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Level of awareness of dentists about the role of physiotherapy in temporomandibular disorders: a pilot study in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

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Abstract

Background: Physiotherapy (PT) is a distinguished developing profession. It has a crucial role in treating temporomandibular disorders (TMD) as an effective intervention to reduce pain and improve TMD symptoms. Not all dentists are aware of the importance of collaboration with physiotherapists (PTs). Therefore, this study aimed to assess the level of dentists' awareness about the role of PT in treating TMD, identify dentists' willingness to collaborate with PTs, and create collaboration awareness. This cross-sectional study included Saudi dentists in Riyadh. An online survey was used to assess dentist's awareness and their readiness to collaborate with PTs.

Results: Out of 1500 dentists, only 162 participated in the survey. About 46.9% of dentists were aware that PT can treat TMD. Generally, there was lack of awareness about the benefits of PT among dentists (61.8%), and 59.9% was not aware that the evidence suggested that PT can improve TMD symptoms. Only 29% referred patients to PT. Upon the completion of the survey, almost all dentists (97.5%) were likely to refer patients with TMD to PT, and 90.7% of them showed interest to learn more about collaborating with PTs.

Conclusion: The study concluded that, although 46.9% of the dentists are aware about the role of PT in treating TMD, there is a lack of awareness about the benefits of PT among the majority of them. The study helped to extend the awareness of surveyed dentists about the collaboration and multidisciplinary approach.

Keywords: Awareness, Dentists, Temporomandibular joint disorders, Physiotherapy role

Background

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is a synovial joint that helps to move the mandible, and these movements allow opening and closing the mouth. Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) refer to the dysfunction of the TMJ with multifactorial etiologies and pathologies in the orofacial region [1]. TMD are

musculoskeletal disorders characterized by tenderness, pain, limitations in mandible movements, headache, and clicking within the joint [2, 3].

TMJ dysfunction is one of the chronic orofacial pain conditions and is associated with symptoms related to head and neck including headache, otitis, neck pain, and it may affect patient's health related quality of life [4]. TMD can be acute or chronic, and the prevalence may vary by subtype. It is estimated to be between 6% and 13.3% [5, 6]; around 10% of patients may have severe symptoms [6, 7]. The prevalence increases with age and is higher in women compared to men [8, 9]. A recent study done in Saudi Arabia (SA) found that 27.2%

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of the children and adolescents had at least one TMD diagnosis, and the most common symptom was myofascial pain [10].

The TMD are region-specific heterogeneous groups of common musculoskeletal problems that cause people to seek health care services [11]. Symptoms can be best managed by a multidisciplinary team including PT [3] and is believed that PT plays an important role in the conservative management of TMD [12–14]. Recent evidence [15] showed that PT has a considerable role in treating TMD by increasing jaw opening and mobility and decreasing TMJ pain and inflammation, so it helps to restore function [4].

Physiotherapists (PTs) deal with TMJ as they treat other joints in the body and use different electrotherapy modalities such as electrical stimulation [16–20], ultrasound [21], acupuncture [22–24], and laser therapy [25–27] to reduce pain and inflammation which further promotes healing of tissues. Other conservative approaches including occlusal splint therapy [28], massage [28–30], manual therapy [4, 31, 32], therapeutic exercises, and home exercises program [33, 34] are used to re-establish the proper flexibility and muscular length/strength. Therefore, it improves mobility/function.

The awareness about multidisciplinary approach may help health practitioners to refer TMD patients to other specialists for better management of the condition [35], and much better prognosis can be achieved by dentist and PTs collaboration [7]. Up to the authors' knowledge, no studies were done in neither the SA nor other Arab countries to assess the awareness about PT role among dentists. Hence, this study aimed to assess the dentists' awareness level about the role of PT in treating TMD, identify dentists' willingness to collaborate with PTs, and create collaboration awareness.

Methods

This was a descriptive cross-sectional study involving dentists practicing in both public and private clinics in Riyadh, SA. The study was approved by the College of Medicine Institutional Review Board with reference number (E-19-3768). Dentists who volunteered to participate completed the survey after providing a written informed consent.

Participants

Information about the licensed dentists working in Riyadh was obtained from the Saudi Commission for Health Specialists (SCFHS) database and Saudi Dental Society (SDS). All 1500 dentists, of both genders with different specialties and years of experience, registered in SCFHS and members of SDS in Riyadh with an active dental license were recruited and invited to participate

in the study. Dental students, non-Saudi dentists, and dentists without experience were excluded.

