

Table 1. The PICO strategy in natural language

Natural language	Acronym			
	Patient	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome
	Craniomandibular Disorder	Clinical Diagnosis	Magnetic resonance imaging	Predictive Value

Source: by the authors

Table 2. Summary of search results in the three bibliographic databases using thesauruses

SEARCH LOG						
Is there a concordance between clinical and imaging diagnoses for detecting a craniomandibular disorder, specifically disc displacement of the temporomandibular joint?						
Thesaurus	Acronym				Search	
	Patient	Intervention	Comparison	Outcome	Search equation	Results
Natural language	Craniomandibular Disorder	Clinical diagnosis	Magnetic resonance	Predictive value		
MeSH	Craniomandibular Disorders	Diagnosis	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Predictive Value of Tests	((("Craniomandibular Disorders" [MeSH]) AND "Diagnosis" [MeSH]) AND "Magnetic Resonance Imaging"[MeSH]) AND "Predictive Value of Tests"[MeSH]	43
Emtree	temporomandibular joint disorder	Diagnosis	Nuclear magnetic resonance imaging	Predictive value	'temporomandibular joint disorder'/exp AND 'diagnosis'/exp AND 'nuclear magnetic resonance imaging'/exp AND 'predictive value'/exp	5
DeCS	Craniomandibular Disorders	Diagnosis	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Predictive Test Value	Craniomandibular Disorders [Subject Descriptor] and Diagnostics [Subject Descriptor] and Magnetic Resonance Imaging AND Predictive Test Value [Subject Descriptor]	0

Source: by the authors

Table 3. Concordance between clinical and imaging diagnoses

Study	Methods	Concordance
Barclay et al ¹⁴ 1999 USA	Instruments RDC/TMD- MRI 1.5 Teslas Sample: 78 TMJs	K = 0.36 Low concordance
Emshoff R et al ¹⁵ 2002 Austria	Instruments: RDC/TMD- MRI 1.5 Teslas Sample: 168 TMJs	K = 0.10 Slight concordance
Manfredini et al ¹⁶ 2008 Italy	Instruments: RDC/TMD - MRI 1.5 Teslas Sample: 232 TMJs	K = 0.63 Good concordance
Kraus et al ¹⁷ 2017 USA	Instruments: RDC/TMD – MRI Sample: 92 TMJ	K = 0.80 Good concordance

Source: by the authors