

Methods of Radiological Studies in the Diagnosis of Certain Diseases that Cause Pain in the Orofacial Region

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Abstract

The primary target of the article – to compare various methods of radiologic diagnosis of the pain syndrome in the parotid-masticatory region. The patients were made digital orthopantomography, cone-beam computer tomography (CBCT) and multislice computer tomography (MSCT). 250 patients aged 10–69 with pain syndrome in the parotid-masticatory region took part in the study: 140 (56 %) females and 110 (44 %) males. The results of the study were thoroughly analyzed. In 32 (12,8 %) patients methods of radiologic diagnosis showed incorrect position and difficult eruption of the teeth 3.8 and 4.8 as well as inflammatory processes in periapical tissues of other teeth in 36 (14,4 %). In 43 (17,2 %) patients complications after dental treatment were defined: in 10 (4 %) cases – root canal filling was too high with perforation of the low side of the maxillary sinus, in 8 (3,2 %) – penetration of the root canal material into the mandibular nerve canal, in 14 (5,6 %) cases the complications resulted from implant placement (peri-implantitis and perforation of the low side of the mandibular canal), in the rest 9 (3,6 %) patients the complications were caused by tooth extraction (the remains of the teeth roots, osteomyelitis of the alveolar socket of the extracted tooth).

All methods showed the elongated styloid process in 39 (15,6 %) patients and structure disorders of temporomandibular joints (TMJ) in 61 (24,4 %) patients.

Complex diagnosis of the patients with pain syndrome in the parotid-masticatory region is a must to define mechanisms of pain development in case of somatic facial pains. It plays a fundamental role to make a treatment plan.

Key words: Radiology Methods, Pulpitis, Periodontitis, Facial Pain, Pericoronitis; Styloid Syndrome, Temporomandibular Joint Arthrosis.

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