

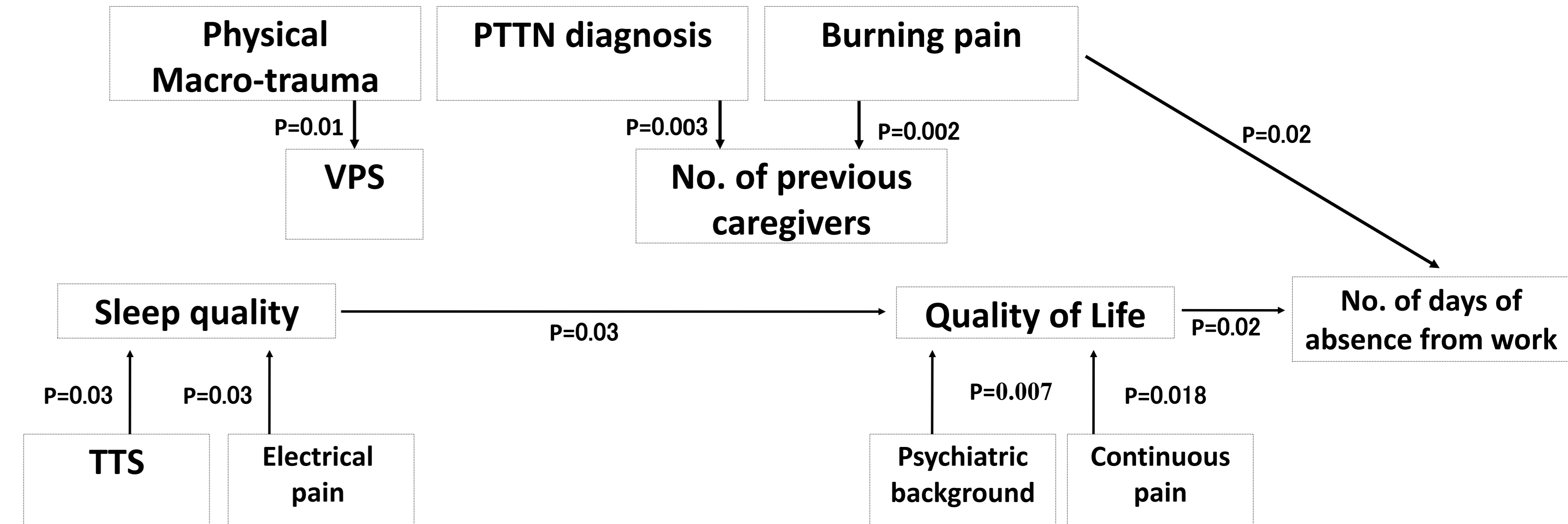


The impact of chronic orofacial pain conditions on daily life – a cohort study

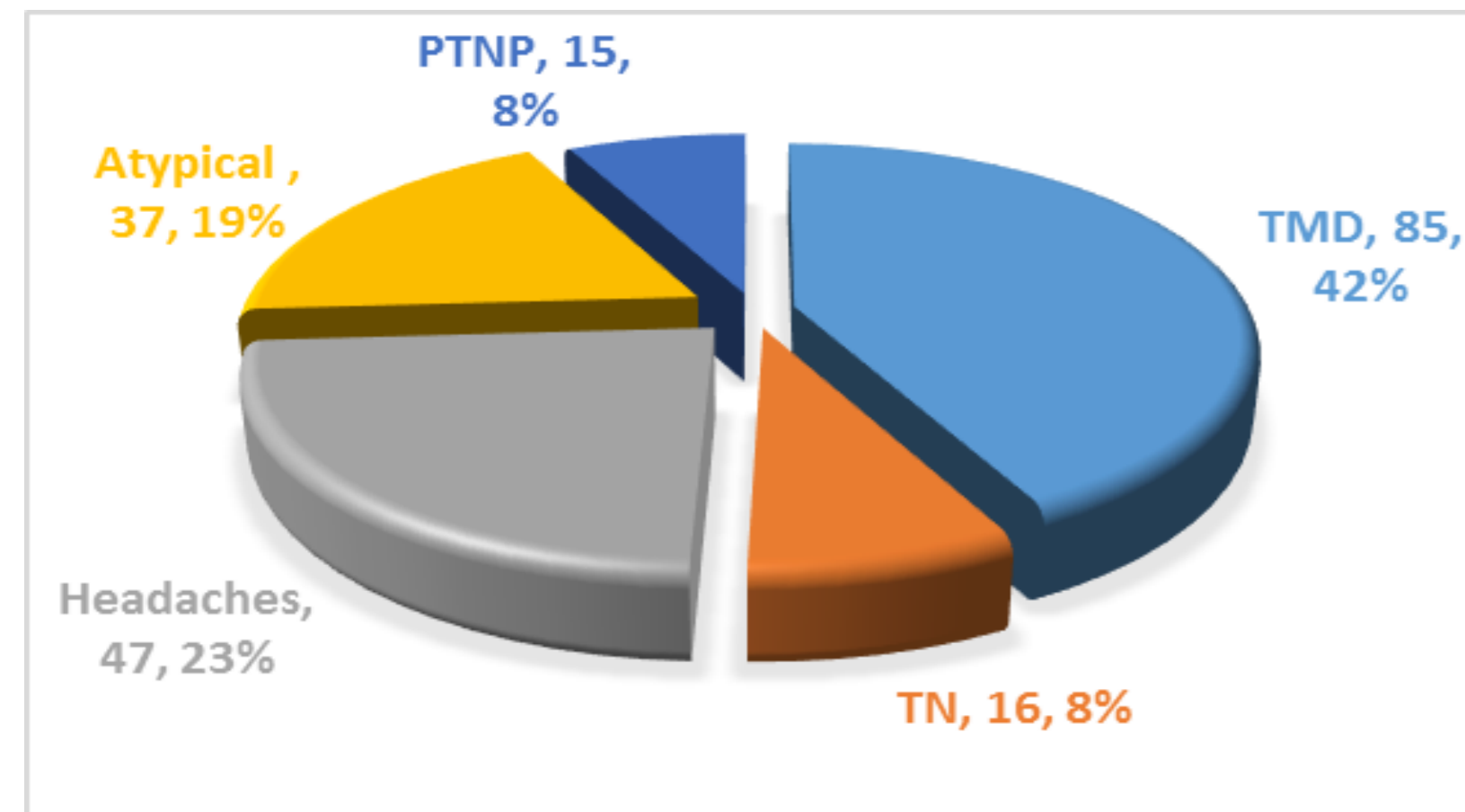
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Objectives: To study the impact of pain on quality of life, health care utilization and restrictions in daily living among Orofacial pain (OFP) patients.

Methods: Medical records of 200 patients with OFP attending the Department of Oral Medicine, Sedation and Maxillofacial Radiology Hadassah Medical Center, Israel over a 2 year period were analyzed. Data included demographic information, history of physical and emotional trauma, health care utilization, pain parameters, sleep quality, quality of life and pain-related disability.

