

30. Comparative evaluation of digital volumetric tomography imaging with orthopantomography for temporomandibular joint-clinical study.

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Background: Morphological changes in condylar part of the tmj has been reported in different studies using various radiographic techniques but advanced radiographic imaging is essential to overcome the drawbacks and there are very few studies done on appearance of temporal component of tmj. . . Aims: to determine the range of radiologic morphological variations of condylar and temporal components in patients with asymptomatic tmj using opg and dvt. . To determine the effectiveness of dvt in relation to opg in detecting these changes. . . Methods: a total of 160 condyle and temporal component of tmj in 80 patients with asymptomatic tmj were assessed by two observers using opg and dvt for the different condylar and temporal changes separately. Age, gender and bony changes were recorded. . . Results: there was significant difference between right and left condyle in which more number of condylar changes were seen in right side whereas left side in temporal component. Remodelling changes were detected more accurately in dvt compared to opg. Common bony changes seen were flattening followed by concavity and osteophytes. . . Conclusions: the knowledge of morphologic variability in the tmj is of utmost important in order to differentiate normal variant from pathology which would help in arriving at proper diagnosis. A more accurate and authentic information on condylar and temporal bony changes were obtained by dvt.

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