

The Current Trend in Management of Bruxism and Chronic Pain: An Overview of Systematic Reviews

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:
Journal of Pain Research

Sandra Kalil Bussadori¹
Lara Jassiski Motta¹
Anna Carolina Ratto
Tempestini Horliana¹
Elaine Marcílio Santos^{1,2}
Ana Luiza Cabrera
Martimbianco²

¹Postgraduate Program in Biophotonics Applied to Health Sciences, University Nove De Julho (UNINOVE), São Paulo, Brazil; ²Postgraduate Program in Health and Environment, Universidade Metropolitana De Santos (UNIMES), Santos, São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract: Bruxism, specifically sleep bruxism (SB), is a worldwide discussed topic in the literature; however, there is insufficient evidence to define and support a standard approach for the treatment of SB. The purpose of this overview was to map the evidence from systematic reviews (SR), examining the effects of interventions to improve chronic pain related to bruxism. The methodological quality of SRs was assessed using the AMSTAR-2 tool. We conducted a comprehensive literature search in April 2020, in the following databases: Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials, EMBASE, MEDLINE, LILACS, BBO, and Epistemonikos. Nine SRs with critically low to high methodological quality were included. Considering the main findings, botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) showed a significant pain and sleep bruxism frequency reduction when compared to placebo or conventional treatment (behavioral therapy, occlusal splints, and drugs), after 6 and 12 months. Occlusal splints combined to muscle massage showed some benefit in pain reduction. There was no difference in pain and bruxism frequency between biofeedback therapy and an inactive control group. Regarding drug therapy, there is no difference when amitriptyline, bromocriptine, clonidine, propranolol, and levodopa were compared to placebo. In conclusion, there is some evidence to support the use of occlusal splints plus massage, and BTX-A to reduce chronic pain related to SB. No evidence was provided to support the recommendation of biofeedback therapy and drug therapy. There is still a need for more methodologically rigorous randomized clinical trials (RCT) to be conducted on the efficacy and safety of different therapies for SB.

Keywords: sleep bruxism, pain management, evidence-based dentistry

Introduction

Bruxism can be classified as sleep bruxism (SB), which is defined as a masticatory muscle activity during sleep, characterized as rhythmic (phasic) or non-rhythmic (tonic) movements. This activity is not observed in healthy individuals.¹

Pain in the mandible muscles, sensibility in the masseter and temporal muscle regions, morning headaches, and fatigue are commonly reported in individuals with SB. However, the relationship between SB and chronic pain reporting is difficult to evaluate. The main limitation of this association is that the nature of pain is not specified and, therefore, a multitude of complaints can be included. The interaction between bruxism and chronic pain cannot be extrapolated to causality or consequence. Central pathophysiological mechanisms are considered to play an important role in SB. Additionally, psychological factors, such as stress and anxiety, seem to exacerbate the symptoms of SB.^{2,3}

Correspondence: Sandra Kalil Bussadori
Postgraduate Program in Biophotonics Applied to Health Sciences, University Nove De Julho (UNINOVE), Rua Vergueiro, 239/245, São Paulo, SP CEP 01504-000, Brazil
Tel/Fax +55 (11) 3385-9222
Email sandra.skb@gmail.com

The standard reference for SB diagnosis is polysomnography (PSG) with audio-video recordings. Other methods that measure the activity of masticatory muscles during sleep are PSG without audio-video recordings or electromyography (EMG) recorded with portable devices.⁴ SB criteria include one or more signs: tooth-grinding sounds during sleep, tooth wear, jaw-muscle pain or fatigue. Furthermore, pain intensity can be assessed by a visual analog scale (VAS).⁵

There are several treatment approaches for this disease, but the common target being muscle relaxation. Studies suggest that the treatment can be conducted with oral appliance, which seems to be effective in reducing SB activity, with a better resolution with devices that provide a large extension of the mandibular advancement. The most usual pharmacological approaches are botulinum toxin, clonazepam, and clonidine, which can improve SB symptoms when compared to placebo. The potential benefit of biofeedback and cognitive-behavioral approaches to SB management is not fully supported.⁶ Electrical stimulation in the masseter muscle seems to be effective in reducing pain. However, there is insufficient evidence to define and support a standard approach for the treatment of SB.

