

Treatment of chronic recurrent dislocation of temporomandibular joint by autologous blood injection

Syed Sayeed Ahmed, Md. Kalim Ansari

Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, India.

Correspondence Author: Prof. Syed Sayeed Ahmed, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202002, India. E-mail: drssahmed@msn.com



Prof. Syed Sayeed Ahmed, MDS, MFDS RCPS (Glasgow), is recipient of TC White Visiting Scholarship of Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, UK; Commonwealth Fellowship by Association of Commonwealth Universities, UK; and visited Sarmelweis University, Budapest, Hungary under Indo-Hungarian Educational Exchange programme. His main areas of research are maxillofacial trauma, neurological diseases of maxillofacial region and microbiology of odontogenic and diseases of temporomandibular joint.

ABSTRACT

Aim: The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of autologous blood injection in the management of recurrent temporomandibular joint (TMJ) dislocation. **Methods:** A total of 11 patients, 4 males, 7 females, mean age of 58.6 years and suffering from recurrent dislocation of TMJ, were included in the study. In all the patients the procedure included anesthesia- local or sedation, arthrocentesis which was followed by autologous blood injection in the upper joint cavity. The peri-articular tissues were also infiltrated with autologous blood. Post procedure advice included restricted mouth activity and liquid diet for a month. **Results:** The results indicate that success rate of treatment of recurrent dislocation of TMJ is 72.8% which can be considered as impressive. The recurrence was noticed in 27.2% cases after one year follow up. **Conclusion:** Autologous blood injection is an effective, simple, non-invasive, and safe procedure for treatment of recurrent dislocation of TMJ and can be performed on outpatient basis.

Key words:

Subluxation; recurrent dislocation; arthrocentesis; temporomandibular joint; autologous blood

INTRODUCTION

Sometimes during normal opening of the mouth the condylar head of the mandible moves forward anterior to the articular eminence but still remains within the capsule of the joint. This is termed as dislocation which may be classified as acute, chronic and recurrent. Recurrent dislocation of temporomandibular joint

(TMJ) may require professional help for reduction or occasionally it may be self reducing. This condition is characterized by inability to close the mouth once mouth is wide open. When this is self reducible or self reducing - it is referred to as subluxation. In contrast, luxation or dislocation is a condition requires professional help to return the joint to its normal position.

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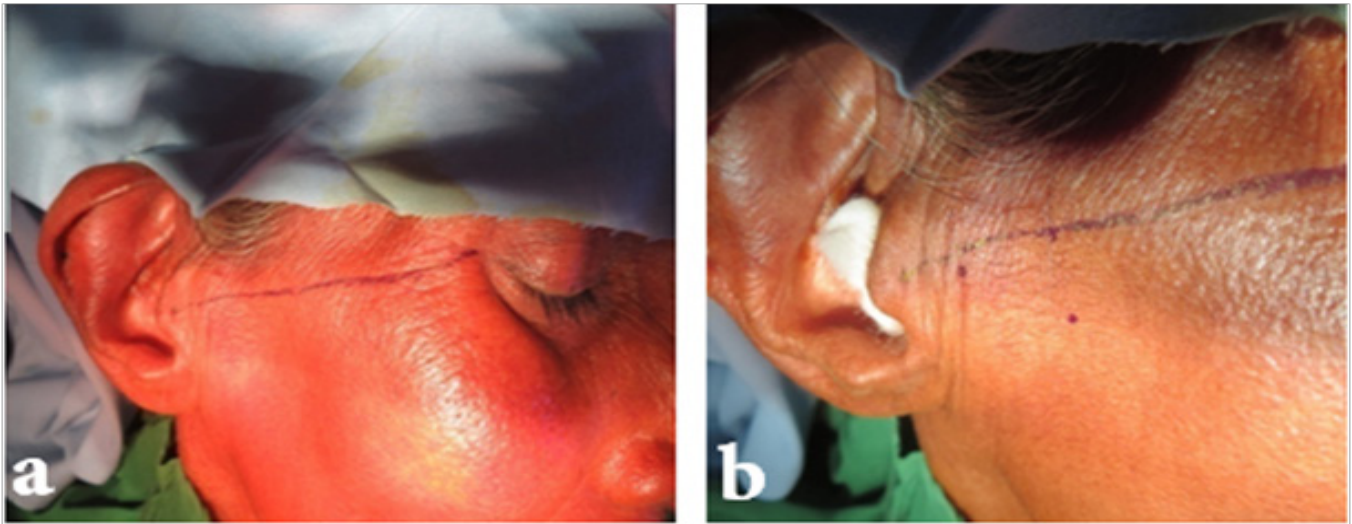


Figure 1: (a) Showing markings for canto-tragal line; (b) two points marking for double puncture arthrocentesis followed by blood injection at the posterior mark