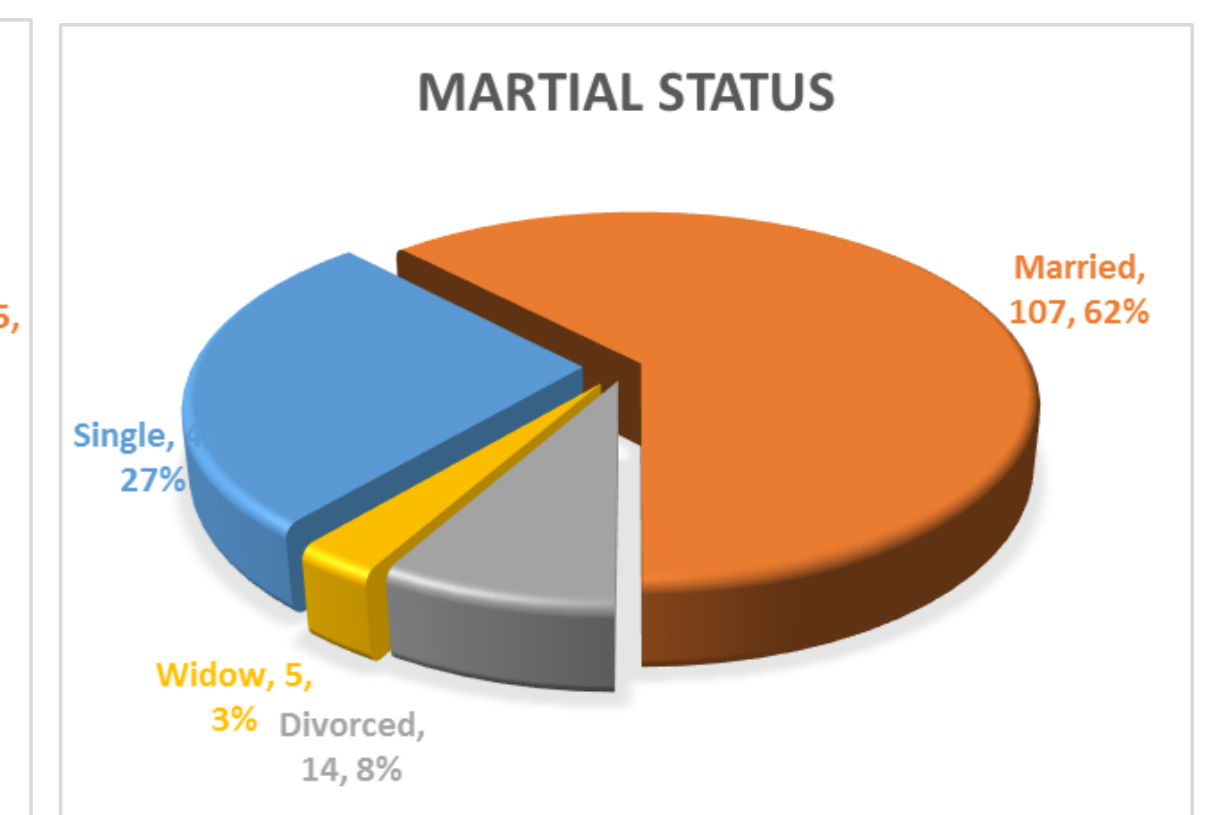
