

## **BEGINNER EXERCISES FOR THE JAW** PRACTITIONER NOTES

In addition to the home exercise prescription you may wish to advise the patient who displays signs of excessive muscular activity (such as tongue scalloping from bruxism)<sup>15</sup> of potential beneficial behavioural changes. These include:

- Emphasising that overuse of jaw muscles could be the cause of the patient's pain<sup>11</sup> (some evidence indicates that the myofascial pain of temporomandibular disorders is delayed-onset muscle soreness)<sup>12</sup>
- Avoiding excessive chewing habits<sup>11</sup> (such as chewing gum, finger nails, oral mucosa)<sup>13</sup>
- Explaining the relationship between chronic pain and psychosocial stress<sup>11</sup>
- Avoiding excessive mandibular movements<sup>11</sup>
- Keeping the muscles relaxed by holding the mandible in its postural position (teeth slightly apart).<sup>14</sup> Placing the tongue on the floor of the mouth when tension is noted may also be beneficial<sup>16</sup>
- Following a soft diet<sup>11</sup>

Management of temporomandibular joint disorders can involve complex diagnostic and treatment approaches and a multidisciplinary approach is often considered appropriate.<sup>17</sup>

Factors to consider include:

- Cervical spine# (for exercises refer to beginner and intermediate exercises for the neck)<sup>18,19</sup>
- Hyperalgesia and/or allodynia<sup>19-21</sup>
- Headaches, migraine
- Stress/anxiety/depression<sup>22-24</sup>
- Psychosocial factors<sup>25,26</sup>
- Fibromyalgia<sup>27</sup>
- Altered breathing patterns<sup>28</sup>
- Previous trauma (such as mandibular condyle fractures)
- Malocclusion
- Bruxism
- Musicians (wind instruments, violin, viola)<sup>29,30</sup>
- Sleep deprivation<sup>31</sup>
- Internal derangement of the temporomandibular joint (disc displacement)
- Red flags (cardiac dysfunction, vertebrobasilar insufficiency, temporal arteritis, trigeminal neuralgia, head and neck tumours and deep facial infections)



Other treatment options include:

- Occlusion correction with the use of intraoral appliances<sup>10,38,39</sup>
- Orthodontics<sup>10</sup>
- Acupuncture<sup>40</sup>
- Joint mobilisation/manipulation<sup>41-44</sup>
- Botulinum toxin injection<sup>45</sup>
- Electrotherapy
- Relaxation training<sup>46</sup>
- Biofeedback
- Behavioural change47
- Dry needling<sup>27</sup>
- Ultrasonic therapy<sup>48</sup>
- Postural training\* (for exercises refer to beginner and intermediate exercises for the upper back)<sup>49</sup>