

FREQUENCY OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER AMONG TELEMARETERS: CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

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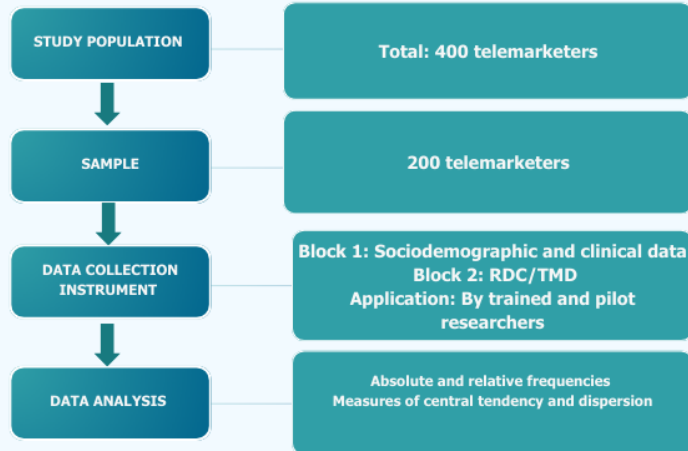
BACKGROUND

Temporomandibular disorder is characterized by pain in masticatory muscles, pain in temporomandibular joint, joint sounds, and limited mandible movements¹. It can be classified as articular or muscular, according to the symptoms. It has etiologic factors stress¹⁻³ and joint overload^{2,3} conditions ever seen in telemarketing⁴. Although pathogenic potential in this activity is a public health problem⁵, research about temporomandibular disorder in this occupational group was not too investigated.

AIMS

This study aimed to estimate the frequency of temporomandibular joint among telemarketers and identify associated factors for its occurrence emphasizing those related to clinical signs and symptoms

METHODES



RESULTS

**81 TELEMARETERS
(40,5%)**

SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAFIC CHARACTERISTICS



73.8% female
84.0% single
52.0 % black
24±.4.6 years old
43% incomplete higher education
42% family income (1 and 3 m.w.)

CLASSIFICATION OF TMD ACCORDING RDC/TMD



MUSCLE GROUP

77.78% Miofascial Pain
11.11% Miofascial Pain with Limited Opening

SIGN AND SYMPTONS REPORTED RELATED DO TMD



39.5% tiredness in the masticatory muscles
35.5% clicking sounds
14.0% joint locking

ARTICULAR GROUP



13.58% Disc Displacement with Redcution
02.46% Disc Displacement without Redcution
08.64% Disc Displacement without Reduction without Limitation of Opening
04.94 % Artralgia

CONCLUSIONS

The frequency of TMD among telemarketers was 40,50%. The main signs and symptoms were face pain (70,59%), limitation of mandibular movements (63,64%), TMJ clicking (70,27%), and pain during palpation on lateral pterygoid (95,06%) and temporalis (87,65%).

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