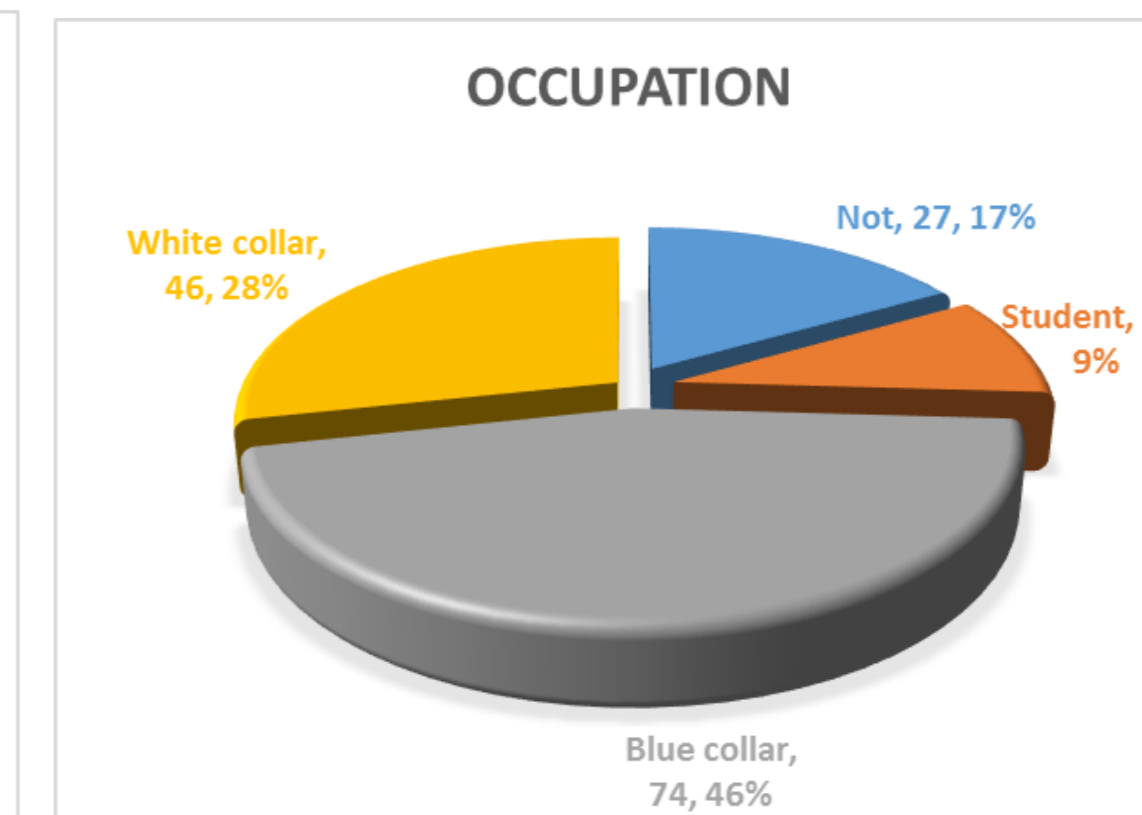
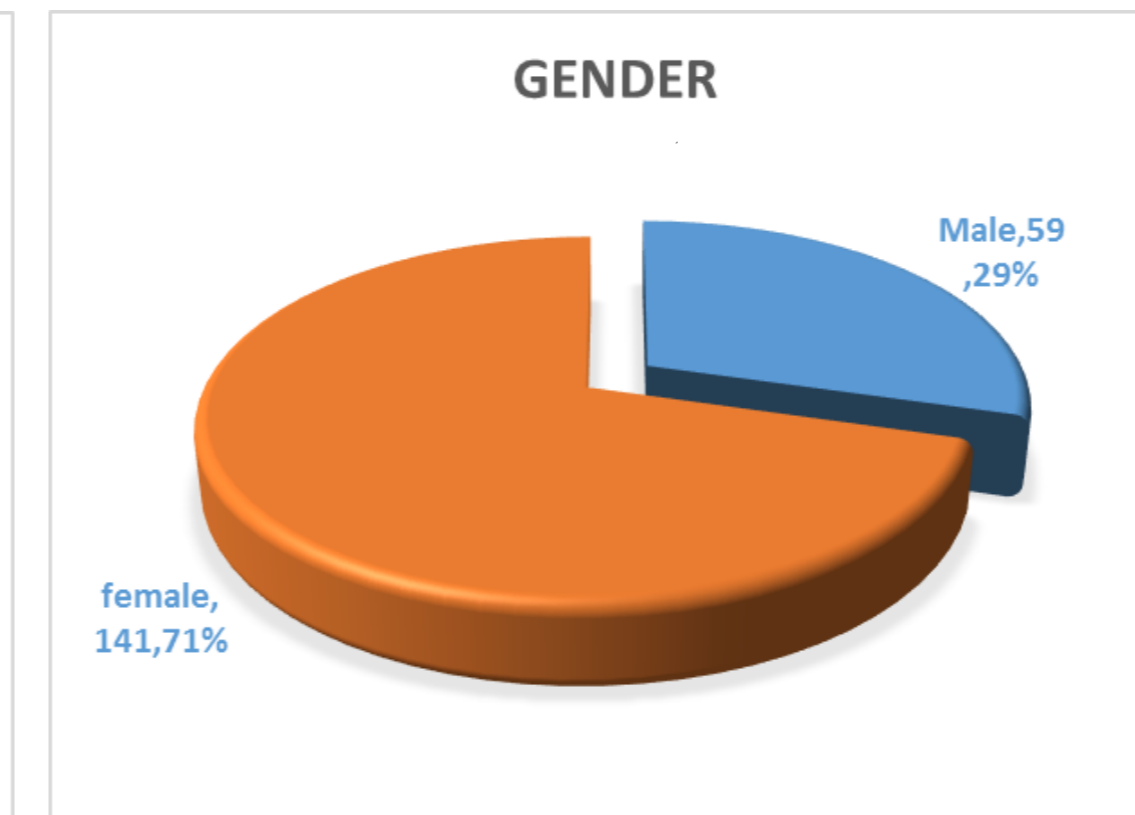
