

# P4-5 Clinical Analysis of the Relationship between Temporomandibular Joint Disorders and Oral Iatrogenic Factors

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## Introduction

Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) is one of the most common diseases of oral and maxillofacial region. The etiology of TMD is not clear at present, but it is believed that TMD is the result of the combined effect of physical and psychological factors. There are few studies on the relationship between iatrogenic factors and most of the existing studies are single centers with small samples.

## Objective

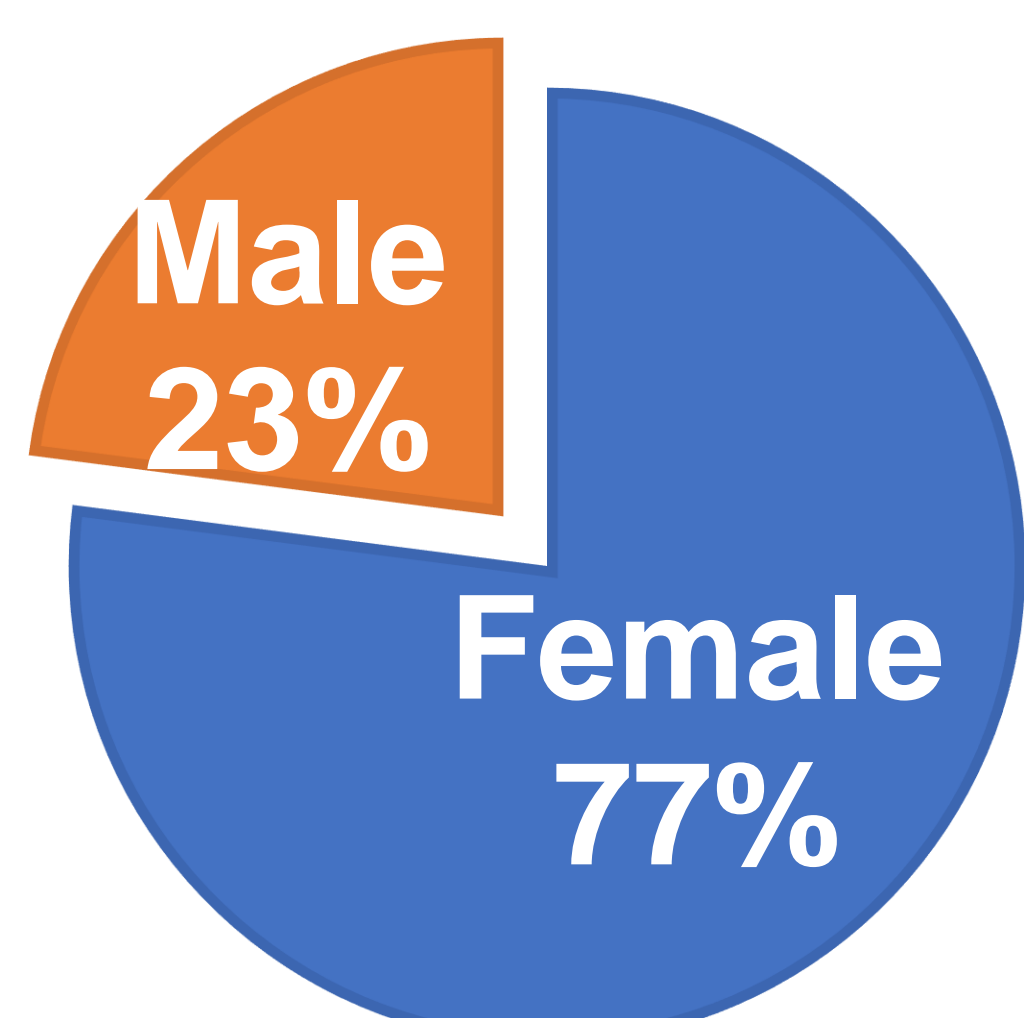
To study the relationship between iatrogenic factors and temporomandibular disorders. A large sample size descriptive analysis was carried out on the effects of various oral treatments on TMD, in order to provide a reference basis for stomatologists to prevent the occurrence of TMD in clinical diagnosis and treatment.

