

TMJD (Temporomandibular joint disorder): <https://dallastmjdr.com/tmj-3/diagnosing-tmjd/> "TMJ disorders can be difficult to diagnose for a number of reasons. With a less than clear understanding of the causes and exact symptoms of the disorders affecting the temporomandibular joint and surrounding muscles, healthcare professionals may be hesitant to diagnose a TMJ condition. "TMJ disorders fall under the provision of a number of healthcare specialties, such as dentists, ear nose and throat specialists, ... pain specialists, ... depending on the potential underlying causes of the condition. Additionally, the symptoms of TMJD are also characteristic of a number of other conditions, such as a toothache, sinus or ear infections, facial neuralgias, myofascial pain and various types of headaches.

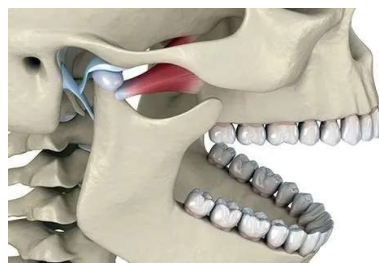
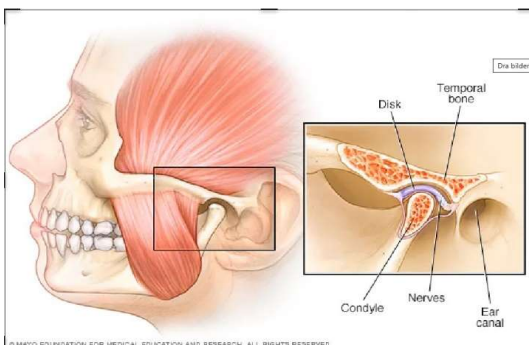
There is no standard, widely accepted test used in the diagnosis of TMJD. However, one or more of the following tests to aid in the diagnostic process: (1) X-rays of the face, joint and teeth of the patient may help identify the cause of TMJ pain symptoms. (2) Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is used to view images of soft tissues including muscles and the disc of the jaw joint. (3) Computed tomography (CT) scan offers a highly detailed view of bones in and around the jaw.

"**TMJ syndrome** may cause ear pain, ringing in the ears (tinnitus), and hearing loss. Sometimes people mistake TMJ pain for an ear problem, such as an ear infection, when the ear is not the problem at all. When the joints move, they may produce sounds, such as clicking, grating, and/or popping. Others may also be able to hear the clicking and popping sounds. This means the disc (see picture) may be in an abnormal position

[https://www.emedicinehealth.com/temporomandibular_joint_tmj_syndrome/article_em.htm#:~:text=The%20pain%20usually%20appears%20in,tinnitus\)%2C%20and%20hearing%20loss.](https://www.emedicinehealth.com/temporomandibular_joint_tmj_syndrome/article_em.htm#:~:text=The%20pain%20usually%20appears%20in,tinnitus)%2C%20and%20hearing%20loss.)

The Involvement of Temporomandibular Joint in Psoriatic Arthritis <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC8754155/> ".. Its clinical manifestations in patients can vary over time and advance from one joint to the next with an intermittent pattern of exacerbation and remission. The condition shares similar manifestations with rheumatoid arthritis (RA), ankylosing spondylitis and reactive arthritis; Therefore, a comprehensive examination is required for a correct diagnosis and management.."

Psoriatic arthritis, <https://www.internetmedicin.se/behandlingsoversikter/reumatologi/psoriasisartrit/> PsA, belongs to the group of spondylarthropathies and is thus a disease with many faces. PsA is defined as an inflammatory arthritis or enthesitis disease, usually RF negative, associated with psoriasis. Psoriasis can be very discreet and occur only on the scalp or ear canals. In about 10% of patients, skin disease is completely absent. In such cases, the diagnosis can be strengthened by family history of psoriasis (first or second degree relatives ..) .. Psoriatic arthritis as well as psoriasis exhibit a morbidity in cardiovascular disease. Risk factors should therefore be identified and addressed (machine translation)



The TMJ connects the lower jaw to the skull in front of the ear.

https://www.emedicinehealth.com/temporomandibular_joint_tmj_syndrome/article_em.htm?fbclid=IwAR3RQ1-muJOtjOqk0Q_c8HrL_W24YwjyTx8WTnWfWc4Ky4cmoHvrc4qxPE

The TMJ is comprised of muscles, blood vessels, nerves, and bones ... Muscles involved in chewing (mastication) also open and close the mouth. The jawbone itself, controlled by the TMJ, has two movements: rotation or hinge action, which is opening and closing of the mouth, and gliding action, a movement that allows the mouth to open wider. .. If you place your fingers just in front of your ears and open your mouth, you can feel the joint and its movement. When you open your mouth, the rounded ends of the lower jaw (condyles) glide along the joint socket of the temporal bone. The condyles slide back to their original position when you close your mouth. To keep this motion smooth, a soft disk of cartilage lies between the condyle and the temporal bone. This disk absorbs **shock** to the temporomandibular joint from chewing and other movements

[Above from Temporomandibular joint - Mayo Clinic](#)

BvS 2023-06-18: TMJ Different kind of dysfunctions with destructive complexity over time if not diagnosed and treated (with symptoms as pain, severe tinnitus ..) can be developed in associated bone, nerve, muscle, disk... Where reasons (more than one) can be stress associated behaviors, injury, chronic inflammation, sclerosis .. NB how close ear canal is? **-This page→ A PDF from** [Hypotes expanded: Tinnitus-TMJ-Psoriasisartrit – in cooperation? | CARISM – Complex Auditory Related Integrated Systems Medicine](#)