Association between COVID-19 anxiety and temporomandibular disorders among dental students - an institutional survey

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ABSTRACT

Objective
The objective of this study was to find association between COVID-19 anxiety and temporomandibular disorders among dental students in an institutional survey.

Methodology
This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on undergraduate and postgraduate students of Khyber college of Dentistry, Peshawar from August to November 2021. Exclusion criteria was psychological disorders like anxiety, depression; anti-anxiety and anti-depressant medication; house officers and faculty. Data was collected on a questionnaire which consisted of Fonseca anamnestic index (IAF) to diagnose TMD, Hospital anxiety depression scale (HADS) to assess anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety scale (CAS) to evaluate COVID-19 related anxiety. For data analysis, mean ± SD was used for age. Frequency and percentages were done for gender, TMD, anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety. For association between categorical variables, chi-square was applied. Cross-tabulation and prevalence formula were used to find out prevalence of anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety in TMD & non-TMD cases.

Results
A total of 181 students participated in this study. Out of this, 83(45.9%) were males and 98(54.1%) were females with a mean age of 22.7 ± 2.4 years. 99 (54.7%) were TMD cases i.e., greater than non-TMD cases (45.3 %). A higher trend of anxiety (78%) and depression (56%) was seen. Out of 99 (54.7%) TMD cases, 73 (73.7%) were with anxiety. But anxiety was even greater (n=69, 84.1%) in non-TMD cases. Depression was also almost equal in both TMD and non-TMD cases with a prevalence of 1.09. COVID-19 anxiety was seen in very few (1.1%). No association of TMD was seen with anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety (p value > 0.05)

Conclusion
There was no significant association found between COVID-19 anxiety and temporomandibular disorders in dental students of this study, with a very less prevalence of COVID-19 anxiety among them.

Key words: COVID-19, Temporomandibular disorder (TMD), COVID-19 anxiety, anxiety, depression, dental students

INTRODUCTION

COVID-19, is a new illness which emerged in Wuhan city of China in beginning of December of 2019, causative organism being a novel virus named coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2).1 COVID-19 infection can be fatal if it causes respiratory distress which necessitates intensive care.2 Since mode of transmission of SARS-CoV-2 is through close contact of one person with another, it led to strict quarantine measures worldwide.3 These restrictions leading to disruption of day to day routine caused a major influence on mental health of people.4 Temporomandibular disorders (TMD) is a group of disorders which affects temporomandibular joint, muscles of mastication and associated musculoskeletal structures.5 Among the social dental diseases, TMD is on number three with a prevalence of 10-15 % across the globe and the incidence is still on rise. Epidemiological studies suggest that it usually involves 41% of general population.6 TMD prevalence in dental students in various previous studies has been reported as 36.9% and 62.8%.7 TMD and its severity increases with psychological issues like stress, anxiety, depression and somatization.8

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COVID-19 pandemic challenged the delivery of health care services worldwide in general, and dentistry, in particular.\(^9\) In dentistry, while working inside oral cavity, droplets and aerosols admixed with saliva and blood of patient are generated. Transmission of COVID-19 which is via aerosols and droplets thus is a thing of concern in dentistry.\(^10\) All students from medicine, dentistry and nursing, due to their interactions with COVID-19 positive patients, are at increased risk of developing COVID-19 infection, stress, anxiety and depression.\(^11\)

Among Turkish dental students, a poorer sleep quality and elevated stress, anxiety, and depression during COVID-19 pandemic resulted in an increase in TMD.\(^12\)

Thus, COVID-19 related anxiety among dental students, due to close association of dentistry with a very high risk of transmission of COVID-19 infection, can cause onset or aggravation of TMD. No studies so far have been carried out during this COVID-19 pandemic regionally and locally to show presence of this COVID-19 anxiety and its association with temporomandibular disorders among dental students.

Aim: The objective of this study was to find association between COVID-19 anxiety and temporomandibular disorders among dental students in an institutional survey.

### METHODOLOGY

**Design of the study**

It was a descriptive cross-sectional study.

**Sample**

Sample included under-and postgraduate students of Khyber college of Dentistry, Peshawar

**Assessment**

This study was conducted from August to November 2021.

**Sampling method**

Convenience sampling method was used.

**Inclusion criteria**

Undergraduate students of all four professional years and postgraduate students were included in the study.

**Exclusion criteria**

Psychological disorders like anxiety, depression; anti-anxiety and anti-depressant medication; house officers and faculty members were excluded.

