

# Biomecânica da Articulação Temporomandibular



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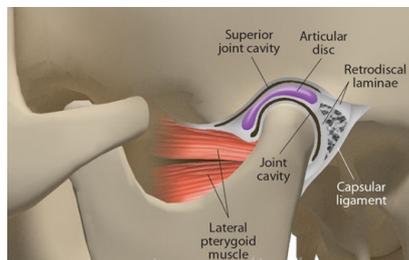
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2

## Sistema estomatognático

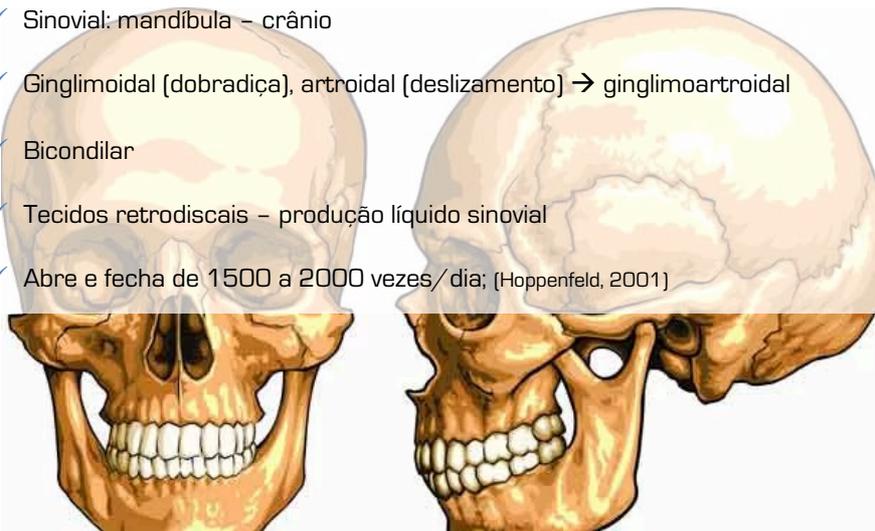
- ✓ Ossos, dentes, músculos, nervos, vasos, ATM, periodonto, mucosa
- ✓ Funções: mastigação, deglutição, fonação, respiração, expressão facial;



3

## ATM - Classificação

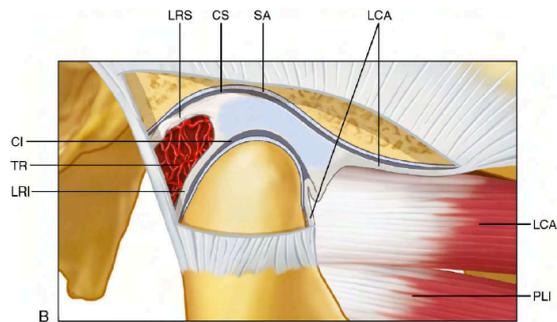
- ✓ Sinovial: mandíbula - crânio
- ✓ Ginglimoidal (dobradiça), artroidal (deslizamento) → gínglimoartroidal
- ✓ Bicondilar
- ✓ Tecidos retrodiscais - produção líquido sinovial
- ✓ Abre e fecha de 1500 a 2000 vezes/dia; (Hoppenfeld, 2001)



4

## Componentes

- ✓ Ossos (temporal e mandíbula)
- ✓ Cartilagem articular
- ✓ Disco articular
- ✓ Membrana sinovial
- ✓ Cápsula articular
- ✓ Ligamentos
- ✓ Músculos



5

## Anatomia da ATM

- Crânio
- Mandíbula
- Ligamentos
- Cartilagem
- Músculos



6

### Anatomia óssea

1. Cabeça da mandíbula
2. Fossa mandibular
3. Tubérculo articular / Eminência articular
4. Meato acústico externo

The left photograph shows a close-up of the mandibular fossa. Label 1 points to the head of the mandible, label 2 to the mandibular fossa, label 3 to the articular tubercle/articular eminence, and label 4 to the external acoustic meatus. The right photograph shows a lateral view of the skull base with labels EA (external acoustic meatus), FM (mandibular fossa), and FTE (foramen transversarium).

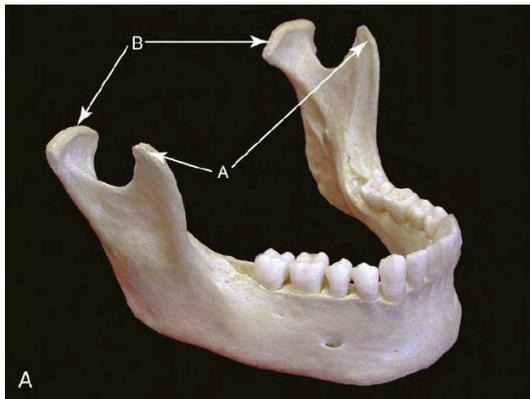
7

### Anatomia óssea

The diagram shows a lateral view of the skull base with the following labels: Mandibular fossa, External auditory pore, Head of mandible, Styloid process, Articular tubercle, and Zygomatic arch.

8

## Anatomia óssea



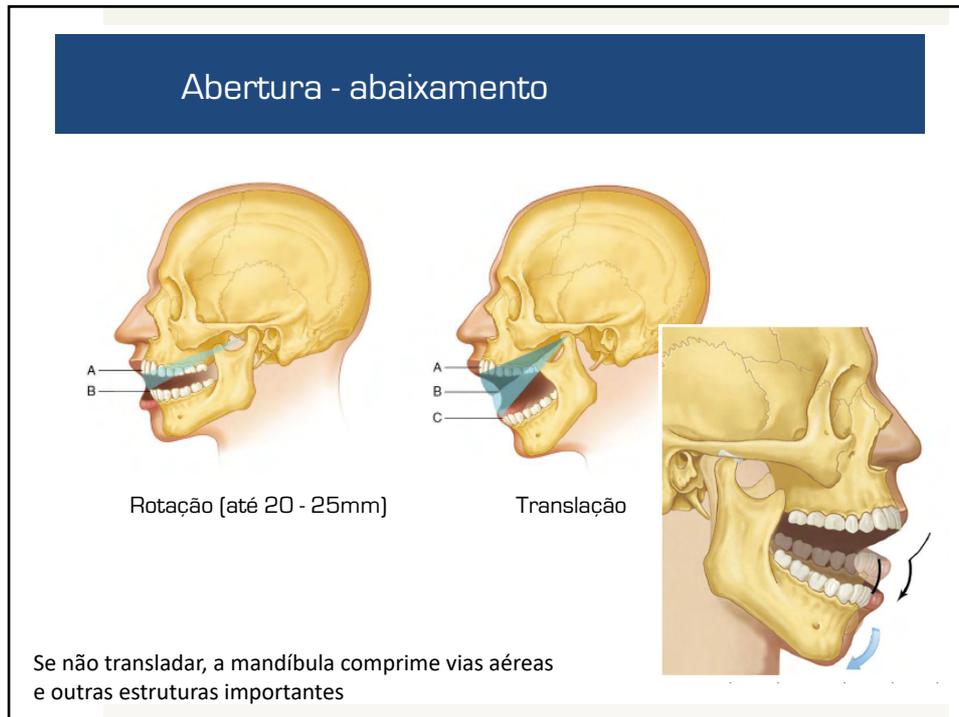
9

## GRAUS DE LIBERDADE movimentos mandibulares

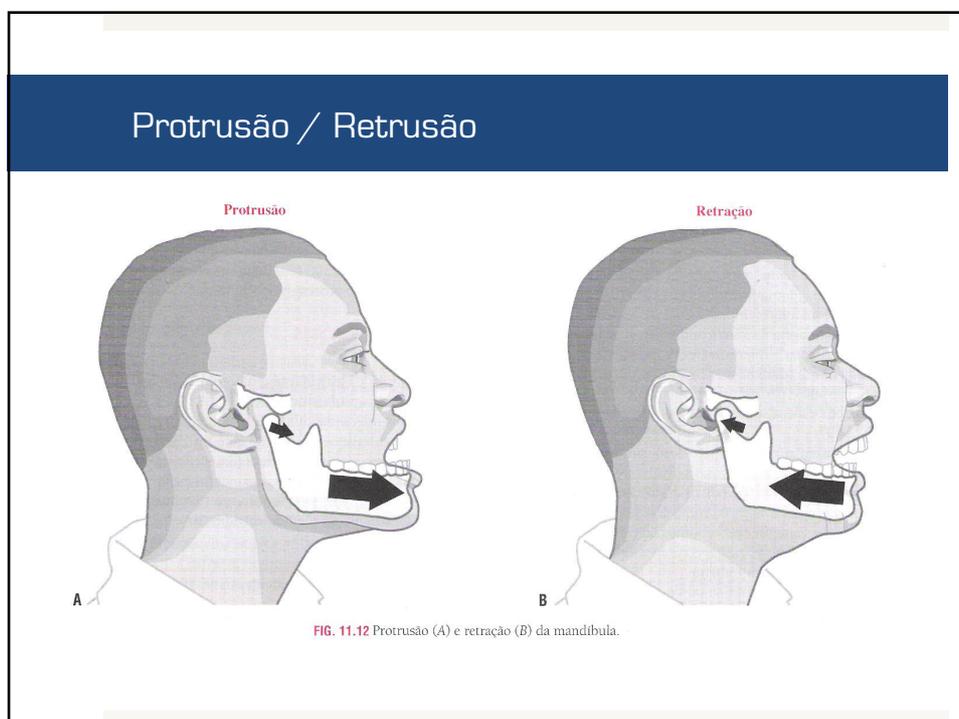
- Abaixamento / Elevação
- Protrusão / Retrusão
- Deslocamento lateral esquerdo / direito
- **VIDEO mastig**