The participants were contacted through e-mails from database of SCFHS and SDS, and the objectives of the study were explained. Meanwhile, an announcement was posted on social media. An online link to the survey was sent via email and social media. The survey was done online through Google Forms between January and April 2019. An educational brochure, with information related to PT's role in treating TMD pain and other symptoms, was available upon the completion of the survey to create/extend the collaboration awareness. Dentists were informed that their participation was voluntary, and any personal information related to their work/job was kept confidential and not published. A reminder email was sent 3 times every 1 week from the initial recruitment email.

Instrumentation

We adopted the questionnaire from the previous study [7] after taking the permission from the authors. The original survey included 24 questions, with four main domains which include participants' demographics characteristics (seven questions), patients' profile, treatment and referral (12 questions), and questions related to the general knowledge, willingness to collaborate, and interest to learn more about the benefits of the collaborations with PTs (five questions) (Additional file 1). According to the main developer, the survey was revised by dentists, and their feedback was considered during its implantation. Therefore, the survey achieved face and content validity. In the current study, the authors made minor changes in the demographic section where question number six was removed because it is not applicable. The final version of the survey included 23 questions. The time required to complete the survey is 5 to 10 min.

Statistical analysis

The data was analyzed by using SPSS version 23 (IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0). The response to survey questions was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (SD) for continuous variables and as frequencies, percentages, and ranges for non-continuous variables. Written information provided by the participants was considered and presented. Meanwhile, the general information regarding PT role and referral was calculated and presented.

Results

Demographic characteristics of the participants

Out of 1500 SCFHS and SDS members, 162 dentists completed the online survey with response rate of 10.8%. The age of the participants ranged from 22 to 60 years

(mean 33.37 ± 8.91), and 102 (63%) of the participants were females. Ninety-seven participants (59.3%) were with a bachelor’s degree, 40 (24.7%) had a master’s degree, and 26 (16%) had a doctoral degree (PhD). Most of the participants (69.8%) were working in governmental hospitals, and 49 (30.2%) were practicing in private clinics\hospitals. The majority (53%) had 0-5 years of experience.

Half of the participants were general dentists (51.9%) followed by other specialties (21.6%) while only 3.1% were oral surgeons. About 117 (72.2%) of the participants had not taken any continuous medical education courses on TMD, and (27%) of dentists attended workshops related to TMJ, myofascial pain dysfunction syndrome, orofacial pain, basics of TMJ (anatomy, disease, diagnosis, and management), TMD in children and adolescents, occlusion, and minimal invasive management of TMD (Table 1).

TMD patients’ information and referral

About 24.1% of the dentists reported that 5 to 15% of their patients had TMJ problems while 4.3% have not seen TMD patients so far. The most common TMD clinical symptom treated was Bruxism (65%) followed by jaw muscle tightness. On the other hand, the least common symptoms treated were TMJ degeneration (7%), and joint hypermobility (6%). The most common procedures to evaluate TMD were opening and closing the mouth to assess jaw mobility (79.6%), palpation of TMJ (77.8%), TMJ sounds (76.5%), dental occlusion (70.4%), signs of parafunctional habits (66%), and palpation of masticatory muscles (63.6%). About 75% of the TMD patients presented a chronic condition during their initial visit.

The most used TMD treatment method was prescribing bite splints/occlusal guards (72.2%) followed by medication prescription (45.1%) and occlusion correction/braces (35%) followed by other treatment methods including cold/hot packs, massage, range of motion exercises, stretching, advice on stress reduction, psychological support, educating patients about the condition, prosthesis, botox injection, TMJ arthrocentesis, and phototherapy (Fig. 1).

Most dentists often referred TMD patients to oral surgeons (54.3%) followed by 41.4% to other specialists like oral medicine, TMJ, orofacial pain, and less frequently to neurologists, chiropractors, and sleep physicians. Only 29% of the dentists advised PT referral (Fig. 2). The causes of PT referral were neck postural alteration, e.g., forward head posture (24%), tenderness of muscles of mastication (23.5%), neck pain (19.1%), headache (17.3%), and if patient did not get better after dental treatment (17.3%) (Fig. 3).

