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Salivary amylase and pain levels estimation and co-relation in myofascial pain syndrome

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Objectives: The present study evaluated the level of salivary α -amylase (sAA) in healthy individuals and myofascial pain syndrome (MPS) patients and evaluated the reliability of salivary α amylase as a biomarker for pain.

Methods: Following ethical approval, the salivary sample for estimation of amylase was taken using Navazesh method of clinically diagnosed MPS patients (criteria by RDC) (group-1) and age and sex matched control group (group-2). Visual analog scale (VAS) score for each individual was recorded co-related with salivary amylase. Statistical analysis was done using SPSS software 16.0.

Results: The sAA was significantly higher amongst group-1 (149.92 ± 21.1) compared to group-2 (91.18 ± 5.4). There was significant difference in VAS among different age groups and sex. The salivary α amylase levels progressively reduced in patients as the age increased in group-1. However, mild negative correlation was found between VAS and sAA in group-2.

Conclusion: The study highlights the sensitivity of sAA as an effective marker in assessment of pain severity in MPS patients on the basis of VAS scale. The level of salivary α -amylase was significantly correlated with the pain severity assessed by VAS.

Biography

Anurag Tripathi is currently working as an Assistant Professor in Department of Oral Medicine and Radiology in King George Medical University, India

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