Correlation between temporomandibular disorders, occlusal factors and oral parafunction in undergraduate students

Fabiane Maria Ferreira¹, Paulo Cézar Simamoto-Júnior¹, Veridiana Resende Novais², Marcelo Tavares³, Alfredo Julio Fernandes-Neto¹

¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia – UFU, School of Dentistry, Department of Occlusion, Fixed Prosthesis and Dental Materials, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil
²Universidade Federal de Uberlândia – UFU, School of Dentistry, Department of Operative Dentistry and Dental Materials, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil
³Universidade Federal de Uberlândia – UFU, School of Mathematics, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil

Abstract

Aim: To investigate the prevalence of temporomandibular disorders (TMD) in undergraduate students and to correlate its prevalence with occlusal factors and parafunctional habits. Methods: 201 undergraduate students were evaluated. The Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders (RDC/TMD) was filled out at the beginning of the study, followed by occlusal analysis based on morphological and functional alterations. The identification of tooth grinding and clenching was carried out by self-reports. Statistical analysis was based on chi-square and multivariate logistic regression analyses. p-value for all statistical analysis was set at 5%. Results: According to RDC/TMD, 18.4% of subjects experienced myofascial pain (G-MPD), and 12.4% had joint disorder with disc displacement (G-DD). Tooth clenching was statistically associated with TMD (p=0.000). In the occlusal factors, overjet showed statistically significant correlation only with myofascial pain. No association between functional alteration and TMD was found. No statistically significant correlation was found between G-DD and occlusal alterations or parafunctional habits. Conclusions: Overjet and tooth clenching were correlated with G-MPD. Occlusal alterations or parafunctional habits did not show correlation with G-DD.

Keywords: myofascial pain syndromes; temporomandibular joint disorders; bruxism; dental occlusion.

Introduction

Epidemiological studies are performed to determine the prevalence of temporomandibular disorder (TMD) in various populations. Higher prevalence rates are observed in patients who have sought some sort of treatment, compared to non-patient populations¹. However, diseases and disorders cannot be understood only by the study of people seeking treatment, but also by the expression of the disease in the population as a whole².

Currently, TMD can be considered the most frequent cause of chronic orofacial pain, and its most common symptoms are pain and/or tenderness in the preauricular region, cervical and masticatory muscles; restricted or deflection mandibular movements; and temporomandibular joint (TMJ) sounds³-⁴. This dysfunction has multifactorial etiology³-⁴, and biomechanical, neuromuscular, biopsychosocial and neurobiological factors may contribute to the disorder⁵. These factors are classified as predisposing (structural, metabolic and/or psychological conditions), initiating
of TMD.

Studies have evaluated the important role of occlusal alteration in the etiology of TMJ disorders. Some results suggested that TMD was associated with posterior crossbite, anterior open bite, Angle class III malocclusion, extreme maxillary overjet, discrepancy between centric relation and maximal intercuspation position, interference on the nonworking side, absence of effective canine guidance and occlusal instability. Although occlusion is commonly considered to be a major risk factor for TMD, there is limited understanding of the causal relationship between the occurrence of TMD symptoms and occlusion, and of the possible role of different aspects of occlusion in the etiology of TMD.

Parafunctional habits such as bruxism and tooth clenching might increase the risk of developing TMD; when the adaptive capacity of the joint is exceeded, Bruxism and clenching reportedly leads to joint space reduction, followed by disc compression and resulting pain in masticatory muscles.

Considering the multiplicity of symptoms of TMD, a standardized diagnostic system with proper intraoral and extraoral exams is required to assess risk factors and to identify conditions requiring prevention and treatment. For this purpose, classification systems have been proposed and used by many epidemiological studies. Thus, the introduction of an index called the Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders (RDC/TMD) aimed to standardize the diagnosis and classification of different clinical settings of TMD. In this context, the aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of TMD in undergraduate students considered a non-patient population, to investigate a potential correlation among some occlusal factors and parafunctional habits, using the RDC/TMD as a diagnostic measure, based on a clinical exam. The tested hypothesis is that the etiology of dysfunction is related to occlusal variables and parafunctional habits.