Table 1 Demographic characteristic of all participants

Variable	
Age mean (SD)	33.37 (8.91)
Gender	N (%)
Female	102 (63)
Male	60 (37)
Education	
2003Bachelor’s degree	97 (59.9)
Master’s degree	40 (24.7)
Doctoral degree	25 (15.4)
Years of experience and practicing	
0–5	86 (53.1)
6–10	30 (18.5)
11–15	10 (6.2)
16–20	16 (9.9)
21–25	10 (6.2)
26–30	6 (3.7)
31–35	4 (2.5)
36–40	0 (0)
41–45	0 (0)
46–50	0 (0)
51–55	0 (0)
More than 55 years	0 (0)
Job title	
General dentist	84 (51.9)
Other speciality	35 (21.6)
Periodontist	14 (8.6)
Endodontist	9 (5.6)
Prosthodontist	8 (4.9)
Orthodontist	7 (4.3)
Oral surgeon	5 (3.1)
Any educational courses on TMD?	
No	117 (72.2)
Yes	45 (27.8)

SD standard deviation, N number, % percentage

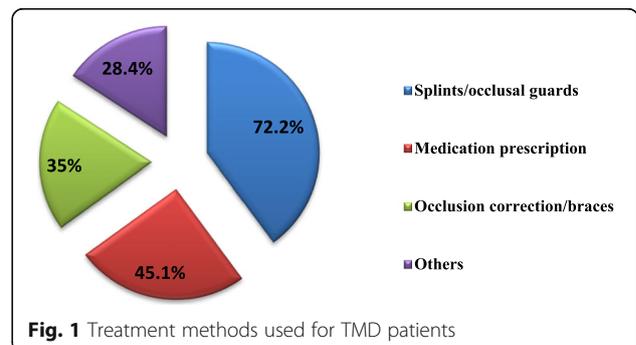


Fig. 1 Treatment methods used for TMD patients

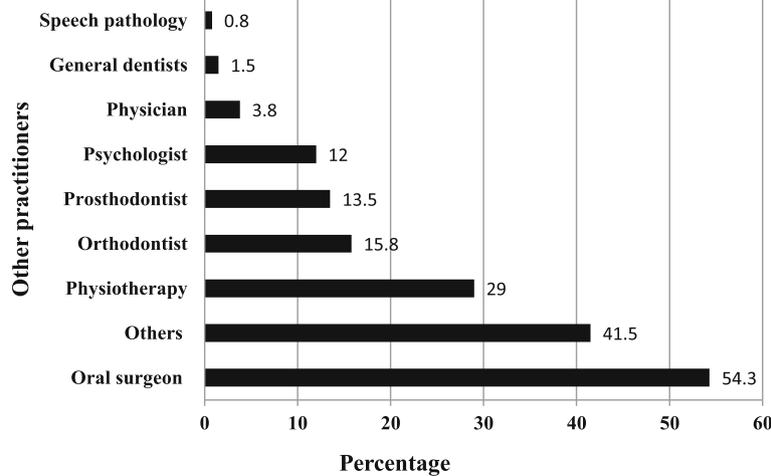


Fig. 2 Dentists' referral to other professionals or practitioners

The main reason of not referring patients to PT was the lack of awareness about the benefits of PT treatment (61.8%), while 21.1% of dentists noted that PT treatment is not essential for the patients and 17.1% believed that they can manage the patients alone without any referral and unavailability of PT services.

Level of awareness of PT

Prior to the survey, only 76 dentists (46.9%) reported that they were aware that PTs can treat patients with TMD while 59.9% were not aware that the evidence suggests that PT can improve TMD symptoms with oral exercises, manual therapy, and postural reeducation. Furthermore, only 35.8% of dentists were aware that TMJ pain may also involve cervical spine pain (Fig. 4). On the other hand, after the participation in this study,

97.5% of dentists was willing to refer patients with TMD to PT when needed. Only one dentist believed that oral maxillofacial specialists can treat the TMD patient instead of PTs. In addition, almost 90.7% of the participants reported that they were interested to learn about the benefits of collaboration with PTs for treatment of patients with TMD (Table 2).

