

특 강

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컨벤션 3층 오디토리움



Dr. Nebbe

Clinical Overview of Adolescent Temporomandibular Joint

Dr. Nebbe

The research at the University of Alberta focused on the diagnosis of temporomandibular joint disc displacement, as identified by Magnetic Resonance Imaging, in an adolescent non-orthodontic sample.

Facial patterns were studied for male and female subjects utilizing traditional lateral cephalometry, postero-anterior cephalometry and submento-vertex radiography. Osseous joint morphology was also assessed by means of axially corrected tomography.

Recently, in 2000, a longitudinal assessment was completed on the same sample of individuals, some 40 months after initial assessment. Once again, TMJ status and facial morphology was evaluated to determine the influence of time in the presence of disc displacement on facial morphology with or without orthodontic treatment.

Our results show interesting associations between varying severities of disc displacement and alteration in craniofacial morphology, in particular, associated with the mandible. Interesting research observations have been made which will aid the clinician in diagnosis of the adolescent TMJ patient in the absence of overt TMJ symptoms or without the use of magnetic resonance imaging.

In addition, clinical signs and symptoms have been evaluated to determine their value in diagnosis of adolescent TMJ.

Finally, an approach to treatment of adolescent TMJ patients may be debated based on current knowledge and clinical experience.