

Surgical treatment of temporomandibular joint ankylosis: Follow-up of 15 cases and literature review

Belmiro Cavalcanti do Egito Vasconcelos¹, Gabriela Granja Porto², Ricardo Viana Bessa-Nogueira², Mirella Marques Mercês do Nascimento³

(1) Senior Lecturer in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery. Director of the Master and PhD Programs in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Pernambuco (Recife-Brazil)

(2) Postgraduate Student of the PhD Program in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Pernambuco (Recife-Brazil).

(3) Postgraduate Student of the MSc Program in Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, University of Pernambuco (Recife-Brazil)

Correspondence:

Dr. B. Vasconcelos

Faculdade de Odontologia de Pernambuco

Universidade Pernambuco

Departamento de Cirurgia e Traumatologia BMF

Av. General Newton Cavalcanti, 1650 Camaragibe - PE

54753-220 Brazil

belmiro@pesquisador.cnpq.br

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Abstract

Introduction: Ankylosis may be defined as the fusion of the articular surfaces with bony or fibrous tissue. The treatment of temporomandibular joint ankylosis poses a significant challenge because of the high incidence of recurrence.

Purpose: To report 15 cases treated by either gap arthroplasty, or the articular reconstruction technique using costochondral grafts, coronoid process grafts or alloplastic condylar implants; evaluate the results of these surgeries and make a literature review.

Methods: The sample was obtained from the records of the Oswaldo Cruz University Hospital (HUOC-UPE) of patients submitted to ankylosis treatment by alloplastic or autogenous graft between March 2000 and October 2006. Pre- and post-operative assessment included a thorough history and physical examination to determine the cause of ankylosis, the maximal incisal opening, etiology and type of the ankylosis, recurrence rate and presence of facial nerve paralysis.

Results: The mean maximal incisal opening in the preoperative period was 8.71 + 6.97 mm and in the postoperative period it was 28.50 + 8.10 mm, the recurrence rate was 20% (n=3), and always occurred in ankylosis type IV.

Conclusion: The articular reconstruction with alloplastic or autogenous grafts, or gap arthroplasty for the treatment of ankylosis is shown to be efficient in relation to the post-operative maximal incisal opening, recurrence and articular function.

Key words: Temporomandibular joint, ankylosis, surgery, review literature.

Introduction

Ankylosis of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is an intracapsular union of the disc-condyle complex to the temporal articular surface that restricts mandibular movements, including the fibrous adhesions or bony fusion between condyle, disc, glenoid fossa, and eminence (1). It is a serious and disabling condition that may cause problems in mastication, digestion, speech, appearance, and hygiene. It can also cause disturbances of facial and mandibular growth, and acute

compromise of the airway invariably resulting in physical and psychological disability (2-5).

TMJ ankylosis is most commonly associated with trauma (13-100%), local or systemic infection (10-49%), or systemic disease (10%), such as ankylosing spondylitis, rheumatoid arthritis, and psoriasis. Ankylosis can also occur as a result of TMJ surgery (6).

The treatment of TMJ ankylosis poses a significant challenge because of technical difficulties and a high incidence of

recurrence. A variety of techniques for its treatment have been described in the literature. However, no single method has produced uniformly successful results (3,6,7). In this paper, 15 cases of TMJ ankylosis with its different forms of treatment are reported. A descriptive statistical analysis of a minimum 24-month-follow-up is also presented as well as a critical literature review.

Patients and Methods

A retrospective evaluation of 15 consecutively treated patients with TMJ ankylosis was conducted at the Division of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery of Oswaldo Cruz Hospital – University of Pernambuco, Recife-PE, Brazil, between 2000 and 2006. Patients were treated by gap arthroplasty and a total joint reconstruction with costochondral graft, coronoid process graft and methylmethacrylate prosthesis.

Preoperative assessment included a thorough history and physical examination to determine the ankylosis characteristics according to age of onset of the ankylosis, age at the day of operation, sex, etiology, involvement, ankylosis type, treatment, recurrence rate, nerve injury after surgery, maximal incisal opening (MIO) and presence of facial asymmetry. The patients were examined and classified according to the House and Brackmann (8) grading system in the pre- and post-operative period, looking for any sign of facial nerve paralysis or paresthesia. The period of recovery from of any paralysis was also observed.