Discussion

To the best of authors' knowledge, this is the first study conducted in SA to assess the level of dentists' awareness about the role of PT in treatment of TMD, identify dentists' willingness to collaborate with PTs, and create awareness about the significance of collaboration and the multidisciplinary approach with PTs. The results revealed that about 46.9% of the dentists are aware about

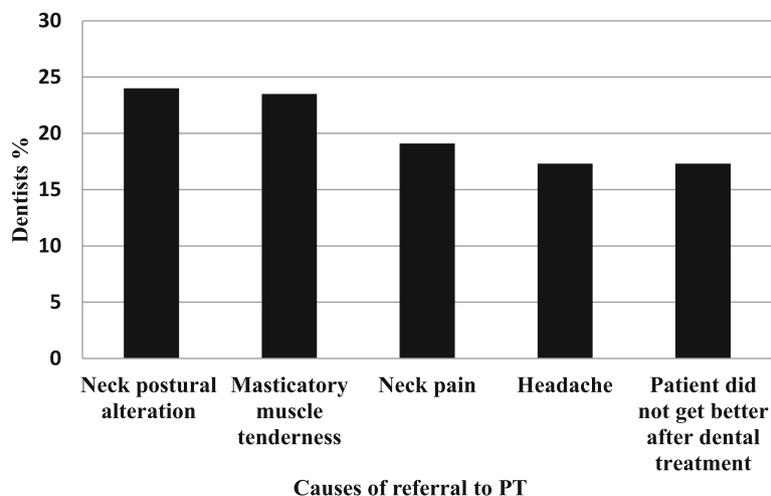
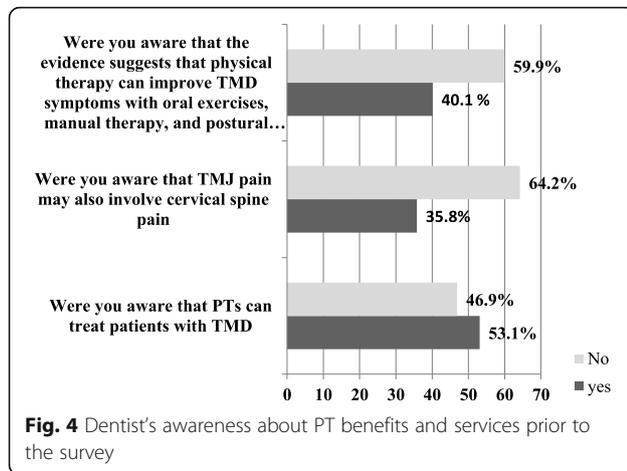


Fig. 3 Causes of referral of TMD patients to PT



the role of PT in treating TMD; however, there is a general lack of awareness about the benefits of PT among 61.8%, and 59.9% was not aware that the evidence suggested that PT can improve TMD symptoms. Only 29% of the dentists advised PT referral. Upon the completion of the survey, almost all dentists (97.5%) were likely to refer patients with TMD to PT, and 90.7% of them showed interest to learn more about collaborating with PTs.

The findings of this study must be explained carefully because the response rate was very low (10.8%), thus the generalizability of the results is doubtful. However, this pilot study explores the current level of awareness among the dentists in Riyadh and may help further increase the level of collaboration between PTs and dentists in the treatment of TMD. The lower response rate reported in this study was very close to Gadotti et al. [7]. The possible causes of that may be lack of time, unwilling to participate in the study, and not all email addresses were updated in the list provided by SCFHS and SDS.

The present study indicates that dentists need to be more educated about PT. The results showed that only 49.9% had awareness about the role PT in treatment TMD. This proportion was lower than that reported by

Table 2 Dentist's readiness to collaborate with physiotherapist

Dentists specialty	No N (%)	Yes N (%)
Endodontist (N = 9)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)
General Dentist (N = 84)	9 (11%)	75 (89%)
Oral Surgeon (N = 5)	2 (40%)	3 (60%)
Orthodontist (N = 7)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)
Periodontist (N = 14)	3 (21%)	11 (79%)
Prosthodontist (N = 8)	0 (0%)	8 (100%)
Other (N = 35)	1 (3%)	34 (97%)
Total (N = 162)	15 (9.3%)	147 (90.7%)

N number, % percentage

a previous study in Florida [7]. The likely reasons of this could be lack of education, knowledge, perception about PT, and lack of experience as the majority of the participants (59.9%) have a bachelor's degree, and 53.1% is practicing from 5 years or less.

The results showed that the most common TMD symptom was Bruxism followed by jaw muscle tightness, and the least common symptoms were joint hypermobility and TMJ degeneration. In this study, the most common treatment method of TMD was prescribing bite splints or occlusion guards. On the other hand, Wright and North elaborated that patients improved better by bite splints combined with soft tissue massage of masticatory muscles and oral mobilization exercises than bite splints therapy alone [3].

