

Ultrasound is Effective to Treat Temporomandibular Joint Disorder

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Background: Temporomandibular joint disorder (TMD) affects millions of people. It is unclear if low intensity ultrasound (US) is effective to treat TMD.

Methods: A total of 160 patients with TMD were enrolled in this study. The subjects were randomized into two groups to receive US therapy or no therapy. Patients in the US group were given US therapy once a day for 5 days per week for 2 consecutive weeks. Before and 4 weeks and 6 months after the treatments, the patients were assessed for pain using visual analog scale (VAS) and the maximum pain-free inter-incisal distance (IID). In addition, mandibular movement (MM), jaw noise (JN), disability index (DI) and craniomandibular index (CMI) were also assessed.

Results: Compared with the patients before the therapy, VAS, IID, MM, JN, DI and CMI in the US group were significantly improved 4 weeks and 6 months after therapy. However, 6 months after the therapy, US group had a recurrence rate of 2.63%.

Conclusion: US therapy can significantly reduce the pain, and improve the functionality of the temporomandibular joint and mouth opening limit for TMD patients, and is therefore recommended for TMD patients.

Keywords: temporomandibular joint disorder, pain, ultrasound, exercise therapy, recurrence

Introduction

After odontogenic pain, temporomandibular disorder (TMD) is one of the most common causes of pain in the mouth and face, affecting millions of people.^{1,2} It often leads to persisting (chronic) pain that lasts for years.³ The conditions affect the masticatory musculature, temporomandibular joint (TMJ) and associated structures.⁴ The most common and typical symptoms of TMD include clicking of joint, mouth opening limitation, muscle and joint pain. The pain can be myogenic, arthrogenic or mixed types,⁵ and can be associated with other chronic pain conditions, including migraine, fibromyalgia, and widespread pain.^{6,7} The disorders are also known to be comorbid with bruxism, irritable bowel syndrome and chronic fatigue, leading to considerably reduced quality of life.^{8,9}

A number of studies have investigated the efficacy of physical therapies for TMJ pain. These therapies include massage, electrotherapy, physical and exercise therapies^{10–12} as well as biobehavioral intervention.¹³ Among them, extracorporeal shockwave (ESW) therapy is demonstrated to be effective to reduce the pain and improve the mouth function.^{14,15} However, this treatment is relatively slow in relieving pain for patients and needs additional functional therapy to preserve the long-term therapeutic result.¹⁵

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Ultrasound (US) has been studied for treating temporomandibular joint osteoarthritis (TMJ-OA)¹⁶ and hypoxia-induced chondrocyte damage in temporomandibular disorders,¹⁷ since it is recognized as a stimulator if used at low-intensity level, and would promote neovascularization, differentiation of mesenchymal stem cells and local release of angiogenic factors that action on ischemic tissues due to improved blood flow.^{18–20} Some preliminary studies show that US is effective in treating TMJ disorders and relieving pain, particularly if it is used in combination with an ice bath.²¹ However, a better understanding of the therapeutic effects is still required for rational and effective use of this therapy for TMD.

In this study, we investigated the therapeutic effects of US on pain and the findings may provide better management of the disease.

Materials and Methods

Ethics Statement

This study was approved by the research ethics committee of the First People's Hospital of Lianyungang, Lianyungang, China (approval number: PHL 3611) and was performed in accordance with the principles set forth in the Helsinki Declaration. Written informed consents were obtained from all patients before treatment.

Trial Design

This was a randomized trial for US therapy and control.

Participant

A total of 160 consecutive TMD patients treated at this center between June 2014 and December 2018 were included. Participants were included if they were aged between 18 and 68 years old and were diagnosed having continuous bilateral myofascial pain with visual analog scale (VAS) ≥ 2 for at least 3 months with or without mouth opening limitation according to the Diagnostic Criteria for TMD.²² Subjects were excluded if they had acute trauma, polyarthritis, joint infection, surgical treatment, physiotherapy, splint therapy, or acupuncture within the 4 months before the study, depression and other mental problems, respiratory disease and other diseases that might impact the outcome assessments. Patients were also excluded if abnormal findings were found in routine physical and laboratory examinations. They were asked to avoid pain-relief medication or muscle relaxants for at least 3 days before the evaluations and during the treatment period.