10

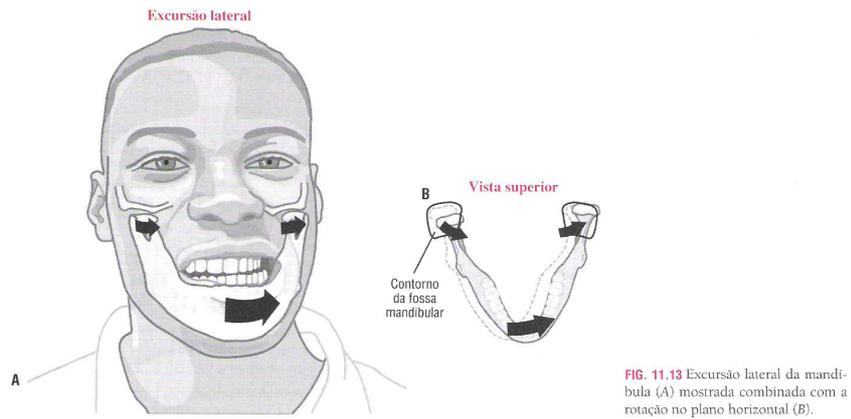


11



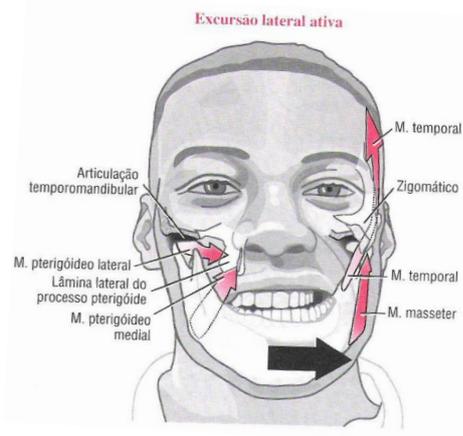
12

## Lateralidade



13

## Deslocamento lateral



14

## Estabilidade Articular

- ✓ Cápsula articular: frouxa, fixações no disco articular e no m. pterigóideo lateral
- ✓ Disco articular
- ✓ Ligamentos

15

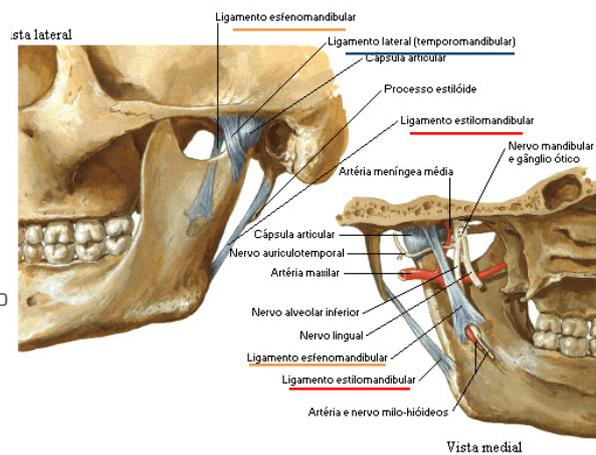
## Ligamentos

- ✓ Fibras colágenas
- ✓ Proteção – passiva - restringem movimento excessivos
- ✓ Viscoelásticos
- ✓ Excesso de cargas (tempo e intensidade) –efeito creep: deforma → comprometimento da função articular

16

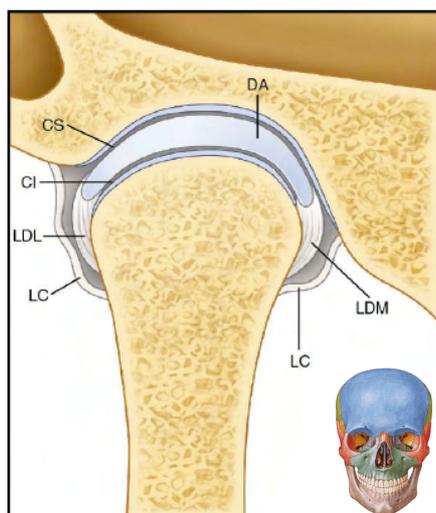
## Ligamentos

1. Colaterais - discos
2. Capsular
3. Temporomandibular
4. Acessórios
5. Esfenomandibular (pouco limita)
6. Estilomandibular (limita protrusão)



17

## Ligamentos - Colaterais



- ✓ DA - disco articular
- ✓ CS - cavidade articular superior
- ✓ LC - ligamento capsular
- ✓ LDL - ligamento discal lateral
- ✓ LDM - ligamento discal medial

Inervados e vascularizados - propriocepção

Mantem DA posicionado na Cabeça da mandíbula

18

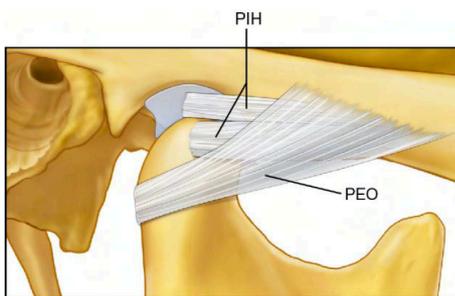
## Ligamentos - Capsular



- ✓ Circunda toda ATM
- ✓ Inserção: Osso temporal e CM
- ✓ Resistencia latero-lateral ou inferior
- ✓ Retém o líquido sinovial
- ✓ Nervado - propriocepção

