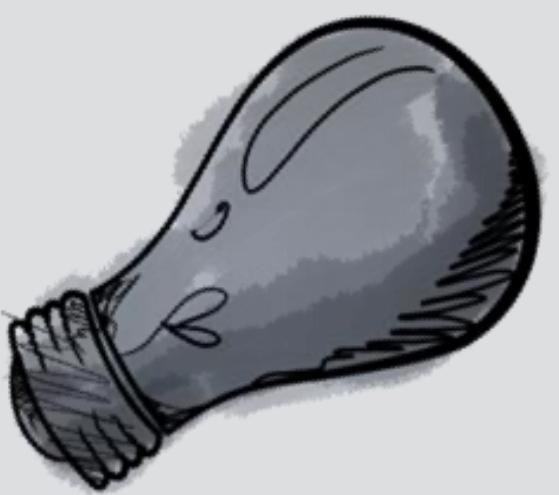


Acute mental stress does not influence descending inhibitory pain modulation in women with myofascial temporomandibular disorder and healthy controls

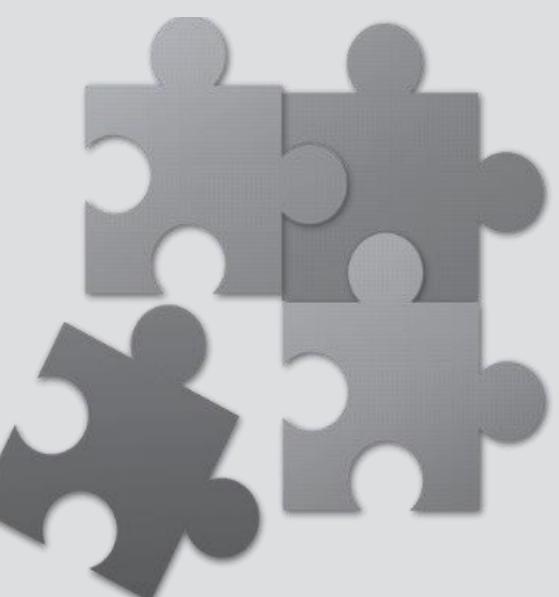
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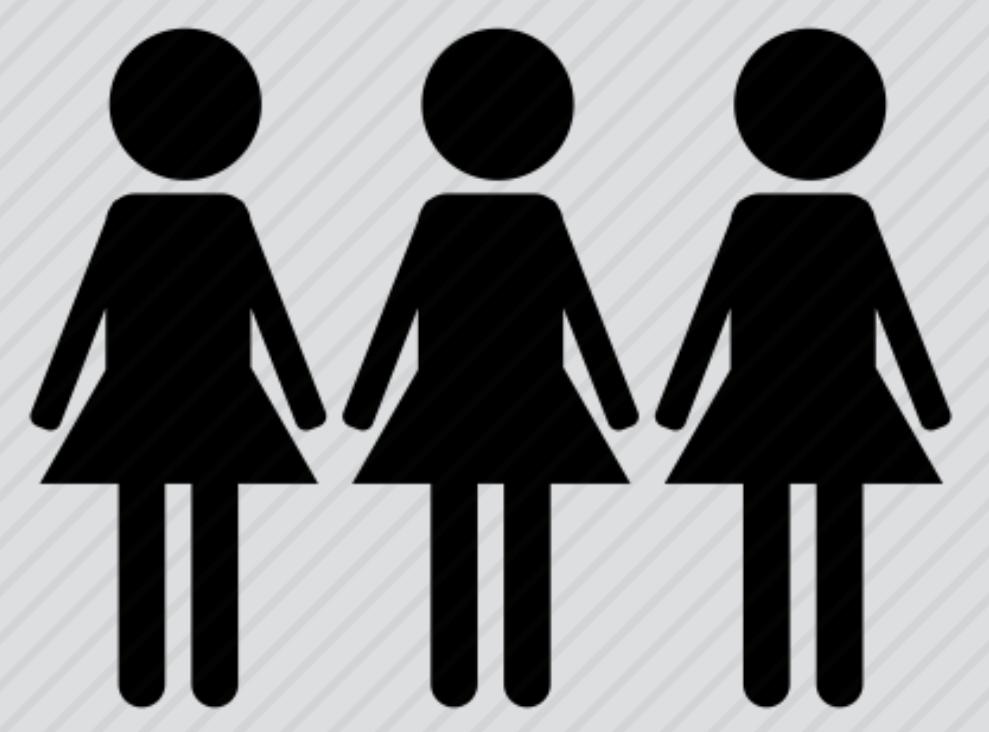
