Table I - *Basic characteristics of the included studies*

Authors	Sample	Sport	Objectives	Study type	Main results	NOS
Mason, 1992. [13]	16-year-old athlete	Cycling	To report a treatment performed.	Case report	The patient underwent an occlusal adjustment intervention, following his occlusion pattern. After treatment, there was a reduction in the symptoms presented.	1
Muhtarogullari *et al*., 2004. [14]	18 basketball players, aged 14 to 32 years old	Basketball	To present the cases of 18 basketball players who had TMJ problems, with a history of sports injuries related to the head or jaw region.	A series of cases	TMD patients also had periodontal problems, probably due to inadequate oral hygiene due to limited mouth opening and joint pain. The patients underwent different interventions, such as the use of myorelaxative plaque, drug treatment, and physiotherapy. There was a significant reduction in symptoms in all cases.	7
Weiler *et al*., 2010. [15]	46 basketball players, aged 10 to 13 years old and 41 non-athlete teenagers aged 10 to 18 years old	Basketball	To compare the prevalence of TMD signs and symptoms in adolescent athletes and non-athletes and examine the association with different Tanner maturation stages.	Cross-sectional study	There was no significant difference between the prevalence of TMD symptoms in athletes and non-athletes. Also, no relationship was found between these symptoms and Tanner's maturation stages.	6
Weiler *et al*., 2013. [16]	89 basketball and handball players, aged 10 to 18 years old and 72 non-athlete teenagers	Basketball and handball	To compare the prevalence of TMD signs and symptoms in adolescent athletes and non-athletes and examine the association with different Tanner maturation stages.	Cross-sectional study	There was no significant difference between the prevalence of TMD symptoms in athletes and non-athletes. Also, no relationship was found between these symptoms and Tanner's maturation stages.	6
Mendoza-Puente *et al*., 2014. [17]	18 boxers as a case group and 20 handball players as a comparison group	Boxing and handball	To evaluate the differences in the incidence of headache, mechanosensitivity of the trigeminal nerve, and temporomandibular functionality in boxers compared to handball athletes.	Case-control	Boxers showed mild impairment of mandibular function, muscle and local neural sensitization, and greater headaches impact than handball players.	9
Bonotto *et al*., 2015. [18]	24 karate athletes, 24 amateur karate practitioners, 17 MMA fighters, and 28 non-athletes	Karate and MMA	To investigate the prevalence of TMD in high-performance martial arts fighters and compare it with the predominance in recreational athletes and non-athletes.	Cross-sectional study	The chronic pain associated with TMD was of low intensity and low disability. Although there was a higher prevalence of TMD in professional athletes, this condition in recreational athletes was similar to that of individuals who did not practice martial arts.	9

NOS = Newcastle-Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale. TMJ = Temporomandibular joint. TMD = Temporomandibular disorders. MMA = Mixed Martial Arts