Therefore, it is necessary to identify and map the higher level of evidence in the literature in order to define the best strategies to manage bruxism in the clinical setting. Numerous SRs on treatment for bruxism have been conducted in the last years, but a comprehensive evidence synthesis and critical appraisal is yet missing. Thus, the purpose of this study was to map the evidence from SRs examining the effects of interventions to improve chronic pain in individuals with bruxism.

Methods

This overview of systematic reviews (SR) was conducted following the guidance provided in the Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions⁷ and the Preferred Reporting Items for Overviews of systematic reviews PRISMA statement throughout this manuscript.⁸

Criteria for Considering Reviews for Inclusion

Types of Reviews

All SRs (with or without meta-analysis) of randomized clinical trials (RCTs) were included. To minimize the risk of bias, SRs involving non-randomized controlled

study (NRS) designs were included only if the data from RCTs were presented (or available) separately.

Types of Participants

SRs that evaluated any type of treatment to improve pain in adults with bruxism (sleep or awake) were considered eligible. SRs that included studies involving children were included only if data were presented separately. SRs that assessed both bruxism and temporomandibular disorders (TMD) or those including patients with any developmental dysfunctions were excluded.

Types of Interventions

Any type of intervention used on the management of bruxism, compared to placebo, no treatment or another active intervention.

Types of Outcomes

Primary outcomes were any validated measures of pain (such as a visual analogue scale – VAS) and any adverse events arising from interventions. Secondary outcomes included patient-reported clinical symptoms (such as teeth grinding and jaw stiffness), patient preference, number of bruxism episodes, sleep disturbance indexes, and quality of life. Any time point reported in SRs was considered.

Searching for Systematic Reviews

We conducted a comprehensive literature search in April 2020 with no restriction regarding date, language or status of the publication. Sensitive search strategies ([Supplementary File 1](#)) were developed for the following databases:

- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials – CENTRAL (via Wiley);
- EMBASE (via Elsevier);
- MEDLINE (via PubMed);
- Literatura Latino Americana em Ciências da Saúde e do Caribe – LILACS (via Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde – BVS), Bibliografia Brasileira de Odontologia – BBO (via BVS);
- Epistemonikos (systematic review repository)

We also screened the reference lists of all included SRs, and other relevant publications, to identify additional, potentially relevant, studies.

Selecting Systematic Reviews for Inclusion

All titles and abstracts retrieved from the search were assessed for eligibility by two review authors independently (ALCM and ACRT), using the software Rayyan

(<https://rayyan.qcri.org/>).⁹ Potentially relevant SRs were selected for full-text reading, and those that fulfilled the predetermined inclusion criteria were included in this overview. Discrepancies were solved by a third author (SKB).

Data Extraction

Two authors (ALCM and ACRTTH) independently extracted data from included SRs and a third author (LM) solved any discrepancies. Data were extracted from SRs using a standardized data extraction form including details on participants' characteristics (total number of participants, age, diagnosis criteria), number and design of primary studies included, intervention(s), comparator(s), outcomes assessed, assessment of methodological quality/risk of bias of primary studies, quantitative outcome data (meta-analysis or a summary of individual studies results) and the assessment of the certainty of evidence (GRADE approach – Grading of Recommendations, Assessments, Developments and Evaluations). Missing or inadequately reported data from SRs were collected directly from the underlying primary studies.^{10,11}

Data Synthesis

Data from meta-analyses, or individual RCTs, were summarized narratively as described by SRs. The trials included in each review were mapped to identify the presence of overlap i.e. primary studies included in more than one eligible SR. The number of overlapping trials was summarized and the results from these studies were presented individually to avoid double counting of outcome data.^{7,12} Missing numerical data were collected from underlying RCTs and, when possible (data available), the estimated treatment effects were calculated (mean difference for continuous outcome and risk ratio for dichotomous outcome, with 95% confidence interval), by using the Revman 5.4 software.¹³

Assessing Methodological Quality of Included Systematic Reviews

Two authors (ALCM and SBK) independently assessed the methodological quality and risk of bias of SRs using the AMSTAR-2 tool (Assessing the Methodological Quality of Systematic Reviews).¹⁴ AMSTAR-2 provides guidance to rate the overall confidence in the results of a review in critically low (more than one critical failure); low (a critical failure); moderate (more than one non-

critical failure) and high (none or non-critical failure). The certainty of the body of evidence was generated through the checklist available on the AMSTAR-2 website (http://amstar.ca/Amstar_Checklist.php).

