

Sažeci 5. Međunarodnog kongresa Hrvatskog stomatološkog društva HLZ-a

5. - 7. prosinca 2013. Zagreb, Hrvatska

Abstracts of the 5th International Congress of the Croatian Dental Society CMA

December 5-7, 2013, Zagreb, Croatia

Predsjednik Kongresnih odbora • *Congress Committee President:*
Vjekoslav Jerolimov

Urednici • *Editors:*
Marin Vodanović, Krešimir Bašić

Pozvana predavanja

11 SUDSKA PARNICA U STOMATOLOGIJI: TRENDovi I PERSPEKTIVE

Vilma Pinchi

Zavod za sudsku medicinu Sveučilišta u Firenci, Italija

Vilma Pinchi

pinchi@unifi.it

U posljednjih nekoliko godina broj parničnih predmeta među stomatolozima je porasla. Čini se da taj trend potiču pogrešna razmišljanja pacijenata kako je za neuspješno liječenje uvijek razlog neprofesionalno ponašanje. Informacije dobivene od stomatologa i njihova pacijenata pacijenta nije uvijek u mogućnosti ponovno postaviti ta očekivanja, stoga je percepcija negativna (ili nezadovoljavajuća), što može dovesti da pacijent tužiti stomatologa. Podaci koji se odnose na stomatološke parnice su rijetke i loše. Razlog tome je što institucije ili agencije ne sustavno prikupljaju podatke iz civilnih sudova, a osiguravajuća društva nisu sklони da su njihovi podaci dostupni javnosti. Cilj je prezentacije da prikaže neke podatke o stomatološkim parnicama preuzetim iz literature i iz određenih studija koje sam provela u tom području. Opći trendovi parnice i učestalosti parnice po područjima (implantologije, endodontologije, itd.) će se raspravljati, kao i najčešće navodnih pogrešaka. Važnost komunikacije između stomatologa i pacijenta najveći je razlog za izbjegavanje ili smanjivanje nastanka sudskih parnica. Rješavanje sporova izvan sudske nagodbe rezultiralo se korisnim za rješavanje sporova. Time se sprječava nastanak dodatnih financijskih troškova, skraćuje vrijeme i prevenira emocionalni stres zbog sudskih presuđivanja. Prezentacija će se bazirati i na važnosti osiguranja od profesionalne odgovornosti te preporukama osiguravajućih savjetnika.

12 UPRAVLJANJE RIZIKOM U STOMATOLOGIJI

Hrvoje Brkić

Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju, Stomatološki Fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Hrvoje Brkić

brkic@sfzg.hr

Upravljanje rizikom u stomatološkom okruženju može biti od velike koristi uz mali trošak. Jednostavno je educirati osoblje stomatološkog tima da odmah identificiraju i istraže nastali problem. Potreba za kvalitetnu dokumentaciju i identifikaciju nastalog problema može nam pomoći da izbjegnemo tužbe od strane naših pacijenata. Iako ove metode neće uvijek spriječiti nastanak tužbi, one će pružiti najbolju obranu nastalim tvrdnjama. Koraci u upravljanju rizikom uključuju identificiranje, ocjenjivanje, uklanjanje, smanjenje i prijenos rizika. Klinički program upravljanja rizicima treba koristiti niz sustava za identifikaciju i pružanja obavijesti o incidentima ili događajima koji se javljaju. Rano prepoznavanje takvih pojava omogućuje kliničaru da odmah istraži okolnosti incidenta, a ako je potrebno, potrebno je pokrenuti korektivne mjere kako bi se spriječilo buduće slične pojave.

Invited lectures

11 LITIGATION IN DENTISTRY: TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES

Vilma Pinchi

Department of Forensic Medicine University of Florence, Italy

Vilma Pinchi

pinchi@unifi.it

In recent years the number of litigation cases involving dental professionals has risen and this trend seems fostered by the erroneous thought of the patients that any unsuccessful dental treatment invariably corresponds to professional misconduct and to the increase of expectations. The information given by the dentist to his patient is not always able to reset these expectations, and so the perception of a negative (or unsatisfactory) result of the therapy may lead the patient to sue the dentist. The data concerning dental litigation is sparse and poor since institutions or agencies do not systematically collect data from the civil courts, and insurance companies are somewhat reluctant to make their data available to the public. The presentation aims to report some data about dental litigation retrieved from literature and from specific studies that Author conducted in this specific field. The general trends of dental litigation and the prevalence of litigation per disciplines (implantology, endodontology, etc.) will be discussed as well as the most frequently alleged errors. The importance of an appropriate clinical record and the dentist-patient communication emerged as a parameter of utmost importance in avoiding or lessening the likelihood of a litigation case. The out-of-court settlement or alternative dispute resolution resulted useful and meaningful ways to resolve dental disputes, thereby the litigation is settled as soon as possible to save further financial costs, time, and emotional stress due to judicial adjudications. Furthermore the presentation will focus on the relevance of an appropriate insurance coverage for dental providers and insurance procedures based on cases handled by expert dental advisors.

