原文題目(出處)：	Prevalence of whiplash trauma in TMD patients: a systematic review. J Oral Rehabil 2014;41: 59-68
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內文：

Introduction:

A. Whiplash: hyperextension trauma to the neck
   Whiplash-associated disorders(WADs): most common symptoms headaches and neck pain
   Neck pain is often also reported in patients with TMD pain

Materials and methods:

A. Inclusion :clinical studies adult patients, history of whiplash trauma in a TMD population
B. Literature search: PubMed, the Cochrane Library, and Bandolier, 1996~2012
C. Procedure: BH and MR independently read all titles and abstracts to identify potentially eligible articles for inclusion
D. Quality assessment: BH and TL, evaluated the quality of the included studies using a scoring system with a standardised 21-item; only scored “yes” can get score

Results:

A. three databases + hand search ->129 articles
B. initial screening of abstracts ->32 articles (left)
C. reviewed in full text ->6 articles left (26 articles were excluded)
   reasons: a. not based on TMD populations (62%)
   b. not report original data (27%)
   c. not define TMD/trauma groups (11%)

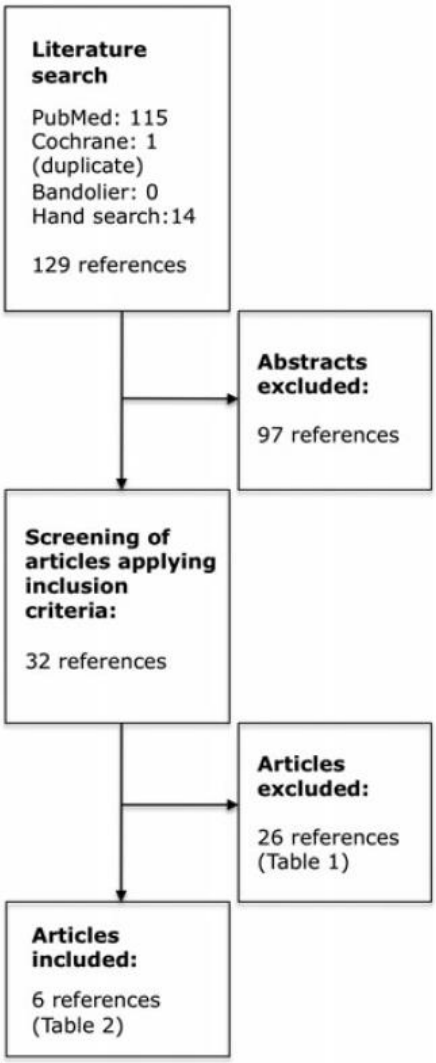

Table 1. Papers excluded from the study (n = 26)

Study	Reasons for exclusion
Abd-Ul-Salam *et al.* (54)	Not TMD population
Boniver (55)	No original data
Burgess (56)	Not TMD population
Burgess & Dworkin (57)	Not TMD population
Burgess *et al.* (4)	Not TMD population
Epstein (58)	No original data
Freund & Schwartz (59)	Not TMD population
Friedman & Weisberg (60)	No original data
Garcia & Arrington (61)	Not TMD population
Goldberg *et al.* (36)	Not TMD population
Gray & Al-Ani (62)	No original data
Greco *et al.* (63)	TMD/trauma groups not defined
Huang *et al.* (64)	TMD/trauma groups not defined
Kim *et al.* (65)	TMD/trauma groups not defined
Kolbinson *et al.* (37)	Not TMD population
Kolbinson *et al.* (6)	Not TMD population
Kolbinson *et al.* (66)	Not TMD population
Kolbinson *et al.* (67)	Not TMD population
Krogstad *et al.* (68)	Not TMD population
Lader (27)	No original data
McKay & Christensen (69)	No original data
Olin (70)	No original data
Pressman *et al.* (71)	Not TMD population
Romanelli *et al.* (72)	Not TMD population
Seligman & Pullinger (73)	Not TMD population
Weinberg & Lapointe (25)	Not TMD population

D. Compared TMD patients: with V.S. without a history of neck injury
->more TMD pain, more severe jaw dysfunction, and more headaches, stress, dizziness,and sleeping problems

Discussion:

A. prevalence of whiplash trauma: TMD > non-TMD
->neck trauma is a comorbid condition for TMD

B. more TMD pain and more severe jaw dysfunction: with > without whiplash trauma history
-> poorer prognosis for recovery, and seek and demand more treatment
-> TMD after whiplash trauma has a different pathophysiology compared with localized TMD

C. most studies in acute whiplash patients report a lower prevalence of TMD pain
-> TMD after a whiplash trauma may develop over time, rather than acute syndrome

D. WAD(Whiplash-associated disorders) patient:
a. acute whiplash injury will recover,
b. long-term symptoms with greater initial pain and disability
-> lowered sensory and pain thresholds due to central sensation -> pain and dysfunction in the jaw region easier

E. etiology for TMD is multifactorial, further studies on the mechanisms of the

association between whiplash trauma and TMD is needed

Conclusions:

A. prevalence of whiplash trauma is higher in patients with TMD compared with controls
B. TMD patients with comorbid TMD/whiplash have more jaw pain and more severe jaw dysfunction

-> whiplash trauma might be an initiating and/or aggravating factor as well as a comorbid condition for TMD

(對於 TMD 可能是起始因素 或是加重嚴重度的因素)

題號	題目
1	Which of the underlying concepts for maintaining the prominence of TMJ is "wrong"? (A) There is only one stationary axis of condylar rotation during the initial stage of assisted opening and closing (B) The defined reference position of the mandible is fixed in relation to the cranium throughout life (C) This position coincides with the centric occlusion(CO) position of the condyle (D) This axis of rotation is readily transferable to an artriculator
答 案 (C)	出處： Temporomandibular disorders : an evidence-based approach to diagnosis and treatment P.35~36 -> This position coincides with the centric relation(CR) position of the condyle
題號	題目
2	One of the most intriguing(奇妙的) questions has been the specific relationship amount the following things while the mandible is in its CR position .
	(A) Condyle head (B) Articular disc (C) Articular fossa (D) Mandible body
答 案 (D)	出處： Temporomandibular disorders : an evidence-based approach to diagnosis and treatment P.41