Botulinum toxin injection for management of temporomandibular joint clicking


Abstract. The aim of the present study was to investigate the effect of botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) injection in the lateral pterygoid (LP) muscle on temporomandibular joint (TMJ) clicking. The study enrolled seven patients with a total of 11 joints; all patients were stage I or II of Wilke’s staging for internal derangement. BTX-A was injected in the ipsilateral LP muscle with electromyogram (EMG) guidance and the subjects were assessed for 4 months. Maximum inter-incisal opening, range of lateral movement, and the presence of a click were recorded throughout the follow-up period, and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was ordered at the end of the 4 months. The results showed that the decrease in inter-incisal opening and side to side movement immediately postoperative was statistically significant, while the difference by the end of the follow-up period was insignificant. MRI showed a marked improvement in disc position postoperatively. It may be concluded that BTX injection in the LP muscle leads to the disappearance of joint clicking clinically and a significant improvement in disc position as shown on MRI.

Key words: temporomandibular joint; click; BOTOX; MRI.

Accepted for publication 18 February 2013
Available online 26 March 2013
into the disc has been carried out,\textsuperscript{7,8} and a close relationship has been claimed between anterior disc displacement with reduction (ADD) and the activities of the LP; this was also concluded after two electromyographic studies.\textsuperscript{2,5}

Botulinum toxins (BTX) were first recognized by Christian Andreas in 1817, when he found that food-borne botulism was due to a toxin that paralyzed skeletal muscles and parasympathetic function. He further suggested that these toxins could be used to treat involuntary muscular spasms and movements.\textsuperscript{10} The therapeutic value of BTX is due to its ability to cause chemodenervation and to produce local paralysis when injected into a muscle.\textsuperscript{10} Several serotypes of BTX have been discovered, of which BTX-A is the one approved for human application, with the best results and least complications. The therapeutic use of BTX-A includes cases of blepharospasm, oromandibular dystonia, laryngeal dystonia, hemifacial spasm, cervical dystonia, tremors, and tics.\textsuperscript{8,10} BTX-A has been shown to be effective in the treatment of many TMDs.\textsuperscript{12,13} Its success in treating cases of ADDR was reported in a study conducted on two patients.\textsuperscript{7} The aim of the present study was to further investigate the effect of BTX-A injection in the LP on TMJ clicking based on the theory suggesting that the hyperactivity of the muscle is an etiologic factor of the click.

Patients and methods

The study enrolled six patients (one male, five females) with a total of 11 joints; patients were aged a mean 26.55 ± 5.66 years. All patients were selected from the outpatient clinic, complaining of a painless TMJ click with no muscle tenderness, associated with ADDR confirmed by magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). A thorough clinical examination and medical history were taken, and candidates with neuromuscular disorders (e.g. myasthenia gravis) and musculoskeletal disorders were excluded. All patients were informed and consented on the procedures to be followed throughout the study. MRI was ordered for all the affected joints to confirm the clinical diagnosis (ADD) and to document the disc position before injection (parasagittal T2 slices). The images were made on a 1.5 T machine with the following parameters: TR, 3190; TE, 66; slice thickness, 3 mm; interslice gap, 0.3 mm. The TMJ disorders fulfilled stage I or II of Wilke’s staging of internal derangement.\textsuperscript{14} The preoperative maximal inter-incisal opening (MIO), the opening at which the click occurred, and the range of lateral movement were measured using a Vernier calliper, recorded in millimetres (mm) and stored for later statistical analysis.

A BTX-A vial was reconstituted with 2 ml of 0.9% normal saline to obtain a 5 U/0.1 ml solution (BOTOX 100 U powder for solution for injection; Clostridium botulinum type A neurotoxin complex, Allergan, Westport Co., Mayo, Ireland); 0.7 ml of this solution containing 35 U BTX-A were then prepared for injection in a 1 -ml insulin syringe. This was injected into the ipsilateral LP muscle with the guidance of an electromyogram (EMG) device (Signal Amplifier for BTX-A; Barrett Engineering, Fortuna, CA, USA). With the patient sitting in an upright position on the dental chair, the LP muscle was approached intraorally from the contralateral side with the mouth opened wide. The injection needle was directed towards the neck of the condyle where the LP inserts (Fig. 1). The patient was then instructed to remain in an upright position for 4 h (to reduce diffusion into pharyngeal muscles which may cause nasal regurgitation).

