

Objective of this presentation:

- To recognize and diagnose various stages of tmd
- Stabilize tmj
- Eliminate systemic side effects such as pain & vertigo

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28. “Intraoral appliances as effective approaches to the initial management and treatment of patients with various tmd subtypes”

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Temporomandibular disorders (tmd) are recognized as the most common non tooth-related chronic orofacial pain conditions. It encompass a group of musculoskeletal and neuromuscular conditions that involve the temporomandibular joints (tmjs), the masticatory muscles, and all associated tissues. The signs and symptoms associated with these disorders are diverse and may include difficulties with chewing, speaking, other orofacial functions, frequently associated with acute or persistent pain. Myofascial pain is the most common temporomandibular disorder (tmd). The etiology of myofascial pain is multifactorial. The chronic forms of tmd pain may lead to absence from or impairment of work or social interactions, resulting in an overall reduction in the quality of life. Consequently, many different therapies, some conservative and reversible, others irreversible, have been advocated for patients with myofascial pain. A number of successful treatment outcomes have been reported, including occlusal splints, physiotherapy, muscle-relaxing appliances, and pharmacological interventions. The use of occlusal splints is commonly accepted and regarded as one of the readily accessible treatments for tmd. Occlusal devices for treating specific tmd conditions include anterior deprogrammers, posterior pivots, anterior repositioning splints, and mandibular orthopedic repositioning appliances.