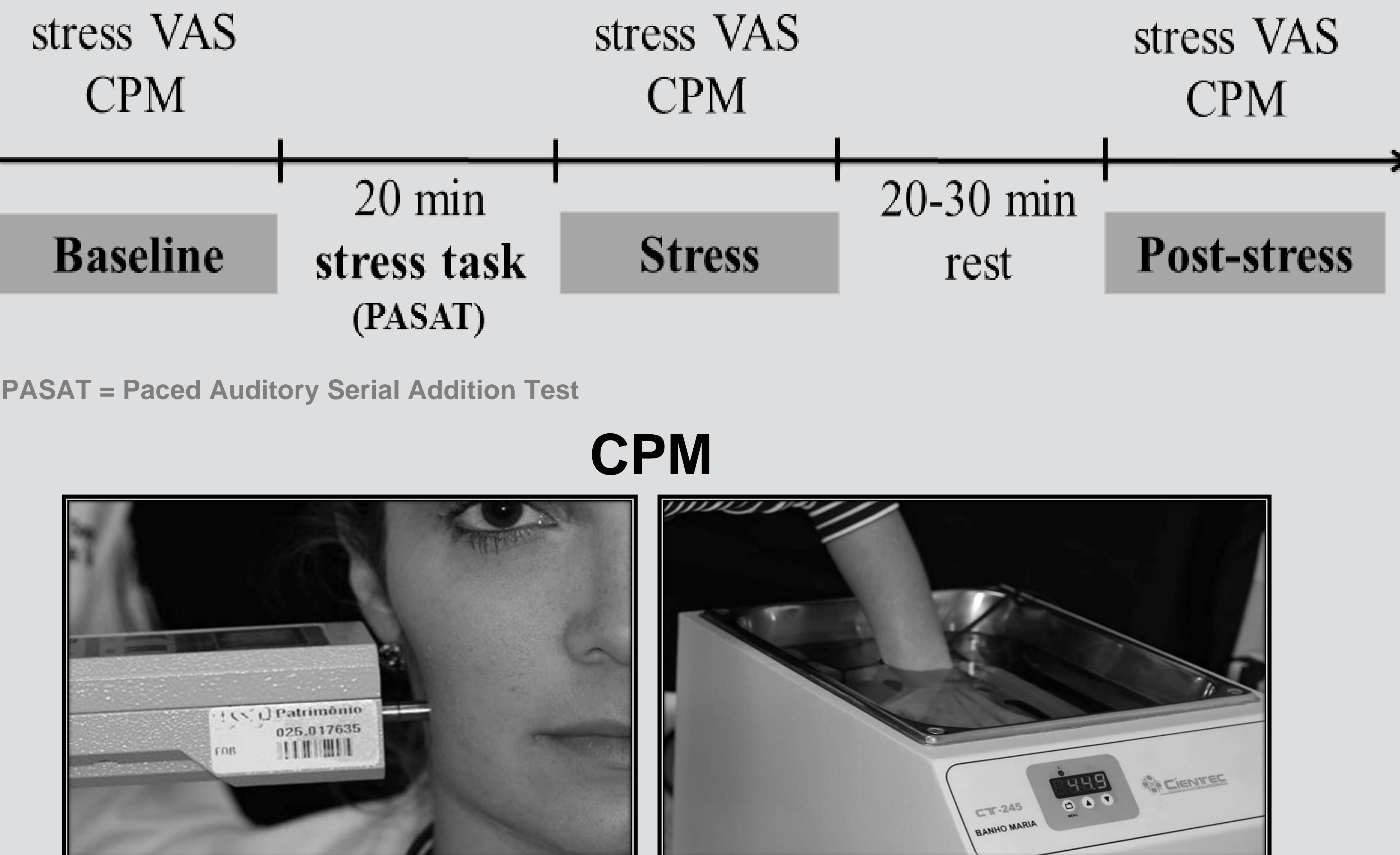


Objective

To assess the effects of experimental psychological stress on the conditioned pain modulation (CPM) efficiency of myofascial temporomandibular disorder (TMD) patients and healthy controls.