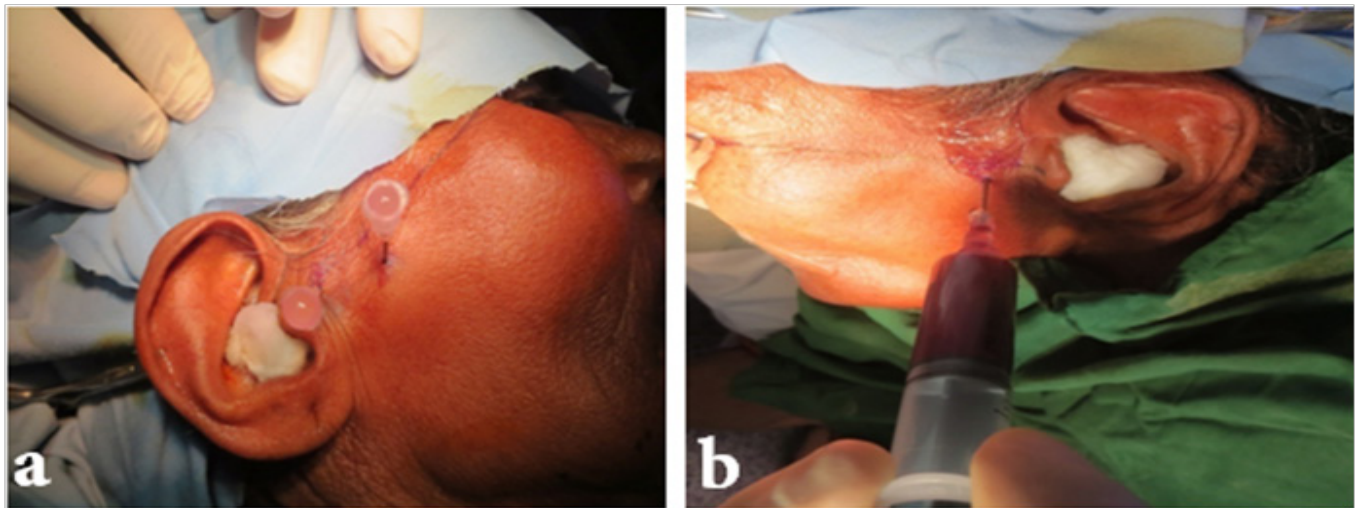


Figure 2: (a) Arthrocentesis using two point puncture in temporomandibular joint technique; (b) autologous blood injection

Table 1: Age, gender, duration of disease, frequency and treatment outcome

No.	Age	Gender	Duration of disease in months	Frequency of dislocation per week	Average frequency per week	History of previous treatment	Period of follow up in months	Post treatment recurrence
1	43	M	12	3-4	4.2	-	24	No
2	45	F	6	3-5		-	18	No
3	48	F	12	4-6		-	24	No
4	51	M	24	2-3	4.4	Yes, bandage to restrict mouth opening	12	No
5	53	F	5	5-6		-	16	Yes
6	55	M	36	3-4		Yes, IMF, medications	18	No
7	52	F	18	4-6		-	26	Yes
8	56	F	12	5-6		Yes, medications, bandage to restrict mouth opening	24	No
9	62	F	36	3-4	4.3	-	18	No
10	67	F	12	4-6		-	20	No
11	73	M	48	Innumerable	-	Yes, injections and medications	24	Yes

IMF: intramaxillary fixation

Chronic recurrent dislocation of TMJ (RTMJ) may occur as results of routine activity of life, like excessive yawning, laughing loudly, vomiting or opening mouth too wide for eating, due to trauma