## Methods

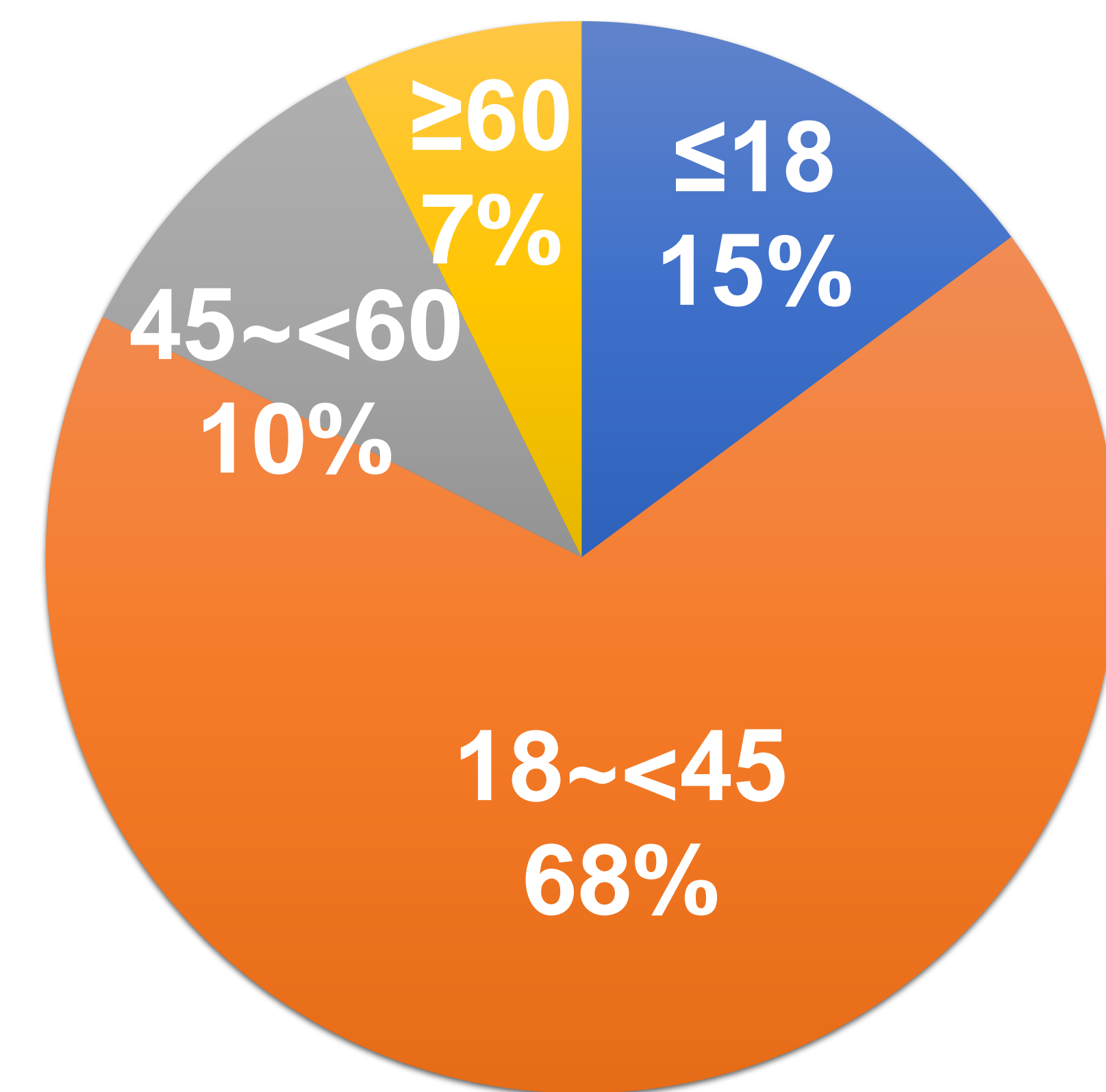
This is a retrospective analysis of patients in the temporomandibular joint clinic of Stomatological Hospital of Tianjin Medical University from June 2012 to July 2021. Among them, 466 patients had TMD symptoms after oral treatment. Descriptive statistics were made on the previous medical records of these patients.