12 RISK MANAGEMENT IN DENTAL MEDICINE

Hrvoje Brkić

Department of Dental Anthropology, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

Hrvoje Brkić

brkic@sfzg.hr

Risk management in a dental setting can be of great benefit for little expense. It's easy to educate a staff to promptly identify and investigate problem situations. Recognizing the need for good documentation and identification of problems can help us avoid lawsuits. While these techniques will not always prevent a claim, they will provide the best defenses to claims. The steps in managing risk include identifying, evaluating, eliminating, reducing, and transferring risk. The most common is to collect and aggregate data about problems so that patterns can be identified and action taken. The clinic's risk management program should use a number of systems to identify and provide notification of incidents. Early identification of such occurrences allows the clinic to immediately investigate the circumstances of the incident, and if necessary, institute corrective action to prevent future similar occurrences.

užem smislu, gornja i donja vilica, mastikatorni mišići, pomoćni mastikatorni mišići, vilični zglobovi, meka tkiva i žlijezde te odgovarajući dio živčanog, krvnog i limfnog sistema. Aktivnost stomatognatnog sistema možemo podijeliti prema vrijednosti na funkcijske i parafunkcijske. Parafunkcijske krenje su uglavnom nesvjesne radnje, koje zavise od karaktera same osobe i dnevnih aktivnosti pojedinca. U parafunkcijske aktivnosti ubrajamo stiskanje i škripanje zubima te čitav niz aktivnosti kojih osoba nije ni svjesna: npr. grickanje jezika, obraza i usne, sisanje prsta, grickanje olovke, grizenje noktiju, držanje telefona bradom, stiskanje vilica i ritmične kontrakcije značnih mišića tokom sna (bruksizam). Sve veći broj ljudi podržava da je bruksizam poremećaj sna koji je povezan sa emocionalnim stanjima (Rugh et al., 1984). Pretpostavljamo da to može biti stres koji se akumulira tokom dana ali najviše dokaz upućuje na to da je bruksizam povezan sa iščekivanjem stresa (Rugh, 1983; Finch and Gale, 1980). Zajedničko za sve parafunkcije je to da oni opterećuju mišiće, zube, zglob i gingivu. Preterano struganje zubima je najučestalije i najdesturktivnije okluzalno stanje. Prekomjerna upotreba mišića uzrokuje pacijentu bol u vratu i uhu te jake glavobolje. Glavni cilj ovog istraživanja je da odredi količinu i lokaciju atricije na zubima kod osoba koje se bave profesionalno sportom. Također da istraži apsolutnu prisustvo parafunkcija kod profesionalnih sportista. Ono što će također biti istraženo u ovom radu je moguća veza između prisustva parafunkcija i disfunkcija TMZ i poremećaja okluzije. METODA: Učesnici (n=45) ove studije su osobe muškog spola, starosti od 18-25 godina, koji su dobrovoljno pristali da učestvuju u istraživanju. Podjeljeni su u tri grupe: ispitanici koji se bave borilačkim sportovima (n=15), ispitanici koji se bave ostalim sportovima (n=15) i ispitanici koji se ne bave sportom (n=15). Svi ispitanicima je data anketa, koja se sastoji od 22 pitanja na koja su ispitanici samostalno odgovarali. Zatim im je urađen pregled mastikatornih mišića (palpacija i prekusija), pregled pokretljivosti mandibule i pregled TMZ. Intraoralni pregled obuhvata status zuba, prisustvo atricije i pregled okluzije u frontu i bočno. REZULTATI: Biti će prikazano poređenje kvalitativnih i kvantitativnih parametara u ove 3 grupe. Prevalenca prisustva parafunkcija kod kontrolne grupe iznosi 26 % (n=5), kod ispitanika koji se bave neborilačkim sportovima iznosi 60% (n=9) i kod ispitanika koji se bave borilačkim sportovima iznosi 66,6% (n=10). Što se tiče prisustva atricije prevalenca je veća kod ispitanika koji se bave neborilačkim sportovima i iznosi 73% a kod borilačkih sportova 66,6%.