19

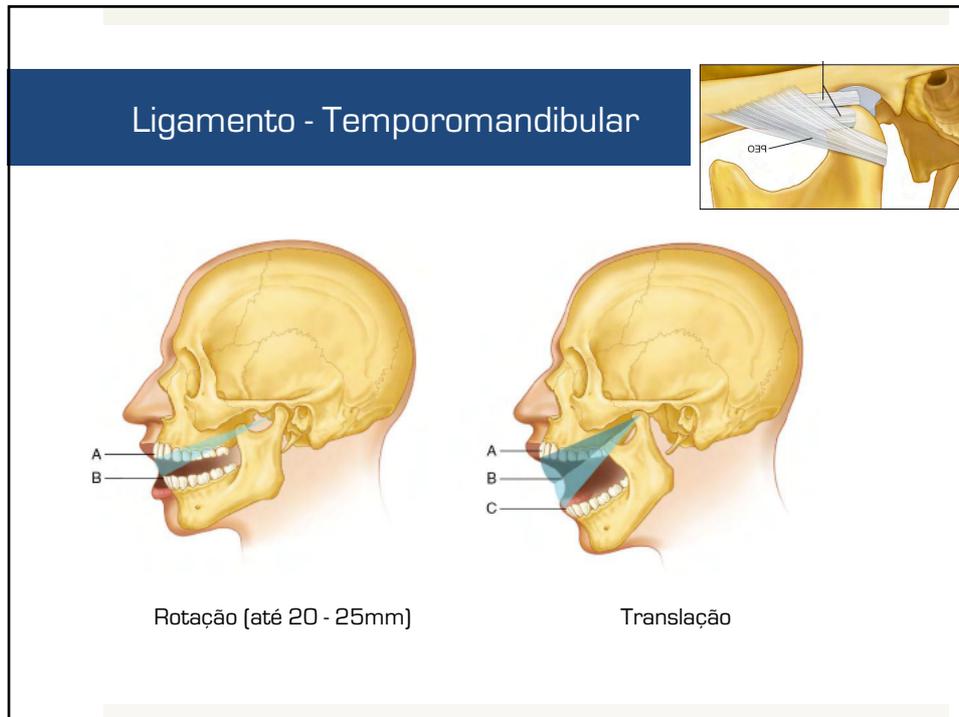
## Ligamentos - Temporomandibular



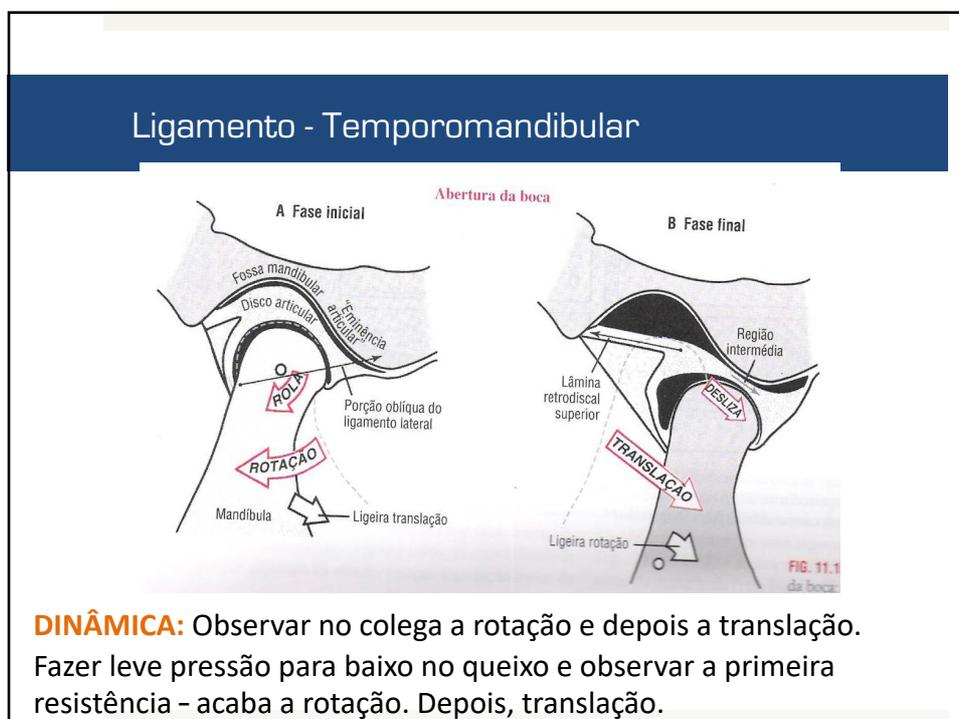
PIH- porção interna horizontal  
PEO - porção externa oblíqua

- ✓ Fibras fortes e condensadas
- ✓ Duas partes
- ✓ PEO - limita a extensão e abertura
- ✓ PIH - limita movimento posterior da CM
- ✓ A porção oblíqua do ligamento: Limita a abertura rotacional: quando está "afrouxado", permite a rotação da CM, quando está tenso, impede a rotação e força a CM a transladar.
- ✓ Porção horizontal: impede posteriorização cêndilo. Protege tecidos retrodiscais.

20

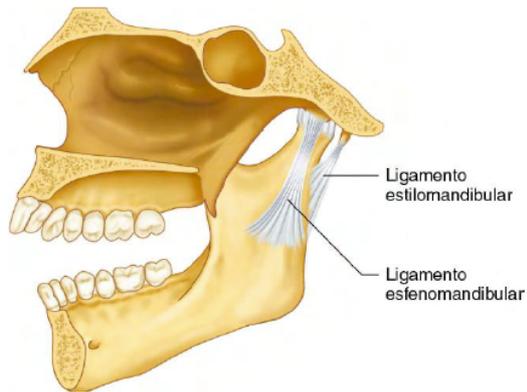


21



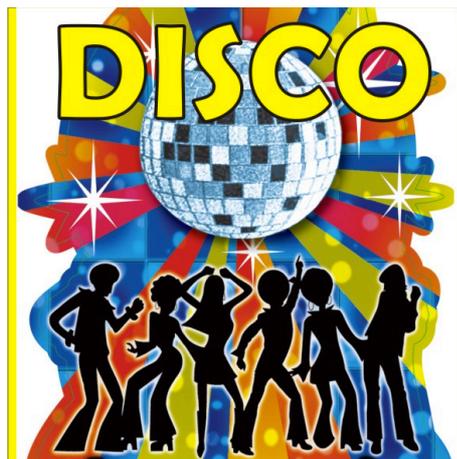
22

## Ligamentos- Esfenomandibular/ Estilomandibular



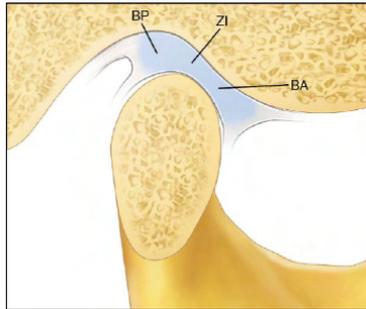
- ✓ Ligamentos acessórios – pouco limitam o movimento da ATM
- ✓ Esfeno – parte da espinha do osso esfenóide até a lingula da mandíbula
- ✓ Estilo – processo estilóide até angulo e borda posterior do ramo da mandíbula – limita protrusão mandibular.

23



24

## Disco Articular



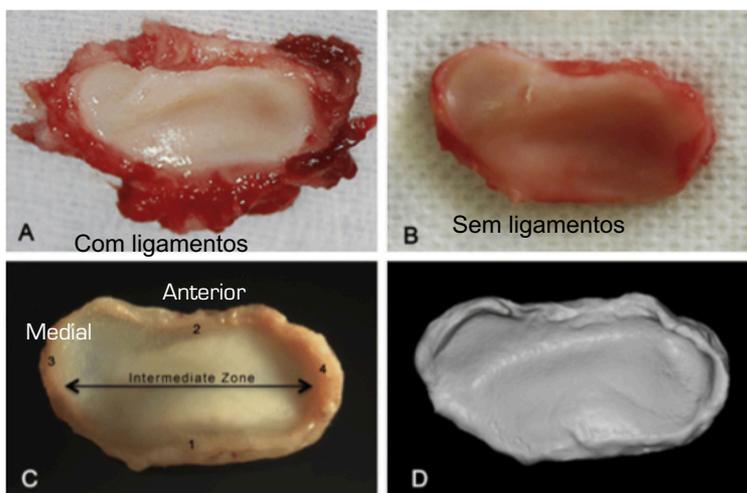
BP : banda posterior  
ZI: zona intermediária  
BA: Banda anterior

- ✓ Tecido conjuntivo fibroso denso – fibrocartilagem
- ✓ Divide a articulação em dois compartimentos
- ✓ Distribuição de cargas
- ✓ Propriedade de se adaptar às demandas funcionais
- ✓ Cargas patológicas, aumento de fricção  
→ Deslocamento anterior
- ✓ Limite viscoelástico – deforma
- ✓ Inserido na parte posterior – zona bilaminar/  
tecidos retrodisciais (muito vascularizada e  
inervada)

archivesoforabiology58(2013)1475–1482

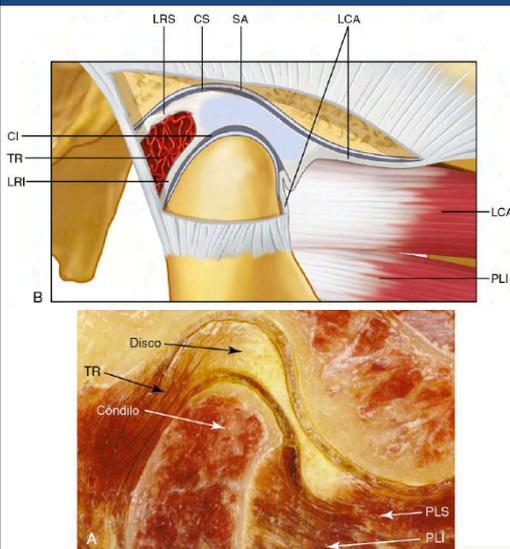
25

## Disco Articular



26

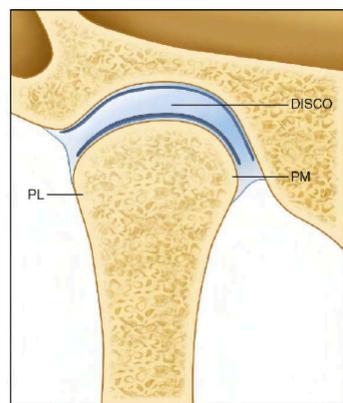
## Disco Articular

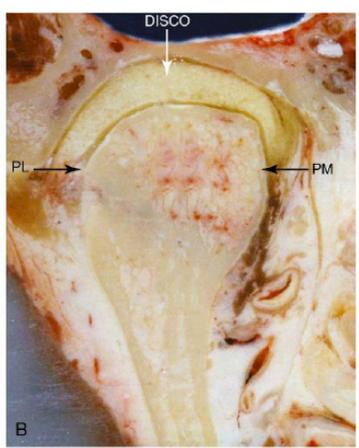


- ✓ SA: Superfície articular
- ✓ LCA: Ligamento capsula anterior
- ✓ LRS: lâmina retrodiscal superior (elástica)
- ✓ LRI: Lâmina retrodiscal inferior (colagenosa)
- ✓ TR: tecidos retrodisciais

