Levels of anxiety and their relationship with the temporomandibular dysfunctions in young people who are students of Stomatology at Alas Peruanas University

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the study is to determine the relation between the anxiety and the temporomandibular disorder in young people who are stomatology’s students. There were examined 80 students between 18 and 30 ages who applied to the test of IDARE and the Helkimo index to measure the levels of anxiety and their association with TMD taking into consideration the gender and age. The association between the anxiety, the gender, and age was not significant. The prevalence of TMD was of 95 % severity, slight degree (58,8 %), moderate (31,3 %), severe (5 %). The levels of anxiety in relation to the TDM were significant: Anxiety-been, anxiety-characteristic and anxiety characteristic-been, with the TDM degrees light, moderate and severe, in the ranks of p=0,031; p=0,20; p=0,020 (p<0,05). In addition, individuals with severe levels of anxiety, demonstrated 100% of TDM; 95% of subjects with TDM displayed anxiety characteristic and anxiety characteristic-been moderate.

Key words: temporomandibular disorders, occlusion, orofacial pain.