

Function-oriented evaluation of craniomandibular diseases

Thieme - Validation of a Standardized Tool for Evaluation Function of Patients With TMD

Table A. Classification of Temporomandibular Disorders

Articular disorders (intra-articular)
Congenital or developmental disorders
Condylar hyperplasia
First and second branchial arch disorders
Idiopathic condylar resorption
Degenerative joint disorders
Inflammatory: capsulitis, synovitis, polyarthritides (rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, ankylosing spondylitis, Reiter syndrome, gout)
Noninflammatory: osteoarthritis
Disk derangement disorders
Displacement with reduction
Displacement without reduction (closed lock)
Perforation
Infection
Neoplasia
Temporomandibular hypermobility
Distraction
Joint laxity
Subluxation
Temporomandibular hypomobility
Ankylosis: true ankylosis (bony or fibrous) or pseudoankylosis
Postirradiation fibrosis
Trauma
Contusion
Fracture
Intra-articular hemorrhage
Masticatory muscle disorders (extra-articular)
Local myalgia
Myofascial pain disorder
Myofascial contracture
Myositis
Myofasciitis
Neoplasia

Information from:
De Leeuw R, Kalk W, van't Hofe GJ, American Academy of Orofacial Pain. Orofacial Pain. Guidelines for Assessment, Diagnosis, and Management. St Paul, Chicago, IL: Quintessence Publ.; 2012.
Schiffman E, Oatis R, Threlkeld E, et al. Diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders (TMD) for clinical and research applications: recommendations of the International RDC/TMD Consortium Network and Orofacial Pain Special Interest Group. J Oral Facial Pain Headache. 2014;28(1):6-27.

Description: -

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Craniomandibular Disorders -- therapy -- Atlases.

Craniomandibular Disorders -- diagnosis -- Atlases.

Temporomandibular joint -- Diseases -- Atlases. Function-oriented evaluation of craniomandibular diseases

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Color atlas of dental medicine Function-oriented evaluation of craniomandibular diseases

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

This edition was published in 2002



Filesize: 63.14 MB

Tags: #Temporomandibular #joint #dysfunction

Validation of a Standardized Tool for Evaluation Function of Patients With TMD

Conventional x-ray films orthopantomogram, telerradiogram visualize many signs of dysfunction of the manducatory apparatus DAM. Todhunter, in , 2011 Developmental Orthopedic Bone Diseases Craniomandibular osteopathy occurs in the Terrier breeds, especially the West Highland White Terrier Table 42-6.

Multidimensional evaluation of craniomandibular dysfunction. II: Pain assessment

It is also important to look upon pain as a disorder and to consider the relationship between pain and psychological factors. Canine leucocyte adhesion deficiency — young Irish Setters see 1. The muscular pain is frequently, but not always, associated with daytime clenching or nocturnal bruxism.

Validation of a Standardized Tool for Evaluation Function of Patients With TMD

Oral and maxillofacial medicine : the basis of diagnosis and treatment 2nd ed. .

[Clinical evaluation and psychological aspects of temporomandibular joint disorders]

The use of the splint should be discontinued if it is painful or increases existing pain. Many suggest that sleep bruxism can be a causative or contributory factor to pain symptoms in TMD. The of the TMJ lines the inside of the fibrous capsule apart from the articular surfaces and the disc.

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