P17 USPOREDBA PARODONTNOG ZDRAVLJA I ODRŽAVANJA ORANE HIGIJENE STUDENATA STOMATOLOŠKOG I FARMACEUTSKO-BIOKEMIJSKOG FAKULTETA

Šutej I, Peroš K, Bašić K, Rošin-Grgret K.

Katedra za farmakologiju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

Šutej I.

isutej@gmail.com

Uvod: Studenti dentalne medicine u pravilu imaju pozitivan stav i osviještenost prednostima navika održavanja oralne higijene. Utjecaj edukacije na njihov stav, ponašanje i oralnu higijenu tijekom studija se očituje u njihovom ponašanju prema oralnom zdravlju i njegovom očuvanju. U našem istraživanju, pokušali smo ispitati i usporediti navike održavanja oralne higijene i zdravlja usta studenata dentalne medicine napram studenata biomedicinskih znanosti. Materijali i metode: Ukupno je dobrovoljno sudjelovalo 228 studenata, od čega 111 farmaceutsko-biokemijskog fakulteta i 117 studenata dentalne medicine. Ispunili su opći upitnik o oralnoj higijeni uključujući i pitanja o učestalosti pranja zubi, odlaska stomatologu, korištenju zubnih pasta s fluoridima, zubnog konca i vodica za ispiranje usta. Svaki ispitanik je bio parodontološki pregledan, te su parametri zabilježeni kao Indeks parodontne zajednice (CPI). Rezultati: Studenti dentalne medicine bili su bolji u održavanju oralne higijene od studenata farmaceutsko-biokemijskog fakulteta. Razlika u učestalosti pranja zubi nije postojala. Sve ostale varijable oralne higijene statistički su bile značajno različite (p 0,001). Nije postojala statistički značajna razlika u CPI indeksima između dvije skupine studenata. Zaključak: Ovo istraživanje je pokazalo da su studenti dentalne medicine bolji u provođenju oralne higijene od studenata farmaceutsko-biokemijskog fakulteta. Parodontno zdravlje je bilo jednako u obje grupe, neovisno o razlikama u provođenju oralne higijene, vjerojatno zahvaljujući mladim godinama ispitanika.

P18 STUDIJ STOMATOLOGIJE - ZAŠTO?

Vodanovic M

Zavod za dentalnu antropologiju, Stomatološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu

Marin Vodanović

vodanovic@sfzg.hr

Studij stomatologije je jedan vrlo zahtjevan studij. Uprkos činjenici da mladi stomatolozi relativno dugo čekaju na odgovarajući posao u struci, interes za upis studija stomatologije je i dalje vrlo velik. Svrha ovog rada je dobiti uvid u razloge zašto maturanti upisuju studij stomatologije, te koja su njihova očekivanja od studija i profesije. 63 studenata 1. semestra

tory muscle, additional masticatory muscles, temporomandibular joint, soft tissue and glands, as well as corresponding part of nervous, blood and lymph system. Its activities are divided in two different parts, functional and parafunctional. The parafunctional moving are mainly unconscious actions depending on the character of the person and the daily activities of the individual. It includes squeezing and crumpling of teeth, biting tongue, cheeks and lips then nibbling the pencil, nails, holding phone with the chin as well as jaw clenching and rhythmic contractions of the masticatory muscles during sleep (bruxism). An increasing number of people consider that bruxism is a sleep disorder that is associated with emotional state (Rugh et al., 1984). We suppose it may be the accumulation of stress during the day, but most evidence suggests that bruxism is associated with the anticipation of stress (Rugh, 1983, Finch and Gale, 1980). It is common that parafunctional condition may load muscles, teeth, TMJ and gingiva. Excessive scraping of teeth is the most common and most destructive occlusal condition. Over use of muscles causes the patient pain in the neck and ear and severe headaches. Main goal of this investigation was to determine degree and localization of teeth attrition in professional sportsmen population. We also wanted to investigate the absolute presence of parafunction in professional athletes. What will also be explored in this paper is a possible link between the presence of parafunction and dysfunction TMJ and disorders of occlusion. Method: Participants (n = 45) of the study were male gender, age 18-25 years, who voluntarily agreed to participate in research and they were divided into three groups. Group (n=15)- Participants who are engaged in martial arts; Group (n=15)- Participants who are engaged in other sports; Group (n=15)- Participants who didn't train anything. All participants had to answer on 22 questions in questionnaire individually. After that, they were examined (masticatory muscle, lower jaw and TMJ). Intraoral examination included the status of teeth presence, the presence of attrition and view of occlusion in the front and side. Results: A comparison of qualitative and quantitative parameters in these three groups will be shown. So, parafunctional state prevalence in control group is 26% (n=5), while its value is 60% (n=9) in the second group and that value is 66,6% (n=10) in the third subjects group. As for the presence of attrition prevalence is higher among the participants who are engaged in contact sports and it is 73%.

