

52nd SIDO - 18th AIDOR INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS
FORTEZZA DA BASSO - FIRENZE, ITALY
NOVEMBER 11 - 13, 2021

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DIFFERENCE IN ANGULATION, MEDIO-LATERAL AND POSTERO-ANTERIOR DIAMETERS OF CONDYLES IN PATIENTS WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS

Aim
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) is an inflammatory joint disease affecting the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) of unknown etiology. It occurs before the age of 16, with a higher incidence in females and it has a duration of more than 6 weeks. It causes erosion of the condyles leading to an alteration not only of their diameters but also of their angulation. However, it is often asymptomatic and, as a result, it is diagnosed late. The aim of this scientific work is to evaluate the difference in angulation and size between medio-lateral and postero-anterior condylar diameters between healthy and diseased condyles in patients with JIA.

Materials and Methods
The CBCTs of 50 children, 40 girls and 10 boys between 5 and 16 years old, were analyzed through the 3Diagnosis program. The mid-lateral, antero-posterior diameters and angles of the right and left condyles were measured and the difference in size and angle between the healthy and pathological ones was evaluated.

Results
A minimum difference of 1 mm and a maximum of 8 mm with an average difference of 2.2 mm was observed for the mid-lateral diameters, a minimum difference of 1 mm and a maximum of 6 mm with an average of 1,3 mm was obtained for the anterior-posterior diameters and finally an average difference of 9.8 ° in angulation between healthy and diseased condyles was found, with a greater angulation in those eroded by the pathology. The differences tend to be greatest during the child's growth phase, between the ages of 11 and 16.

Conclusions
Juvenile idiopathic arthritis not only leads to the erosion and reduction of the size of the condyles affected by this disease, but also causes a greater angulation than the corresponding healthy condyle. The condyles affected by JIA are smaller in size than healthy ones and an increase in the difference between mid-lateral and antero-posterior diameters of healthy vs pathological condyles was found at the growth phase of the patients.

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