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9 limit 8 to english language (656)

<1>
Unique Identifier 23745293
Status MEDLINE
Authors Gunepin M.  Zadik Y.  Derache F.  Dychter L.
Institution Military Medical Center of Draguignan, French Military Health Service, Draguignan Cedex, France. mgunepin@yahoo.fr
Title Non-barotraumatic tooth fracture during scuba diving.
Abstract BACKGROUND: When dental pain or tooth fracture occurs during diving, variations in atmospheric pressure are usually considered as etiology.
CASE REPORT: We present a case of a military diver referred for dental pain which appeared during diving. Diagnoses suggested by the diving medical specialist were barodontalgia and dental barotrauma. The dental exam, however, highlighted a tooth fracture due to the in-diving use of an inappropriate mouth regulator which yielded excessive occlusal pressure on a tooth with pre-existing extensive dental restoration.
DISCUSSION: This case highlights the importance of the use of an adapted mouthpiece by divers, and the need for awareness of physicians and dentists who treat divers of the implications of scuba diving on dental and oral medicine.
Publication Type Case Reports.  Journal Article.
Date Created 20130610

<2>
Unique Identifier 23980340
Status MEDLINE
Authors Brown J.
Authors Full Name Brown, Joanna.
Title Volunteers bring smiles to Special Olympians.

<3>
Unique Identifier 23965937
Status MEDLINE
Authors Innerhofer K.  Krastl G.  Kuhl S.  Baumgartner EN.  Filippi A.
Authors Full Name Innerhofer, Karin.  Krastl, Gabriel.  Kuhl, Sebastian.  Baumgartner, Elisabeth N.  Filippi, Andreas.
Institution Department of Oral Surgery, Oral Radiology and Oral Medicine and Centre of Dental Traumatology, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland.
Title Dental trauma on ski slopes.
Abstract OBJECTIVES: Skiing and snow-boarding are winter sports with risk of dental trauma. The aim of the present study was to investigate the use of protective gear and the occurrence of dental trauma in amateur winter sports on ski slopes.
MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 500 skiers and snowboarders (345 skiers, 110 snowboarders, and 45 who rode both) were interviewed using a standardized questionnaire during one winter season (from January to April 2008). Sustained injuries and use of protective gear (including mouthguards) were assessed.

RESULTS: Of the 500 interviewed, eleven (9 m, 2 f; 2.2%) had sustained dental trauma while skiing or snowboarding. Frequent riders were most susceptible to dental trauma (p < 0.001). 165 (33%) have sustained a skiing or snowboarding accident at least once, males more often than females (p = 0.031). Protective gear was used by 337 (67.4%), helmet, back and wrist protectors being worn most often. Snow-boarders were generally protected best (p < 0.001). All riders who had sustained an accident (n = 124; 75.1%) wore protective gear at the time of the interview (p = 0.009). Only two of eleven who had sustained dental trauma wear a mouthguard now for winter sports.

CONCLUSION: The results show that skiing and snowboarding pose only a small risk for dental trauma.
Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To assess the oral health practices and the prevalence of dental problems among competitive university athletes in Nigeria.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A cross-section of athletes that participated at the 2011 Nigerian university games in Benin-city, Nigeria, was studied. The tool of data collection was self-administered questionnaire. The information sought included demographics of the respondents and the sports they are involved in. Other information included prevalence of dental problem, cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption, history of toothache, gingival bleeding and mouth ulcer as well as their care seeking behaviour and pattern of oral health utilization.

RESULTS: The response rate was 75.3%. The prevalence of oral health problem among the respondents was 28.3% and dental caries was the commonest reported oral health problem among the respondents. A total of 106 (46.9%), 82 (36.3%) and 92 (40.7%) of the respondents had experienced toothache, gingival bleeding and mouth ulcer respectively. Less than half (40.7%) of the respondents have ever visited the dentist. Among the respondents, 108 (47.8%) reported taking alcohol while 16 (7.1%) indulged in cigarette smoking. Consumption of soft drink always and sometimes were reported by 64 (28.3%) and 98 (43.4%) of the respondents respectively. Respondents who had experienced dental problem during competitions made up 15.9% of the respondents and 66.7% of this group reported that the dental problem affected their performance in the competition.

CONCLUSION: The prevalence of dental conditions among respondents was high and it had adverse impact on performance in competitions.

Publication Type
Journal Article.

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23597218

Status
MEDLINE

Authors
Emerich K. Wlodarczyk P. Ziólkowski A.

Abstract

AIM: The aim of this survey was to establish the current state of knowledge with regard to first-aid procedures and to compare the effectiveness of an educational lecture and a subsequent educational session.