Results

Initial search results retrieved 841 records. After removed 186 duplicates, 655 studies by title and abstracts were screened, of which 15 were considered eligible and the full texts were analyzed. Six SRs were excluded, and the reasons are detailed in the flow diagram. Thus, nine^{15–23} SRs were included for analysis (Figure 1).

Characteristics of Included Systematic Reviews

The main characteristics of the included SRs are presented in Table 1. SRs were published between 2005 and 2019. Four SRs included only RCTs^{16,18,20,23} as primary study and five included NRSs (before-after studies).^{15,17,19,21} The number of included primary studies ranged from 2 to 16. Total samples ranged between 32 and 240 participants, and the mean age ranged from 18 to 54 years. The interventions analyzed were botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A), occlusal appliances, biofeedback therapy, and drug therapy.

All included SRs presented a small sample size and included patients diagnosed with sleep bruxism. None of them was about awake bruxism.

Five SRs^{15–19} did not conduct meta-analyses due to the clinical and methodological heterogeneity between included studies. None of the included SRs conducted a subgroup analysis. Sensitivity analysis was performed by two SRs, to analyze possible changes in the meta-analysis results with fixed and random effect models.

The methodological quality of SRs assessed by the AMSTAR-2 tool and was classified as critically low to high (Supplementary File 2). Only four SRs^{19–21,23} presented the previous registration protocol of systematic review. Most of the included SRs conducted a limited search, with language and date restrictions, and did not search in trial register databases, gray literature, and in the reference lists of included studies.

Five overlap studies were identified, in a total of 36 RCTs included in the SRs (13.8%), two of them on botulinum toxin type A (2 in 5), and three on biofeedback therapy (3 in 10). To avoid duplicated results, we collected

