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 woman underwent a 9-year history of chronic jaw pain, headaches, and dizziness. Cone beam CT revealed subcortical sclerosis, cysts, and collapse of the root of the cyst and compromised TMJ space. MRI revealed synovial tissue thickening due to the inflammation, trabecular microfractures and decreased T1 signal in the narrows, and displaced TMJ menisci.

Results: Medical management included treatment with birth control pills and a unilateral oegobuercurety at age 23. Dental referral for biomechanical/orthodontic principles of management to decrease joint stress and decreased muscle hyperactivity included use of a mutually protected occlusive brace (MPBO) used 24/7. Physical therapy was initiated for the muscular/nerve painful component. The patient had ear region and jaw pain which decreased from a level 10/10 to a level 0/10 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. Split 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 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 Analogue Scales (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-1pilocarpi ALC (8 comparisons), capsaicin and psychotherapy (2 comparisons each). ALC had a significant improvement 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 -0.69; 95% CI=-1.17 to -0.03; n = 76; p = 0.04). However, the latter led to prominent dryness. By contrast, no significant improvements were found for psychotherapy (RR=1.18; 95% CI=0.76-2.25; n = 78).

Conclusion: The current study did not find significant correlations between sex and orofacial pain symptoms, whereas men are more prone to have certain orofacial pain symptoms compared to women. Therefore, a mixed-method yet comprehensive curative program to minimize the prevalence of orofacial pain in Indonesia is of importance.

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, research 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 sampling 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 demographic questions. The data were then analyzed by using SPSS version 22.

Results: Seven hundred and seventy-five (49.79%) out of 1551 participants claimed that they had or had 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 temporomandibular (p = 0.04). OR=1.8, RR=1.7; CI 95% (1.25-2.31), whereas men have 1.8 times the odds of experiencing temporal pain compared to women. It was also revealed that men have the risk of 2.23 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 mixed-method yet comprehensive curative program to minimize the prevalence of orofacial pain in Indonesia is of importance.

RCRTs with follow-up periods of at least 12 months are indicated.
group will provide a solid, scientific information for the management of orofacial pain in Indonesia.

Methods: The current study recruited 1351 (956 females, 595 males) participants aged between 18-45 years old. The participants completed a questionnaire that consisted of 19 multiple choice questions about orofacial pain symptoms that they had or have been suffering for the last six months as well as several demographic questions. The duration of the orofacial pain experienced, the types of the pain, and the quality of the pain were then evaluated for its interference level on work and daily activities.

Results: The results showed that there is a significant correlation found between the duration of the chronic pain (0-6 months, 6 months-1 year, 1-2 years, and 2 years or more) to the intensity of the symptoms (p < 0.01) as well as work activities (p < 0.01). Another significant correlations between the intensity of the pain (mild, moderate, severe) and the interference of activities of work (p < 0.01) and daily (p < 0.01) activities were also revealed.

Conclusion: The current study concluded that the orofacial pain experienced by Indonesian population is significantly correlated to the interfered work and daily activities and that it may result in a reduced quality of life. Further study is needed.

WP16-0322 THE INCIDENCE OF ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OROFACIAL PAIN IN ORAL CANCER PATIENTS T. Manilia, A. Iskandaryahb, A. Hardiantob, E. Sjahmadia, M. Nandic, A. Kasind, I.Y. Yaucl 1Oral Surgery Department, Faculty of Dentistry - Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia, 2Clinical Psychology Department, Faculty of Psychology - Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

Objectives: Oral cancer is the type of cancer that can occur on patients and has unfavorable prognosis. The aim of this study was to provide a solid epidemiological data on the latest incidence of oral cancer patients in Indonesian sample as well as its relationship to orofacial pain as one of the detrimental effect of cancer.

Methods: Nine hospitals that are located in West Java Province, Indonesia, were randomly selected. The number of patients that visited the Oral Surgery outpatient clinic for the period of July 2014 to June 2015 that was diagnosed with oral squamous cell carcinoma was recorded. The percentage was then calculated and a Crosstab analysis was performed to see the correlation with age, gender, and orofacial pain.

Results: From the nine hospital selected in the study, we found 95 new cases of oral squamous cell carcinoma for the period of July 2014 to June 2015. Out of 95 (56 females, 39 males) new cases, 53 patients were those who aged between 50-81 years old whilst 84 (88.4%) patients had a complaint about orofacial pain. There was a positive, significant correlation (p = 0.03) between age and orofacial pain experienced by oral cancer patients.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the Indonesian sample showed a high incidence of oral squamous cell carcinoma. The current result should be used as baseline information for the planning of the management of oral squamous cell carcinoma and orofacial-cancer-related pain in Indonesia.


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Objectives: Available agents for symptomatic treatment of burning mouth syndrome (BMS) are few and often ineffective, why RBS is a clinical challenge. The aim was to evaluate the effect of a bupivacaine lozenge on oral pain, oral dryness and taste alterations in patients with BMS.

Methods: A total of 18 patients with BMS were included. Lozenges (bupivacaine or placebo) were administered three times a day for two weeks for two separate treatment periods. The patients filled in a diary assessing symptoms of oral pain, dry mouth and taste alterations on a visual analogue scale (0-100 mm) immediately before administration of a lozenge and right after the lozenge was completely dissolved.

Results: The bupivacaine lozenge reduced oral pain with 5.5 mm when adjusted for treatment period (p < 0.001) and led to a small increase in taste disturbances of 0.1 mm (p < 0.001) when adjusted for treatment period (the increase was reduced to 1.9 with deletion of one outlier). No difference in symptoms of dry mouth was experienced (p = 0.3, adjusted for treatment period).

Conclusion: There was a slight, albeit statistically significant reduction of oral pain. However, the bupivacaine lozenges increased taste alterations and showed no effect on the experience of dry mouth.

Pain Diagnosis and Evaluation

WP16-0310 TURKISH VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE CHRONIC PAIN ACCEPTANCE QUESTIONNAIRE H.E. Aksan, M. Uyar

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Objectives: Acceptance of pain involves living daily life despite the pain and giving up trying to control it. The aim of this study was to examine the validity and reliability of the Chronic Pain Acceptance Questionnaire (C-PAQ) in Turkish.

Methods: Sample of the research was composed of 201 subjects who referred to Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Anesthesiology with non-cancer chronic pain. Patient information form, Turkish version of the C-PAQ and Turkish version of the Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) were used as data collecting tools. C-PAQ is a two factor, heptametric Likert type scale with 20 items. Translation and back-translation was performed with language equivalence. Content validity was established by 6 specialists, and factor analysis was performed to test construct validity. Cronbach a co-efficient, item-total correlation, split-half reliability and test-retest technics were used to evaluate the reliability. Test-retest reliability was investigated by completing the scale twice, 2 weeks apart by 30 subjects.

Results: Content validity was analysed with Kendall Consistency Coefficient and found to be compatible (W(h)=0.593, p = 0.000). Cronbach a was 0.94 for the total scale. Item-total correlation coefficients were determined between 0.472 and 0.794, so none of the items were deleted. Test-retest correlation