## Result

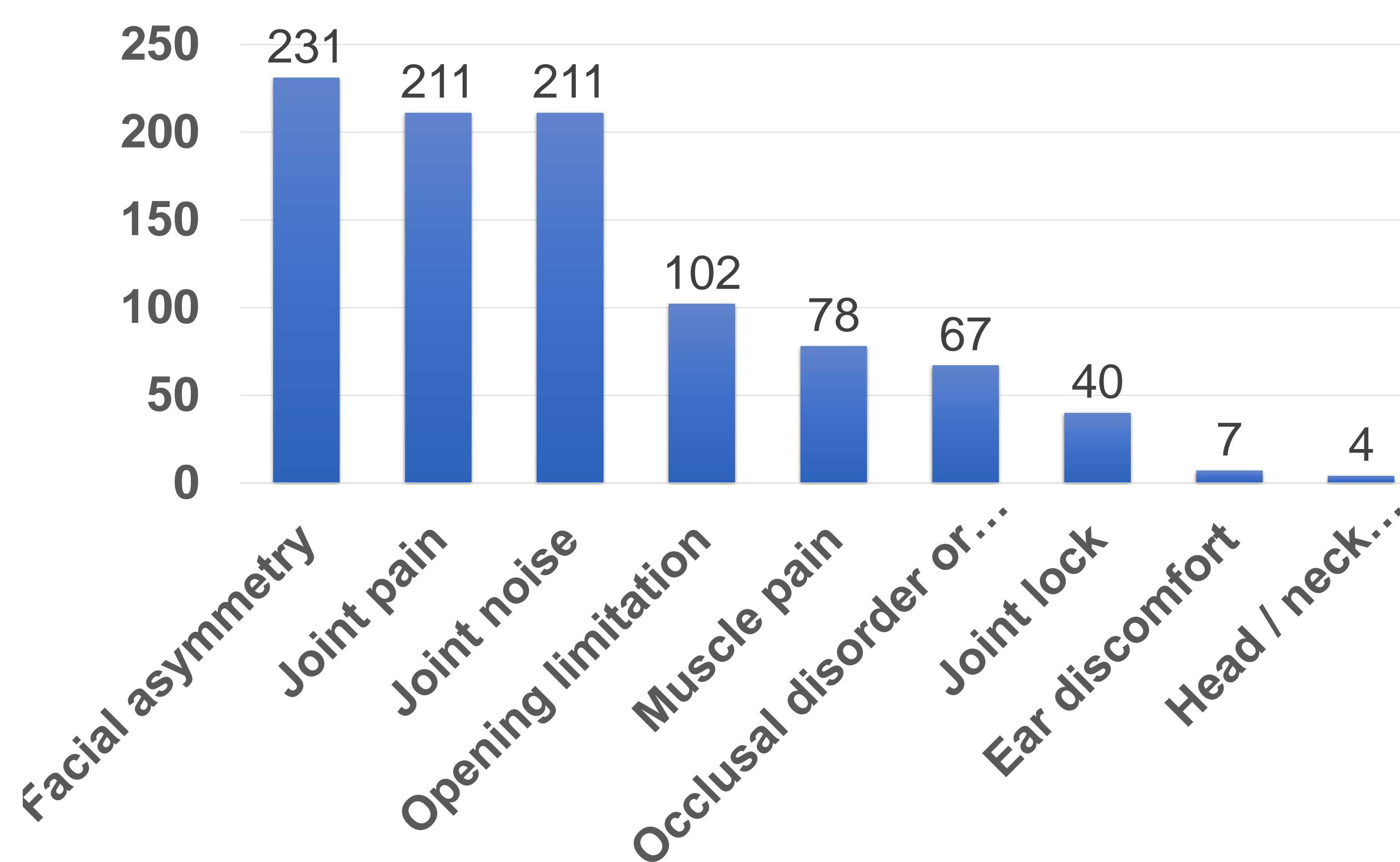
**Fig.1:** Among the 466 medical records included, there were 359 female patients and 107 male patients.