Material and methods

The research protocol was approved with number 373/08 prior to study initiation. Two hundred and one undergraduate students between 17 and 34 years of age, from the same university and with a mean age of 20.5 years were enrolled.

Participants’ selection and TMD diagnosis

All participants answered a questionnaire developed for this study, which contained the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and questions related to parafunctional habits. Subjects who had undergone previous occlusal adjustment, extracted teeth, except third molars and premolars for orthodontic reasons, or who wore occlusal splints in the last six months were excluded from this study. In addition, subjects with any history of severe facial trauma, relevant head and neck pathologies, systemic diseases, or drugs that may reflect muscle activity were not included in order to obtain a homogeneous sample with similar characteristics. All other students continued their participation in the research.

The identification of parafunctional habits was carried out by self-reports. The undergraduate students answered the following questions: 1- Are you aware of grinding and/or clenching your teeth? and 2- Have ever your parents, siblings or bed partners already heard grinding sounds? Later, medical history was reviewed and clinical examination was performed according to the RDC/TMD guidelines using the validated Brazilian version of the RDC/TMD instrument available since 2010 on the RDC/TMD consortium web site. All steps were undertaken by a single calibrated examiner.

In this study, only Axis I was considered, and this axis can be divided into three subgroups. For each person, this axis provides the score and obtains the single or combined RDC/TMD group diagnosis. The first subgroup (G-MPD) is related to myofascial pain disorder with or without limited opening; the second subgroup (G-DD) comprises disc displacement with reduction, disc displacement without reduction with limited opening, and disc displacement without reduction and without limited opening. Finally, the third subgroup comprises degenerative joint diseases (G-DJD) namely arthralgia, osteoarthritis and osteoarthrosis. Only the subgroups G-MPD and G-DD were considered in this study due to lack of complementary exams to validate the G-DJD diagnostic group.

Occlusal examination

Occlusal analysis was carried out without knowledge of the RDC/TMD results from each patient. Evaluation of occlusal alterations was carried out into two steps: the first a functional or dynamic analysis, verifying the discrepancy in position between the centric relation (CR) and maximal intercuspal position (MIP), occlusal interferences in lateral movements and protrusion. The second step was morphological or static analysis, based on measurements and observations of the morpho-skeletal characteristics, such as overjet (normal value <4 mm), overbite (normal value > 0 < 5 mm), anterior/ posterior open bite and anterior/posterior crossbite.

Discrepancy between jaw positioning in CR and MIP was observed using Lucia jig for muscle relaxation. After approximately five minutes of use, this device eliminates the reflex arc responsible for the acquired mandible closure trajectory in MIP, determined by memory traces and the teeth. Subsequently, mandible manipulation (frontal technique) was used to identify the centric relation position until first contact between opposing teeth (premature contact) occurred. At this time, the teeth in contact were marked with a pencil registering the CR position. The maxillary tooth was used as a fixed reference point; subsequently, the subject was instructed to open and close the mouth in MIP. Thus, the mark present in the mandibular tooth enabled other demarcation in the maxillary arch in this new position. The
distances between the maxillary markers were measured and reported as discrepancy between CR and MIP in the anterior-posterior direction.

Group function, mesiotrusion and laterotrusion interferences during lateral movements, and posterior interferences during protrusion were identified using the double-sided articulator film (Accufilm II® Parkell, Farmingdale, NY, USA). Discrepancy between CR and MIP ≥ 2 mm, mesiotrusion and laterotrusion interferences, posterior interference during protrusive movement, and mouth opening less than 40 mm were also considered functional alterations.

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences 15.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The chi-square (X2) test and Multivariate Logistic Regression Analysis were used. In X2 test, each variable was tested individually to find some kind of dependence on the diagnostic groups. Self-reported parafunctional habits by participants were also included in the statistics to identify any correlation. Two multivariate logistic regression models were created (G-MPD and G-DD) to identify significant associations with occlusal factors and parafunctional habits. In this analysis, all variables were tested simultaneously for each group, promoting an inter-relationship between them and simulating the standard multifactorial etiology of TMD. The tested hypothesis was accepted when p<0.05.