Patient Data and Interventions

Demographic information such as age, sex and pain duration were collected (Table 1). To investigate the therapeutic effectiveness of US, patients were randomly assigned (using a randomization table) into two groups to receive US and not (control). The random allocation sequence was generated and assigned to patients by two independent nurses in a different department. US was generated from an ultrasonic therapy instrument (model HB820D, Zefeng Medical Rehabilitation Equipment Co., Ltd, Changzhou, China) at an output of 45 W and frequency of 800 kHz. The frequency and output were based on the manufacturer's recommendations. US was applied by placing the probes 5 cm away from the temporomandibular joints (Figure 1). A treatment that contains three 5-minute blasts with a 2-minute interval between the blasts was applied once a day for 5 days in a week for 2 weeks. Patients in the control group received the same treatment without US. Patients who participated as controls were treated with various approaches after the experiments, including US and massage, based on each patient's selection.

Outcome Assessment

Pain was the primary outcome measure and temporomandibular functions were the secondary outcome measures. Before, 4 weeks and 6 months after the therapies, patients were evaluated for pain based on VAS that measures the pain on a 10-point scale with 0 corresponding to no pain and 10 to unbearable pain.²³ Pain-free inter-incisal distance (IID) was measured using a digital caliper with a 0.01 mm precision.²⁴ Briefly, participants were seated and asked to open their mouth as much as

Table 1 Baseline Characteristics of Patients

Characteristics	Ultrasound	Control	P
Patients, n	80	80	
Age, years	35.8 \pm 9.7	36.0 \pm 8.0	0.519
Pain duration, days	74.3 \pm 16.5	71.8 \pm 17.7	0.511
Affected side, n, right/left	39/41	42/38	0.316
Sex, n, male/female	43/37	42/38	0.215
Diabetes, n	11	13	0.415
Hypertension, n	16	14	0.312
VAS	4.90 \pm 1.83	4.70 \pm 2.02	0.636
IID, cm	2.73 \pm 0.38	2.61 \pm 0.53	0.422
MM, cm	5.76 \pm 0.60	6.15 \pm 0.55	0.843
JN, dB	3.20 \pm 0.63	3.61 \pm 0.68	0.921
DI	8.11 \pm 0.80	8.20 \pm 0.77	0.681

Abbreviations: VAS, visual analog scale of pain; IID, inter-incisal distance; MM, mandibular movement; JN, jaw noise; DI, disability index.



Figure 1 Treatment of patients with ultrasound from an ultrasonic therapy instrument.

possible without causing pain. At that limit, the distance between the upper and lower central incisors was measured. Other temporomandibular functions were assessed as described previously,^{25,26} including mandibular movement (MM), jaw noise (JN), and disability index (DI). The craniomandibular index (CMI) was calculated based on relevant examinations.²⁶ The assessments were performed by physicians from a separate team who were blinded to patient's assignment and treatment.

Statistical Analysis

Data were expressed as mean \pm standard deviation and analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The Wilcoxon rank test was used to compare intra-group differences for pain between pre-treatment and 4 weeks after treatment; Mann-Whitney rank test was conducted for comparing the intergroup difference. Within-group comparisons for pain-free IID were performed using paired sample t-tests. Independent t-tests were carried out for intergroup pain comparisons between pre-treatment and 4 weeks post-treatment. A value of $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results

Baseline Data

Initially, 192 consecutive patients visiting our center were referred to participate the study. Thirty-two patients were excluded due to various personal reasons and inability to meet the inclusion criteria. A total of 160 patients were

finally included and randomized to US and control groups, each consisting of 80 participants. Six people were lost in the follow-up and the remaining 154 patients were examined (Figure 2). Basic characteristics of the patients are summarized in Table 1 and there was no difference in those characteristics between the two groups, including gender, age, duration of disease, underlying diseases, jaw functions, and severity of TMD ($P > 0.05$).

US Improved VAS, IID and Other Jaw Functions

Four weeks and 6 months after US therapy, VAS, IID and other jaw functions such as JN and DI were significantly improved compared with before the therapies (Table 2). At 6 month follow-up, most of the function improvements were preserved although the results were slightly but insignificantly decreased when compared with the results at 4 weeks after the treatments. These were especially remarkable for VAS and JN. On other hand, most of these parameters were significantly deteriorated in control group at the two time points (Table 2).

US Improved CMI and Had Lower Recurrence Rate

Before the therapies, the Friction's CMI measured for MM, JN and DI were not statistically different between the two groups (Table 3). Four weeks and 6 months after US treatments, these parameters were statistically better than before the treatments (Table 3). At 6 month follow-up, two patients were found to develop TMD again in the US group, although the overall severity of symptoms was less than what they had previously, before the therapies. The recurrence rate in the US group was 2.63% (Table 3).

Discussion

TMD impairs chewing, swallowing, and speaking. The main signs are pain, jaw noise, reduced range of motion, and reduced mandibular deviation. Therefore, the treatment of TMD patients has been attempted from multiple perspectives, including pharmacological and physical therapies.^{27,28} Although a number of methods are available, the rational selection of a treatment method is very important to achieve the best outcomes for patients.^{28,29} The patients in this study had relatively long TMD duration, and were likely to have slow responses to the therapy.