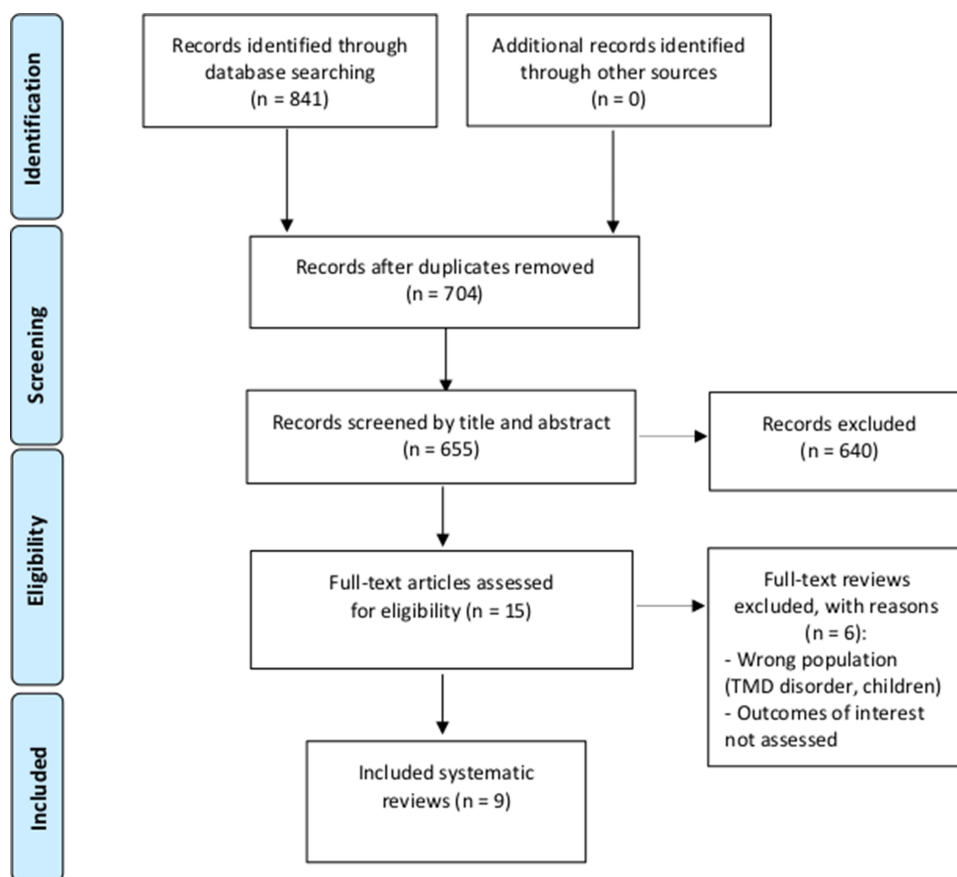


Figure 1 Flowchart of the study selection process. (Adapted of an study (8)).

and presented the main results from individual studies of each SR (Table 2).

Discussion

Bruxism, specifically sleep bruxism (SB), is a worldwide discussed topic in the literature, and, its forms of treatment.²⁴ Therefore, updates and critical appraisal of existing high-quality evidence are necessary to adequately inform healthcare practitioners. It is interesting to note that even with a large number of published studies, the methodological quality is still low, making the strength of recommendation for SB treatments weak. In this overview, we selected the most used strategies to manage bruxism in the clinical setting based on the results from systematic reviews (SR).

The methodological assessment with the AMSTAR-2 tool showed a variety quality of the included SRs, ranging from critically low to high. Only two reviews were classified as high quality due to the methodological rigor proposed by Cochrane. The risk of bias of primary included studies was predominantly unclear to

low risk of bias, presenting methodological flaws mainly regarding the lack of randomization and allocation concealment description, as well as blinding of participants and outcome assessors. None of the systematic reviews assessed the certainty of the body of evidence with the GRADE approach, which limits the confidence in the clinical recommendations based on these findings.

Taking the results of all included SRs together, the main findings showed that botulinum toxin type A (BTX-A) seems to improve pain relief at chewing and sleep bruxism episodes when compared to placebo, after 3 to 6 months of follow up. When compared to conventional treatments (behavioral therapy, occlusal splints, drugs), BTX-A presented significant pain reduction, after 6 and 12 months. Considering different BTX-A injections on masseter alone versus masseter and temporalis, no difference in morning jaw stiffness and subjective bruxism events was described after 1 month.^{15–18}

When occlusal splint was compared with palatal splint, there are no differences in arousal index, after 2 to 4 weeks

Table I Descriptive Characteristics of Included Systematic Reviews

Author/ Year/	Type of Included Studies	Participants	Intervention	Comparator	Assessment of Methodological Quality/Risk of Bias	Meta- Analysis	Certainty of Evidence Assessment (GRADE)	AMSTAR –2 Assessment
Dela Torre Canales et al, 2017 ¹⁵	3 RCTs 2 before- after studies	SB 18 to 45 years (n = 188)	BTX-A Masseter and/ or temporalis muscle, bilaterally. Dose: 20 to 80 IU	Placebo, Different sites of injection (masseter alone or masseter and temporalis)	Cochrane RoB tool CASP checklist	No	No	Low quality
Fernández- Núñez et al, 2019 ¹⁶	4 RCTs	SB 20 to 45 years (n = 112)	BTX-A Masseter and/ or temporalis muscle, bilaterally. Dose: 20 to 80 IU	Placebo, Conventional treatment (behavioral therapy, occlusal splint and drugs)	Cochrane RoB tool	No	No	Low quality
Long et al, 2012 ¹⁷	2 RCTs 2 before- after studies	SB 20 to 45 years (n = 57)	BTX-A Masseter and/ or temporalis muscle, bilaterally. Dose: 20 to 80 IU	Placebo	Cochrane RoB tool	No	No	Low quality
Sposito et al, 2014 ¹⁸	2 RCTs	SB 20 to 45 years (n = 32)	BTX-A Masseter and/ or temporalis muscle, bilaterally. Dose: 20 to 80 IU	Placebo	Jadad scale	No	No	Critically Low quality
Jokubaukas et al, 2017 ¹⁹	9 RCTs 7 before- after studies	SB 25.6 to 34.7 years (n = 398)	Occlusal splints (treatment period ranging from ranging from 1 night to 3 months)	MAD, Different design appliances biofeedback, Behavioural therapy, Massage	Cochrane RoB tool CASP checklist	No	No	Low quality
Macedo et al, 2005 ²⁰	5 RCTs	SB mean 24 to 34.8 years (n = 54)	Occlusal splints (daily, 2 to 4 weeks of treatment)	Palatal splint, MAD and TENS	Cochrane RoB tool	Yes	No	High quality