The ankylosis was classified according to Sawhney’s classification (9) into four different types: type I when there was minimal bony fusion, but extensive fibrous adhesions around the joint; type II, when there was more bony fusion, especially at the outer edge of the joint surface, but no fusion within the more medial area of the joint; type III, when there was a bridge of bone between the mandible and the temporal bone; and

type IV, when the joint was replaced by a mass of bone. Radiographic examination included panoramic radiographs and computed axial and coronal tomography (CT) to determine the extent of the ankylosis and to rule out any other cause of limited mouth opening.

- Surgical procedures

Exposure of the TMJ was done by the preauricular approach described by Ellis and Zide (10) under general anesthesia. After exposure and identification of the site of the ankylosis, aggressive excision of the fibrous and/or bony mass was carried out with round burs and chisels until the mandibular movements were achieved. Next the glenoid fossa was recontoured as necessary. For all three surgical procedures coronoidectomy on the ipsilateral side was performed. The contralateral coronoidectomy was performed only if the passive maximal opening was less than 35 mm.

For the gap arthroplasty, in addition to this procedure, a gap of at least 15 mm was created between the glenoid fossa and the mandible.

For total TMJ reconstruction, after resection a methylmethacrylate prosthesis, a costochondral graft or a coronoid process graft was put in place in order to reconstruct the TMJ.

In the immediate postoperative period the surgeons recommended that the patient also be followed up by a physiotherapist.

Results

Fifteen patients (6 females and 9 males) were submitted to TMJ ankylosis surgery, with 21 TMJs involved (Table 1). The mean follow-up period was 40.21 + 17.48 months (24-60 months). Nine patients had unilateral involvement and six bilateral. The mean age was 22.21 + 9.07 years (7-35 years). Etiology included trauma (n=5/33.34%), infection (n=9/60%) and ankylosing spondylitis (n=1/0.66%). Preoperative CT

Table 1. Ankylosis characteristics according to age of onset of the ankylosis, age at the day of operation, sex, etiology, involvement, ankylosis type, treatment, recurrence rate and nerve injury after surgery.

N	Onset age	Age	Sex	Fol.-up	Etiol.	Envolv.	Ank. type	Treatment	Recur.	N. Injury
1	20 y	29	F	50 m	Trauma	Unilat.	III	gap arthroplasty	NO	YES
2	10 y	19	M	48 m	Trauma	Unilat.	III	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO
3	15 days	3	F	42 m	Infection	Bilat.	IV	Reconstr. graft	YES	NO
4	8 y	16	M	33 m	Trauma	Bilat.	III	gap arthroplasty	NO	YES
5	2 y	3	M	47 m	Infection	Unilat.	III	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO
6	3 y	16	M	28 m	Infection	Unilat.	II	Reconstr. graft	NO	NO
7	10 y	16	M	66 m	Infection	Bilat.	IVR IIIL	gap arthroplasty	YES	NO
8	11 y	20	M	32 m	Trauma	Unilat.	III	Reconstr. proth.	NO	NO
9	3 y	28	F	43 m	Infection	Unilat.	IV	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO
10	4 y	17	F	42 m	Infection	Unilat.	III	Reconstr. proth.	NO	NO
11	2 y	20	M	30 m	Infection	Unilat.	III	Reconstr. graft	NO	NO
12	3 y	32	F	39 m	Infection	Bilat.	I	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO
13	1 y	28	F	49 m	Infection	Bilat.	IV	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO
14	16 y	35	M	66 m	Spondy.	Bilat.	IIR IVL	gap arthroplasty	YES	YES
15	11 y	16	M	24 m	Trauma	Unilat.	III	gap arthroplasty	NO	NO

Fol.-up= follow up; etiol.= etiology; recur.= recurrence; n. injury= nerve injury; Y=years; m=months; Spondy.= ankylosing spondylitis; unilat.= unilateral; bilat.= bilateral.

Table 2. Type of treatment according to recurrence.

Treatment	TOTAL		With recurrence		Without recurrence	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
GAP ARTHROPLASTY	10	66.67	2	13.33	8	50
RECONSTRUCTION	5	33.33	1	6.67	4	30

scans revealed various types of ankylosis, according to Sawhney's classification (9), type I (n=1), type II (n=1), type III (n=8) and type IV (n=5), which was confirmed after joint exposure. The presence of preoperative facial asymmetry was observed in 11 patients (21.42%).