Results

Among the 201 subjects, 146 (72.6%) were women and 55 (27.4%) were men. According to the diagnoses obtained by the RDC/TMD, 18.4% participants (30 women and 7 men) were in G-MPD, and 12.4% (22 women and 3 men) in G-DD. All disc displacement cases were with reduction (Table 1). Analysis of the results by the X2 test revealed no statistically significant difference between gender and prevalence of both disorders (p = 0.141).

Tooth clenching was reported by 85 participants (42.3%), and 26 of them were classified in G-MPD and 13 in G-DD. Tooth grinding was reported by only 26 subjects (12.9%), 7 classified in G-MPD and 6 in G-DD. According to the chi-square test, only tooth clenching showed statistically significant correlation with G-MPD (p=0.000) (Table 1).

The X2 test did not show any statistically significant association between occlusal alterations and dysfunction groups (Tables 2 and 3). In the logistic regression model related to G-MPD, only tooth clenching and overjet showed some degree of correlation with myofascial pain (Table 4). The model presented R2 = 0.108. The logistic regression model related to G-DD did not show any statistically significant association with occlusal alterations or parafunctional habits.

Discussion

The hypothesis that the etiology of dysfunction is related to occlusal factors and parafunctional habits was partially confirmed. Overjet and tooth clenching showed statistically significant correlation with myofascial pain.

The basic premise of the population’s perspective is that diseases and disorders cannot be understood exclusively by the study of persons seeking treatment. Rather, to understand a disease, one must understand the expression of the disease in the population as a whole. Clinical samples reflect not only the manifestations of the disease itself, but also all the biological, psychological and social factors associated with an individual’s motivation to seek care and with access to

Table 1. Contingency table between variables: parafunctional habits (grinding and clenching teeth) and TMD diagnosis (G-MPD and G-DD) (n total = 201, % total = 100)

|          | Diagnostic G-MPD |           |          | Diagnostic G-DD |           |
|----------|------------------|-----------|----------|-----------------|-----------|
|          | Positive (n=37)  | Negative  (n=164) | X2       | p-value         | Positive  (n=25) | Negative (n=176) | X2       | p-value         |
| Tooth Clenching |                   |           |          |                 |           |          |          |         |         |
| Yes      | 26               | 12.9     | 59       | 29.4           | -         | 13       | 6.5     | 72       | 35.8     | -         |           |          |           |         |         |
| No       | 11               | 5.5      | 105      | 52.2           | -         | 12       | 6       | 104      | 51.7     | -         |           |          |           |         |         |
| Tooth Grinding |              |           |          |                 |           |          |          |         |         |           |          |           |         |         |
| Yes      | 7                | 3.5      | 19       | 9.5            | -         | 6        | 1.5     | 20       | 11.4     | -         |           |          |           |         |         |
| No       | 30               | 14.9     | 145      | 72.1           | -         | 19       | 10.9    | 156      | 76.1     | -         |           |          |           |         |         |
### Table 2. Contingency table between occlusal morphological alteration and TMD diagnosis (G-MPD and G-DD) (n total = 201, % total = 100)

| Correlation | Diagnostic G-MPD | Diagnostic G-DD |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
|             | Positive (n=37)  | Negative (n=164) | $X^2$ | p-value | Positive (n=25) | Negative (n=176) | $X^2$ | p-value |
| Overjet     |                  |                  |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| 0 mm        | 0 0 5 2.5        | 1 0.5 4 2       |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| < 4 mm      | 32 15.9 152 75.6 | 22 10.9 162 80.6 |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| = 4 mm      | 5 2.5 7 3.5      | 2 1 10 5        |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| Overbite    |                  |                  |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| = 0 mm      | 2 1 6 3          | 2 1 6 3        |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| > 0 < 5 mm  | 33 16.4 150 74.8 | 22 10.9 161 80.1 |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| = 5 mm      | 2 1 8 4          | 1 0.5 9 4.5    |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |

