Acoustic Emission Based Assessment of Temporomandibular Joints

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BACKGROUND

- Sounds from the TMJ are a common but poorly understood clinical sign.
- The TMJ is difficult to examine, and diagnosis depends heavily on imaging.
- Joint sounds have previously been shown to correlate with pathologies in the knee.¹

PURPOSE

- Record and analyze TMJ sounds (acoustic emissions, AE).
- To develop an instrumented headset for recording sounds from the TMJ.
- To determine sound features that could help screen for pathologic conditions in the jaw.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

<u>Study design</u>

- Case-Control

Inclusion criteria

– Age 6-18

- No history of jaw disease, damage, or orthodontics
- No history of craniofacial syndromes affecting the TMJ
- No systemic disease affecting the TMJ

Statistical Analysis

2 tailed unmatched t-test (p < 0.05)

MATERIALS AND METHODS

 Ten maximal incisal openings (MIO) and lateral excursions while wearing headset



Study Demographics

	TMJ +	TMJ -
Enrolled	3 male 12 female	5 male 15 female
Age (years)	14.3	11.9

RESULTS – Time Domain Signals



DATA ANALYSIS METHOD: b-Value Analysis



b-Value Comparison



CONCLUSIONS

- Time-Domain AE signals are more chaotic in patients with TMJ sounds.
- The b-Value showed significant differences between the two groups.
- In the future, TMJ AEs could serve as a non-invasive biomarker of TMJ health.