Recently, US has become increasingly popular as a physical treatment for a number of disorders.^{30,31} Our work

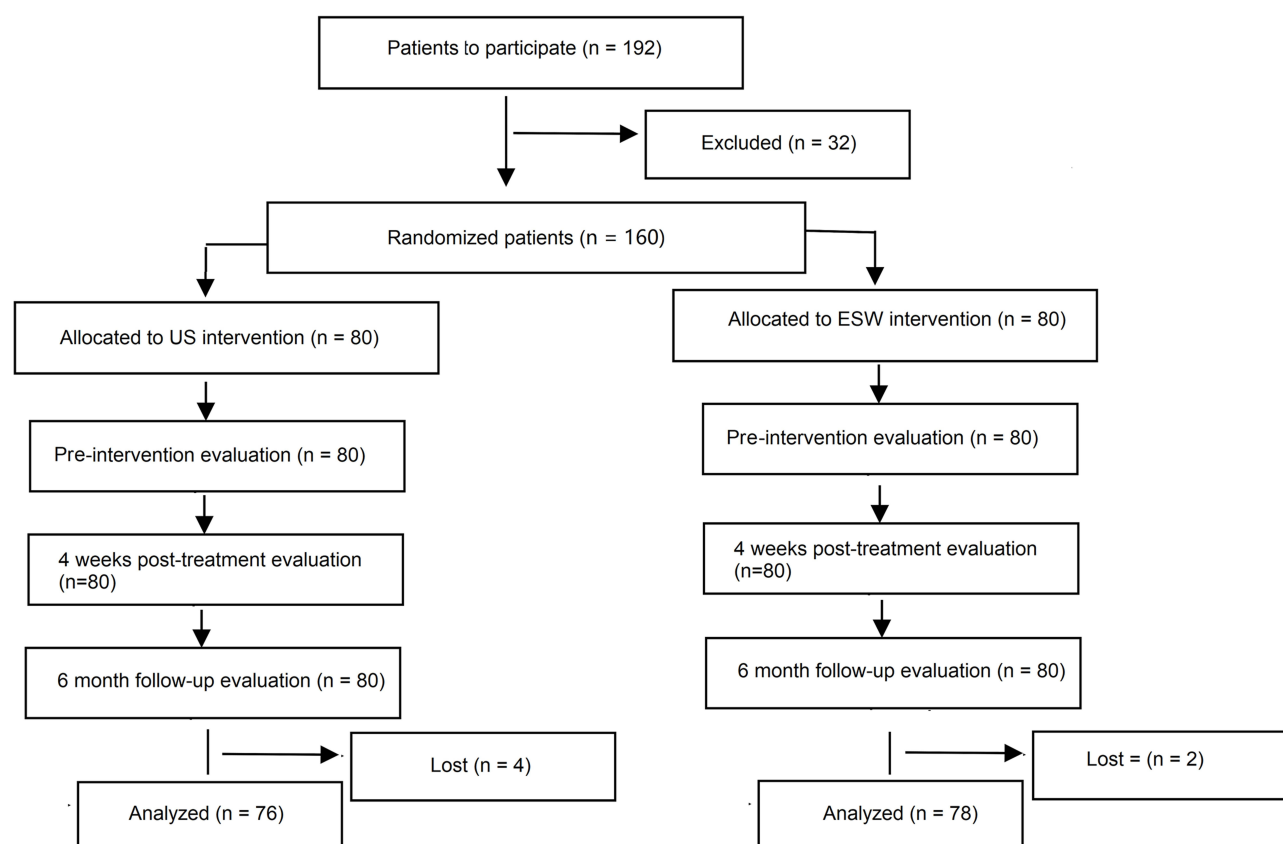


Figure 2 Diagram of patient selection, treatment and analysis.

showed that at the settings used in this study, US is effective in treating TMD, leading to improved VAS, IID and CIM indexes 4 weeks and 6 months after treatment. US consists of sound

waves with frequencies higher than the upper audible limit of human hearing. Earlier studies showed that during the occurrence and development of TMD, cytokines such as IL-1, IL-6