METHODS: A questionnaire to assess the attitudes and anticipated behaviours of Sport University students related to first-aid procedures following dental injury was administered to the students 3 times (after 3 and 12 months). A lecture on the subject of dental trauma was given just after the first questionnaire survey. A randomly selected students group received an extra educational task.

RESULTS: The present study revealed a low level of initial knowledge of physical education students concerning first-aid measures in the case of dental trauma. A 30 minute lecture and an extra educational task significantly improved the knowledge level. Even after one year the knowledge level was still high and sufficient to properly react when faced with dental trauma.

CONCLUSION: Our research proves that the inclusion of dental trauma as a topic in the Sport University students' curricular training and paedagogical education should be introduced in the form of a clear and concise lecture.

Publication Type
Comparative Study. Journal Article.

Year of Publication
2013

Unique Identifier
23539969

Status
MEDLINE

Authors
Anonymous.

Title
Prevention of sports-related injuries.
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### Endurance to physical strain in patients with temporomandibular disorders: a case-control study

**Source**

**Abstract**
OBJECTIVE: The hypothesis tested was whether patients with temporomandibular disorders (TMD) have an impaired endurance to motor tasks, under physical strain.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS:** The study population included 81 cases with TMD and 75 controls. After giving their informed consent, the participants filled out a questionnaire and performed five endurance trials. Each trial was measured in seconds from start to termination. The tests included: (a) holding the arm in a straight out position with a 2 kg weight in the hand, (b) lifting and lowering the arm with a 2 kg weight in the hand, (c) opening and closing the mandible repeatedly against a resistance of 1.6 kg during the jaw-opening phase, (d) protruding and retracting the mandible repeatedly against a resistance of 1.6 kg during the protruding phase and (e) unilateral chewing of three pieces of chewing gum. Analysis of differences between cases and controls for endurance were evaluated with Mann-Whitney U-test. A p-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

**RESULTS:** The cases had statistically significantly (p < 0.0001) lower endurance time than controls for all tests.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Patients with TMD compared to those without signs and symptoms of TMD have an impaired capacity to endure motor tasks that involve physical demand of the jaw muscles and shoulder girdle muscles.

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### What is Special Olympic Special Smiles?

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**Title**
What is Special Olympic Special Smiles?

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**CONCLUSIONS:** Patients with TMD compared to those without signs and symptoms of TMD have an impaired capacity to endure motor tasks that involve physical demand of the jaw muscles and shoulder girdle muscles.
Title
West of Ireland facial injury study. Part 2.
Source
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Abstract
The pattern, presentation, and volume of facial injury in the west of Ireland are subjectively different from those in the United Kingdom. We know of no prospective regional study of facial injury in Ireland to date, and nationally there is no system in place to collect data on injury. The epidemiology of facial trauma has important implications for the development of health services, the education and training of clinicians, workforce planning, prevention of injury, and promotion of health. Over 1 week we did a multicentre prospective data collection study involving all emergency departments in the west of Ireland. All patients who attended with facial injuries were included (n=325), and those with injuries solely of the scalp and neck were excluded. The proforma recorded a patient’s characteristics, details of injury and presentation, treatment and follow-up. It also included relation with sport, alcohol, assault, and animals. Eighty-two fractures were suspected, of which 46% were nasal. Accidents caused 75% of injuries and sport caused 27%. Fractures were sustained by 63% (n=5) of those wearing helmets while playing hurling, but by only 22% of those who were not. Helmets did, however, reduce the total number of injuries. Injuries were associated with alcohol (23%), assault (14%), falls (38%), and motor vehicle crashes (11%). Because of the differences in aetiology, different avenues and methods are required to prevent injury. Staff in emergency departments will need training in this area, given the large proportion of facial trauma in the region. Copyright 2012.
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Journal Article. Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't.
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2012
Unique Identifier
22943773
Status
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Authors
Fernandez JB. Lim LJ. Dougherty N. LaSasso J. Atar M. Daronch M.
Title
Oral health findings in athletes with intellectual disabilities at the NYC Special Olympics.
Source
Local Messages
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Abstract
This study collected data to describe the oral health in Special Olympics athletes with intellectual disabilities from New York City, using the standardized Special Olympics, Special Smiles protocol. A total of 664 self-selected athletes with intellectual disabilities were screened between 2005 and 2008. A standardized form was used for data collection. Screenings were performed using available light or flashlight, tongue depressor, and disposable mirror. Oral hygiene, reports of oral pain, untreated caries, missing and filled teeth were recorded. The majority of the athletes were 20 years of age or older (52%). Of the examined athletes, 9% reported oral pain, 8% needed urgent care, 28% had untreated caries, 60% had filled teeth, and 32% had signs of gingival disease. Mouthguards were recommended for 26% of athletes. Our findings offer an initial evaluation of the oral health of Special Olympics athletes with intellectual disabilities in New York City. Results showed high preventive and restorative oral health needs in the Special Olympics population. 2012 Special Care Dentistry Association and Wiley Periodicals, Inc.
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Journal Article.
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20120904
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2012
Unique Identifier
23311053
Status
MEDLINE
Authors
Schonbrun RA.
Title
The iceman cometh--to the sidelines.
Source
Publication Type
Journal Article.
Date Created
20130114
Year of Publication
2012