P17 COMPARISON OF PERIODONTAL STATUS AND ORAL HYGIENE HABITS BETWEEN STUDENTS OF DENTAL MEDICINE AND PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY STUDENTS

Šutej I, Peroš K, Bašić K, Rošin-Grgret K.

Department of Pharmacology, School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Šutej I.

isutej@gmail.com

Introduction: Dental students in general have been found to have a positive attitude toward oral health. The impact of education on the attitude, behavior and oral hygiene of dental students have an influence on their behavior towards maintaining their dental health. In our study we tried to investigate it and compare oral hygiene habits and oral health of dental students with biomedical sciences students. Materials and methods: There were in total 228 students, 111 farmaceutski and 117 dental medicine students that voluntarily encompassed study. They filled a structured questionnaire with general information about oral hygiene habits including questions of brushing frequency, dental office visits, usage of toothpaste with fluorides, flossing frequency and mouthwash rinses usage. Clinical examination included the assessment of periodontal health and was recorded as Community periodontal index (CPI). Results: Students of dental medicine had better oral hygiene habits than student of pharmacy and biochemistry. There were no differences between the groups in frequency of teeth brushing. All other variables of oral hygiene habits (dental office visits frequency, usage of fluoridated tooth paste, mouth rinses and dental floss) were statistically different (p 0,001). Nevertheless, there were no statistically significant differences in CPI index between the two groups of students. Conclusion: Our study showed that students of School of Dental Medicine University in Zagreb are better in oral hygiene habits than students of Faculty of Pharmacy and Biochemistry. Periodontal health was same in both groups, regardless differences in oral hygiene habits, probably due to young age of students."

P18 WHY STUDY DENTAL MEDICINE?

Vodanovic M

Department of dental anthropology, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb

Marin Vodanović

vodanovic@sfzg.hr

Study of dental medicine is very demanding. Despite the fact that it is hard to find an appropriate employment for young dentists, the interest for the study is still very big. This research aims to get insight why high school graduates choose this study and what they

studija dentalne medicine na Stomatološkom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu ispunili su dobrovoljno i anonimnu anketu. Više od 30% studenata je studij stomatologije upisalo jer im je to bila želja i prvi izbor, dok je oko 17% studenata studij upisalo jer očekuju da mogu lako i brzo dobiti posao po završetku studija. Na trećem mjestu, studenti navode činjenicu da kao stomatolozi mogu imati i obiteljski život. Više od 38% studenata namjerava raditi u vlastitoj privatnoj stomatološkoj ordinaciji. Za uspješan završetak studija i uspješno bavljenje stomatologijom studenti kao najvažnije navode dobre i kvalitetne kliničke vještbe s pacijentima, dobra i kvalitetna predavanja, motivirane nastavnike, te suvremenu stručnu literaturu na hrvatskom jeziku. Ovo istraživanje daje zanimljive informacije što studenti očekuju od studija, te od stomatološke profesije nakon završetka studija. Dobiveni podaci mogu poslužiti u svrhu prilagodbe i usavršavanja nastavnog procesa, te poboljšanja nastavnih planova.

