

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to extend their gratitude to Prof Helena Wilhelm de Oliveira, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, for her invaluable help in reviewing the final stages of this manuscript. This study was supported by the Ministry of Education, CAPES-PUCRS Academic Institutional Scholarships, Brazilian Government. The authors reported no conflicts of interest related to this study.

References

1. Brooks SL, Brand JW, Gibbs SJ, et al. Imaging of the temporomandibular joint: A position paper of the American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 1997;83:609–618.
2. Limchaichana N, Petersson A, Rohlin M. The efficacy of magnetic resonance imaging in the diagnosis of degenerative and inflammatory temporomandibular joint disorders: A systematic literature review. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 2006;102:521–536.
3. Galhardo AP, da Costa Leite C, Gebrim EM, et al. The correlation of research diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders and magnetic resonance imaging: A study of diagnostic accuracy. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol* 2013;115:277–284.
4. Galhardo AP, da Costa Leite C, Mukai MK, Mori M, Gil C. The importance of complementary exams for the diagnosis of temporomandibular joint disorders. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol* 2013;116:125–127.
5. Butzke KW, Chaves KD, Silveira HE, Silveira HL. Evaluation of the reproducibility in the interpretation of magnetic resonance images of the temporomandibular joint. *Dentomaxillofac Radiol* 2010;39:157–161.
6. Orsini MG, Terada S, Kuboki T, Matsuka Y, Yamashita A. The influence of observer calibration in temporomandibular joint magnetic resonance imaging diagnosis. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 1997;84:82–87.
7. Emshoff R, Rudisch A. Validity of clinical diagnostic criteria for temporomandibular disorders: Clinical versus magnetic resonance imaging diagnosis of temporomandibular joint internal derangement and osteoarthritis. *Oral Surg Oral Med Oral Pathol Oral Radiol Endod* 2001;91:50–55.

Literature Abstract

Trends in death associated with pediatric dental sedation and general anesthesia

The authors attempted to quantify pediatric mortality in relation to dental anesthesia by reviewing media reports gathered from the Lexis-Nexis Academic database and a private foundation website. Deaths of US-based children (≤ 21 years of age) who died after receiving anesthesia for a dental procedure in a dental office, ambulatory surgery center, or hospital from 1980 to 2011 were reviewed. Providers of anesthesia were classified as general/pediatric dentist, oral surgeon, or anesthesiologist. The results showed that 47% ($n = 21$) of the deaths reviewed occurred in children 2 to 5 years of age; 70.5% ($n = 31$) of deaths occurred in an office setting; and 56.8% ($n = 25$) of deaths occurred with a general/pediatric dentist. Most deaths, 68% ($n = 17$), were associated with sedation anesthesia in comparison to local anesthesia or general anesthesia. An external body reviewed 11 cases to determine whether a deviation from standard practice contributed to the cause of death; adverse rulings were made in 9 cases. Due to the limitation of the study scope, the authors commented that the findings might not be representative of all pediatric dental deaths. However, they opined that some of the pediatric deaths could have been prevented by reducing the need for dental procedures through aggressive preventive care, or through better observance of standards of care when rendering treatment to patients who require general anesthesia.

Lee HH, Milgrom P, Starks H, Burke W. *Pediatr Anesth* 2013;23:741–746. **References:** 11. **Reprints:** Dr Helen H. Lee, Department of Anesthesiology and Pain Medicine, University of Washington, 4800 Sand Point Way NE, M/S W-9824 PO Box 5371, Seattle, WA 98105, USA. Email: Hlee4nd@hotmail.com—John Chai, Evanston, Illinois, USA.

Copyright of International Journal of Prosthodontics is the property of Quintessence Publishing Company Inc. and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.