Table 2 Pain and Jaw Functions of TMD Patients Before and After Therapy

Variables			Ultrasound	Control	P
VAS	Before		4.90 ± 1.83	4.70 ± 2.02	0.636
	After	4 weeks	1.70 ± 0.98**	4.95 ± 1.15	0.023
		6 months	1.90 ± 0.78**	5.05 ± 1.05*	0.013
IID, cm	Before		1.66 ± 0.60	1.65 ± 0.55	0.614
	After	4 weeks	2.21 ± 0.22**	1.62 ± 0.26	0.032
		6 months	2.26 ± 0.21**	1.63 ± 0.23	0.037
JN, dB	Before		3.16 ± 0.43	3.11 ± 0.38	0.492
	After	4 weeks	2.07 ± 0.31*	3.15 ± 0.49	0.045
		6 months	2.17 ± 0.21*	3.05 ± 0.39	0.047
DI	Before		8.91 ± 1.80	8.80 ± 1.72	0.198
	After	4 weeks	4.29 ± 0.37**	8.30 ± 0.21	0.027
		6 months	4.19 ± 0.47**	8.90 ± 0.41	0.021

Note: *, and ** denote $P < 0.05$ and 0.01 , respectively, vs before therapy.

Abbreviations: VAS, visual analog scale of pain; IID, inter-incisal distance; MM, mandibular movement; JN, jaw noise; DI, disability index.

Table 3 Friction's Craniomandibular Indexes and Recurrence Rates of TMD Patients Before and After Therapy

Variables			Ultrasound	Control	P
IID, cm	Before		5.66 ± 0.60	5.65 ± 0.55	0.914
	After	4 weeks	2.21 ± 0.22**	5.79 ± 0.26	0.012
		6 months	2.26 ± 0.21**	6.99 ± 0.23*	0.012
JN, dB	Before		3.16 ± 0.43	3.11±0.38	0.492
	After	4 weeks	2.07 ± 0.31*	3.15 ± 0.49	0.015
		6 months	2.17 ± 0.21*	3.33 ± 0.39	0.015
DI	Before		8.91 ± 1.80	8.80 ± 1.72	0.198
	After	4 weeks	4.29 ± 0.37**	8.30 ± 0.21	0.021
		6 months	4.19 ± 0.47**	8.90 ± 0.41	0.021
Recurrence at 6 months, n (%)			2 (2.63)	N/A	

Note: *, and ** denote $P < 0.05$ and 0.01 , respectively vs before therapy.

Abbreviations: VAS, visual analog scale of pain; IID, inter-incisal distance; MM, mandibular movement; JN, jaw noise; DI, disability index.

and TNF- α are involved in the inflammation of synovium, leading to the destruction of articular cartilage and excessive apoptosis of chondrocytes in the soft tissue of bone and joint as a result of increased NO content and the imbalance of local metabolism in the joint.^{32–34} US has been shown to be able to reduce excessive cytokine content in the articular fluid and the apoptosis of chondrocytes. It promotes the proliferation of articular cartilage to repair cartilage defects, and inhibits the secretion of inflammatory cytokines.^{35,36} In animal models, low intensity pulsed ultrasound (LIPUS) was able to enhance mandibular growth^{37,38} and modify the growth of the mandible,³⁹ providing additional support of US induced-mandible modification that might contribute to the observed therapeutic effect.

The results of this study showed that the VAS scores decreased after US treatment, and the decreases were retained within the 6 month follow-up period, suggesting that the treatments are effective in alleviating pain in the long term. Furthermore, pain-free IID increased after the treatment, further demonstrating that US is effective for TMD treatment. The beneficial effect of US may be associated with the effect of micro-destruction,^{40,41} which is likely to result in micro-tears of non-vascularized or scantily vascularized tissues, and thus stimulate revascularization by the local release of growth factors and mobilization of stem cells, leading to increased blood supply to the tissue,^{40,42} although more studies are needed to investigate the mechanisms that reduce the muscle tone in spasticity.⁴³

In addition to pain and IID, US treatment also resulted in significant improvement of jaw functions as measured by CIM indexes, as the improvements were also persistent during the follow-up period. For non-surgical treatment, recurrence is often a concern.⁴⁴ Our examinations showed that the recurrence of TMD in the treated patients is low. However, it is unclear if more patients would develop TMD in the longer run.

Although our study provides valuable information regarding US in treating TMD, there are limitations. It was a single-center study with a limited number of participants. Patients were not stratified for treatments at different doses and were not followed up for more than 6 months. Further studies are needed to validate our results with more patients to optimize the treatment settings and doses for better outcomes.

Taken together, our study indicates that US is effective to treat TMD and could substantially decrease pain and improve IID and jaw functions. The therapeutic effect is persistent in a follow-up period of 6 months, with less than 3% recurrence rate after US treatment. Therefore, US may be recommended for TMD treatment.

Clinical Messages

- TMDs are one of the most common causes of pain in the mouth and face and affect millions of people.
- The finding provides a new clinical tool to manage the disease.
- Ultrasound is found to be effective in relieving pain and improving jaw functions for TMD patients.

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Disclosure

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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