(Continued)

Table 1 (Continued).

Author/ Year/	Type of Included Studies	Participants	Intervention	Comparator	Assessment of Methodological Quality/Risk of Bias	Meta- Analysis	Certainty of Evidence Assessment (GRADE)	AMSTAR –2 Assessment
Jokubaukas et al, 2018 ²¹	4 RCTs 2 before- after studies	SB mean 24 to 34.8 years (n = 86)	Biofeedback therapy (auditory, electrical, and visual stimulus) 1 to 5 nights of treatment	Inactive, No treatment, Splint, Occlusal adjustment	Cochrane RoB tool	Yes	Yes	Moderate quality
Wang et al, 2013 ²²	6 RCTs 1 before- after study	SB mean 24 to 34.8 years (n = 240)	Biofeedback therapy (auditory, electrical and visual stimulus) 1 to 5 nights of treatment	Inactive, No treatment, Splint, Occlusal adjustment	Cochrane RoB tool	Yes	No	Moderate quality
Macedo et al, 2014 ²³	7 RCTs (crossover)	SB mean 19 to 54 years (n = 80)	Drug therapy (treatment period: two days to four weeks)	Placebo, No treatment, Other drugs	Cochrane RoB tool	Yes	No	High quality

Abbreviations: RCT, randomized clinical trial; SB, sleep bruxism; BTX-A, botulinum toxin type A; VAS, visual analogue scale; CASP, Critical Appraisal Skills Programme before–after study checklist; MD, mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; TENS, transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation; MAD, mandibular advancement device; NR, not reported.

of treatment, and, in the number of bruxism episodes per hour sleep. However, a higher proportion of participants reported preference by occlusal splints when compared to mandibular advancement devices. A qualitative review showed the effectiveness of occlusal splint in bruxism signs and symptoms was consistent; however, although with longer follow-up time.⁶ Additionally, occlusal splint combined with muscle massage improves the intensity of bruxism signs and symptoms when compared to massage alone.^{19,20}

Botulinum toxin reduces the intensity of muscle contraction^{15–18} for a period of 4–6 months so it has a palliative effect. After this period, it loses its effect and the muscle returns to normal activity. It is important to note that this treatment does not solve the cause of bruxism.^{15–18} It is necessary to take these factors into account before indicating this therapeutic option for the patient. It is important to note those effects of continuous reapplication on effects or changes in the muscle structure

and function. Is there any damage? It needs further evaluation. Is there an impairment in muscle function in the long run? There are doubts that clinical studies should evaluate in the future in order to better subsidize the indication of this palliative therapeutic resource with lots of limitations.

When biofeedback therapy was compared to inactive control, there was no difference in number of painful muscles, self-reported pain, muscle tension, maximum pain-free jaw opening and also no difference in bruxism frequency during sleep after 6-week treatment.^{20,21}

The literature reports that despite clinical trials and case reports showing positive results for biofeedback, scientific evidence is still insufficient.²²

The results of this overview seem to indicate that pharmacological treatments are not an interesting therapeutic option. It must be remembered that in the long term it can cause dependence and in addition are associated with adverse side effects. Regarding drug therapy, there

