
Although there are a few studies of acute inflammation of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ), most TMJ disorders are chronic problems. Therefore, in this study, we characterized several parameters that might be associated with this chronic inflammation (at least 2 weeks) of the TMJ, including erosion, attrition, loss of height, and pain. The main goal of this study was to investigate the relationship between these parameters and the clinical condition of the patients. We used a highly sensitive diagnostic test to evaluate the presence of these parameters in the TMJ and to compare the results with the clinical findings.


Previous studies in this laboratory have examined acute time periods of traumatic injury and found that this type of injury is not only a physical event but also a prolonged, complex process. In this study, we attempted to assess the neurological levels and functional outcomes of patients who have experienced traumatic injury. We used a novel assessment tool to evaluate the neurological levels and functional outcomes of patients who have experienced traumatic injury. The results of this study indicate that traumatic injury can have significant effects on the neurological system. However, in the future, more research will be needed to understand the complex mechanisms involved in the neurological response to traumatic injury.