27

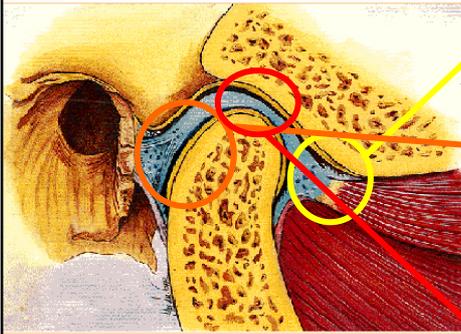
## Disco Articular – vista frontal





28

## Disco articular

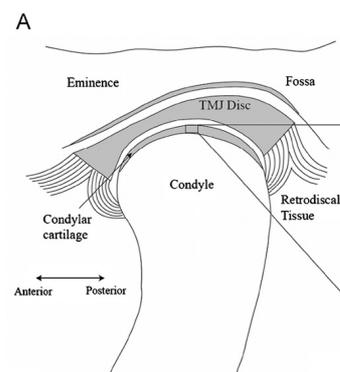


- ✓ **Parte anterior** fixa à cápsula articular e ao pterigóideo lateral superior
- ✓ **Parte posterior** conectada à cápsula pela zona bilaminar: ricamente vascularizada e innervada.
- ✓ **Parte média**: ausência de vascularização e innervação.

29

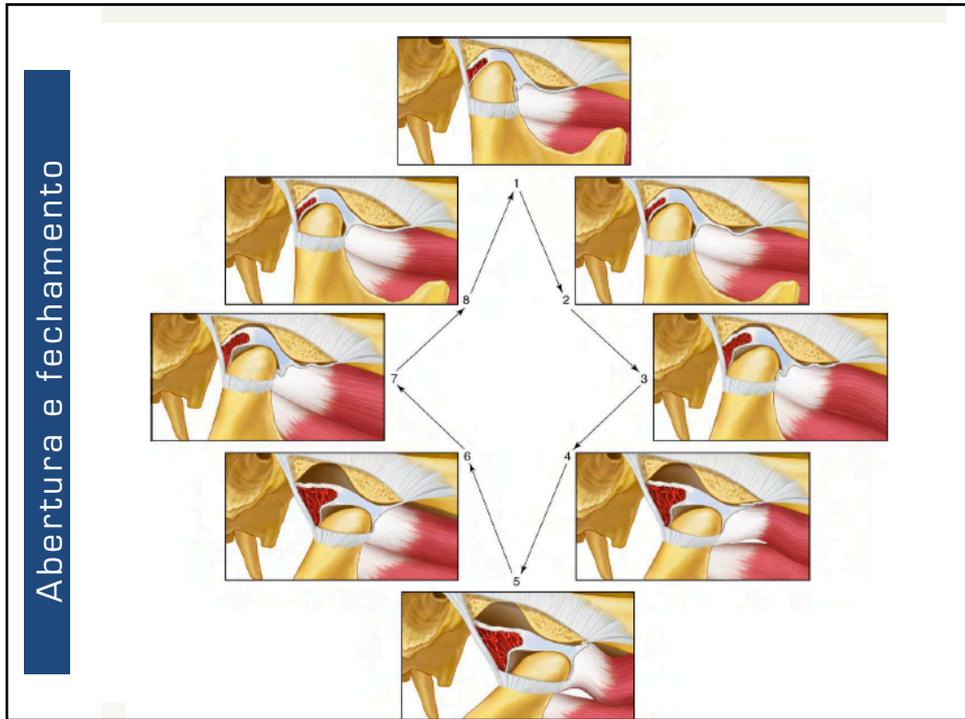
## Cartilagem Articular

- ✓ Superfícies articulares
- ✓ tecido conjuntivo fibroso DENSO
- ✓ Orientação das fibras colágenas paralelas à superfície articular
- ✓ Fibras compactas e capazes de resistir às forças mastigatórias
- ✓ Centro de crescimento mandibular - osteogênese

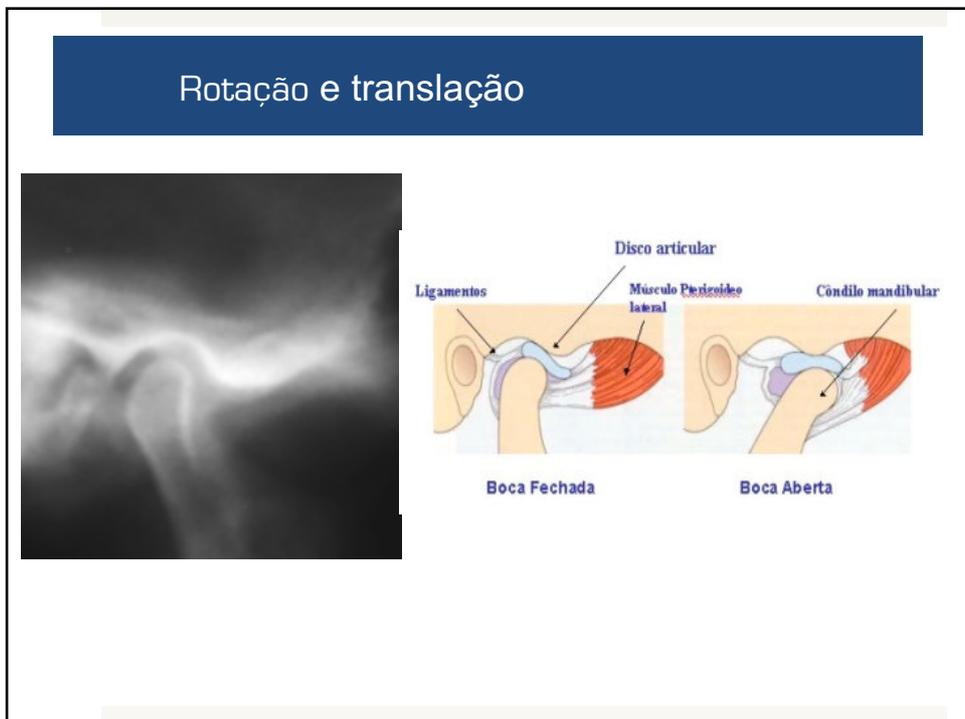


J Dent Res 84(8) 2005

30



31



32

VIDEO Movimento disco

- ✓ TMJ Primal
- ✓ ATM 1

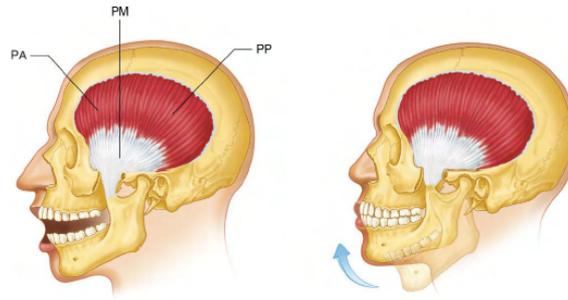
33

## Músculos da mastigação

- Temporal
- Masseter
- Pterigoideo Medial
- Pterigoideo Lateral (ventre superior e inferior)
- Supra e infra-hióides

34

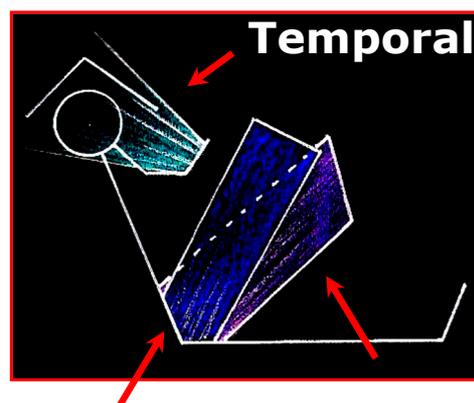
## Temporal



- ✓ Origem: Fossa temporal
- ✓ Inserção: processo coronóide e borda anterior do ramo ascendente da mandíbula
- ✓ Ação: Elevador da mandíbula

