INPLASY PROTOCOL

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Support: **None.**

Review Stage at time of this submission: **The review has not yet started.**

Conflicts of interest:
None declared.

Efficacy of Acupuncture in treatment of Temporomandibular joint disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized, sham-controlled trials

Lee, WY[1]; Chang, CJ[2].

Review question / Objective: P : Patients with temporomandibular joint disorders; I : Acupuncture; C : Sham acupuncture and routine therapy; O : VAS (visual analog scale) and MMO (maximum mouth opening).

Condition being studied: Several randomized controlled trials have published in recent years. However, there is no new meta-analysis articles evaluating the efficacy of acupuncture for temporomandibular joint disorders in the past 5 years. In addition, we aim to compare the prognosis of verum acupuncture with sham acupuncture for TMD.

Information sources: Electronic databases (Pubmed, Cochrane, ClinicalTrial), contact with authors, trialregisters.

INTRODUCTION

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acupucture with sham acupuncture for TMD.

METHODS

Participant or population: Patients with temporomandibular joint disorders.

Intervention: Acupuncture.

Comparator: Sham acupuncture and routine therapy.

Study designs to be included: Randomized controlled trial.

Eligibility criteria: Inclusion criteria : Patients with temporomandibular joint disorders, Acupuncture; Exclusion criteria : Other TCM technique, Multiple treatment or control groups, Diagnostic standard of TMD before 1996, Not available data.

Information sources: Electronic databases (Pubmed, Cochrane, ClinicalTrial), contact with authors, trialregisters.

Main outcome(s): VAS (visual analog scale) and MMO (maximum mouth opening).

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: The methodological quality based on the Cochrane risk of bias.

Strategy of data synthesis: We analyzed the relative risk for dichotomous data and standardized mean difference (SMD) for continuous data with 95% confidence interval (CI). RR or SMD with 95% CI were calculated using Comprehensive Meta Analysis V3.

Subgroup analysis: 1. Needle maintainence time in / beyond 20 minutes; 2. Theraputic efficacy with / without specific acupoints; 3. Whether sham acupuncture pierce the skin or not

Sensitivity analysis: In order to avoid the protocol violation, we follow the process of PRISMA.

Language: English.

Country(ies) involved: Taiwan.

Keywords: Acupuncture, Temporo-mandibular joint disorder, deqi, maximum mouth opening (MMO).

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