BACKGROUND: Prevention of traumatic dental injuries relies on the identification of etiologic factors and the use of protective devices during contact sports. Mouthguards are considered to be an effective and cost-efficient device aimed at buffering the impacts or blows that might otherwise cause moderate to severe dental and maxillofacial injuries. Interestingly, besides their role in preventing injury, some authors claim that mouthguards can enhance athletic performance. Thus, the purpose of this controlled randomized trial was to evaluate and compare the effect of two different types of mouthguards on the athletic performance and strength of collegiate athletes.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Eighteen college athletes ranging from 19 to 23 years participated in this study. Devices tested in this study included an over-the-counter boil-and-bite mouthguard (O-FlowTM Max Under Armour) (UA) and a custom-made mouthguard (CM). Physical tests were carefully selected by the head athletic trainer and aimed at evaluating the strength and performance. The following sequence was carried out on each test day: (i) 3-stroke maximum power ergometer test, (ii) 1-min ergometer test, and (iii) a 1600-m run. A random assignment was developed to test all three experimental groups on each test day. Following the tests, each athlete completed a brief anonymous survey aimed at evaluating the athletes’ overall satisfaction with each type of mouthguard.

RESULTS: Custom-made mouthguards had no detrimental effect on athletic strength and performance and were reported by the athletes as being comfortable and not causing difficulty in breathing. In contrast, boil-and-bite mouthguards did not perform as well and were reported as being uncomfortable and causing breathing difficulties.

CONCLUSIONS: Based on the results of this study, the use of custom-made mouthguards should be encouraged in contact sports as a protective measure, without concern for any negative effect on the athletic performance of the athletes. 2012 John Wiley & Sons A/S.
reason for not wearing a mouthguard was that it was seen to be unnecessary [169 (40.7%)]. This survey highlights the potential for improvement in the level of knowledge about dental injury prevention in water polo. In addition to information and guidelines from the relevant sports’ associations, and coaches, dentists could also play a role in the provision of this education. 2011 John Wiley & Sons A/S.

Title: Use of facial protection to prevent reinjury during sports practice.


Abstract

The objective of the study was to report the prevention of facial reinjury of a volleyball player using a custom-made protective facial shield. A custom-made protective partial facial shield was fabricated using polymethylmethacrylate and was fitted with a soft lining material to provide additional comfort and protection to the injured area. Facial protection provides greater security against possible facial injuries and allows injured areas to recover during sports practice.

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2012

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Title
Mouthguard use and dental injury in sport: a questionnaire study of national school children in the west of Ireland.
Source
Local Messages
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Abstract
STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM: The risk of children getting dental injuries during sport can be minimised by using a mouthguard. Within Ireland, information on mouthguard use and policy is limited. The extent of dental trauma experienced by children during sport is also unclear.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY: To determine the extent of mouthguard use, dental trauma and barriers to use among children. The survey also investigated school and sports club policy on mouthguard use in sport.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A questionnaire was sent to parents of 1,111 children aged nine to 13 years attending 25 randomly selected schools in the Health Service Executive West region of Ireland. It sought information about children’s sporting activities, mouthguard policy and use, barriers to use, and dental accidents.

RESULTS: A total of 505 questionnaires were returned (46%). More than nine out of ten children were involved in sport. Mouthguards were worn by 22% of children during sport. Less than one-third of schools and sports clubs that children attended had a mouthguard policy. Significantly more children used mouthguards where there was a mouthguard policy. Reasons for not wearing mouthguards included cost, lack of knowledge and information, and lack of a mouthguard policy. One in ten children had suffered a sports accident in the previous year, of which 51% injured teeth. Of these, 72% visited a dentist within two hours.

CONCLUSIONS: The dental profession and individual practitioners should promote mouthguard use for children during sport and be advocates for the development of policies in schools and sporting organisations.
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Journal Article.
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2012

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MEDLINE
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Title
Sporting injuries to the temporomandibular joint.
Source
Local Messages
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Journal Article.
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20121010
Year of Publication
2012