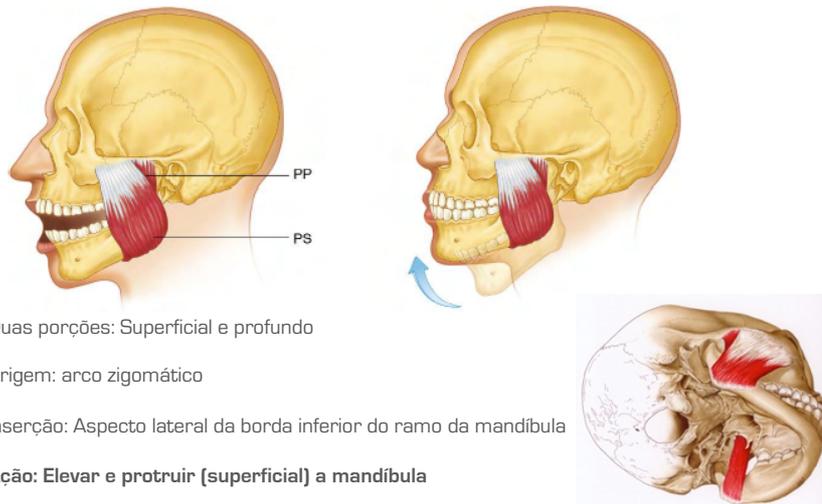
35

## Contenção do côneo de trabalho



36

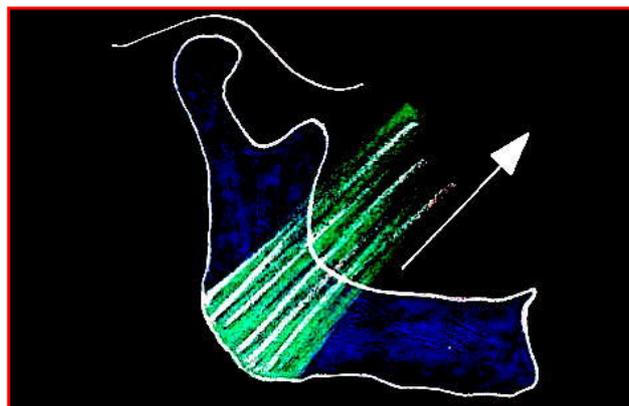
## Masseter



- ✓ Duas porções: Superficial e profundo
- ✓ Origem: arco zigomático
- ✓ Inserção: Aspecto lateral da borda inferior do ramo da mandíbula
- ✓ Ação: Elevar e protruir (superficial) a mandíbula

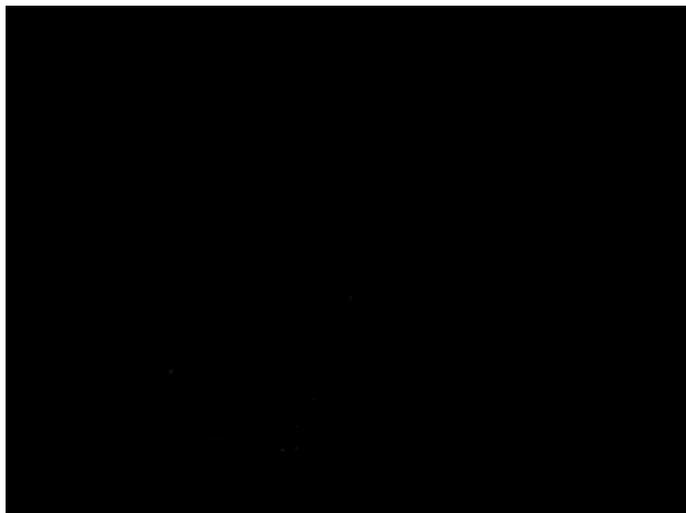
37

## Masseter



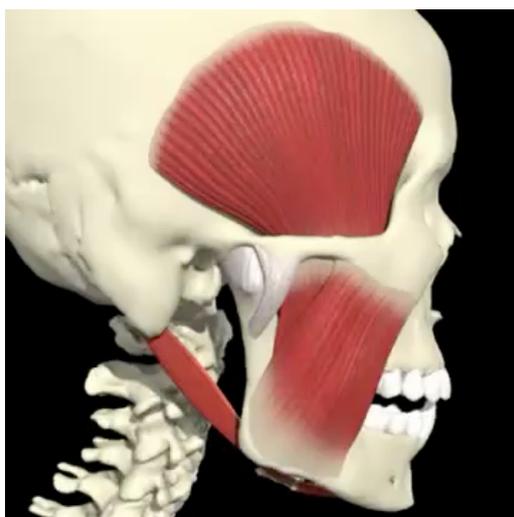
38

Fechamento (masseter e digástrico - abertura)



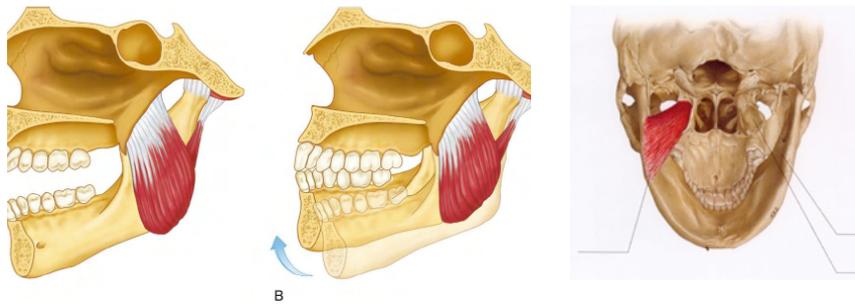
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Masseter (protração)



40

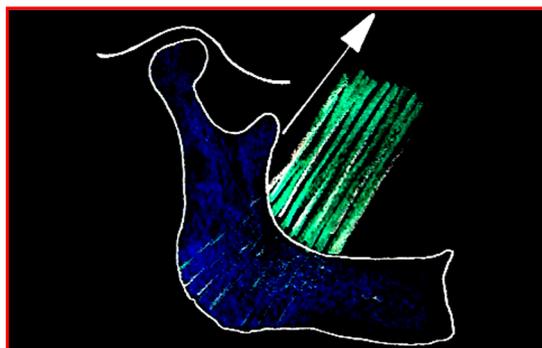
## Pterigóideo medial



- ✓ Origem: Fossa pterigóidea
- ✓ Inserção: Superfície medial do ângulo da mandíbula
- ✓ Ação: Elevador da mandíbula e protrusão. Excursão unilateral

41

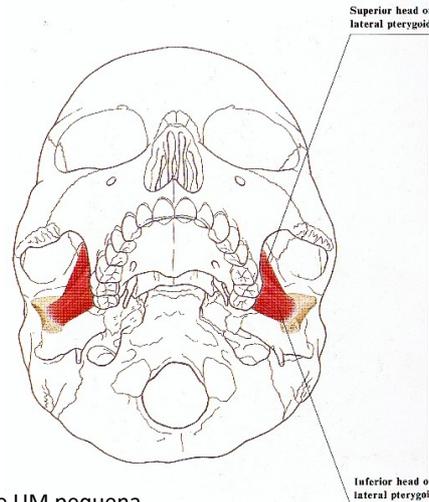
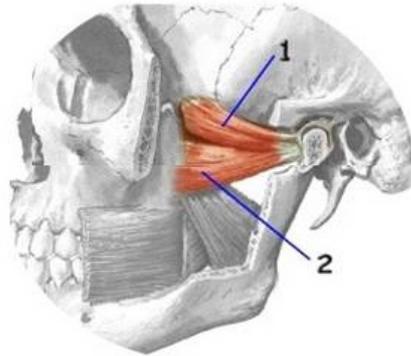
## Pterigóideo medial



42

## Pterigóideo Lateral – superior e inferior

- ✓ Duas porções com funções distintas



80% fibras I: suportar o condilo por grande períodos e UM pequena

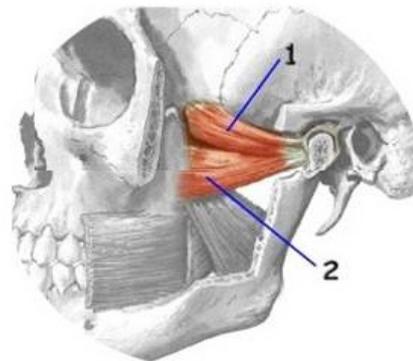
43

## Pterigoideo Lateral inferior:

Origem: Superfície externa da lamina pterigóidea lateral

Inserção: Colo da CM (fossa pterigóidea)

**Ação: Protrusão e lateralidade**



Quando os dois inferiores contraem simultaneamente, cêndilos são tracionados frente e para baixo = protrusão;  
Quando contração unilateral, lateralidade para o lado oposto.