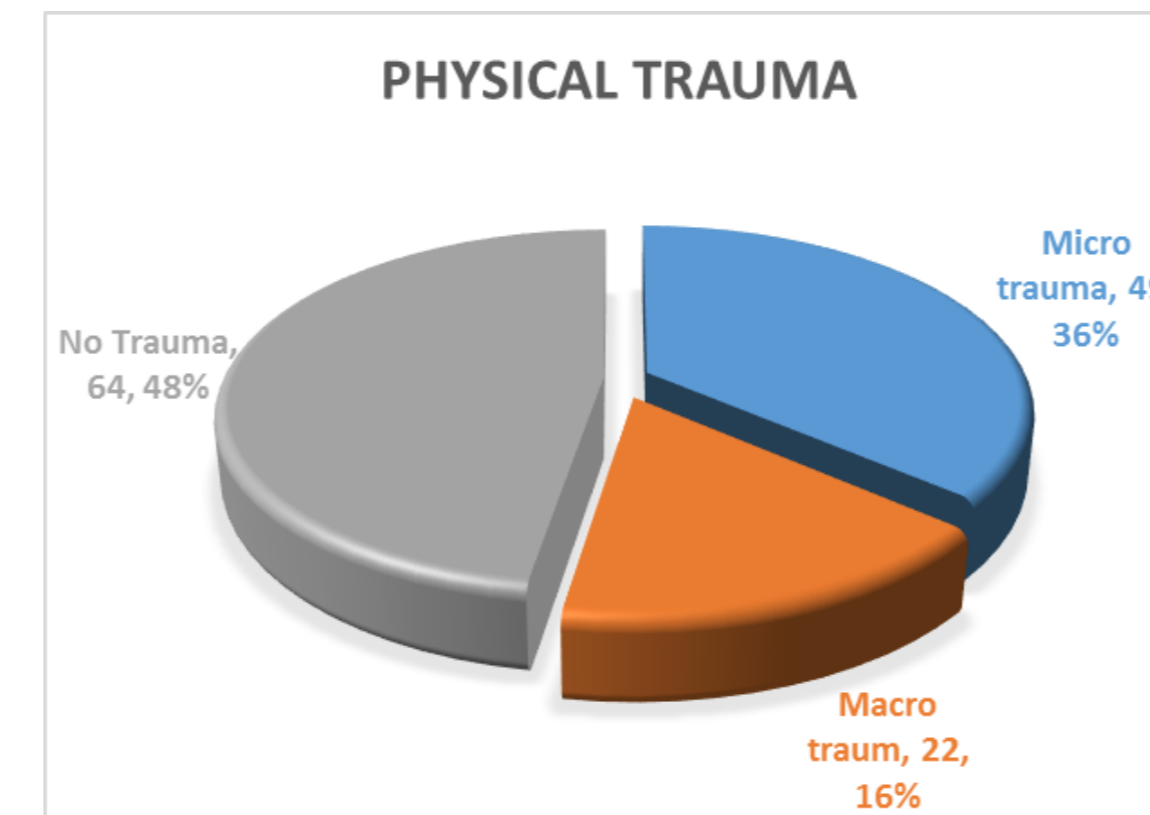