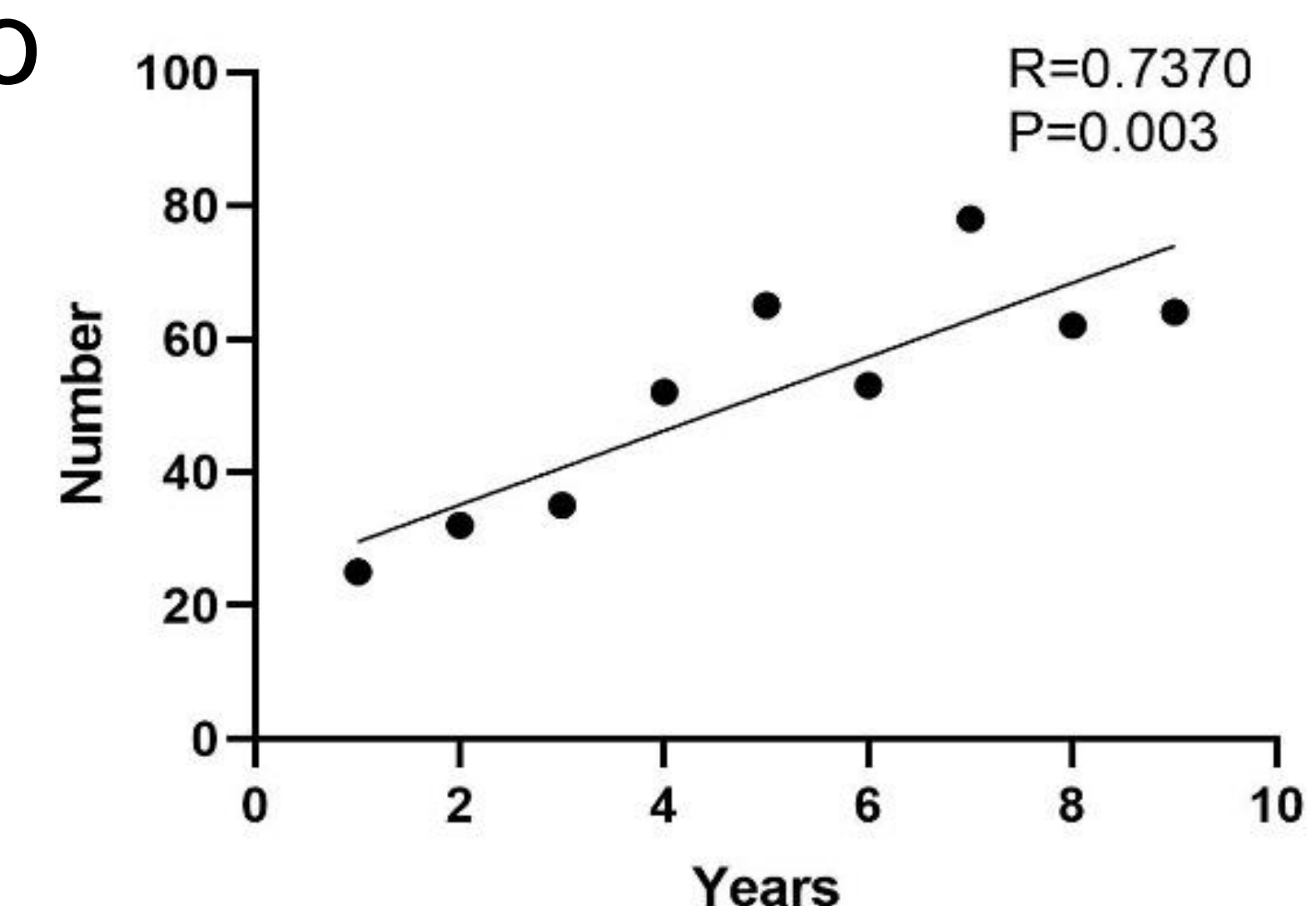
**Fig.2:** From the age distribution of patients, it can be seen that 18-45 years old accounts for the largest proportion.



**Fig.3:** The number of patients after orthodontic treatment is the largest. Other therapeutic measures such as root canal therapy and tooth extraction are also risk factors for TMD. The patients mainly developed facial asymmetry, joint pain and joint noise.



**Fig.4:** The number of patients who came to our department due to TMD symptoms after oral treatment tended to increase year by year ( $R^2 = 0.737$ ,  $P = 0.003$ ).



## Conclusion

Iatrogenic factors may be one of the risk factors of TMD. Oral clinicians should take active interventions to prevent the occurrence of TMD.