44

## Pterigoideo Lateral inferior:

VIDEO Youtube - Pterigoideos lateral inferior

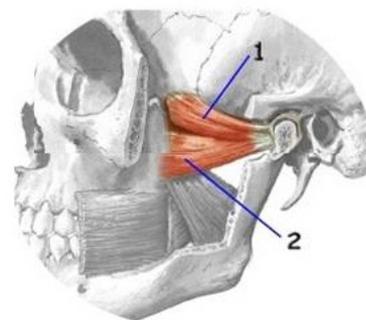
45

## Pterigoideo lateral superior

Origem: Superfície infratemporal da asa maior do esfenóide

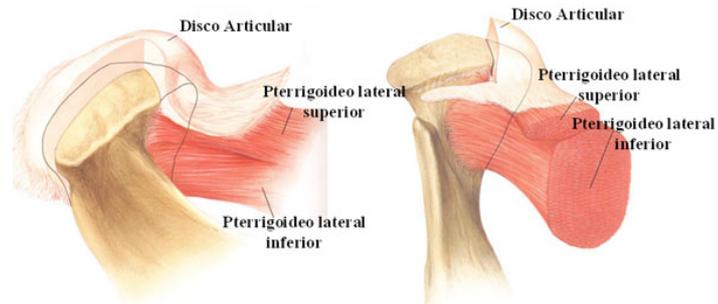
Inserção: capsula articular, disco e colo da CM

Ação: Estabiliza a CM e disco durante a mastigação unilateral. Resistência → fechamento da boca com resistência [mastigação] e apertamento. Permanece inativo na abertura



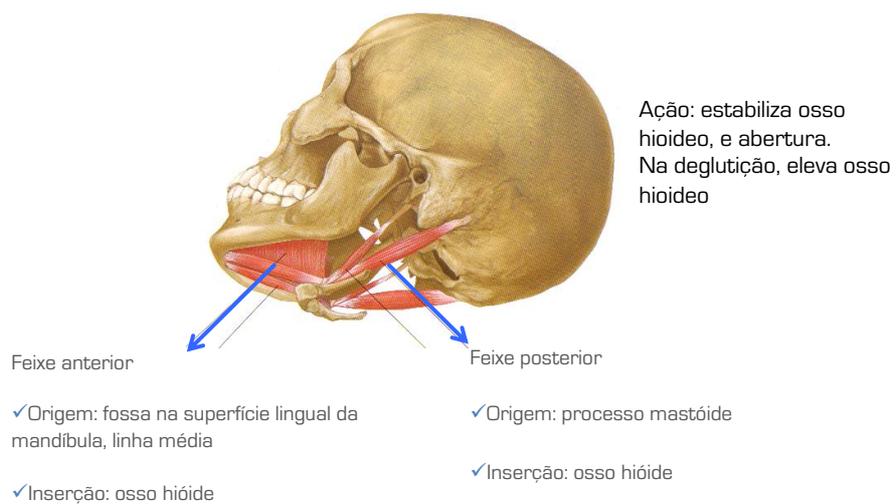
46

## Pterigóideo Lateral – superior e inferior



47

## Digástrico



48

## Supra e infra-hióides

- ✓ Esternocleidomastóide
- ✓ Homo-hióideo
- ✓ Esterno-hióideo
- ✓ **Supra: Abaixa mandíbula**
- ✓ **Infra: estabiliza osso hioideo quando digástrico age**

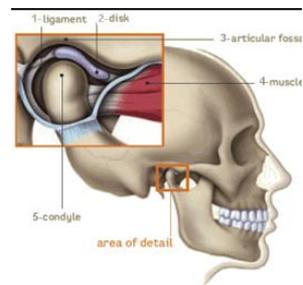
49

**Músculos infra-hióideos e supra-hióideos, ações: esquema**

50

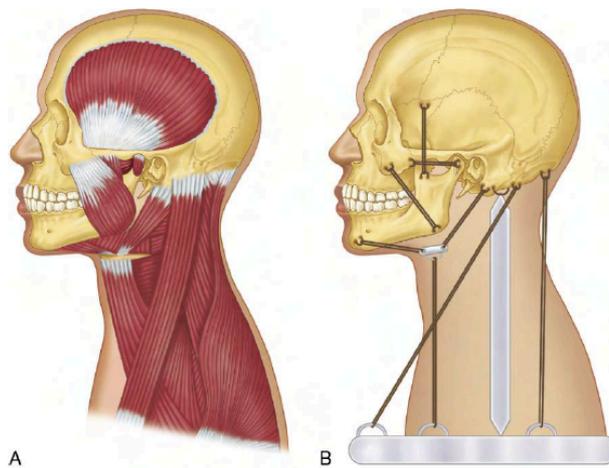
## Posição postural da mandíbula (não repouso muscular)

- ✓ Gravidade
- ✓ Tônus muscular
- ✓ Dentes desocluídos (2 a 4mm)
- ✓ Lábios encostados
- ✓ Pressão intra-articular fica diminuída



51

## Equilíbrio cabeça – alavanca interfixa



52

# DESORDENS TEMPOROMANDIBULARES

53

## Desordens Temporomandibulares (DTM)

Grupo heterogêneo de patologias que afeta os músculos da mastigação, ATM ou ambos.

- Dor muscular
- Dor na região da ATM
- Sons articulares
- Limitação ou desvio de abertura

54

## DTM - Multifatorial

- ✓ Oclusão
- ✓ Trauma
- ✓ Estímulo doloroso
- ✓ Fatores psicológicos (ansiedade, depressão, estresse)
- ✓ parafunção

55

## Hábitos parafuncionais

Mascar chiclete;

Roer unhas;

Mastigação unilateral

Apoiar o queixo de um lado só;

Bruxismo, apertamento;

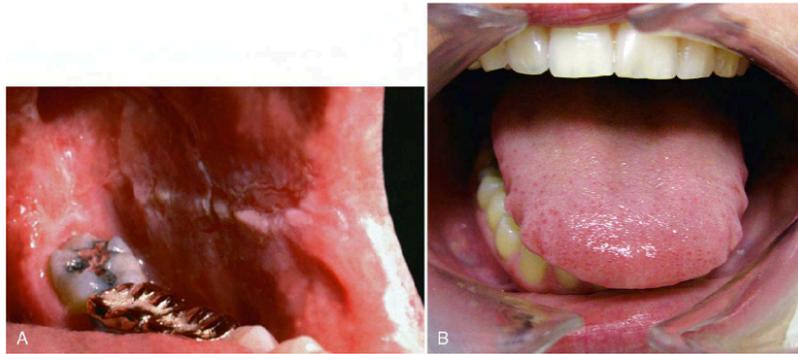
Morder ponta de caneta;

Ocupacional: músico, sapateiro



56

## Parafunção



57

## Deslocamento de disco – desordem articular

58

## Deslocamento anterior de disco COM redução

- ✓ Muito comum → afeta mais de um terço da população (assintomática)
- ✓ Dor não ocorre em todos os casos
- ✓ “Click” – recíproco (abertura e fechamento)
- ✓ Acomodação fisiológica
- ✓ Pode permanecer por anos ou décadas sem progressão

Graff-Radford & Abbott 2016

59

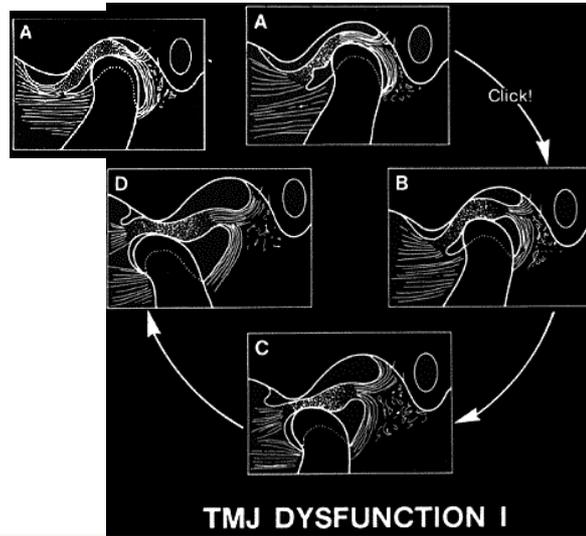
## Deslocamento anterior de disco COM redução