Methods



n = 40 women / 2 groups

1 - Healthy participants (29.4 yrs.)
2 - Myofascial TMD (RDC/TMD) (30.1 yrs.)



Two-way ANOVA
($\alpha = 5\%$)

Test Stimulus (TS)
Pressure Pain Threshold (PPT)



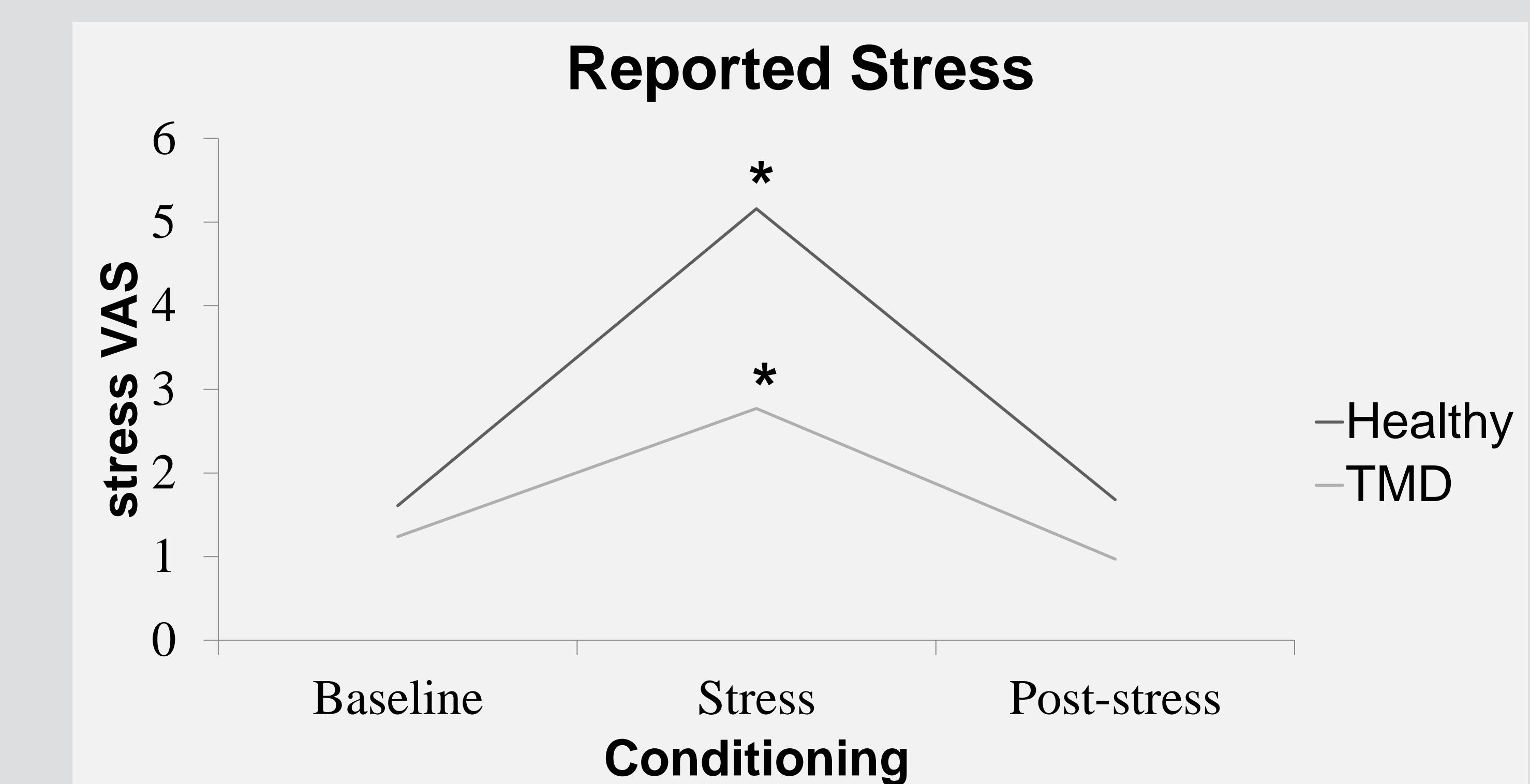
Conditioning Stimulus (CS)
Immersion of the participant's hand in hot water ($46.5 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$) for 1 min