Patients were recalled weekly during the first month, then monthly for three more months. The same preoperative measurements were taken at each of the follow-up sessions. MRI was ordered at the end of the follow-up period with the same parameters as used preoperatively. The pre- and postoperative MR images were compared for a change in disc position antero-posteriorly. The most centralized image in the closed mouth position in the pre- and postoperative MR images was chosen and an x-y graph drawn according to the set of anatomic points adapted from Arayasirikul and Tsuchimochi.\textsuperscript{15} The x-axis was extended from the lowest point of the articular eminence to the highest point of the external auditory meatus. The y-axis was drawn automatically by the Plot Digitizer computer program (Plot Digitizer Program 2.5.0, Joseph A. Huald) perpendicular to the x-axis extending from the lowest point of the articular eminence. The anterior-most and posterior-most points of the articular disc were chosen and the program calculated their (x, y) coordinates, which were saved for the pre- and post-injection images of the same joint. Distances between the disc points and the head of the condyle were calculated using the formula:

\[ \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2} \]

The anatomic assessment points were as follows: point T: lowest point of the articular eminence – and will mark the (0,0) point of the (x,y) graph to be drawn; point DA: anterior-most convexity of the articular disc; point DP: posterior-most convexity of the articular disc; point C: uppermost point of the mandibular condyle; point GP: lowermost point of the posterior glenoid tubercle – and will mark the (10,0) point on the graph to be drawn; and point A: the uppermost point of the external auditory meatus. The mathematical formula \( \sqrt{(a_2 - a_1^2 + (b_2 - b_1)^2} \) was used to determine the difference between the two points pre- and postoperatively, i.e. the coordinates of the anterior point of the disc (point A) were compared pre-and postoperatively and the same for the posterior point of the disc.

Fig. 1. Botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) injection in the lateral pterygoid muscle.
(point B) (where \(a_1, a_2\) are the \(x\)-coordinates of point A pre- and postoperatively, respectively, and similarly for the coordinates of point B) (Fig. 2).

**Statistical analysis**

The statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 15 (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences; Echosoft Corp., USA). Data were presented as the mean ± standard deviation. One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to compare variables within the studied group of patients. A post hoc test was done to identify the different group if the ANOVA test was positive. A one-sample Student’s \(t\)-test was used to compare one studied variable to a test constant value. In all tests, results were considered statistically significant if the \(P\)-value was equal to or less than 0.05.

**Results**

The study included six patients with a total of 11 joints; all of the patients complained of a painless audible click, either unilaterally or bilaterally. Four joints had a reciprocal click, while the other seven joints had a single opening click. The click had been heard and felt by the patients within a period of time ranging from 6 months to 2 years, with a progressive increase in magnitude. The immediate postoperative period was uneventful for all except one patient; this patient had a preoperative bilateral click and showed signs of dysphagia, nasal tone of voice, and regurgitation 5 days after the injection, which disappeared 9 days later.

On the first week postoperatively, the clicking sound disappeared for all joints except one joint that had persistent click; this then disappeared after the first week. At the third and fourth months, the clicking sound had returned in only one joint, while the remaining joints showed no click (Fig. 3). The mean MIO preoperatively was 41.55 mm, it then dropped at the first week postoperatively to 22.64 mm. At the end of the fourth month there was a statistically insignificant decrease in the MIO with the mean being 38.55 mm (as seen in Fig. 4). The mean lateral movement preoperatively was 15.82 mm; at the end of the second week postoperatively it dropped to 11.00 mm, then there was a gradual increase in the mean lateral movement throughout the follow-up period until it reached 17.27 mm at the end of the fourth month. The difference between the preoperative lateral movement and that postoperatively was found to be statistically insignificant.

Figure 5 shows pre- and postoperative MRI of the disc for one of the cases; using a Photoshop program the preoperative disc was coloured in yellow and the postoperative disc was coloured in blue. These two MR images were overlapped and the transparency of the postoperative image was adjusted to visualize the change of disc position pre- and postoperatively, as seen in Fig. 6.

A one-sample Student’s \(t\)-test was used to compare the mean values of both point A and point B to a preoperative hypothetical value of 0. The mean differences between the coordinates of each of point A and point B pre- and postoperatively were 0.62 and 0.83, respectively, which were found to be statistically significant with \(P\)-values of 0.001 (Table 1).