**VIDEO** – DA disco ATM animação

60

### Deslocamento de disco anterior com redução



61

### Deslocamento de disco anterior com redução



**VIDEOS** - ATM 3 com redução e ATM DA com redução

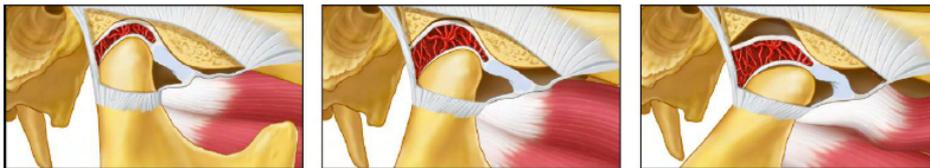
62

## Deslocamento anterior de disco sem redução

- ✓ Frequentemente acompanhado de dor e limitação de abertura (20mm)
- ✓ Desvio em abertura para o lado afetado, lateralidade limitada para o lado contralateral
- ✓ repentino desaparecimento dos clicks
- ✓ Adesão secundária, deformação do disco, distrofias etc..
- ✓ Crônica, a dor diminui, recupera a abertura de boca
- ✓ As desordens geralmente não são progressivas

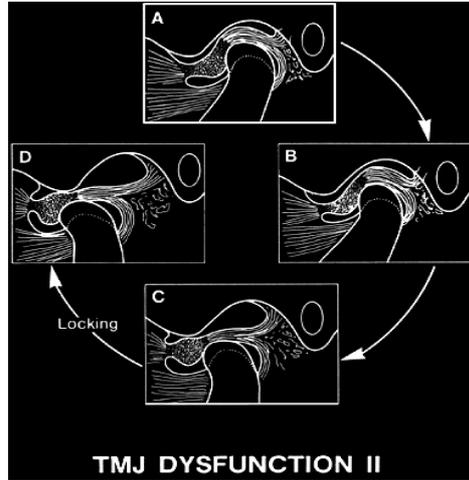
63

## Deslocamento anterior de disco sem redução



64

## Deslocamento de disco anterior sem redução



65

## VÍDEOS

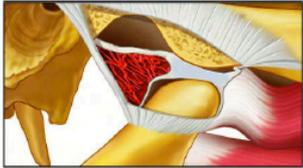
ATM DA sem redução

66

## Luxação



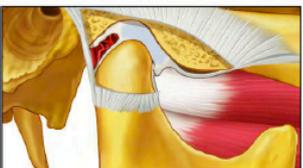
A



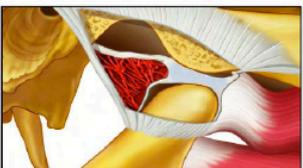
B



C



A



B



C

**VIDEO** - ATM 4 deslocamento medial

67

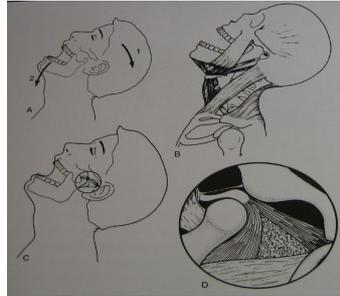
## Diminuição do espaço articular



**VIDEO** - ATM 2 artrose

68

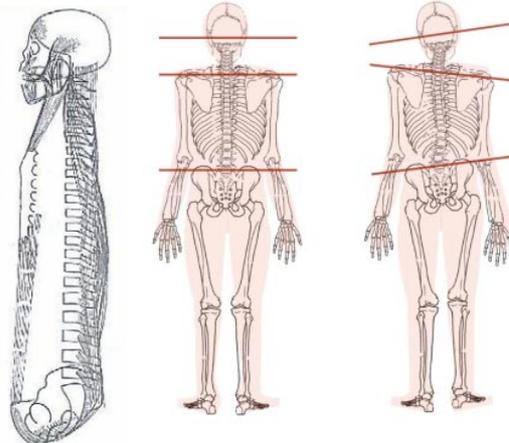
# Trauma



69

# Postura e ATM

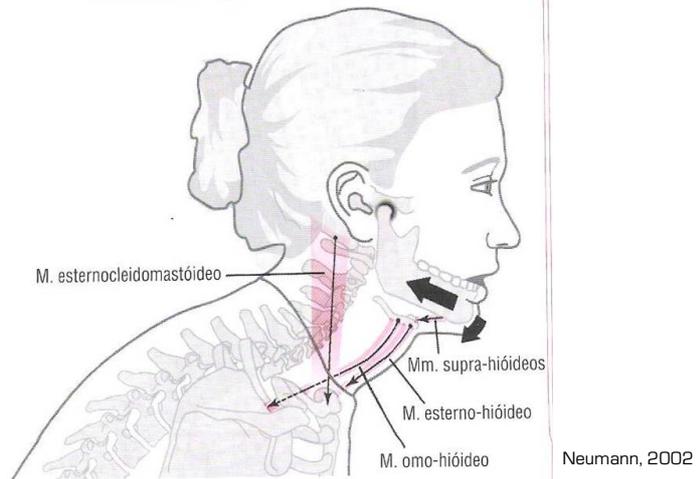
Ponto de transição entre as cadeias musculares Anterior e posterior



70

## Postura X ATM

Postura da cabeça inclinada para frente



71

## Postura X DTM

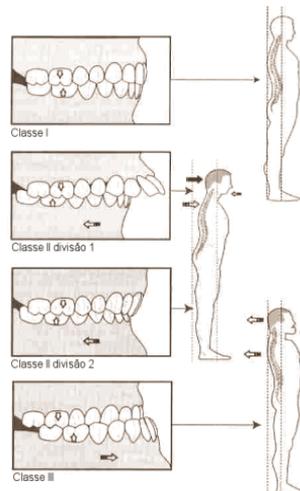
### CLINICAL SCIENCE

#### GLOBAL BODY POSTURE EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDER

Eliza Tiemi Saito, Paula Marie Hanai Akashi, Isabel de Camargo Neves Sacco

doi: 10.1590/S1807-59322009000100007

Saito, Akashi and Sacco, 2009



72

*Cranio*, 2017 Mar 8;1-6. doi: 10.1080/08869634.2017.1298226. [Epub ahead of print]

### **Cervical posture analysis in dental students and its correlation with temporomandibular disorder.**

Câmara-Souza MB<sup>1</sup>, Figueiredo OMC<sup>1</sup>, Maia PRL<sup>2</sup>, Dantas JS<sup>2</sup>, Barbosa GAS<sup>2</sup>.

#### **Author information**

#### **Abstract**

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the relationship between temporomandibular disorders (TMD) and craniocervical posture in the sagittal plane measured from lateral radiographs of the head.

**METHODS:** The sample was comprised of 80 randomly selected students of dentistry at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte. Research Diagnostic Criteria for TMD (RDC/TMD) was used to evaluate the signs and symptoms of TMD. Lateral radiographs of each individual were used to measure the position of the hyoid bone, the craniocervical angle, and the occiput-atlas distance. A chi-square test was used to evaluate the relationships between craniocervical posture measures and TMD.

**RESULTS:** No relationship was found between TMD and the craniocervical posture measured by the positioning of the hyoid bone, head rotation, and the extension/flexion of the head ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**CONCLUSION:** It can be concluded, therefore, that no relationship exists between cervical posture in the sagittal plane and TMD.

**KEYWORDS:** Temporomandibular joint disorders; cephalometry radiography; posture

73

*J Orofac Pain*, 2006 Winter;20(1):9-23.

### **The association between head and cervical posture and temporomandibular disorders: a systematic review.**

Olivo SA<sup>1</sup>, Bravo J, Magee DJ, Thie NM, Major PW, Flores-Mir C.

#### **Author information**

#### **Abstract**

**AIMS:** To carry out a systematic review to assess the evidence concerning the association between head and cervical posture and temporomandibular disorders (TMD).

**METHODS:** A search of Medline, Pubmed, Embase, Web of Science, Lilacs, and Cochrane Library databases was conducted in all languages with the help of a health sciences librarian. Key words used in the search were posture, head posture, cervical spine or neck, vertebrae, cervical lordosis, craniomandibular disorders or temporomandibular disorders, temporomandibular disorders, and orofacial pain or facial pain. Abstracts which appeared to fulfill the initial selection criteria were selected by consensus. The original articles were retrieved and evaluated to ensure they met the inclusion criteria. A methodological checklist was used to evaluate the quality of the selected articles and their references were hand-searched for possible missing articles.