The majority of the participants referred patients with TMD to oral surgeons, and only 29% of them advised to refer patients to PT. This low rate of referral may be due to (1) the lack of awareness about the benefits of PT among the majority of the participants (61.8%), (2) 59.9% were not aware that evidence suggested that PT can improve TMD symptoms with oral exercises, manual therapy, and postural reeducation, (3) 21.1% of the dentists noted that PT treatment is not essential for the patients, (4) 7.1% believed that they can manage the patients alone without any referral, and (5) unavailability of PT services.

Further, other possible cause of low referral rate may be the need of accessible PTs with the ability in treating TMD since not all PTs are prepared and confident about giving care to TMD patients. Therefore, the authors actually agree with the suggestion of Gadotti et al. [7] that more education related to TMJ, TMD, and the multidisciplinary approach between dental practitioners and PTs in the management of TMD patients should be also reinforced in all PT programs.

One of the main reasons of PT referral in our study was postural alteration which contradicts with the previous study that considered the cervicogenic headache as an important reason of referral [7]. Kraus reported an association between TMD and head and neck pain [36]. Hence, dentists should be aware of the associative symptoms in TMD patients and refer patients to PT for better outcomes. In fact, awareness about collaboration for better prognosis in TMD patients is not only required for dentists but also needed among PTs. Accordingly, while assessing TMD patients, PTs should be aware of dental problems such as tooth pain and/or dental occlusion problems related to TMJ dysfunction in order to refer the patients to dentists.

Actually, this study helped to increase or extend the level of awareness about the collaboration of dentists with PTs whereby upon the completion of the survey, the participants were asked to read the educational

brochure containing information related to PT's role in treating TMD. In addition, the responds on the question about the "After participating in this survey, are you more likely to refer a patient with TMD to a physiotherapist when needed?" revealed that about 97.5% of dentists were willing to refer patients to PT when needed. Besides, almost all the dentists (90%) were interested to learn more about the benefits of the collaborations with PTs to treat TMD patients.

TMD is a complex condition with many associated symptoms. Hence, multidisciplinary approach is needed for pain management and better prognosis [37]. Therefore, appropriate strategies must be implemented to enhance the knowledge and educate dentists about the various aspects of PT for the improvement of the healthcare system as a whole. This can be achieved by including information about the role of PT in treating TMD in seminars and lectures in the courses of Dentistry Programs to inform them about the importance of interdisciplinary treatment of TMD patients. Besides, relevant authorities and those within the field of PT should be more proactive in raising the awareness and acknowledgment of the developing PT profession in SA for the progression of quality healthcare services in the kingdom.

Study limitations

Although this is a pilot study done in one province of SA, there are a few limitations. The study included only Saudi dentists in Riyadh. The sample specific nature of the current study may limit generalizability of the findings. Future studies with larger sample (higher response rate) including dentists not only from different regions of SA but also from different ethnicities are needed. In addition, further studies are recommended to evaluate the level of collaborations between PTs and dentists and the treatment benefits achieved by TMD patients from those collaborations.

Conclusion

This study concludes that even though 46.9% of the dentists reported that they are aware about the role of PT in treating TMD, there is still a lack of awareness about the benefits of PT among the majority (61.8%) of dentists in Riyadh. The study made a difference to extend the surveyed dentists awareness about the collaboration and multidisciplinary approach with PT. The collaboration is extremely important for better outcomes, avoiding the misdiagnosing, and lowering the cost.

Supplementary information

Supplementary information accompanies this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43161-020-00009-5>.

Additional file 1. STROBE_checklist_cross-sectional.

Abbreviations

PhD: Doctoral degree; PTs: Physiotherapists; PT: Physiotherapy; SA: Saudi Arabia; SCFHS: Saudi Commission for Health Specialists database; SDS: Saudi Dental Society; SPSS: Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; TMD: Temporomandibular disorders; TMJ: Temporomandibular joint

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Authors contributions

AS suggested the research idea, helped in data collection, analyzed and interpreted the data regarding the participants' demographics characteristics, patients' profile, treatment and referral, and general knowledge about dentists' awareness and their willingness to collaborate. HA, NA, RA, and AA participated in data collection and analysis and interpretation of data. SB and GM revised the data analysis and they were the major contributors in the writing process. All authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

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Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the College of Medicine Institutional Review Board, King Saud University with reference number (E-19-3768). Dentists who volunteered to participate completed the survey after providing a written informed consent.

Consent for publication

N/A

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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