Table 2 Overlapping Primary Studies and Main Results for Each Intervention

Intervention	Number of SRs	Number of Included RCTs	Number of Overlapping RCTs	Main Results
BTX-A	4	5	2	<p>Compared to placebo, BTX-A presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in pain relief at chewing VAS [MD -1.1 95% CI -3.37 to 1.17, one RCT, 20 participants] and at rest [MD -0.5 95% CI -3.01 to 2.0; one RCT, 20 participants], after 6 months No difference in the subjective questionnaire of symptoms [MD -0.78 95% CI -1.73 to 0.17; one RCT, 12 participants], after 3 months Significant reduction in bruxism frequency during sleep [MD 2.70 95% CI 3.92 to 1.66; one RCT, 12 participants], after 3 months No adverse events [one RCT, 12 participants] <p>Compared to conventional treatment (behavioral therapy, occlusal splints, drugs), BTX-A presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant pain reduction, after 6 and 12 months [MD -1.9 95% CI -2.25 to -1.55; one RCT, 50 participants] <p>Comparing different BoNT-A injection muscles (masseter alone versus masseter and temporalis):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in morning jaw stiffness [MD -10.00 95% CI -24.99 to 4.99; one RCT, 24 participants] and subjective bruxism event [RR 0.75 95% CI 0.17 to 3.33; one RCT, 24 participants], after 1 month <p>Overall methodological quality: unclear to low risk of bias</p>
Occlusal splint	2	14	0	<p>Compared with palatal splint, occlusal splint presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in arousal index, after 2 to 4 weeks of treatment [Meta-analysis of 2 RCTs: MD 1.22 95% CI -3.61 to 6.05; 30 participants] No difference in the number of bruxism episodes per hour sleep, after 2 to 4 weeks of treatment [MD 0.54 95% CI 0.95 to 12.93; one RCT, 21 participants] <p>Compared with TENS, occlusal splint presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in TMJ clicks during oral opening and closing, after 45 days of treatment [RR 0.60 95% CI 0.19 to 1.92; one RCT, 11 participants] <p>Compared with MAD free, occlusal splint presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly higher proportion of preference reported by participants, after 2 weeks of treatment (12/13 versus 1/13 participants: one RCT) <p>Compared with muscle massage, occlusal splints + massage presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in the intensity of bruxism signs and symptoms [MD 21.33 95% CI 5.52 to 37.14; one RCT, 30 participants] <p>Overall methodological quality: unclear to low risk of bias</p>
Biofeedback therapy	2	10	3	<p>Compared to an inactive control, CES presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in the number of painful muscles, self-reported pain, muscle tension, maximum pain-free jaw opening (no numerical data) No difference in bruxism frequency during sleep [Meta-analysis of 3 RCTs: MD -5.05 95% CI -10.71 to 0.62; 54 participants], after 6-week treatment <p>Overall methodological quality: unclear to high risk of bias Certainty of evidence: low to moderate</p>

(Continued)

Table 2 (Continued).

Intervention	Number of SRs	Number of Included RCTs	Number of Overlapping RCTs	Main Results
Drug therapy	1	7	0	<p>Compared with placebo, the following drugs showed:</p> <p>Amitriptyline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in pain reduction [Meta-analysis of 2 RCTs: MD -0.64, 95% CI -1.72 to 0.45; 20 participants] and in sleep duration [MD 25.37, 95% CI -9.12 to 59.86; 20 participants], after 3 to 7 days of treatment Adverse events: 9 participants reported at least one: difficulty in waking in the morning, insomnia, xerostomia, irritability, increased clenching. In the placebo group, 2 participants reported neck stiffness and shoulder pain. <p>Bromocriptine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in bruxism episodes per hour, after 4 days of treatment [MD 0.60 95% CI -2.93 to 4.13; one RCT; 7 participants] <p>Clonidine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in bruxism episodes per hour, after 4 days of treatment [MD -2.41 95% CI -4.84 to 0.02; one RCT; 25 participants] Adverse events: No difference [0.18 95% CI 0.03 to 1.09; one RCT; 25 participants] <p>Propranolol:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in bruxism episodes per hour [MD 1.16 95% CI -1.89 to 4.21; one RCT; 25 participants] <p>Levodopa:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No difference in bruxism episodes per hour [MD -1.47 95% CI -3.64 to 0.70; one RCT; 10 participants] <p>Overall methodological quality: unclear to low risk of bias</p>

Abbreviations: BTX-A, botulinum toxin type A; SR, systematic review; MD, mean difference; 95% CI, 95% confidence interval; RR, relative risk; TENS, transcutaneous electric nerve stimulation; TMJ, temporomandibular joint; MAD, mandibular advancement device; CES, contingent electrical stimulation.

was no difference when amitriptyline, bromocriptine, clonidine, propranolol, or levodopa were compared to placebo.^{21,22}

For the treatment of bruxism, the first choice should be based on safe and conservative treatments.