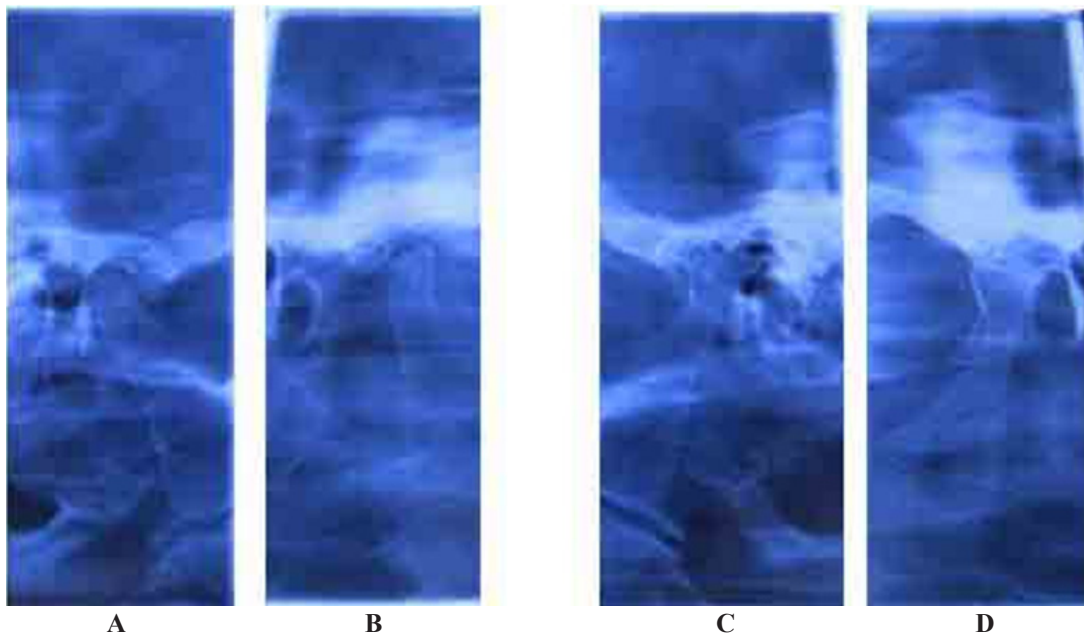
like blow on the chin while mouth is open, injudicious use of mouth gag during general anesthesia or excessive pressure on the mandible during dental extraction, and is characterized

Table 2: Showing recovery after treatment and complications

No.	Maximum mouth opening preoperative in mm	Episodes of dislocation during period of observation						Maximum mouth opening in mm	Complications
		1st and 2nd week	3rd week	1st month	3rd month	6th month	1 year		
1	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	Mild pain
2	39	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
3	42	-	-	1	1	-	-	40	-
4	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	Mild pain
5	40	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Lost follow up	-	-
6	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
7	37	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not applicable	Recurrence
8	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
9	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	Mild pain
10	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
11	46	Yes	Yes	Yes	-	-	Treated by surgical means	-	Recurrence

Mean mouth opening (preoperative) 39.9

Mean mouth opening 37.2 mm (postoperative)


Figure 3: Temporomandibular joint view showing pre and post autologous injection radiographs. A: Pre-injection left side; B: post autologous blood injection; C: pre-injection right side; D: post autologous blood injection

by gagging of molar teeth, anterior open bite or long face appearance. The etiology of recurrent dislocation is not known, however, the pathogenesis involves soft tissues or bone. Involvement of tissues is related with weakness of ligaments or laxity of capsule.^[1] At bone level, abnormal size of eminence or shallow glenoid fossa, may another contributing factor. Certain systemic diseases like Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, Ehler Danlos syndrome and antipsychotic drugs which may cause extra pyramidal reactions, have also been attributed as predisposing factors.

Recurrent dislocation induces traumatic effects on all the structures of joint including disc, ligament and capsule. Various surgical and non-surgical and surgical treatments have been employed to treat chronic recurrent dislocations of TMJ but none has received universal approval,^[2-4] thus attempts are still on finding an amicable treatment of this problem.

Among conservative, nonsurgical treatment intra articular

injections of sodium psyllate, sodium murrhoate and sodium decyl sulphate^[5] have been used with limited success. Brachmann^[6] was first to use intrarticular injection of autologous blood for treatment of RTMJD. Schulz^[7] re-described the technique for the treatment with good results. However, still very little is known about the use of autologous blood in this condition, we decided to document our experiences of intrarticular injections of autologous blood in RTMJD. This technique is simple, non-invasive, and safe and can be performed under local anesthesia or intravenous sedation on outpatient basis.

METHODS

A total of 11 patients (4 males, 7 females) with age range between 43-73 years (mean age 58.6 years) who attended the OPD of Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Dental College and Hospital, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, India with chief complaint of inability to close the mouth which very often remained open during routine activity of the

mouth. The problem was either reduced by patient themselves, or required some professional help or was self reducing. They all had undergone conservative treatment for the condition but no significant improvement was noticed. The clinical diagnosis was confirmed by lateral view of TMJ in open and closed mouth position. In all cases, the head of condyle was found to be anterior to the articular eminence in wide open mouth position. To all the patients various treatment options were presented and only those patients who consented for intra-articular autologous blood injection (IABI) were included in the study. IABI was given by two point puncture technique as described by Schulz.^[7]