Three patients had signs of facial nerve paralysis (21.42%). According to the House and Brackmann grading system (8), one was classified as grade III, which means there was a slight to moderate movement of the forehead and slight weakness with maximum effort of the mouth. This patient recovered within 3 months. Two were classified as grade IV, which means there was no movement in the forehead, incomplete closure of the eye and asymmetric mouth with maximum effort of the mouth. One of these was recovered within 3 months and the other within 11 months. Eleven patients were classified in the immediate postoperative period as grade I, which means there were no signs of facial nerve paralysis.

The mean maximal incisal opening (MIO) in the preoperative period was 8.71 + 6.97 mm and in the postoperative period it was 28.50 + 8.10 mm. The mean pre- and post-operative MIO for gap arthroplasty was 8 mm and 27.67 mm respectively; and for reconstruction (graft and prosthesis) was 10 mm and 30 mm. The recurrence rate was 21.42% (n=3), and always occurred in ankylosis type IV. No recurrence was observed in ankylosis type I, II or III (Table 1). Table 2 shows the rate of recurrence for each type of treatment.

Discussion

The main causes of TMJ ankylosis are trauma and infection (2,6). Estimates of a traumatic origin range from 26% to 75% and of infection from 44% to 68% (2). Roychoudhury et al. (3) retrospectively studied 50 cases of TMJ ankylosis and showed that trauma was documented as a major etiologic factor in 86% of all cases. In the present study the main causes were infection and trauma. This may be because most of our patients were from a less well-informed population without easy access to the specialty. The ensuing ankylosis could therefore be a reflection of misdiagnosis, or nondiagnosis of condylar fractures or infections, which were not managed appropriately nor received no treatment at all.

TMJ ankylosis is a common condition, and its management is difficult (7). There is no agreed treatment, and results have been variable and often less than satisfactory (2,3,6,7). The most frequently reported operations include gap arthroplasty, interpositional arthroplasty and joint reconstruction with autogenous or alloplastic materials (2,3,6,11,12).

Gap arthroplasty alone gives rise to a gap between the articular cavity and the mandibular ramus and has the advantage of simplicity and short operating time (6). On the other hand it has the disadvantage of generating a pseudo-articulation, with shortening of the mandibular ramus and, in addition, it seems to increase the risk of recurrence (3,6). Matsuura et al. (13) studied the functional and anatomic changes after gap arthroplasty by using animal models and showed that this procedure for TMJ ankylosis did not restore TMJ functionally and histologically to its preexisting state. In the other hand, Vasconcelos et al. (14) reported 8 cases of ankylosis (type I to IV) treated by gap arthroplasty and found no recurrence in their series with a follow up of at least 24 months. Complications such as the development of an open-bite in bilateral cases, premature occlusion on the affected side with contralateral open bite in unilateral cases, and limited mouth opening post-operatively are possible (6,13). In this study out of a total of ten surgeries with this technique, there were two recurrences, probably related to the type of ankylosis in question (type IV). One of these, a case of bilateral ankylosis, had an anterior open-bite. The mean MIO increased from 8 mm preoperatively to 27.67 mm in the post-operative period, which may suggest that this technique was generally successful in the treatment of ankylosis.

Interpositional arthroplasty with autogenous or alloplastic material at the osteotomy site is a mechanism for preventing recurrence (7,6,13). Various materials have been used such as skin (3), dermis (15), flaps of the temporal muscle/fascia (2), silicone (7,13) and cartilage (11). However, there are possible disadvantages, such as morbidity at the donor site and unpredictable resorption when autogenous material is used, and a risk of foreign body reaction when alloplastic material is used (13,16). Thus, at present, there is no ideal interpositional graft. The following problems are encountered with present grafts: muscle shrinkage and fibroses, fascia lacking bulk, cartilage tending to fibrose and calcify, and alloplastic implants under functional loads disintegrating and causing foreign body giant cell reactions (4). In this study, however, no patient was treated with this technique.

TMJ reconstruction may be necessary for patients with extensive osteotomy and consequently insufficient ramus height, and can be performed with costochondral grafts, clavicular osteochondral grafts, iliac crest grafts, coronoid process grafts and alloplastic condylar implants (7,6). The most widely accepted autogenous technique is a costochondral graft. According to MacIntosh (17), the advantages of this graft are

its biological compatibility, workability and functional adaptability. The growth potential of the costochondral graft makes it the ideal choice in children (6,18). Potential problems include fracture, further ankylosis, donor site morbidity and the variable growth behaviour of the graft (19). This problem could be solved using the coronoid process, which in patients with long-standing TMJ ankylosis is longer and thicker, so it could be used to take the place of the condyle and lengthen the mandibular ramus, thus avoiding a second surgical site and no increase in donor site morbidity (20). This graft has also the advantage of a predictable behavior (6).