Occlusal plaque seems to be an acceptable and safe treatment alternative in the short and medium term, however it is not a definitive treatment for this pathology.²⁰ It is necessary to carry out more randomized clinical studies, with a long follow-up time and with representative samples, in order to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatments proposed for the control and management of bruxism.²⁰

On the other hand, there was no significant report of adverse events resulting from the interventions. This fact seems to demonstrate the probable safety of the treatments for SB. However, long-term follow-ups have not been assessed by primary studies and, therefore, these results should be interpreted with caution.

Our overview drew similar conclusions to other recent umbrella reviews regarding the effects of different intervention options for pain reduction in SB.^{6,24,25} The benefits of occlusal devices have also been reported, as well as the absence of evidence to recommend any other treatment

such as BTX-A, medication, biofeedback and psychological interventions.

This overview carried out a comprehensive search in different databases and analyzed nine SRs, involving a total of 56 primary clinical studies. We identified five overlapping studies, mainly on BTX-A reviews. The results of these primary studies were summarized and presented once, to avoid unnecessary duplication of information. However, it is important to emphasize that SRs should be conducted when there is a need to update an issue or in the case of a new or different clinical question.¹²

Conclusion

Based on systematic reviews with critically low to high methodological quality, there is some evidence to support the use of occlusal splints combined to muscle massage and botulinum toxin type A to reduce chronic pain related to sleep bruxism. No evidence was provided to support the recommendation of biofeedback therapy and drug therapy. There is still a need for more methodologically rigorous RCTs to be conducted on the efficacy and safety of different therapies for SB.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