$$\text{CPM} = \text{PPT}_1 - \text{PPT}_2$$



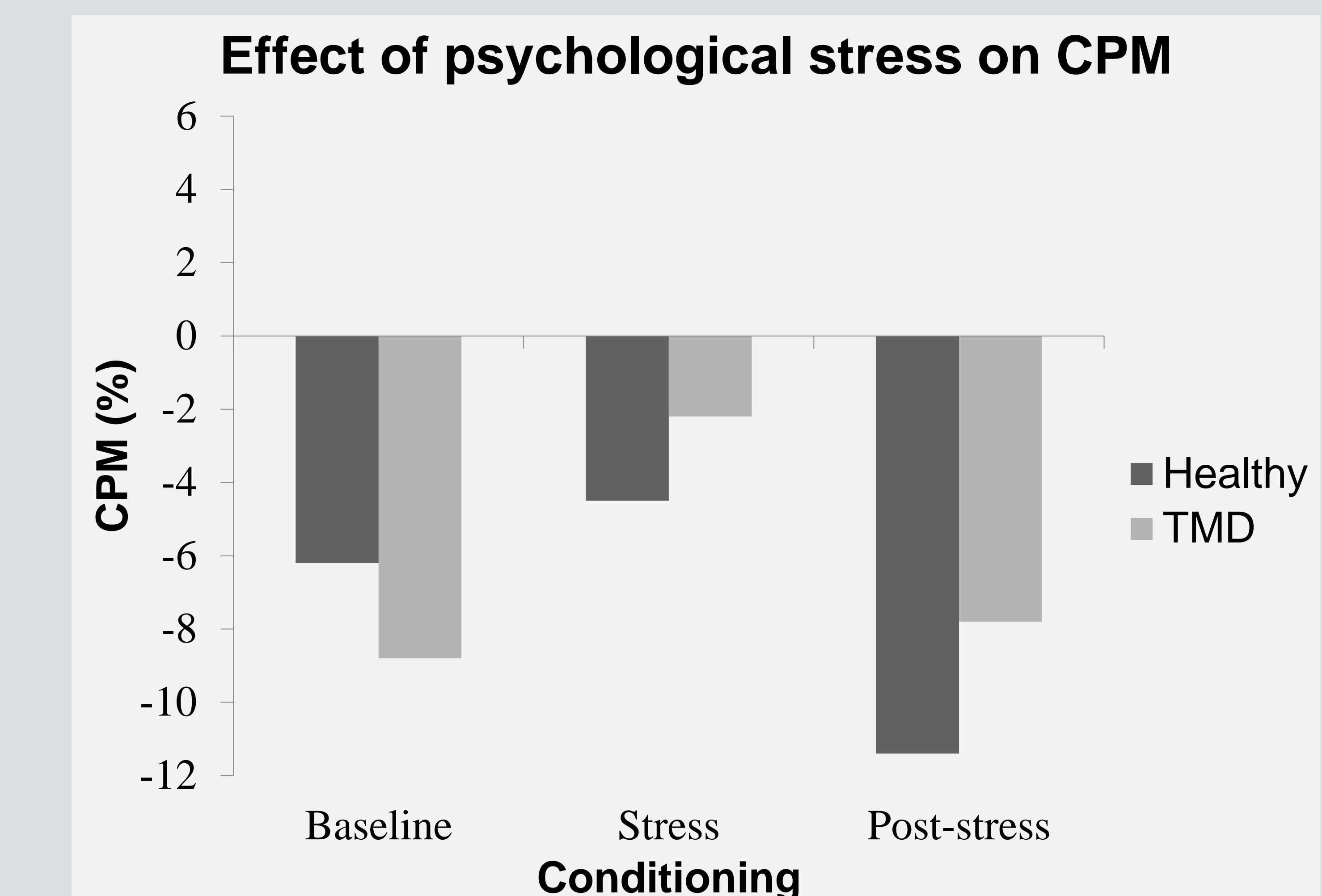
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2015/09913-4



* Main effects of conditioning, increased reported stress at Stress session ($p < 0.05$)

Neither groups differences
Nor interactions ($p > 0.05$)

Figure 1 – Graphical representation of reported stress in different conditions.



Neither main effects of conditioning/group
Nor interactions ($p > 0.05$)

Figure 2 – Graphical representation of relative changes for CPM in different conditions.

Conclusion

Acute mental stress does not significantly change the CPM efficiency in myofascial TMD patients and healthy controls, which could argue in favor of a physiological stability of the descending inhibitory pain modulation mechanisms.



Results