en mexicanos con maloclusión*

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### ABSTRACT

The present article describes an epidemiological study of the prevalence of signs and symptoms of the temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) in 284 patients with malocclusion, first received in the Orthodontics Clinic of the Postgraduate Studies and Research Division (DEPeI) of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). The aim was to determine the prevalence of signs and symptoms of temporomandibular joint disorder in a sample of patients aged 12 to 68 years with malocclusion prior to orthodontic treatment and occlusal, skeletal and demographic variables. Among the results, it was found that one third of the sample had some sign or symptom of Temporomandibular Disorder, and there was no statistically significant difference between men and women. One out of three patients for both Class III and Class II presented some sign or symptom of TMD. Forty-two percent of the cases with open bite, and thirty two percent with cross bite had TMD. One out of four cases with TMD presented pain in the masticatory muscles.

**Key words:** Temporomandibular joint disorder, mexican population.

**Palabras clave:** Trastorno temporomandibular, población mexicana.

### RESUMEN

El presente trabajo es un estudio epidemiológico de prevalencia de signos y síntomas de trastorno temporomandibular en 284 pacientes con maloclusión, recibidos por primera vez en la Clínica de Ortodoncia de la División de Estudios de Postgrado e Investigación de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. El objetivo fue determinar la prevalencia de signos y síntomas del trastorno temporomandibular en una muestra de pacientes de 12 a 68 años con maloclusión previo al inicio del tratamiento de Ortodoncia y variables oclusales, esqueléticas y demográficas. Entre los resultados obtenidos se encontró que 1/3 de la muestra presentó algún signo o síntoma de trastorno temporomandibular, y no existió diferencia estadística significativa entre hombres y mujeres, 1 de cada 3 pacientes tanto de Clase III como de Clase II presentó algún signo o síntoma de TTM. El 42% de los casos con mordida abierta, así como el 32.5% de mordida cruzada presentaron TTM. 1 de cada 4 de los casos con TTM presentó dolor en músculo masticatorio.

### INTRODUCTION

The temporomandibular joint disorder (TMJ) has been appointed with several terms; in 1934 James Costen described some symptoms relating to the ear and to the Temporomandibular Joint that were given the name of Costen syndrome. There are also other terms such as TMJ syndrome, temporomandibular joint dysfunction, which was coined by Shore in 1959, functional alterations of the temporomandibular joint by Ramfjord and Ash in 1971, Occluso-mandibular Disorder, Mio arthropathy of the temporomandibular joint, pain dysfunction syndrome, among others. In 1982 Bell appointed the name temporomandibular joint disorder which was adopted by the *American Dental Association* in 1983 and is used to describe the functional alterations of the masticatory system.<sup>1-3</sup>

The Epidemiology studies the distribution and determinants of events (particularly, diseases) related to health and the application of these studies

to disease control and other health problems.<sup>4</sup> Epidemiological studies determine the frequency and distribution of diseases. If the signs and symptoms of TMD are common in the general population, the TMD becomes an important issue that must be addressed.<sup>1,3</sup>

The literature has reported malocclusion to be one of the causes of TMD and on other occasions it has

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been described as only a predisposing factor. This situation has led to the conduction of epidemiological studies in which the prevalence of TMD is related to several types of malocclusion.<sup>5</sup>

### RATIONALE

The importance and extent of TMJ disorders presents us with the need to know data for determining the frequency and distribution of this disorder in Mexican population in order to be able to understand it in a more comprehensive way and address the diagnosis and treatment of this ailment more effectively.

### OBJECTIVE

To determine the prevalence of signs and symptoms of TMJ disorders and its association with occlusal, skeletal and demographic variables in a sample of patients, ages 12 to 68 years, who had a malocclusion prior to the start of orthodontic treatment and who sought care at the Orthodontics Clinic of the DEPeI during 2010-2012.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The population chosen for the study was 1,098 Mexican patients with malocclusion received at the Orthodontics Clinic of the UNAM by the 24 residents of the specialty of Orthodontics between November 2010 and May 2012.

The applied exclusion criteria were: patients with a diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis, patients with

diminished intellectual or motor capacity unable to answer the anamnesis by themselves, patients with any kind of prior joint surgery, pregnant patients, patients who did not complete the clinical examination and/or the anamnesis and patients with fixed or removable orthodontic appliances at the time of clinical evaluation. The final sample consisted of 284 cases.

The clinical examination of the temporomandibular disorder's signs and symptoms was based on the one described by Jeffrey Okeson. The classification for determining the kind of TMJ disorder was Dr. Welden Bell's.

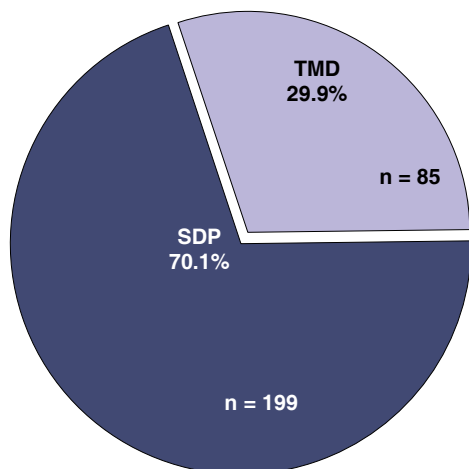
The type of study was retrospective, cross-sectional and did not pose any danger for the patients. The statistical analysis was performed with the IBM program SPSS 20.

### RESULTS

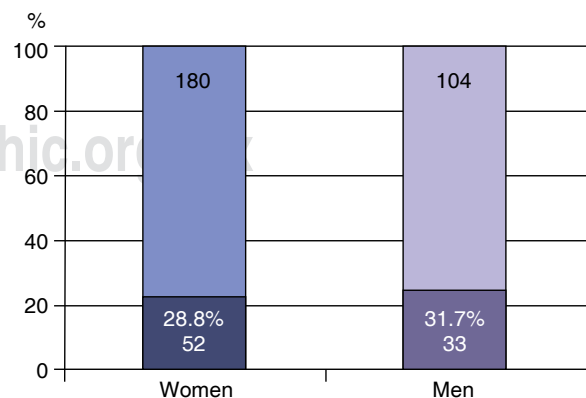
The prevalence of temporomandibular disorders in a Mexican population with malocclusion was 29.9% ( $n = 85$ ), which means that one out three patients with malocclusion had some sign or symptom of TMD (*Figure 1*).

The existence of signs and symptoms of TMD was slightly greater in men, with 31.7% ( $n = 33$ ), and 28.8% ( $n = 52$ ) for women, although no statistically significant difference was found (*Figure 2*).

The age group with the highest prevalence of TMD was 59 to 68 years with 100% ( $n = 3$ ) of the cases within their group, which represents 1.1% of the sample, followed by the group of 49 to 58 years with 53.8% ( $n = 7$ ) of the cases within their age group and 2.5% of the sample. In third place was the group of 18 to 28 years since for every 3 young people, one showed some sign or symptom of TMD,



**Figure 1.** Prevalence of TMD in patients with malocclusion.



**Figure 2.** Prevalence of temporomandibular disorders by gender.

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