In all patients in this study the ipsilateral coronoidectomy was performed as the coronoid process tends to grow in a long-standing ankylosis causing inadequate intraoperative interincisal opening (6). In 2 patients of this study, the ipsilateral coronoid process was used as a graft to reconstruct the TMJ. After removal and shaping of the graft, the coronoid process was positioned in order to reestablish height of the ramus. Neither patient had any signs of recurrence or limitation of mandibular movements. One patient using costochondral graft recurred, maybe because this patient had an ankylosis type IV associated with micrognathia, which was not treated at the same operation time.

To avoid these problems a number of alloplastic materials (acrylic, synthetic fibres, titanium total joint systems) and systems have been developed for use in the reconstruction of the TMJ (21). Alloplastic joints are said to allow a closer reproduction of the normal anatomy of the joint, with restoration of vertical dimension, avoidance of donor site morbidity, reduction in operation time and a lower risk of recurrent ankylosis (19). The main problems associated with these materials relate to wear at the joint surfaces, foreign body reaction, mobility of the implant with displacement, and implant fracture, caused, most of the time, by the use of inappropriate alloplastic materials (17,22).

Borçbakan (23) was the first to use an acrylic condyle in the surgical treatment of TMJ ankylosis. Acrylic is a simple, inexpensive material that can be produced locally and does not require an additional surgical site. The clinician involved in this study prepared the acrylic prosthesis by hand. Acrylic does not produce any long-term complications and is well tolerated (19). The only disadvantage of the technique is the development of facial asymmetry when it is used in a child, requiring corrective jaw surgery. The two artificial joints constructed in this study were condyloid joints. The prosthesis permitted opening and closing of the mouth, protrusion, retrusion and relatively good lateral excursion clinically and intraoperatively.

Irrespective of the technique chosen by the surgeon, aggressive resection of the bony or fibrous ankylotic segment is crucial to avoid recurrence. In addition, a dissection of the muscles of the mandibular ramus and ipsilateral coronoidectomy must be carried out to prevent inadequate intraoperative interincisal opening, because the coronoid process may be elongated in long-standing cases (8). If a 35 mm opening without force is

not achieved, a contralateral intraoral coronoidectomy should be done. A reconstruction of the TMJ is ideal. After that, aggressive physiotherapy should be recommended in order to disrupt and prevent adhesions, prevent soft-tissue contractions and redevelop normal muscle function (8,24). Some authors prefer to wait for a period of 5 to 7 days for pain and swelling to subside before commencing mobilization of the mandible. This delay allows early phase healing of the surrounding tissues. The potential problem with early mobilization is that it may provoke bleeding and create a large hematoma with delayed healing and an increased likelihood of wound breakdown, disorganization and ossification (4).

Regardless of the surgical approach used to gain access to the TMJ, the final dissection places the facial nerve at risk for damage (9,25). A loss of function of the frontalis and orbicularis oculi muscles is always a possibility (9). The incidence of complications such as permanent injury of the facial nerve is very low (5,26), with rate varying from 9 to 18% (27) and 1.5 to 32% (25), usually disappearing within 6 months. The right choice of technique for making the approach to the TMJ, such as the preauricular approach modified by Alkayat and Bramley(28) and the preauricular approach described by Ellis & Zide (10), when properly performed, may decrease the risk of damaging this nerve (4). All nerve damage in this study occurred in ankylosis type III treated by gap arthroplasty with an incidence of 21.42%; two of these patients recovered within 3 months and the other within 11 months. It is possible that the difficulty of the surgical procedure in relation to the type of ankylosis may increase the risks of damage to the facial nerve, especially because the longer the duration of surgery, the longer tissues are separated, thereby increasing the risk of such damage.

The articular reconstruction with alloplastic or autogenous grafts, or gap arthroplasty for the treatment of ankylosis is shown to be efficient in relation to the post-operative maximal incisal opening, recurrence and articular function.

Since the majority of the published studies on humans are case series, it is necessary to conduct studies with the same type of ankylosis and operative technique containing a larger sample in order to permit comparisons of the various forms of treatment.

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