

Temporomandibular joint sounds and disc dislocations incidence after orotracheal intubation

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Abstract: The aim of this study was to analyze the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disc displacement and articular sounds incidence after orotracheal intubation. A prospective cohort study was conducted in the Hospital Universitário do Oeste do Paraná (HUOP), in Cascavel, Brazil. 100 patients (aged 14–74 years, mean 44 years), 34 male and 66 female, in need of surgical procedure with orotracheal intubation were evaluated. The anterior disc displacement with reduction incidence and the nonclassifiable sounds incidence by the Research Diagnostic Criteria Axis I was evaluated in all patients after orotracheal intubation. The patients was evaluated one day before and until two days after the procedure. Eight percent present with anterior disc displacement with reduction and 10% presented nonclassifiable sounds after the orotracheal intubation. There was no correlation of any kind regarding gender related influence in the incidence of disc dislocations ($P = 0.2591$) and TMJ sounds ($P = 0.487$). Although anterior disc dislocations and TMJ sounds after anesthetic with orotracheal intubation presented a low incidence (8%–10%), it is recommended that the evaluation of TMJ signs and symptoms be done before the anesthetic procedure to take care with susceptible patients manipulation.

Keywords: orotracheal intubation, TMJ sounds, TMJ dislocations, TMJ disorders, disc displacement, surgical procedure

Introduction

The anterior disc displacement with reduction is one of the temporomandibular disorder (TMD) that produces articular sounds and that can indicate alterations in temporomandibular joint (TMJ).^{1–3} It occurs when the disc is positioned in an abnormal relation to the condyle; in the most cases it is positioned anterior and slightly medial,⁴ it is characterized by the reciprocal clicking, a sound that occurs both during the opening and before the closing movement.⁵ It can be caused by some change in the articular disc, condyle and mandibular fossa relation, or by a muscular incoordination activity.^{6–8}

The dental professional usually find articular sounds in their patients because it is the most frequent of all TMD signs and symptoms.^{9,10} Although the TMJ sounds can be generated by different mechanisms, the majority of them are not pathological and can be considered within the normal acceptable variations of normality.¹¹ The finding of sounds without the presence of any other TMD sign or symptom is common.⁴

In general, several factors have been identified as initiators of different mechanisms that produce articular sounds.^{7,12} TMJ trauma is the most probable etiologic factor as the causal factor of clicking sounds by TMJ anterior disc displacement with reduction.^{7,13–16} Among these causes are the repetitive microtraumas, oral parafunctions or one unique macrotrauma.^{3,4,9}

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During general anesthesia, TMJ implications must be carefully analyzed.^{17–19} The orotracheal intubation requires a forced open mouth procedure of the unconscious patient by the anesthetic procedure.²⁰ Furthermore, the orotracheal intubation is usually a benign procedure, which can cause alterations of the TMJ such as the commencement of articular sounds.^{18,21–24}

The objective of this research was to analyze the TMJ disc displacement and articular sounds incidence after orotracheal intubation.

Material and methods

This research project was submitted to the Ethical Comitee of the São Leopoldo Research Center in Dentistry and it was approved with resolution 196/2006. After explanation of the research details as well as the volunteers' agreement to participate, all participants gave their informed consent.

The incidence of articular sounds and disc displacement with reduction was evaluated in 100 patients (aged 14–74 years, average 44 years), 34 male and 66 female, in need of surgical procedure with orotracheal intubation of Hospital Universitário do Oeste do Paraná (HUOP), in Cascavel, Brazil. Prior to the study the researchers could not present any kind of articular sound in the TMJ palpation examination using a set of diagnostic tools for TMD, namely the Research Diagnostic Criteria for Temporomandibular Disorders (RDC/TMD). These represent amulti-axial approach, evaluating clinical aspects of TMD (Axis I) developed for Dworkin and LeResche.²⁵ This evaluation was performed in two instances: one day before the orotracheal intubation procedure and up to two days after it (when the patients were capable of doing free mouth movements). The incidence of disc displacement with reduction and nonclassifiable sounds was verified. The Fischer's exact test was applied to study the relation between gender and incidence (with significance of 5% and with one degree of freedom).

Results

An incidence of 8% of anterior disc displacement with reduction and 10% of nonclassifiable articular sounds by RDC after orotracheal intubation was observed.

Eight patients developed disc displacement with reduction. Seven were female and one male, but upon statistical analysis it was found that there was no influence of gender on that incidence ($P = 0.2591$).

Ten patients presented nonclassifiable sounds after orotracheal intubation. Eight were female and two were male. Again, after statistical analysis there was no influence

of gender on that incidence ($P = 0.487$). Overall, an incidence of 18% of articular sounds after orotracheal intubation was observed. The incidence and risk ratio results are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Discussion

The articular sound is a usual and characteristic sign in patients that present TMD. Several authors was indicated that there are three factors in the origin of the clicking: 1) Predispositioning factors (several systemic conditions); 2) Initiating factors (microtraumas e macrotraumas); 3) Perpetuating factors (emotional behavior).^{3,4,10} The existence of predispositioning factors in the development of clicking sounds, associating them with structural compatibility, parafunction, stress, emotional tension and trauma it should be considered in patients that will be subjected to orotracheal intubation.⁷

In this study the anterior disc dislocations and TMJ sounds after anesthetic with orotracheal intubation presented a low incidence (8%–10%), several authors have reported similar results.^{15,26,27}

Although the TMJ sounds after anesthetic procedure with laryngoscopy and orotracheal intubation does not mean negligence,²³ it is recommended that the evaluation of TMJ signs and symptoms be done before the anesthetic procedure to take care with susceptible patients manipulation.

Patients that submit to orotracheal intubation must also have preoperational exams to verify the presence of pre-existing signs of TMD as articular sounds. In case of such an observation, these patients must be notified of this alteration to absolve anesthetic professionals' responsibility for consequences of the procedure.

Table 1 TMJ disc displacement incidence after orotracheal intubation, related to sex differences, in 100 patients

	TMJ disc displacement		
	No	Yes	
Female	59	7	66
Male	33	1	34
	92	8	100
Risk	0.64	0.87	0.66
	Point estimate		(95% Conf. Interval)
Risk difference	–0.23	–0.48	0.015
Risk ratio	0.73	0.54	0.99
Prev. frac. ex.	0.26	0.007	0.45
Prev. frac. pop	0.24		

Notes: Fisher's exact test, $P = 0.25$; Relative risk reduction = $(1-RR)*100 = 27\%$.
Abbreviation: TMJ, temporomandibular joint.

Table 2 TMJ nonclassifiable sounds incidence after orotracheal intubation, related to sex differences, in 100 patients

	TMJ nonclassifiable sounds		
	No	Yes	
Female	58	8	66
Male	32	2	34
	90	10	100
Risk	0.64	0.8	0.66
	Point estimate	(95% Conf. Interval)	
Risk difference	-0.15	-0.42	0.11
Risk ratio	0.80	0.57	1.13
Prev. frac. ex.	0.19	-0.13	0.42
Prev. frac. pop	0.17		

Notes: Fisher's exact test, $P = 0.48$; Relative risk reduction = $(1-RR)*100 = 20\%$.

Abbreviation: TMJ, temporomandibular joint.

In cases where there are no articular sounds as signs or symptoms of TMJ, the patient must be informed of the risk of their initiation due to the orotracheal intubation, as in some cases this procedure is indeed necessary and can not be avoided.

Disclosures

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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