**Procedure**

Data was collected on a questionnaire after approval from institutional ethical committee. Questionnaire consisted of exclusion criteria at top, informed consent, demographics including professional year/postgraduate year along with Fonseca anamnestic index (IAF) to diagnose TMD, Hospital anxiety depression scale (HADS) to assess anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety scale (CAS) to evaluate COVID-19 related anxiety. The reliability of IAF, HADS and CAS using Cronbach’s alpha test was 0.73, 0.74 and 0.74, respectively, deeming it appropriate to use.

**Data Analysis**

Data analysis was carried out on SPSS version 25. Mean ± SD was used for age. Frequency and percentages were done for gender, TMD, anxiety, depression and covid-19 anxiety. For association between categorical variables, chi-square was applied. Cross-tabulation and prevalence formula were used to find out prevalence of anxiety, depression and COVID-19 anxiety in TMD & non-TMD cases.

### RESULTS

#### Demographics

A total of 181 students participated in this study. Of 181 students, 45(24.9%) were post-graduate residents, whereas 40(22.1%), 33(18.2%), 49(27.1%), 14(7.7%) were from 4th, 3rd, 2nd and 1st professional BDS, respectively. Out of this, 83(45.9%) were males and 98(54.1%) were females with a mean age of 22.7 ± 4.4 years.

**TMD**

TMD cases were greater in number than non-TMD cases (Figure 1).

![Figure 1: Frequency and Percentage of TMD and non-TMD cases](image)

#### Anxiety, Depression & COVID-19 anxiety

Anxiety and depression positivity was more than normal cases (pie charts 2 & 3) whereas 179 students (98.9%) were without COVID-19 anxiety and only 2(1.1%) with it.

![Figure 2: a) Percentage of anxiety as a result of A-HADS, b) Percentage of depression as a result of D-HADS scoring](image)

#### Chi-square associations of TMD

No association was found between TMD, anxiety, depression and Covid anxiety (Table 1). In addition there was no gender predisposition interms of TMD, Anxiety and depression.
Female predominance (54.1%) was seen in this study. Similar data, in their studies, were reported in undergraduate and postgraduate students than undergraduate students in this study.

In this study, mean age was 22.7 ± 2.4 years which is close to reported values in the current study which is also in line with Gonclaves' results. Females are more prone to TMD because they usually stress about things easily. Females also have higher estrogen level which is usually implicated in causing TMD as temporomandibular joint (TMJ) has increased expression of estrogen receptors.

Overall, among all 181 undergraduate and postgraduate students, 99 (54.7%) were TMD cases i.e., greater than non-TMD cases (45.3%). An identical result (54.8%) was reported in a study by Medeiros during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of Silva et al study suggested even higher values of TMD positivity (82.4%) in Brazilian dental students during the pandemic state. Greater positivity of TMD in dental undergraduate and postgraduate students may be due to academic stress which is a significant causative factor for TMD in dental students. Time away from home and family also risks depression and subsequent TMD development. Another stressor can be social restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic and its hazards associated with dentistry. Moreover, dental students with better understanding of TMD are more forthcoming in answering FAI used for diagnosis of TMD.

A higher trend of anxiety (78%) and depression (56%) was seen in this population without any association with TMD. Medeiros study was also unable to show any association of TMD with anxiety and depression. Out of 99 (54.7%) TMD cases, 73 (73.7%) were with anxiety. But anxiety was even greater (n=69, 84.1%) in non-TMD cases. Depression was also almost equal in both TMD and non-TMD cases with a prevalence of 1.09. A study by Azevedo presented a matching result of increased anxiety in dental students but without any association with TMD in dental students. High level of stress, anxiety and depression seen in undergraduate and postgraduate students is due to academic, teaching and clinical work overload.

COVID-19 anxiety was seen in very few (1.1%) with no association with TMD in this study. Not a single study, which studied CAS based COVID-19 anxiety and its association with TMD in dental students, was found. Regarding prevalence of anxiety during COVID-19 pandemic, a study by Zulfikar showed a very high level of anxiety (92.9%) among dental students and dentists during COVID-19 pandemic which is in contrast to this study. Dental students of Braz-Jose study during the pandemic period also presented high values of anxiety (41%), depression and stress. Despite emergence of COVID-19 as global pandemic and its social restrictions, a very low prevalence of COVID-19 anxiety in population of this study can be due to their less social isolation during the COVID-19 period and less acceptance of erroneous information related to its spread.