### Table 3. Contingency table between occlusal functional alteration and TMD diagnosis (G-MPD and G-DD) (n total = 201, % total = 100)

| Correlation | Diagnostic G-MPD | Diagnostic G-DD |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
|             | Positive (n=37)  | Negative (n=164) | $X^2$ | p-value | Positive (n=25) | Negative (n=176) | $X^2$ | p-value |
| Discrepancy CR and MIP | 0.182 0.456 | 0.617 0.337 |
| < 2 mm      | 26 16.4 142 70.6 | 23 11.4 152 75.6 |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| = 2 mm      | 11 2 22 10.9    | 2 1 24 11.9    |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| Laterotrusion interference | 0.51 0.481 | 0.160 0.424 |
| Yes         | 17 8.5 72 35.8   | 12 6 77 38.3   |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| No          | 20 10 92 45.8    | 13 6.5 99 49.3 |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| Mesiotrusion interference | 0.601 0.276 | 0.704 0.255 |
| Yes         | 17 8.5 68 31.8   | 12 6 69 34.3   |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| No          | 20 10 96 49.8    | 13 6.5 107 53.2 |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
| Posterior Interference |                  |                  |       |         |                  |                  |       |         |
It is worrisome that other never sought treatment, and only one-quarter sought system. Although a general population perspective is that since it is an informed population with access to the health number of undergraduate students did not seek treatment each population. However, it is puzzling that such a high due to socioeconomic and cultural differences inherent to It is possible that these small prevalence variations occur due to socioeconomic and cultural differences inherent to each population. However, it is puzzling that such a high number of undergraduate students did not seek treatment since it is an informed population with access to the health system. Although a general population perspective is that half of the cases of temporomandibular disorder pain have never sought treatment, and only one-quarter sought treatment in the past six months, it is worrisome that other Brazilian non-patient populations may present prevalence rates equal to or higher than these. More studies should be performed in Brazil so that new health policies can be introduced in the country.

In general, TMD occurs in populations over 18 years of age; it is primarily a condition of young and middle-aged adults, rather than of children or elderly, and it is approximately twice as common in women as in men. This study in an adult population between 17 and 34 years did not observe statistically significant correlation between behavior, which is strongly related to levels of jaw and facial pain. Repetitive strain injury to the muscle, resulting from parafunctional activities such as teeth clenching or grinding may cause pain in the masticatory muscles, most probably for functional reasons, speech articulation and bite, which may stress the masticatory muscles. It is likely that the longer the clenching habit the more likely to develop signs and symptoms of TMD. Furthermore, recent study showed that large overjet or anterior open bite associated with clenching had a significantly higher prevalence of combined diagnoses, namely, disorders involving both the jaw muscles and the temporomandibular joints.

A significant association between tooth clenching and G-MPD was observed. This probably can be explained by the association of muscle tension in the jaw, face, head or a combination of them. This is caused by parafunctional behavior, which is strongly related to levels of jaw and facial pain. Repetitive strain injury to the muscle, resulting from parafunctional activities such as teeth clenching or grinding may cause pain in the masticatory muscles by the induction of localized tissue ischaemia and/or release of algogenic substances such as serotonin or glutamate to excite and sensitize muscle nociceptors. It is possible that the longer the clenching habit the more likely the development of TMD signs and symptoms.

No statistically significant correlation between tooth grinding and TMD was achieved, but this might be attributed to the low prevalence of this disorder in the studied population. Complete absence of correlation may have been neglected, because tooth grinding episodes act as microtraumas in the stomatognathic system, which can precipitate pain and system changes. Further studies need to be carried out with methodologies specific to bruxism diagnosis. The complete clinical examination to assess the impact of bruxism on oral structures is important because self-reporting participants may eventually over- or underestimate their tooth grinding and clenching habits.

As described in Tables 2 and 4, although overjet was not considered statistically significant in the X2 test, the logistic regression analysis revealed that this was the only morphological variable associated with G-MPD, confirming previous results. Excessive overjet predisposes to large mandibular movements, most probably for functional reasons, speech articulation and bite, which may stress the masticatory muscles. It is likely that the longer the clenching habit the more likely to develop signs and symptoms of TMD. Furthermore, recent study showed that large overjet or anterior open bite associated with clenching had a significantly higher prevalence of combined diagnoses, namely, disorders involving both the jaw muscles and the temporomandibular joints.

