

100 Facts of Temporomandibular Joint (sakshi)

1). a) What are considered to be the accessory ligaments of the TMJ?

b) What is their function?

Answer--> a) Sphenomandibular lig. and Stylomandibular Lig.

b) Limit excessive openings

2) Where is the sphenomandibular ligament attached?

Answer--> Lingula of the Mand.

3). Where does the stylomandibular Ligament attach?

Answer--> Angle of the Mandible

4). What ligament is most damaged when using an inferior alveolar nerve block?

Answer--> Sphenomandibular ligament

5). Where does the Temporomandibular ligament run?

Answer--> From the articular eminence to the mandibular condyle

6). What are the functions of the Temporomandibular ligament?

Answer--> a) Provides lateral reinforcement

B) Prevents posterior and inferior displacement of condyle

C) Main Stabilizing Ligament

7). What is another name for temporomandibular ligaments?

Answer--> Lateral ligament

8). What is another name for collateral ligaments?

Answer--> Discal Ligaments

9). Where do the collateral ligaments run?

Answer--> Arise from the periphery of the disc and are attached to the medial and lateral poles of the condyle.

10). What is the function of the Collateral ligaments?

Answer--> a) Stabilize the disc on top of the condyle

b) Resist movements of disc away from condyle during function

11). What are collateral ligaments made from? (collateral are known as discal ligament)

Answer--> Collagenous connective tissue Do Not Stretch

12). Which muscle will cause a deviation of the mandible, when protruding to the side of the damage?

Answer--> Lateral Pterygoid

13). What are the two parts of the lateral pterygoid?

Answer--> Superior belly and inferior belly

14). Where does the inferior belly of the lateral pterygoid run?

Answer--> From lateral pterygoid plate to neck of condyle

15). Where does the superior belly of the lateral pterygoid run?

Answer---> Greater wing of the sphenoid and infratemporal crest

Inserts on joint capsule , articular disk and condyle of neck

16). What is the function of the superior belly of the lateral pterygoid muscle ?

Answer---> Assist in stabilizing the position of the articular disk during closing

17). What is the function of the masseter? Answer---> Elevation of the mand. (Jaw closing)

18). What is the function of the Temporalis? Answer---> A) Elevation of mand. (Jaw closing)

B) Retraction of the mand. (lower jaw backward)

19). What is the function of the medial pterygoid?

Answer---->Elevation of the mand. (Jaw closing)

20). What is the function of the inferior heads of the lateral pterygoid?

Answer----> Slight depression of the mandible (jaw closing)

21). What occurs with unilateral contraction of the lateral pterygoids?

Answer---> Lateral deviation of Mandibule.

22). what occurs with bilateral contraction of the lateral pterygoid muscles? Answer----> Protrusion of the Mandibule.

23). Where do you test a patients temporomandibular joint tenderness and noise?

Answer----> Joint palpated laterally over the post. surface of the condyles with the mouth open

24). Condyles are not symmetrical nor identical . True or false

Answer---> True

25). Dislocation of the TMJ is almost always ... Anteriorly and occurs while ?

Answer---> laughing or yawning

26). What is dislocation also referred as?

Answer--> Open lock

27). Hypermobility or hypertranslation of the mandibule ?

Answer----> Subluxation

28). What is the difference between Dislocation and subluxation?

Answer---> With subluxation patient can return the mandible to its normal position without assistance of the dentist

29). Which component of the TMJ has the most vasculature and innervation? Answer---> Retrodiscal tissue

30). Composed of dense fibrous connective tissue, and it is positioned in between the condyle and the fossa, dividing the joint into superior and inferior spaces?

Answer---> Articular disc

40). What is the middle part of the articular disk called?

Answer----> Thinner central intermediate zone

42). Which band is the thicker of the two on the articular disk?

Answer----> Anterior or posterior Posterior

43).What kind of tissue is attached to the post. Articular disk?

Answer---->Retrodiscal tissue

44). What kind of tissue is attached to the anterior band of the articular disk? Answer---->

Contiguous with the capsular ligament, the condyle, and the superior belly of lateral pterygoid muscle.

45). What are the articular surfaces of the TMJ covered with?

Answer---> Dense fibrous connective tissue

46). What does the layer of fibrocartilaginous tissue provide to the TMJ?

Answer---> Offers resistance against both compressive and lateral forces

47). What is the shape of the Condyle? Answer--> Elliptically shaped

long axis is oriented mediolaterally

48). What test is considered to be the gold standard for providing an image of the soft tissue of the temporomandibular joint, esp. the position of the articular disc?

Answer----> MRI

49). What is the major advantage of the MRI technique?

Answer----> No exposure of the patient to x-ray radiation

50). what sound is made by the articular disc when displaced to the anterior of the condyle?

Answer---->Clicking

51). What is a crepitation sound or a crepitus in the TMJ usually associated with?

Answer----> Degenerative process (osteoarthritis) of the condyle

52). What is a dull thud in the TMJ usually associated with?

Answer---->Self-reducing subluxation of the condyle

53). What is another term for ear ringing? Answer---> Tinnitus

54). a patient has clicking in their TMJ where is this joint most likely to be displaced?

Answer---> Anteromedial

55). What occurs during disc displacement of the TMJ?

Answer----> Collateral ligaments become elongated/torn..

Allows lateral pterygoid to pull articular disc out of place

56). What type of joint is the TMJ?

Answer--> Ginglymoarthroidal joint

57). What type of movements does the TMJ allow?

answer---> Hinge like rotation & Sliding

58). What is considered to be the nonfunctioning portion of the TMJ? Answer---->Articular fossa

(Ant 3/4 of large mand. fossa)