**Discussion**

As generally agreed, conservative treatment should always be the first line of treatment for TMJs. Most published studies have focused mainly on treating pain and functional limitation. Few studies addressing the problem of painless click have been reported in the literature even though it is a common complaint. The present study was designed following the promising preliminary results of Bakke et al. on the successful use of BTX-A injection for TMJ clicking.

The initial diagnosis of ADD and T2 parasagittal slices in both the open and closed mouth positions were used to locate the disc position, as has been implemented in several studies due to the easier identification of the disc in this sequence.
In the present study a single BTX-A injection was used; this was determined on the basis of the preliminary results of the study of Bakke et al.\textsuperscript{2} In the stated study a second dose was injected 4 months after the first to augment the effect of the first injection. In the current study, a second injection was only used in cases of a recurring click, which was the case in only one joint. However, follow-up of that case is beyond the scope of the current study. The amount of BTX injected into a muscle depends on its size and location. For other masticatory muscles (temporalis and masseter) the recommended amount of BTX for each muscle ranges from 40 to 60 U each at several injection points.\textsuperscript{20} Since the LP is a small muscle and located deeply and adjacent to several structures that may be affected by seepage, it requires a lower amount and the injection is made at a single point. In the present study the LPs of the selected candidates were injected with 35 U of BTX-A as used in earlier studies showing positive results with a 30–35-U dose.\textsuperscript{2} Other researchers have used 50 U in the LP for complaints other than painless clicks, but this was accompanied by a higher percentage of side effects such as dysphagia.\textsuperscript{21} In the current study the muscle was approached intraorally as was reported by Bakke et al.\textsuperscript{2} The extraoral approach implemented in other studies\textsuperscript{22,23} was avoided as it carries a higher risk of haemorrhage and intravascular injection due to the proximity to the maxillary artery and the pterygoid venous plexus. Intravascular injection of large amounts of BTX may mimic the symptoms of botulism and it was found to be quite annoying to the patients and required skin preparation.

The last follow-up was set at 4 months postoperatively. Several studies have emphasized that the effect of a single injection of BTX fades within a period of around 4 months,\textsuperscript{2,20} which is in agreement with the manufacturer’s information. At the end of the 4-month follow-up period of the present study, all patients had regained their normal range of function (MIO or range of lateral movement), in accordance with the results of Bakke et al.\textsuperscript{2} In the literature, other masticatory muscles regained their bite force after BTX injection within a period of 3–4 months.\textsuperscript{24} The results of the current study showed that the peak drop in both clinical parameters (MIO and lateral movement) occurred within the first 2 weeks post-injection and a gradual recovery started from the third week. This is in agreement with the results of earlier studies.\textsuperscript{20,24} The disappearance of the click in all joints during the period from 2 weeks to 2 months supports the theory of the LP’s pull and its effect on the disc position. Moreover, disappearance of the click after injection of the muscle at the insertion of the lower head of the LP supports the conclusion drawn by earlier studies that both heads function as a ‘single motor unit’.\textsuperscript{23,26}

The results of the present study showed a statistically insignificant decrease in

\textbf{Fig. 4.} Bar chart showing the mean maximal inter-incisal opening (MIO) in millimetres throughout the study period.

\textbf{Fig. 5.} (A) Preoperative MRI with the articular disc coloured in yellow. (B) Postoperative image of the same joint with the articular disc coloured in blue. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of the article.)
Both in measurement, hypothesis and improvement, Mochi15 suggested also the position is rented

Regarding the preoperative image, we found that the patient suffered from dysphagia, which was noted preoperatively, as well as from nasal congestion and sneezing. The results of this study may be concluded that BTX-A injection in the LP muscle could be considered a successful treatment option for clicking temporomandibular joints. The results also show that the LP appears to be responsible for the temporomandibular joint click. Moreover, both heads of the LP muscle function as a single motor unit. Further research with larger patient samples and longer follow-up periods is advised.

**Funding**

This research was partially funded by the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University.

**Competing interests**

None declared.

**Ethical approval**

The Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University approved the steps of this research.

**Acknowledgements.** We are grateful to Dr. Amr Maher, Professor of General Anaesthesia, for his unconditional support and efforts in completing the statistical analysis of this research.