Functional occlusal alterations were more frequent than morphological alterations (Tables 2 and 3), but showed no statistically significant correlation with muscle or joint disorders. High frequency of these occlusal variables was also found among undergraduate students without TMD. Previous study asserts that it is difficult to determine associations between TMD and occlusion due to the high prevalence of occlusal interferences in the general population, so a standardized control group without occlusal disorders is not possible. Sometimes the control group is also compromised by the inclusion of patients with mild symptoms or adaptation. To minimize this difficulty, these authors suggest conducting studies among populations based on a control group with minimal symptoms and on an experimental group with maximum degree of the disease.

Multivariate logistic regression models were created to cluster the possible risk factors and presence of the disorder, considering its multifactorial character. Analyses of G-MPD and G-DD showed considerably low R² values, meaning that the model explains little about the results (Tables 4 and 5). This low value was due to the low-frequency manifestations of the disorder among the study subjects. Thus, even if the
associations found are not considered strong, it is known that TMD is multifactorial in origin and the association of several factors determines their etiology. These factors are classified as predisposition (structural, metabolic and/or psychological conditions), initiation (trauma or repetitive adverse loading of the masticatory system), and aggravation (parafunctional, hormonal, and psychosocial factors)⁴. Thus, both stress and occlusal factors are required for development of this disorder, and occlusion is one of the causal factors⁶. Other biopsychosocial factors such as depression and somatization disorders should not be underestimated²⁸-³⁰.

Due to its epidemiological nature, the study had to be conducted in a population composed by non-patients. However, one limitation of the study was its omission of a group of symptomatic patients to better fulfill the objective of determining correlations between occlusion variables, parafunctional habits and TMD. Therefore, further studies should be performed with representative samples of patients with bruxism and occlusal morphological changes, in comparison with standardized control groups. In addition, prospective longitudinal studies should be conducted to observe fluctuation in the lifelong signs and symptoms of TMD, and the incidence and remission of cases of parafunctional habits. The follow-up of patients with occlusal changes that are currently asymptomatic should also be the focus of longitudinal studies, in order to determine the effects of these variations in the long term.

In conclusion, only overjet and tooth clenching were correlated with myofascial pain. No occlusal alterations or parafunctional habits showed correlation with disc displacement with reduction.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to CAPES for financial support. No conflicts of interest declared.

