WIP16-0345 HEAD, NECK AND FACIAL PAIN IN A PATIENT WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME—EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT
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Objectives: Successful diagnosis, management, and treatment of patients with head, neck, and facial pain is frequently a multi-disciplinary collaboration.
Methods: A 24-year-old perit, non-obese Italian American woman with an 8-year history of a diagnosis of PCOS was referred for a 9-year history of chronic jaw pain, headaches, and dizziness. Cone bean CT revealed subchondral sclerosis, cysts, and collapse of the roof of the eye and compromised TMJ space. MRI revealed synovial tissue thickening due to the inflammation, trabecular microfractures and decreased T1 signal in the marrow, and displaced TMJ menisci.
Results: Medical management included treatment with birth control pills and a unilateral oophorectomy at age 23. Dental referral for biomechanical/orthopedic principles of management to decrease joint stress and decreased muscle hyperactivity included use of a mutually protected occlusive brace (MPO) used 24/7. Physical therapy was initiated for the musculoskeletal pain component. The patient had ear region and jaw pain which decreased from a level 10/10 to a level 2/10 with treatment.
Conclusion: Diagnosis and management of a patient with PCOS who had jaw, neck and head pain treated with multidisciplinary collaboration optimized the patient's outcome. Splint use, physiotherapy, and proper medical management resulted in excellent pain reduction and patient outcome.

WIP16-0109 RANDOMIZED TRIALS FOR THE TREATMENT OF BURNING MOUTH SYNDROME: AN UPDATED SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS
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Objectives: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a chronic orofacial pain syndrome, characterized by burning of the oral mucosa in the absence of underlying dental or medical causes. The results of three previous systematic reviews of possible interventions were equivocal. However they were based on searches of 5–10 years ago and did not include meta-analyses. This study therefore updates previous searches of randomised controlled trials (RCTs) for pain as assessed by Visual Analog Scale (VAS).
Methods: A search of MEDLINE and Embase up to 2016. Where data were available for two or more studies, they were combined in a meta-analysis.
Results: 22 RCTs were identified, 12 of which (n = 544) could be included in the meta-analysis. The most common interventions were alpha-lipoic acid (ALA) (8 comparisons), capsaicin and psychotherapy (2 comparisons each). ALA led to significant improvements in VAS (Risk Ratio (RR)=2.25; 95% CI=1.04-4.88; n = 392; p = 0.04) while capsaicin significantly reduced pain at up to two months follow-up (standardised mean difference=-0.60; 95% CI=-1.17 to -0.03; n = 78; p = 0.04). However, the latter led to prominent dysgeusia. By contrast, no significant improvements were found for psychotherapy (RR=0.24; 95% CI=0.42-0.44; n = 74). In individual studies, capsaicin analogues, catuama, tonga-protectors and clonazepam showed promise.
Conclusion: ALA and capsaicin show modest benefit in the first two months. However, these conclusions are limited by short follow-up periods, high heterogeneity and low participant numbers in individual studies. For instance, Type 2 error may explain the disappointing results for psychotherapy. Further

WIP16-0024 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEX AND CHRONIC OROFACIAL PAIN SYMPTOMS: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY IN WEST JAVA-INDONESIA
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Objectives: Chronic orofacial pain symptoms have been well known for its detrimental impact. Despite, researches about orofacial pain in Indonesia and its associated factors have not been properly conducted. Therefore, a population-based study that investigated chronic orofacial pain symptoms and its associated factors was carried out in West Java, Indonesia.
Methods: One thousand five hundred and fifty-one participants (595 males, 956 females, 18-45 years) from six cities and three regencies that were chosen by using cluster sample method followed by a simple random sampling method, participated in the study. All participants answered a multiple-choice questionnaire that contains chronic orofacial pain symptoms and demographical questions. The data were then analysed by using SPSS version 22.
Results: Seven hundred and seventy-five (49.97%) out of 1531 participants claimed that they had or have been experiencing orofacial pain symptoms for the last six months. Significant correlations were found between sex and TMJ pain (p = 0.01), and sex and tempal pain (p = 0.00; OR=1.8); RR=1.7; CI 95% (1.25-2.51), whereas men had 1.8 times the odds of experiencing tempal pain compared to women. It was also revealed that men have the risk of 2.25 more than women to grind or clench during night time (OR=2.5;RR=2.25;CI 95% (1.73-2.92).
Conclusion: The current finding indicated significant correlations between sex and several orofacial pain symptoms, whereas men are more prone to have certain orofacial pain symptoms compared to women. Therefore, a more targeted yet comprehensive curative program to minimize the prevalence of orofacial pain in Indonesia is of importance.

WIP16-0025 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OROFACIAL PAIN AND INTERFERED WORK AND DAILY ACTIVITIES ON PRODUCTIVE AGE POPULATION (18-45 YEARS OLD) IN WEST JAVA PROVINCE - INDONESIA
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Objectives: Despite of the well-known impact of orofacial pain, the impact of orofacial pain targeting on productive age population in Indonesia has never been investigated. Therefore, a study that will reveal the relationship between orofacial pain and interfered work and daily activities on this particular age