# Using hyaluronic acid injections to treat jaw pain in patients with temporomandibular issues: a clinical study

Submission date	Recruitment status  No longer recruiting	Prospectively registered	
21/10/2024		∐ Protocol	
Registration date	Overall study status Completed	Statistical analysis plan	
22/10/2024		Results	
Last Edited	Condition category  Mental and Behavioural Disorders	Individual participant data	
22/10/2024		[X] Record updated in last year	

#### Plain English summary of protocol

Background and study aims

Temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) are issues with the jaw joint and surrounding muscles, causing pain and difficulty opening the mouth. One type of TMD, called disc displacement without reduction (DDwoR), occurs when the disc in the jaw joint is out of place and doesn't return to its normal position, leading to pain and limited mouth movement. This study aims to compare three treatments to find out which one is best at reducing pain and improving jaw function.

#### Who can participate?

Adults (both men and women) diagnosed with DDwoR who have not had success with other treatments can participate. Healthy volunteers cannot join this study.

#### What does the study involve?

The study compares four treatments:

- Injections of hyaluronic acid (HA) into the jaw joint
- A procedure called arthrocentesis (which washes out the joint)
- Arthrocentesis combined with HA injections
- Jaw exercises (used as the control group)

Participants will be randomly assigned to one of these groups. Their pain levels, jaw function, and quality of life will be measured at the start, after 1 month, and after 12 months.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

Participants may experience reduced pain and improved jaw movement. Risks are minimal but may include temporary pain or swelling at the injection site after the procedures.

#### Where is the study run from?

The study is being conducted at Serviços Assistência Médico Social - Sindicato dos Bancários Sul e Ilhas (Portugal)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for? March 2018 to April 2024.

Who is funding the study?

The study is funded by Serviços Assistência Médico Social - Sindicato dos Bancários Sul e Ilhas and Qualylife Portugal.

who is the main contact?
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## Contact information

#### Type(s)

Public, Scientific, Principal Investigator

#### Contact name

Dr Andre Almeida

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## Additional identifiers

#### **EudraCT/CTIS** number

Nil known

#### **IRAS** number

## ClinicalTrials.gov number

Nil known

### Secondary identifying numbers

ID042024

# Study information

#### Scientific Title

Evaluation of viscosupplementation with hyaluronic acid in the treatment of refractory arthralgia in patients with disc displacement without reduction of the temporomandibular joint (TMJ): a randomized clinical trial

#### **Acronym**

#### **EVHARCT**

#### **Study objectives**

To demonstrate that HA infiltration associated with mandibular manipulation is superior in terms of effectiveness to the combination of arthrocentesis with HA and mandibular manipulation, arthrocentesis alone and mandibular manipulation, and mandibular exercises in patients with disc displacement without reduction and refractory arthralgia in the TMJ.

#### Ethics approval required

Ethics approval required

#### Ethics approval(s)

Approved 09/10/2024, Ethics Commission of Hospital dos SAMS PICS do SBSI (Cidade de Gabela 1, Lisboa, 1849-017, Portugal; +351 218422000; Comissao.Etica@sams.pt), ref: ID04/2024

#### Study design

Interventional randomized controlled trial with parallel group design not blinded

#### Primary study design

Interventional

#### Secondary study design

Randomised parallel trial

#### Study setting(s)

Dental clinic, Hospital

## Study type(s)

Treatment, Efficacy

## Participant information sheet

Not available in web format please use contact details to request a participant information sheet

## Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Evaluation of efficacy on the treatment of refratary articular pain in patients with disc displacement without reduction unilateral or bilateral

#### **Interventions**

Hyaluronic Acid (HA) Injection Group:

Participants in this group receive an injection of 1 ml of hyaluronic acid directly into the jaw joint (temporomandibular joint - TMJ). This treatment is believed to reduce friction in the joint, improve movement, and alleviate pain.

#### Arthrocentesis Group:

In this group, participants undergo arthrocentesis, which is a procedure that flushes the TMJ with saline solution to remove debris and reduce inflammation. This method aims to improve joint mobility and reduce pain.

Arthrocentesis with Hyaluronic Acid (HA) Group:

Participants in this group first undergo the arthrocentesis procedure (flushing the joint), followed by an injection of 1 ml of hyaluronic acid. The combination of both techniques is expected to provide enhanced pain relief and joint function compared to either method alone.

#### Jaw Exercises (Control Group):

Participants in this group are instructed on performing specific jaw exercises to improve their jaw movement and reduce pain. These exercises are done at home, with follow-up to ensure compliance. This group serves as a comparison to the minimally invasive treatments.