---

**Table 1.** The minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation (SD), and P-value for the coordinate change for each of the points A and B, respectively.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>P-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point A</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>0.62</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Point B</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>1.74</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**References**


13. Daelen B, Thorwirth V, Koch A. Treatment of recurrent dislocation of the temporoman-

Regarding complications/side effects of BTX injection, one patient in the current study suffered from dysphagia, a nasal tone of voice, nasal regurgitation, and flu-like symptoms 5 days after injection, which subsided 9 days later. This is in accordance with the findings of Baizabal-Carvallo et al. The flu-like symptoms are a systemic not a local reaction to injection and have also been reported in cases of maxillofacial injection. Local seepage of BTX into pharyngeal/palatal muscles is suggested to be responsible for the nasal regurgitation, specifically due to the temporary paralysis of the velopharyngeal sphincter. In general the procedure is a chair-side procedure, well tolerated by the patient, even without local anaesthesia. The absence of the click even after the end of the paralyzing effect of the BTX suggests that some sort of muscle deprogramming may have occurred within the muscle ensuring that once the effect of the BTX ends, the muscle fibres do not go back to their hyperactive state.

The explanation of the effect of BTX injection in the LP muscle on the painless click requires further investigation. From the results of this study it may be concluded that BTX-A injection in the LP muscle could be considered a successful treatment option for clicking temporomandibular joints. The results also show that the LP appears to be responsible for the temporomandibular joint click. Moreover, both heads of the LP muscle function as a single motor unit. Further research with larger patient samples and longer follow-up periods are advised.

**Mean MIO at 4 months post-injection in comparison with the preoperative MIO.** Although the specific cause is unknown, this was also noted in the study performed by Kim et al. The insignificant increase in mean lateral range of movement seen in the current study may be attributed to the recovery of a more normal disc–condyle relationship, such that the lateral movement faced less mechanical interference and hence was less click-inducing. No previous studies were found using the range of lateral movement as a clinical parameter. In addition to the clinical measurement, postoperative MR images were also used to quantify any disc position improvement.

Although Arayasantiparb and Tsuchimochi suggested and used this method to identify cases of disc displacement and the present study used it to quantify disc position changes pre- and postoperatively, both studies agree that the anatomical points are reliable for the detection of disc displacement. The significant differences in positions of points A and B pre- and postoperatively further support the hypothesis that the LP is responsible for the anterior displacement of the articular disc as concluded by several other studies.

Regarding complications/side effects of BTX injection, one patient in the current study suffered from dysphagia, a nasal tone of voice, nasal regurgitation, and flu-like symptoms 5 days after injection, which subsided 9 days later. This is in accordance with the findings of Baizabal-Carvallo et al. The flu-like symptoms are a systemic not a local reaction to injection and have also been reported in cases of maxillofacial injection. Local seepage of BTX into pharyngeal/palatal muscles is suggested to be responsible for the nasal regurgitation, specifically due to the temporary paralysis of the velopharyngeal sphincter. In general the procedure is a chair-side procedure, well tolerated by the patient, even without local anaesthesia. The absence of the click even after the end of the paralyzing effect of the BTX suggests that some sort of muscle deprogramming may have occurred within the muscle ensuring that once the effect of the BTX ends, the muscle fibres do not go back to their hyperactive state.

The explanation of the effect of BTX injection in the LP muscle on the painless click requires further investigation. From the results of this study it may be concluded that BTX-A injection in the LP muscle could be considered a successful treatment option for clicking temporomandibular joints. The results also show that the LP appears to be responsible for the temporomandibular joint click. Moreover, both heads of the LP muscle function as a single motor unit. Further research with larger patient samples and longer follow-up periods are advised.

**Funding**

This research was partially funded by the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University.

**Competing interests**

None declared.

**Ethical approval**

The Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine, Cairo University approved the steps of this research.

**Acknowledgements.** We are grateful to Dr. Amr Maher, Professor of General Anaesthesia, for his unconditional support and efforts in completing the statistical analysis of this research.

---

**Fig. 6.** Postoperative image superimposed on the preoperative image.

Address:
*Aala Shoukry Emara*
Ooral and Maxillofacial Surgery Department
Faculty of Oral and Dental Medicine
Cairo University
Cairo
Egypt
Tel: +20 1006223948
E-mail: masa2502@gmail.com