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Ph.D. Thesis
POSSIBILITIES TO APPRECIATE AND TO TREAT THE CRANIOMANDIBULAR DYSFUNCTION ASSOCIATED TO NEO-ODONTOGEN FACIAL ALGIA OR TO BLIND HEADACHES IN OLD PEOPLE

In order to validate the efficiency of the applicability of a contemporary dental medicine with a prophylactic value, a very important role is detained by the methodology of complete and complex examination of the components that make up the stomatognathic ensemble, also called orofacial system.

As a consequence of effectuating a correct analyse of the symptoms and of the signs of an existing pathology at the cervical-cephalic level dominantly characterized by the painful phenomenon either of odontogen kind or not, the clinic description that belongs most of the times to some syndromes that may be confused, it is necessary to identify ethiopathogenically the morbid entities in order to confirm the formulation of a pertinent diagnosis of cranio-mandibular malfunctions. In the situation of such a pathology of the organism, as it is often grafted the facial algia and the blind headache, such a reality also polarizes the attention of the intern physician, thus being imposed an interdisciplinary collaboration. The particularities of the “pain language” that may be “friend or enemy” associated to other symptoms and objective signs that intermingle, often identified themselves, as I’ve mentioned it before, with similar syndromes, devolve the compulsoriness of their correct interpretation.

In this context, the applied methodology of my scientific thesis adviser, Prof. Dr. Ieremia L., by the analyse of some anamnestic indexes and of other that are objective and may be codified, to which the correct interpretations of the categories of neo-odontogen pains may be added, support the elucidation of the pain origin character.

Since between the forms of manifestation of the neo-odontogen algia that are part of some symptoms, the essential trigeminal neuralgia have a great importance, I have analysed for a period of 5 years the complex language of the pain of the patients treated at the Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic. Out of the processed statistics it results a series of particularities correlated to the topography, the sex, the age, the chronological order of the affected branches and their gravity. All the findings above-mentioned had an important significance in taking the decision of granting a drug and surgical therapy through images to the cases subject to the therapy.

Taking into account the fact that as a consequence of some cranial-facial traumatisms it may happen the risk to appear a cranio-mandibular painful dysfunctional syndrome by the reductible and even irreducible dislocation of the disc related to the head of the mandibular condyle of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), a large study has been
effectuated on the patients treated with fractures and of those with posttraumatic after-effects, in the Maxillofacial Surgery Clinic in Târgu Mureș, for a period of 5 years.

The inter-systems medical vision that my scientific thesis adviser, Prof. Dr. Ieremia L. transmitted to me, I was able to fructify it by the promotion of a cybernetic dental medicine, by using a computerized program of own conception able to identify differentiated the recurrent exocranial headaches and algia generated by muscular strain appeared as a consequence of a nervous suprasolicitation compared to the headache suprasolicitation with or without aura.

Out of the analyse of statistics of many parameters characteristic to the complex description of the cranio-mandibular painful dysfunctional syndrome often associated to the recurrent exocranial headaches of muscle strain, it seems that the high frequency within the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) pathology, is detained by the disco-condyle dysfunction of myogene type.

The great majority of examined patients did not realize they were carrying at least one symptom beside the algia, which subsequently was proved to belong to the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunction. From the personal research effectuated, the first mentioned form was proved to be often associated to the arthropathies of myogene type that presents the risk of running through an evolution became chronic (the presence of aggressive remodelations), in the detriment of the disco-condyle cinematic and of course of the alteration of the masticator functions of the orofacial system.

The fact that all the epidemiological examinations that I have effectuated were on groups of elder patients, made me take into consideration the knowledge of the specific feature both of the biological process of senescence and of the geriatric aspects because the therapy that we have granted both the patients with trigeminal neuralgia, trauma, glossodynia, and with temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dysfunctions, NICO Syndrome (Neuralgia Inducing Cavitation Osteonecrosis), malign tumour process etc., had frequent chronic organic system disorders that needed interdisciplinary collaborations.

By the content and the results obtained during the effectuated researches that integrates in this PhD thesis, I have tried to bring a modest contribution in the development of the clinic gnathologic examination methodology, dedicated to such an applicative theme with the object of recovery of health condition of many patients who suffer from cranio-mandibular dysfunction associated to the neo-odontogen facial algia and to the headache in old people.