

TMD Professional Education, Research and Specialization: Perspectives from a Research Association

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International Association
for Dental Research

MISSION

Drive dental, oral and craniofacial research for health and well-being worldwide.

VISION

Oral health for the world through discovery and dissemination.

IADR Core Values:

Excellence * Responsibility * Community

Scientific Excellence: IADR values science conducted at the highest possible levels of rigor, innovation and ethics, across disciplines, from discovery science to clinical implementation to global population health.

Social Responsibility: IADR values the pursuit of science to improve health and well-being for all people, to reduce health inequalities and inequities, and proactively takes actions and positions to improve health.

Scientific Community: IADR values a diverse and inclusive scientific workforce, promotes work-life balance, and supports educational activities and mentoring networks to develop the next generation of scientists.

IADR INfORM

International Network for Orofacial Pain and Related Disorders Methodology

- Founded as IADR International RDC/TMD Consortium Network (2006), renamed INfORM (2017)
 - Diagnostic Criteria for TMD for clinical and research applications (Schiffman et al., JADA, 2016)
 - Clinical Predictors of Persistent Temporomandibular Disorder (Meloto et al., JADA, 2019)



Baseline Examination
for TMD Onset

First-onset TMD
(n = 260)

Follow-up Examination
for TMD Persistence

Persistent TMD
(n = 72)

Transient TMD
(n = 75)

Lost to follow-up
(n = 113)

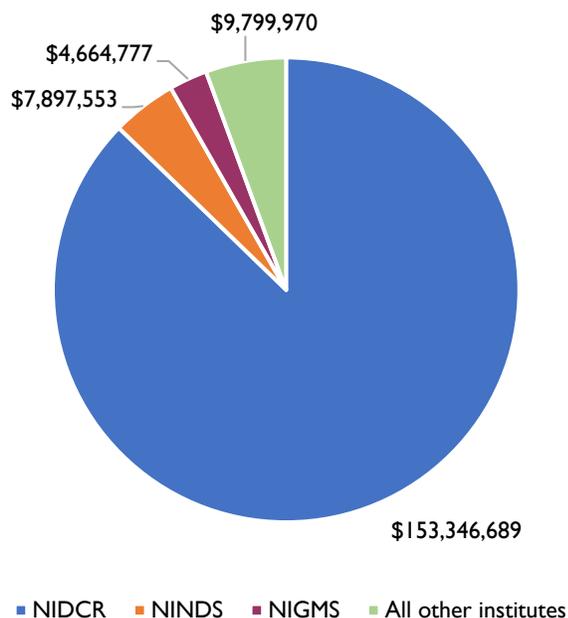
TMD Studies in *Journal of Dental Research*

- 229 Articles from 1990 to 2019
 - Some of most cited from Special Issue on Orofacial Pain, Sept. 2016, Ron Dubner Guest Editor:
 - Slade, G.D. et al.: Painful Temporomandibular Disorder: Decade of Discovery from OPPERA Studies. (2016) *J Dent Res* 95(10):1084-1092.
 - Ohrbach, R. and Dworkin, S.F.: The Evolution of TMD Diagnosis: Past, Present, Future. (2016) *J Dent Res* 95(10):1093-1101.



NIDCR is the Largest Federal Funder of TMD Research

NIH Investments in TMD Research, 2008-2018*



- Basic research[†]
 - Illuminating the cellular and molecular basis for chronic TMD and identifying potential pharmacologic targets for prevention, pain management or reversal
- Translational research - Tissue engineering and regeneration
 - DOCTRC – novel devices for TMJ reconstruction
 - Collaboration with NIBIB on research quantifying bone changes at the joint
- Clinical research
 - OPPERA - \$36M - Increased understanding of TMD risk factors, including the role of sex differences, genetics and overlapping chronic pain conditions
- Building research capacity
 - 5-year (2013-2017) institutional career development awards to “expand and strengthen the community of investigators engaged in research on temporomandibular joint disorders” at University of Michigan, University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill and Columbia University

Key Advancements

- Molecular signatures of acute to chronic pain transition
 - Nerve cell surface proteins, TRPV4 and NMDA receptors
 - Lower level of expression of anti-inflammatory molecule, omentin-1
 - Potential therapeutic target, epidermal growth factor receptor
- Sex differences and increased risk for women to transition to chronic TMD
- Overlapping chronic pain conditions

TMD Clinical Trials

- U.S. - based
- Status
 - 28 completed; of those, 8 with results
 - 2 terminated with results
 - 2 recruiting; 1 by invitation
 - Remaining unknown, withdrawn or not yet recruiting
- Interventions
 - Pharmacologic, behavioral, device, procedural, other, etc.

National Dental PBRN Studies

- Analysis of Management of Painful TMD
 - Identify treatment decisions, change in pain and function over time with different TMD pain treatments
- Treatment of TMD Pain in Dental Practices (conducted in all dental PBRN regions)
 - Dentists who treat patients with TMD pain treat ~3 patients/month
- Dentist Distress in the Management of Chronic Pain Control
 - Further studies are needed to decrease dentists' distress and to overcome the evidence-practice gap in TMD treatment

Opportunities for improving dental practice research

- Dental practitioners participate in DPBRN research studies in their dental offices with consenting patients
- Involves dental practitioners and their patients with a wide geographic distribution and from a variety of practice types and settings
- Data collected from practitioners about decision-making, treatment performed.
- Separately, data collected from patients about outcomes (e.g. pain, function) separate from the dental office visit
- Opportunity to develop unique patient population hub, which could link practitioners who treat orofacial pain/TMD patients



Priorities in research to enhance pain management strategies:

- Understand the biological underpinnings of chronic pain
- Understanding the mechanisms of acute to chronic pain transition (an NIH Common Fund effort)
- Accelerate the discovery and pre-clinical development of non-addictive pain treatments
- Advance new non-addictive pain treatments through the clinical pipeline
- Establish the best pain management strategies for acute and chronic pain conditions

Opportunities for research and partnerships

- NIH
 - HEAL initiative
 - Apply findings from OPERA to develop DPBRN studies
 - Apply findings from prospective cohort studies to build RCT
- PCORI
 - Comparative effectiveness research to inform decision-making for the best treatment outcomes
- AHRQ programs
 - Interaction between medical/dental PBRNs
 - National Guideline Clearinghouse (1997-2018); discontinued due to lack of federal funding, in search of new host
 - Effective Health Care Program
- Industry/federal partnerships