The patients in this study underwent two intervention sessions. The first intervention was administered after the initial consultation, and a second intervention was given 30 days later during a follow-up visit. After these interventions, patients were monitored through follow-up assessments conducted at 1 month and 12 months after the initial treatment to evaluate the long-term effects of the interventions on pain, jaw function, and overall quality of life.

At the time of treatment administration, participants were consecutively allocated (1:1:1:1) into treatment groups using a randomization tool prior to the procedures. The randomization process was handled by a technician who was not involved in any other procedures in the study. Opaque envelopes were used to ensure allocation concealment, and these envelopes were opened by the clinician immediately before administering the treatment. The order of the envelopes was determined independently before the study began by an investigator who was not involved in the study.

#### Intervention Type

Supplement

#### Primary outcome measure

- 1. Chronic pain Intensity value according to the Graded Chronic Pain Scale at baseline, 1 month and 12 months
- 2. Mandibular range of motion according to the DC/TMD measures of pain free opening and maximum unassisted opening at baseline, 1 month and 12 months
- 3. DC/TMD diagnosis change using the DC/TMD classification system at baseline, 1 month and 12 months

#### Secondary outcome measures

- 1. Quality of life using the OHIP14 questionnaire at baseline, 1 month and 12 months
- 2. Jaw Functional Limitation using the Jaw functional limitation scale and the disability points according to the Graded Chronic Pain Scale at baseline, 1 month and 12 months
- 3. Overall TMJ pain assessment with the visual analogue score (VAS) at baseline, 1 month and 12 months after treatment
- 4. Overall Muscle pain assessment with the visual analogue score (VAS) at baseline, 1 month and 12 months after treatment

## Overall study start date

06/03/2018

## Completion date

01/04/2024

# **Eligibility**

#### Key inclusion criteria

- 1. Both sexes
- 2. 18 to 70 years of age
- 3. Previous history of TMJ blocking
- 4. Acute or chronic temporomandibular disorder (TMD) uni- or bi-lateral

#### Participant type(s)

Patient

#### Age group

Adult

#### Lower age limit

18 Years

#### Upper age limit

70 Years

#### Sex

Both

#### Target number of participants

104

#### Total final enrolment

97

#### Key exclusion criteria

- 1. Exclusively muscular TMD
- 2. Clinical history of TMJ fracture, ankylosis or surgery
- 3. Patients undergoing other kind of treatment for articular TMD
- 4. Fibromialgia
- 5. Preganancy
- 6. Patients who are blind, illiterate, or have reduced cognitive abilities that may interfere with communication, understanding of the study, response to questionnaires, or execution of instructions.
- 7. Known psychiatric or physical comorbidities that may interfere with communication or execution of instructions

#### Date of first enrolment

03/06/2021

#### Date of final enrolment

04/01/2023

## Locations

#### Countries of recruitment

Portugal

#### Study participating centre

Serviços Assistência Médico Social - Sindicato dos Bancários Sul e Ilhas - SAMS centro clínico

R. Fialho de Almeida 21 Lisboa Portugal 1070-128

## Sponsor information

#### Organisation

Facultad odontologia Universidad de Granada

#### Sponsor details

Campus Universitario de Cartuja, s/n Granada Spain 18011 +34 958244085 fjfernandez@ugr.es

#### Sponsor type

University/education

#### Website

https://www.ugr.es/universidad/organizacion/entidades/departamento-estomatologia

#### Organisation

Serviços Assistência Médico Social - Sindicato dos Bancários Sul e Ilhas

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#### Sponsor type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### Website

https://www.sams.pt/Paginas/default.aspx

#### Organisation

Egas

#### Sponsor details

Campus Universitário, Quinta da Granja Caparica Portugal 2829 - 511 +351 212946800 aalmeida@egamoniz.edu.pt

#### Sponsor type

University/education

#### Website

https://www.egasmoniz.com.pt/

# Funder(s)

#### Funder type

Hospital/treatment centre

#### **Funder Name**

Serviços Assistência Médico Social - Sindicato dos Bancários Sul e Ilhas

#### **Funder Name**

Qualylife Portugal

## **Results and Publications**

#### Publication and dissemination plan

Planned publication in a peer-reviewed journal

#### Intention to publish date

06/09/2025

#### Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan

The datasets generated during and/or analyzed during the current study are not expected to be made available due to data protection policy from the hospital where the study was done

#### IPD sharing plan summary

Not expected to be made available