P19 MAGNETSKA REZONANCIJA U DIJAGNOSTICI POREMEĆAJA TEMPOROMANDIBULARNOGA ZGLOBA BOLESNIKA S PRETHODNO DOŽIVLJENOM TRAUMOM

Zadravec D¹, Badel T², Jerolimov V³, Krolo I¹, Krapac L⁴, Kern J⁵

¹Klinički zavod za dijagnostičku i intervencijsku radiologiju, KBC „Sestre milosrdnice“, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

²Zavod za mobilnu protetiku, Stomatološki fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

³Hrvatska akademija znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁴Akademija medicinskih znanosti Hrvatske, Zagreb, Hrvatska

⁵Zavod za medicinsku statistiku, informatiku i epidemiologiju, Škola narodnog zdravlja „dr Andrija Štampar“, Medicinski fakultet, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb, Hrvatska

Dijana Zadravec

zadravec@sfzg.hr

UVOD Temporomandibularni poremećaji su skup dijagnoza mišićno-koštanih bolesti, od kojih su najčešće anteriorni pomak diska i osteoartritis temporomandibularnog zgloba. Etiopatogeneza poremećaja je nedovoljno istražena, a podrazumjeva uključivanje više faktora, od kojih je jedan i makrotrauma stomatognatskog sustava. U pravilu, takva trauma ne podrazumjeva frakture kostiju lica i čeljusti te veće ozljede zubi i pripadajućih mekih tkiva. Svrha rada bila je analizirati anamnestički podatak prethodno doživljene traume u bolesnika s kliničkim simptomima poremećaja temporomandibularnog zgloba. ISPITANICI I POSTUPCI U epidemiološkom istraživanju poremećaja temporomandibularnog zgloba prikupljeno je 148 bolesnika (prosječna dob±standardna devijacija (SD) 32,3±15,3 godina, raspon dobi od 12 do 84 godine; 17,6% udio muškog spola). Svi pacijenti su imali kliničke znakove i simptome poremećaja temporomandibularnog zgloba. Bolesnici su ocijenili intenzitet bolova u zglobovima pri prvom pregledu na analogno-vizualnoj skali (VAS-T0) od 0 (nema bolova) do 10 (najjača bol ikad doživljena). Prikupljen je podatak prethodno trpljenim bolova prije prvog pregleda (u mjesecima). Svim pacijentima postavljena je definitivna dijagnoza pomaka diska temporomandibularnog zgloba pomoću magnetske rezonancije. Bolesnici su i liječeni (okluzijska udlaga i/ili fizioterapija po Schulte) te je u periodu od najmanje 6 mjeseci utvrđen učinak terapije na bolnost temporomandibularnog zgloba (bol na VAS-T1). REZULTATI U ukupnom uzorku bolesnika, njih 28 (n=28 bolesnika ili 18,9% svih bolesnika, raspon dobi od 12 do 84 godine; 25% udio muškog spola) postojao je anamnestički podatak prethodno doživljene traume (trajna ozljeda vrata, udarac u području stomatognatskog sustava bilo kao posljedica pada ili nasilja). Ostatak bolesnika (n=120, raspon dobi od 12 do 71 godine) negirao je doživljenu traumu orofacijalnog sustava, kao i trajnu ozljedu vrata. Utvrđena je statistički značajna pozitivna korelacija (korelacijska analiza s $p < 0,05$) za odnos dobi bolesnika i boli VAS u periodu T0 samo za bolesnike bez traume. Za bolesnike sa traumom značajnost je bila u korelaciji njihove dobi sa bolovima u periodu T0 i T1. U podskupini bolesnika s doživljenom traumom (n=28), evidentiran je posebno podatak o doživljenoj sportskoj traumi, koja je utvrđena u 7 (25%) bolesnika. Pokazala se je značajnost korelacije samo za podskupinu bolesnika s doživljenom drugom vrstom traume (n=21) za varijable boli u periodu T0 i periodu T1, dok u podskupini s doživljenom sportskom traumom ni je bilo značajnog koreliranja varijabli. Unutar bolesnika s doživljenom traumom (n=28) pokazao se povećani udio muških bolesnika koji su doživjeli neki oblik sportske traume (n=7). Ostali bolesnici (n=21) iskazali su anamnestički podatak doživljene traume nevezano za sportsku aktivnost, ali pri tom treba istaknuti i anamnestički podatak nasilnog ponašanja osoba muškog spola nad bolesnicima ženskog spola. ZAKLJUČAK Makrotrauma pretpostavljano, može uzrokovati anteriorni pomak diska ili inicirati kliničke znakove u osoba koje su imale asimptomatski pomak diska. U ovom istraživanju pokazalo se da veća bol na početku terapije implicira i veću bol (slabiji učinak terapije) u svih podskupina bolesnika, osim u dijela bolesnika s doživljenom sportskom traumom, u kojoj prevladavaju muški bolesnici. Bolesnici sa svim vrstama traumi trpili su dulje bol i postigli slabiji analgetički učinak terapije nego oni bolesnici koji nisu doživjeli prethodnu traumu.