Diagnostic categories



Location of pain in 200 patients

The vicious cycle of patients with orofacial pain according to the multivariate analysis



Diagnostic categories: (1) TMD - Temporomandibular disorders

(2) TN - Trigeminal neuralgia (3) Headaches (4) Atypical and neuropathic pain

(5) PTNP -Post traumatic trigeminal neuropathy.

	unilateral	bilateral	Mandible	Maxilla	Joint	Temporal	Frontal	occipital
N	122	75	121	64	73	55	31	21
%	61.90%	38.10%	60.50%	32%	36.50%	27.50%	15.50%	10.50%

Relations between occupation and other variables

Results: Post traumatic pain patients presented with significantly more days of absence from work (mean: 22.27, $p=0.015$), and therefore more disability days (mean: 0.54, $p=0.013$). Those who were unemployed due to pain had higher verbal pain scores (VPS) ($p=0.01$), poorer quality of life and sleep quality ($p=0.01$, $p=0.03$ respectively). Poor sleep quality was positively associated with higher muscle tenderness to palpation scores. Waking up due to pain was positively associated with VPS ($p=0.02$), sleep quality ($p=0.01$) and the disability score (mean: 2.7, $p=0.016$). Poor quality of life was positively associated psychiatric background ($p=0.022$), continuous pain ($p=0.018$) and burning pain quality ($p=0.003$), longer duration of pain ($p=0.036$), higher VPS ($p<0.001$) and more days of absence from work ($p=0.006$).

Conclusion:

- 1) Orofacial pain significantly impact daily living.
- 2) Clinicians and health care authorities should be aware of the consequences of chronic pain.
- 3) Those patients should be identified and monitored carefully, and encouraged to seek appropriate treatment, which should be directed not only for pain, but also for diagnosing and treating comorbid symptoms, in order to improve their quality of life