References

- Lobbezoo F, Ahlberg J, Raphael KG, et al. International consensus on the assessment of bruxism: report of a work in progress. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2018;45(11):837–844. doi:10.1111/joor.12663
- Khoury S, Carra MC, Huynh N, Montplaisir J, Lavigne GL. Sleep bruxism-tooth grinding prevalence, characteristics, and familial aggregation: a large cross-sectional survey and polysomnographic validation. *Sleep.* 2016;39(11):2049–2056. doi:10.5665/sleep.6242
- Andersen ML, Araujo P, Frange C, Tufik S. Sleep disturbance and pain: a tale of two common problems. *Chest.* 2018;154(5):1249–1259. doi:10.1016/j.chest.2018.07.019
- Guarda-Nardini L, Manfredini D, Salamone M, Salmaso L, Tonello S, Ferronato G. Efficacy of botulinum toxin in treating myofascial pain in bruxers: a controlled placebo pilot study. *Cranio.* 2008;26(2):126–135. doi:10.1179/crn.2008.017
- Jadhao VA, Lokhande N, Habbu SG, Sewane S, Dongare S, Goyal N. Efficacy of botulinum toxin in treating myofascial pain and occlusal force characteristics of masticatory muscles in bruxism. *Indian J Dent Res.* 2017;28(5):493–497. doi:10.4103/ijdr.IJDR_125_17
- Manfredini D, Ahlberg J, Winocur E, Lobbezoo F. Management of sleep bruxism in adults: a qualitative systematic literature review. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2015;42(11):862–874. doi:10.1111/joor.12322
- Pollock M, Fernandes RM, Becker LA, Pieper D, Hartling L. Chapter V: overviews of reviews. In: Higgins JPT, Thomas J, Chandler J, et al., editors. *Cochrane Handbook for Systematic Reviews of Interventions Version 6.0 (Updated March 2020)*. Cochrane; 2020. Available from: www.training.cochrane.org/handbook. Accessed August 22, 2020.
- Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG. Preferred reporting items for systematic reviews and meta-analyses: the PRISMA statement. *Bmj.* 2009;339:b2535.
- Ouzzani M, Hammady H, Fedorowicz Z, Elmagarmid A. Rayyan-a web and mobile app for systematic reviews. *Syst Rev.* 2016;5(1):210. doi:10.1186/s13643-016-0384-4
- Pollock M, Fernandes R, Becker L, Featherstone R, Hartling L. What guidance is available for researchers conducting overviews of reviews of healthcare interventions? A scoping review and qualitative metasummary. *Syst Rev.* 2016;5(1):190. doi:10.1186/s13643-016-0367-5
- Ballard M, Montgomery P. Risk of bias in overviews of reviews: a scoping review of methodological guidance and four-item checklist. *Res Synth Methods.* 2017;8(1):92–108. doi:10.1002/jrsm.1229
- Pieper D, Antoine S, Mathes T, Neugebauer E, Eikermann M. Systematic review finds overlapping reviews were not mentioned in every other overview. *J Clin Epidemiol.* 2014;67(4):368–375. doi:10.1016/j.jclinepi.2013.11.007
- The Cochrane Collaboration. *Review Manager (Revman) [Computer Program]. Version 5.2.3*. Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre; 2014.
- Shea BJ, Reeves BC, Wells G, et al. AMSTAR 2: a critical appraisal tool for systematic reviews that include randomised or non-randomised studies of healthcare interventions, or both. *BMJ.* 2017;358:j4008. doi:10.1136/bmj.j4008
- DelaTorre CG, Câmara-Souza MB, Do Amaral CF, Garcia R, Manfredini D. Is there enough evidence to use botulinum toxin injections for bruxism management? A systematic literature review. *Clin Oral Invest.* 2017;21:727–734.
- Fernández-Núñez T, Amghar-Maach S, Gay-Escoda C. Efficacy of botulinum toxin in the treatment of bruxism: systematic review. *Med Oral Patol Oral Cir Bucal.* 2019;24(4):e416–e424. doi:10.4317/medoral.22923
- Long H, Liao Z, Wang Y, Liao L, Lai W. Efficacy of botulinum toxins on bruxism: an evidence-based review. *Int Dent J.* 2012;62:1–5. doi:10.1111/j.1875-595X.2011.00085.x
- Sposito MMM, Teixeira SAFT. Botulinum Toxin A for bruxism: a systematic review. *Acta Fisiatr.* 2014;21(4):201–204.
- Jokubauskas L, Baltrušaitytė A, Pileičikienė G. Oral appliances for managing sleep bruxism in adults: a systematic review from 2007 to 2017. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2018;45(1):81–95. doi:10.1111/joor.12558
- Silva CR, Saconato MA, Prado GF, Türp JC, Türp JC. Occlusal splints for treating sleep bruxism (tooth grinding). *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2007. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD005514.pub2
- Jokubauskas L, Baltrušaitytė A. Efficacy of biofeedback therapy on sleep bruxism: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2018;45:485–495. doi:10.1111/joor.12628
- Wang L-F, Long H, Deng M, et al. Biofeedback treatment for sleep bruxism: a systematic review. *Sleep Breath.* 2014;18:235–242. doi:10.1007/s11325-013-0871-y
- Macedo CR, Macedo EC, Torloni MR, Silva AB, Prado GF. Pharmacotherapy for sleep bruxism. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev.* 2014;10. doi:10.1002/14651858.CD005578.pub2
- Beddis H, Pemberton M, Davies S. Sleep bruxism: an overview for clinicians. *Br Dent J.* 2018;225(6):497–501. doi:10.1038/sj.bdj.2018.757
- Melo G, Duarte J, Pauleto P, et al. Bruxism: an umbrella review of systematic reviews. *J Oral Rehabil.* 2019;46(7):666–690. doi:10.1111/joor.12801

Journal of Pain Research

Publish your work in this journal

The Journal of Pain Research is an international, peer reviewed, open access, online journal that welcomes laboratory and clinical findings in the fields of pain research and the prevention and management of pain. Original research, reviews, symposium reports, hypothesis formation and commentaries are all considered for publication. The manuscript

Submit your manuscript here: <https://www.dovepress.com/journal-of-pain-research-journal>

management system is completely online and includes a very quick and fair peer-review system, which is all easy to use. Visit <http://www.dovepress.com/testimonials.php> to read real quotes from published authors.

Dovepress