Table 1: Chi-square Association between TMD and different variables. p value less than 0.05 is significant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Non-TMD</th>
<th>TMD</th>
<th>chi-square</th>
<th>p-value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>61</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anxiety</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>2.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>0.443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covid anxiety</td>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Showing a) prevalence of anxiety in TMD & non-TMD cases b) prevalence of depression in TMD & non-TMD cases and c) proportion of Covid-19 anxiety in TMD & non-TMD cases

### DISCUSSION

In this study, mean age was 22.7 ± 2.4 years which is close to results of other similar studies on dental students during COVID-19 pandemic. Medeiros and Hakami et al. reported similar ages in their studies, with mean ages of 21.46 years (±2.37) and 21.76 years (±1.859), respectively. This could be due to lesser number of postgraduate students than undergraduate students in this study. Female predominance (54.1%) was seen in this study. Similar data, with a greater prevalence of females, was observed in studies by Gonclaves (59.9%) Hakami et al (54.7%) and Medeiros (77%). Also, a statistically significant association of gender with TMD (p = 0.02) was found in the current study which is also in line with Gonclaves' results. Females are more prone to TMD because they usually stress about things easily. Females also have higher estrogen level which is usually implicated in causing TMD as temporomandibular joint (TMJ) has increased expression of estrogen receptors.

Overall, among all 181 undergraduate and postgraduate students, 99 (54.7%) were TMD cases i.e., greater than non-TMD cases (45.3%). An identical result (54.8%) was reported in a study by Medeiros during the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings of Silva et al study suggested even higher values of TMD positivity (82.4%) in Brazilian dental students during the pandemic state. Greater positivity of TMD in dental undergraduate and postgraduate students may be due to academic stress which is a significant causative factor for TMD in dental students.

Time away from home and family also risks depression and subsequent TMD development. Another stressor can be social restrictions during COVID-19 pandemic and its hazards associated with dentistry. Moreover, dental students with better understanding of TMD are more forthcoming in answering FAI used for diagnosis of TMD.

A higher trend of anxiety (78%) and depression (56%) was seen in this population without any association with TMD. Medeiros study was also unable to show any association of TMD with anxiety and depression. Out of 99 (54.7%) TMD cases, 73 (73.7%) were with anxiety. But anxiety was even greater (n=69, 84.1%) in non-TMD cases. Depression was also almost equal in both TMD and non-TMD cases with a prevalence of 1.09. A study by Azevedo presented a matching result of increased anxiety in dental students but without any association with TMD in dental students. High level of stress, anxiety and depression seen in undergraduate and postgraduate students is due to academic, teaching and clinical work overload.

COVID-19 anxiety was seen in very few (1.1%) with no association with TMD in this study. Not a single study, which studied CAS based COVID-19 anxiety and its association with TMD in dental students, was found. Regarding prevalence of anxiety during COVID-19 pandemic, a study by Zulfikar showed a very high level of anxiety (92.9%) among dental students and dentists during COVID-19 pandemic which is in contrast to this study. Dental students of Braz-Jose study during the pandemic period also presented high values of anxiety (41%), depression and stress. Despite emergence of COVID-19 as global pandemic and its social restrictions, a very low prevalence of COVID-19 anxiety in population of this study can be due to their less social isolation during the COVID-19 period and less acceptance of erroneous information related to its spread. A systematic review by Minervini et al stated that three out of their four reviewed studies have a consensus on significant association of COVID-19 anxiety with temporomandibular disorders which is in contrast to this study. The reason behind this can be a different population of the current study.
**Limitations of the study:** There was no questioning about presence of TMD before COVID-19 pandemic to see if they were new onset or already existing TMD. The timing of the study may coincide with the professional exam schedule of some of dental students. Considering this overlap, it’s important to note its potential impact on stress levels and Temporomandibular Disorders (TMDs) among students.

**Recommendations/Clinical implications:** Owing to high anxiety level seen in dental students, there should be efforts at institutional level to increase awareness about anxiety recognition and its timely management to produce mentally and professionally better dental and oral healthcare workers.

## CONCLUSION

There was no significant association found between COVID-19 anxiety and temporomandibular disorders in dental students of this study, with a very less prevalence of COVID-19 anxiety among them.

**Conflict of Interest:**  
The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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It was a non-funded research work

## REFERENCES


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