References

1. Manfredini D, Guarda-Nardini L, Winocur E, Piccotti F, Ahlberg J, Lobbezoo F. Research diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders: a systematic review of axis I epidemiologic findings. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod. 2011; 112: 453-62.
2. LeResche L. Epidemiology of temporomandibular disorders: implications for the investigation of etiologic factors. Crit Rev Oral Biol Med. 1997; 8: 291-305.
3. Manfredini D, Chiappe G, Bosco M. Research diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders (RDC/TMD) axis I diagnoses in an Italian patient population. J Oral Rehabil. 2006; 33: 551-8.
4. McNeill C. Management of temporomandibular disorders: concepts and controversies. J Prosthet Dent. 1997; 77: 510-22.
5. Celik R, Jerolimov V, Panduric J. A study of the influence of occlusal factors and parafunctional habits on the prevalence of signs and symptoms of TMD. Int J Prosthodont. 2002; 15: 43-8.
6. Pahkala R, Qvarnström M. Can temporomandibular dysfunction signs be predicted by early morphological or functional variables? Eur J Orthod. 2004; 26: 367-73.
7. Suvinen TI, Reade PC, Kempainen P, Könönen M, Dworkin SF. Review of aetiological concepts of temporomandibular pain disorders: towards a biopsychosocial model for integration of physical disorder factors with psychological and psychosocial illness impact factors. Eur J Pain. 2005; 9: 613-33.
8. Oral K, Bal Küçük B, Ebeoğlu B, Dinger S. Etiology of temporomandibular disorder pain. Agri. 2009; 21: 89-94.
9. Xie Q, Li X, Xu X. The difficult relationship between occlusal interferences and temporomandibular disorder - insights from animal and human experimental studies. J Oral Rehabil. 2013; 40: 279-95.
10. Pahkala RH, Laine-Alava MT. Do early signs of orofacial dysfunctions and occlusal variables predict development of TMD in adolescence? J Oral Rehabil. 2002; 29: 737-43.
11. Landi N, Manfredini D, Tognini F, Romagnoli M, Bosco M. Quantification of the relative risk of multiple occlusal variables for muscle disorders of the stomatognathic system. J Prostheth Dent. 2004; 92: 190-5.
12. Thilander B, Rubio G, Pena L, Mayorga C. Prevalence of temporomandibular dysfunction and its association with malocclusion in children and adolescents: an epidemiologic study related to specified stages of dental development. Angle Orthod. 2002; 72: 146-54.
13. Wang C, Yin X. Occlusal risk factors associated with temporomandibular disorders in young adults with normal occlusions. Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol. 2012; 114: 419-23.
14. Magnusson T, Egermark I, Carlsson GE. A prospective investigation over two decades on signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders and associated variables. A final summary. Acta Odontol Scand. 2005; 63: 99-109.
15. Carlsson GE, Egermark I, Magnusson T. Predictors of signs and symptoms of temporomandibular disorders: a 20-year follow-up study from childhood to adulthood. Acta Odontol Scand. 2002; 60: 180-5.
16. Caims BE. Pathophysiology of TMD pain — basic mechanisms and their implications for pharmacotherapy. J Oral Rehabil. 2010; 37: 391-410.
17. Tanaka E, Detamore MS, Mercuri LG. Degenerative disorders of the temporomandibular joint: etiology, diagnosis, and treatment. J Dent Res. 2008; 87: 296-307.
18. Dworkin SF, LeResche L. Research diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders: review, criteria, examinations and specifications, critique. J Craniomandib Disord. 1992; 6: 301-55.
19. Dworkin SF. Research Diagnostic criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders: current status & future relevance. J Oral Rehabil. 2010; 37: 734-43.
20. International RDC-TMD consortium. TMD assessment/diagnosis. [cited 2014 Jan 28]. Available from: http://www.rdc-tmdinternational.org/TMDAssessmentDiagnosis/RDC-TMDTranslations/Portuguese (TMD).aspx.
21. Nassar MS, Palinkas M, Regalo SC, Sousa LG, Siéssere S, Semprini M, et al. The effect of a Lucia jig for 30 minutes on neuromuscular re-programming, in normal subjects. Braz Oral Res. 2012; 26: 530-5.
22. Von Korff M, Dworkin SF, Le Resche L, Kruger A. An epidemiologic comparison of pain complaints. Pain. 1988; 32: 173-83.
23. Glaros AG, Williams K, Lausten L. The role of parafunctions, emotions and stress in predicting facial pain. J Am Dent Assoc. 2005; 136: 451-8.
24. Lobbezoo F, Ahlberg J, Glaros AG, Kato T, Koyano K, Lavigne GJ, de Leeuw R, Manfredini D, Svensson P, Winocur E. Bruxism defined and graded: an international consensus. J Oral Rehabil. 2013; 40: 2-4.
25. Manfredini D, Van D, Peretta R, Guarda-Nardini L. Jaw clenching effects in relation to two extreme occlusal features: patterns of diagnoses in a TMD patient population. Craniol. 2014; 32: 45-50.
26. Lipp MJ. Temporomandibular symptoms and occlusion: A review of the literature and the concept. NY State Dent J. 1990; 56: 58-66.
27. Pullinger AG, Seligman DA, Gornbein JA. A multiple logistic regression analysis of the risk and relative odds of temporomandibular disorders as a function of common occlusal features. J Dent Res. 1993; 72: 968-79.
28. Manfredini D, Ahlberg J, Winocur E, Guarda-Nardini L, Lobbezoo F. Correlation of RDC/TMD axis I diagnoses and axis II pain-related disability. A multicenter study. Clin Oral Investig. 2011; 15: 749-56.

29. Dougall AL, Jimenez CA, Haggard RA, Stowell AW, Riggs RR, Gatchel RJ. Biopsychosocial factors associated with the subcategories of acute temporomandibular joint disorders. J Orofac Pain. 2012; 26: 7-16.

30. Resende CM, Alves AC, Coelho LT, Alchieri JC, Roncalli AG, Barbosa GA. Quality of life and general health in patients with temporomandibular disorders. Braz Oral Res. 2013; 27: 116-21.