expect from the study and dental profession. 63 students of the 1st semester of the dental study at the School of Dental Medicine University of Zagreb filled a voluntary, anonymous questionnaire. For more than 30% of students study of dental medicine was the first choice and about 17% of students enrolled this study because they expect that they can find an appropriate job easy and very soon after the end of the study. On the third place, students highlight the possibility of having normal family life as doctors of dental medicine. More than 38% of students expect to work in their own private dental practice. For successful study and professional work students highlight the importance of clinical exercises with patients, quality of lectures, motivated teachers and contemporary literature on Croatian language. This research gives interesting clues what dental students expect from their study and profession. Obtained data can be used for the further improvement of the dental study curriculum and teaching process.

P19 MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN DIAGNOSTICS OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH PREVIOUS TRAUMA

Zadravec D¹, Badel T², Jerolimov V³, Krolo I¹, Krapac L⁴, Kern J⁵

¹Department of Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, University Hospital "Sestre milosrdnice", University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

²Department of Removable Prosthodontics, School of Dental Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

³Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, Croatia

⁴Academy of Medical Sciences of Croatia, Zagreb, Croatia

⁵Department of Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Medical Informatics, School of Public Health "Andrija Štampar", School of Medicine, University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

Dijana Zadravec

zadravec@sfzg.hr

INTRODUCTION Temporomandibular disorders are a group of musculoskeletal diagnoses with anterior disc displacement and osteoarthritis of the temporomandibular joint as the most common ones. The etiopathogenesis of the disorders has not been sufficiently investigated and it implies including several factors, one of which is macrotrauma of the stomatognathic system. As a rule, such trauma does not imply facial and jaw bone fracture or major dental and accompanying soft tissue trauma. The aim of the paper was to analyse the medical history data of previous trauma in patients with clinical symptoms of temporomandibular joint disorder. SUBJECTS AND METHODS There were 148 patients (average age±standard deviation (SD) 32.3±15.3 years, age ranging from 12 to 84; 17.6% male) collected in the epidemiological study of temporomandibular disorders. All the patients had clinical signs and symptoms of temporomandibular joint disorder. At the first examination the patients rated the pain intensity in the joints on an analogue-visual scale (VAS-T0) from 0 (no pain) to 10 (strongest pain ever experienced). The data on previously experienced pain prior to the first examination (in months) were collected. All the patients had the definitive diagnosis of temporomandibular disc displacement made by magnetic resonance. The patients were also treated (occlusal splint and/or physical therapy according to Schulte) and in the period of 6 months the effects of treatment on temporomandibular joint pain were determined (pain on VAS-T1). RESULTS From the total sample of patients, 28 of them (n=28 patients or 18.9% of all patients, age range from 12 to 84; 25% male) had medical history of previous trauma (whiplash neck injury, blow to the stomatognathic system region as a consequence of fall or violence). The rest of the patients (n=120, age range from 12 to 71) denied any trauma of the orofacial system as well as whiplash neck injuries. A statistically significant positive correlation (correlation analysis with $p < 0,05$) was determined regarding the relationship between the patients' age and pain on VAS in the period T0 for trauma-free patients only. For patients with previous trauma the significance was correlated with their age and pain in the period T0 and T1. In the subgroup of patients with previous trauma (n=28), the experienced sports trauma was specifically noted in 7 patients (25%). The correlation was only significant for the subgroup of patients with other types of trauma (n=21) regarding pain variables in periods T0 and T1 whereas in the subgroup with sports trauma there were no significant correlations of variables. Among the patients with previous trauma (n=28) there was an increased share of male patients with sports trauma (n=7). Other patients (n=21) reported a medical history of trauma unrelated to sports activities. However, attention should also be given to the medical history of violent behaviour suffered by female patients from men. CONCLUSION Macrotrauma may cause anterior disc displacement or initiate clinical signs in individuals with asymptomatic disc displacement. This study revealed that greater pain at the beginning of treatment also implied greater pain (lesser treatment effects) in all subgroups of patients, apart from the patients with sports trauma with predominantly male patients. Patients with all types of trauma suffered pain for longer periods of time and had lesser analgesic effects of treatment than those patients who had no previous trauma.