INTERNET COURSE:
Orofacial Pain Beyond TMD
SYLLABUS

Basic Concepts of Pain
I. Classification of Pain.
II. Pain Neuroanatomy.
   A. The Trigeminal System.
   B. The Spinal Cord System.
   C. The Central Nervous System (CNS).
   D. Autonomic Nervous System.

Pain Mechanisms
I. Neurotransmitters and Neurotransmission.
II. Mechanisms of Nociceptive Pain.
   A. Transduction.
   B. Transmission.
   C. Modulation.
   D. Perception.
III. Mechanisms of Neuropathic Pain.
   A. Nerve Compression.
   B. Neuroma Formation.
   C. Deafferentation.
   D. Sympathetically Maintained Pain.

Principles of Pharmacology
I. Pharmacokinetics - How drugs move through and affect the body.
   A. Administration.
   B. Absorption.
   C. Distribution.
   D. Metabolism.
   E. Excretion.
II. Pharmacodynamics - Mechanisms of drug action.
III. Laboratory Studies for Orofacial Pain.

Pharmacotherapy for Orofacial Pain
Mechanisms of action, indications and usage, adverse reactions and side effects for each class of drug listed below will be described.
   A. Non-narcotic analgesics.
   B. Narcotic (opioid) analgesics.
   C. Corticosteroids.
   D. Skeletal muscle relaxants.
   E. Antianxiety drugs.
   F. Antidepressants.
   G. Anticonvulsants.
   H. Local anesthetics.
   I. Topical medications.

Neuropathic Orofacial Pain Disorders
I. Characteristics of neuropathic pain.
II. Episodic (paroxysmal) neuralgias.
   A. Trigeminal Neuralgia.
   B. Glossopharyngeal Neuralgia.
   C. Occipital Neuralgia.
III. Continuous Neuralgias.
   A. Atypical Odontalgia (PTTN).
   B. Traumatic Trigeminal Neuralgia.
   C. Traumatic Neuroma.
   D. Herpes Zoster and Postherpetic Neuralgia.
   E. Bell’s palsy.
   F. Burning Mouth Syndrome.

Traumatic Trigeminal Sensory Neuropathies
I. Response to trigeminal nerve injury.
II. Evaluation of trigeminal nerve injuries.
III. Mandibular third molar extraction injuries.
IV. Dental implant placement injuries.
Neurovascular (Headache) Disorders
General characteristics, clinical signs and symptoms, pathophysiology, differential diagnosis, pharmacological and nonpharmacological management of each headache disorder listed below will be discussed.

I. Primary Headache Disorders.
   A. Migraine.
   B. Tension-type headaches.
   C. Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalalgias.
      1. Cluster headaches.
      2. Paroxysmal hemicranias.
      3. Hemicrania continua.
      4. SUNA and SUNCT.

II. Chronic Daily Headaches.
III. Medication Overuse Headaches.
IV. Secondary Headache Disorders.
   A. Brain Tumor Headache.
   B. Post-Traumatic Headache.
   C. Giant Cell (Temporal) Arteritis.
   D. Cervicogenic Headaches.

V. Evaluation of the Headache Patient.

Musculoskeletal Pain Disorders
I. Skeletal Muscle Function.
II. Masticatory Muscle Pain Disorders.
   A. Myalga.
   B. Myofascial pain.
   C. Fibromyalgia.
   D. Myositis.
   E. Spasm.
   F. Muscle Contracture.
   G. Movement Disorders (Dyskinesia and Dystonia).

III. Disorders of the TMJ.
   A. Disc Displacements.
   B. Hypermobility Disorders.
   C. Inflammatory Disorders.
   D. Degenerative Joint Disease.
   E. Ankylosis.

Sleep Disorders and Orofacial Pain
I. Sleep and Pain.
II. Normal Sleep Architecture.
III. Evaluation of the Patient.
IV. Sleep Disorders.
   A. Insomnia.
   B. Obstructive Sleep Apnea.
   C. Sleep Bruxism.

Evaluation of the Orofacial Pain Patient
I. History Taking.
II. Physical examination.
   A. General head and neck evaluation.
   B. Cranial nerve screening.
   C. Musculoskeletal examination.
   D. Intraoral evaluation.
III. Diagnostic Tests.

Psychological Aspects of Pain
I. Psychological Factors and Orofacial Pain.
II. Acute vs. Chronic Pain.
III. Psychiatric Disorders and Pain.
IV. Behavioral Interventions for Chronic Pain.