**RESULTS:** Twelve studies met all inclusion criteria and were analyzed in detail for their methodology and information quality. Nine articles that analyzed the association between head posture and TMD included patients with mixed TMD diagnosis; 1 article differentiated among muscular, articular, and mixed symptomatology; and 3 articles analyzed information from patients with only articular problems. Finally, 2 studies evaluated the association between head posture and TMD in patients with muscular TMD. Several methodological defects were noted in the 12 studies.

**CONCLUSION:** Since most of the studies included in this systematic review were of poor methodological quality, the findings of the studies should be interpreted with caution. The association between intra-articular and muscular TMD and head and cervical posture is still unclear, and better controlled studies with comprehensive TMD diagnoses, greater sample sizes, and objective posture evaluation are necessary.

74

*Journal of* **Oral Rehabilitation**  
*Journal of Oral Rehabilitation* 2013 40; 875–881

**Review Article**  
**Is there relationship between temporomandibular disorders and head and cervical posture? A systematic review**

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**SUMMARY** The objective of this systematic review was to find sufficient evidence to deny or accept the association between the head and cervical posture and temporomandibular disorders (TMDs), and thus assist health professionals in the evaluation and treatment of patients with TMDs. A search was conducted through all publications written in English about this topic using the databases from Medline, ISI Web of Science, EMBASE, PubMed and Lilacs. The abstracts that fulfilled the initial guideline were retrieved and evaluated to ensure they met the inclusion criteria. To assess the methodological quality of the studies, we developed a questionnaire considering the following criteria: participant's eligibility, control group, diagnosis of

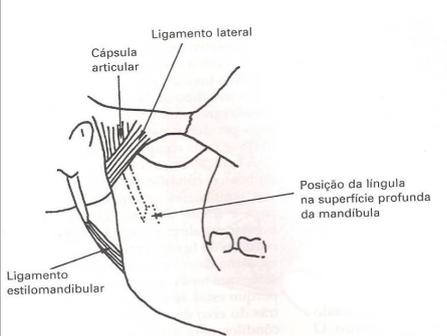
studies based on their abstracts. Only seventeen studies actually fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The search provided information about the methodological quality of the studies, in which **several methodological defects were found. The evidence presented in this systematic review shows that the relation between TMDs and the head and neck posture is still controversial and unclear.** The insufficient number of articles considered of excellent methodological quality is a factor that hinders the acceptance or denial of this association.

**KEYWORDS:** temporomandibular joint disorders, craniofacial disorders, facial pain, cervical vertebrae, neck and posture

75

**Frouxidão ligamentar x DTM**

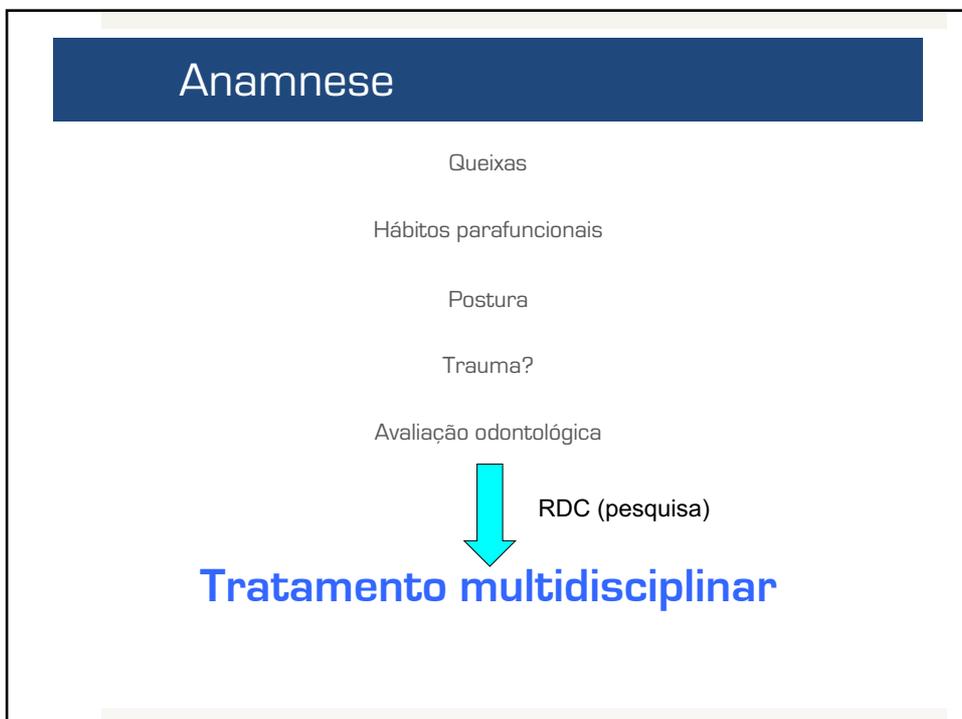
Deodato et al, 2006




76

# Avaliação

77



78

### Avaliação Clínica – Exame muscular

The block contains six photographs illustrating the clinical examination of various muscles. Each photograph shows a patient in a supine position with the head tilted back. A clinician, wearing white gloves, is performing the examination. The muscles shown are: Temporal (labeled 'A'), Masseter (labeled 'B'), Esternocleidomastóide (labeled 'A'), Trapézio (labeled 'A'), Pt. Lateral Inferior (labeled 'A'), and Pt. Lateral Superior (labeled 'A').

79

### Exame articular

The block contains three photographs illustrating articular examination. The first photograph, labeled 'Abertura', shows a patient with their mouth open and a ruler being used to measure the interincisal distance. The second photograph, labeled 'Ruídos e Estalos', shows a patient with their mouth open and a clinician palpating the ear area. The third photograph, labeled 'Desvio em abertura', shows two views of the patient's mouth open, with a black line drawn across the occlusal surfaces to indicate the direction of deviation.

80

## Avaliação – Intra oral

- ✓ Língua – sinais de apertamento
- ✓ Desgastes dentários
- ✓ Mobilidade
- ✓ Retrações gengivais



81

## Tratamento

- ✓ Eliminação ou modificação dos fatores etiológicos
- ✓ Terapia oclusal reversível – aparelho oclusal ou placa de mordida
- ✓ Terapia oclusal irreversível – ajuste oclusal, próteses, cirurgia, ortodontia
- ✓ Estresse, ansiedade (psicólogo, psiquiatra)
- ✓ Fisioterapia; exercícios de propriocepção
- ✓ Terapia de suporte: analgésicos, anti-inflamatórios, ansiolíticos

82

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Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies

**STUDY PROTOCOL**

**Effect of the Pilates method on women with temporomandibular disorders: A study protocol for a randomized controlled trial**

 CrossMark

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83

## Tratamento - Fisioterapia

*J Oral Facial Pain Headache*. 2016 Summer;30(3):210-20. doi: 10.11607/ofph.1661.

**The Effectiveness of Physiotherapy in the Management of Temporomandibular Disorders: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis.**

Paço M, Peleteiro B, Duarte J, Pinho T.

**Abstract**

**AIMS:** To analyze the methodologic quality, summarize the findings, and perform a meta-analysis of the results from randomized controlled trials that assessed the effects of physiotherapy management of temporomandibular disorders.

**METHODS:** A literature review was performed using the electronic databases PubMed, Science Direct, and EBSCO. Each article was independently assessed by two investigators using the Physiotherapy Evidence Database (PEDro), Jadad scales, and the Cochrane Risk of Bias tool. A meta-analysis was conducted by using the DerSimonian-Laird random-effects method to obtain summary estimates of the standardized mean differences (SMD) and the corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI). Between-study heterogeneity was computed and publication bias was assessed.

**RESULTS:** Seven articles met the inclusion criteria and were used in the analysis, corresponding to nine estimates of SMD. The meta-analysis showed that for pain reduction, the summary SMD favored physiotherapy (SMD = -0.63; 95% CI: -0.95 to -0.31; number of studies = 8; I<sup>2</sup> = 0.0%), while for active range of movement (ROM) the differences between the intervention and control groups were not statistically significant (SMD = 0.33; 95% CI: -0.07 to 0.72; number of studies = 9; I<sup>2</sup> = 61.9%).

**CONCLUSION:** Physiotherapy seems to lead to decreased pain and may improve active ROM. However, the results are not definitive and further studies and meta-analyses are needed before these results can be considered fully generalizable.

84

## Placa de mordida – acrílica rígida



A



B



85

## Fisioterapia

- ✓ Termoterapia, TENS, Ultrassom

### Técnicas manuais

- ✓ Mobilização de tecidos moles
- ✓ Mobilização da articulação
- ✓ Condicionamento muscular – alongamento; exercícios de resistência

86

