

## Results

Table 1 shows the comparison between 59 temporomandibular disorder (TMD) patients and 353 control subjects according to sex and mean age. There is no significant difference between two groups in those factors. Among TMD patients, the prevalence of TP (50.8%) was less than that of TM (64.4%), in contrast to the control group, in which the prevalence of TP (59.2%) was more than that of TM (27.8%). Comparing TMD patients and control group according to the prevalence of TP, there is no significant difference ( $p=0.2$ ), while the prevalence of TM in TMD patients is significant higher than in control group ( $p < 0.0005$ ) (Table 2).

The proportion of patients with parafunctional habit is higher in the TMD (54.2%) than in the control group (24.7%) ( $p < 0.0005$ ) (Table 3).

The association between the prevalence of TM and TMD patients was confirmed using logistic regression to obtain the odds ratio adjusted for sex, age and parafunctional habit (Table 4).

Table 5 shows the distribution of the size of TM according to Helkimo's dysfunction and anamnestic index. There is no significant difference between the size of TM and dysfunction index ( $p = 0.4$ ) or anamnestic index ( $p=0.9$ ).