Technique

The procedure was planned to be performed under local anesthesia using lignocaine 2% with adrenaline. The patient was asked to lie in supine position. After preparing the site with antiseptic and draping, an auriculotemporal nerve block was given on either side using. A line from middle of tragus to lateral canthus of eye was drawn on either side and a point was marked at articular fossa which was located 10 mm anterior and 2 mm inferior to this line. Second point was marked 20 mm anterior and 10 mm inferior to this canthotragal line and this line corresponds to the peak of eminence [Figure 1a and b]. Then an 18-gauge 1.5-inch long needle was inserted at the first point up to a depth of 1 inch and stabilized. Another 18-gauge 1.5-inch long needle was inserted at the second mark corresponding to articular eminence. After insertion of needle at the two points, joint lavage (arthrocentesis) was done using 10 mL of normal saline solution [Figure 2]. After lavage of the joint second needle was withdrawn and 4 mL of blood was taken from patients cubital vein and 3 mL was injected in the articular fossa through first needle. Then the needle was withdrawn slightly outward for 1 cm and another 1 mL of blood was injected around pericapsular tissue. The same procedure was done for the opposite side also [Figure 3]. After this an elastic bandage was applied for one week and all the patients were advised to restrict their mouth opening and to take liquid diets only. Anti-inflammatory analgesic (aceclofenac 100 mg) was prescribed for 3 days. Subsequent follow up was done at 1 week, 1 month and 6 months period and clinical outcomes and maximal mouth opening were noted during follow-up period.

The composition of patients and various observations pertaining to study have been shown in Tables 1 and 2.

RESULTS

The results of study indicate that success rate of treatment of recurrent dislocation of temporomandibular joint is 72.8% which can be considered as impressive. After follow up period of one year, only 3 patients suffered from recurrence (27.2%).

DISCUSSION

We have performed autologous blood injection in eleven patients of recurrent dislocations. The results of study have been summarized in Tables 1 and 2. At a follow up period of one year and only 3 of them suffered from recurrence. Their average maximal mouth opening also reduced from 39.9 mm preoperatively to 37.2 mm postoperatively.

Blood is injected into two regions, in the articular fossa and pericapsular tissue. The blood injection causes fibrosis and scarring in the areas of injection which stops the dislocation of condyles from recurring. However, we feel that limited mouth in initial first week is important for the success of treatment. This limitation can be achieved by TMJ bandage or intermaxillary fixation,^[1] or asking the patient to take liquid or semi solid diet with efforts of not to open wide. We have used elastic bandaging for three weeks and kept the patients exclusively on liquid diets in the first week and then soft and semisolid diet for the next two weeks to restrain the mandibular movements. After three weeks patients were advised to start mandibular physiotherapy to maintain functional mouth opening. Some workers have shown their concern about development of ankylosis and degeneration of articular cartilage after performing autologous blood injection.^[1,2] In our study, no such complications were found at whole period of follow-up. We have opinion that there is no chance of ankylosis after IABI. Chances of ankylosis are always there wherever the joint is traumatized to extent that structures within the joint capsule are damaged and there is intrarticular bleeding. Exogenous bleeding (intra-articular injection) doesn't have same effect as endogenous bleeding. The blood simply pushes the condylar head in posterior position and helps in maintaining the position. The periarticular fibrosis, which results due to autologous blood injection supplements the forward translation of condyle which is further aided by elastic bandage, restricting the mouth opening.^[8,9]

The disadvantage of the procedure is that it is a blind procedure, even then it is safe and complication free. In our study, pain was only reported complication which could be easily managed by anti-inflammatory analgesics.

Results of our study support the findings of Daif^[10] who performed a comparative study of autologous blood injection in the superior joint space alone vs. superior joint space and pericapsular tissues and found higher success rate in the combined injection than the same in superior joint space alone. However, we performed clinical study using combined injection technique as it appeared much sound. Using combined technique we found success rate of 89.1% at a follow-up period of 1 year.

Various means to restrict mandibular movement have been applied.^[11,12] We used elastic bandage for one month and soft diet in our cases. It was convenient, comfortable to patient and easily adjustable.

There is no predictive indicator for success of treatment by non surgical means including autologous blood injection. However, the cases who don't respond positively in the initial 3 weeks of treatment should be considered as failure case. In such condition surgical methods should be opted.

We did not find any appreciable complications in the study. Only 3/11 (27.3%) patients complained of mild pain which was controlled by tablet aceclofenac 100 mg in twice daily doses and did not affect the routines of the patients. These results are in slight contrast to study of Candirli^[13] in which, 14 patients were treated with autologous blood injection and found no complications. The only serious complication was recurrence which could be noticed in 2/11 cases (18.9%). In other words, the success rate is

89.1%. However, in other studies, 80-85% success rate has been documented. This difference may be due to difference in sample size. Further, personal application of technique may be also an important factor. Hence further study with large sample size and long term follow-up is needed to see the actual success rate with autologous blood injection. In our study, the mouth opening after was slightly reduced which is statistically insignificant and can be clinically considered as unchanged.

In conclusion, autologous blood injection is a simple, noninvasive, cost-effective, short duration and safe procedure which can be performed under local anesthesia/IV sedation in an outpatient basis. However, the results of the present study are of limited value because of the scarce amount of patients in the series and because the technique does not allow a direct visualization of the intra-articular space of the joint.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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