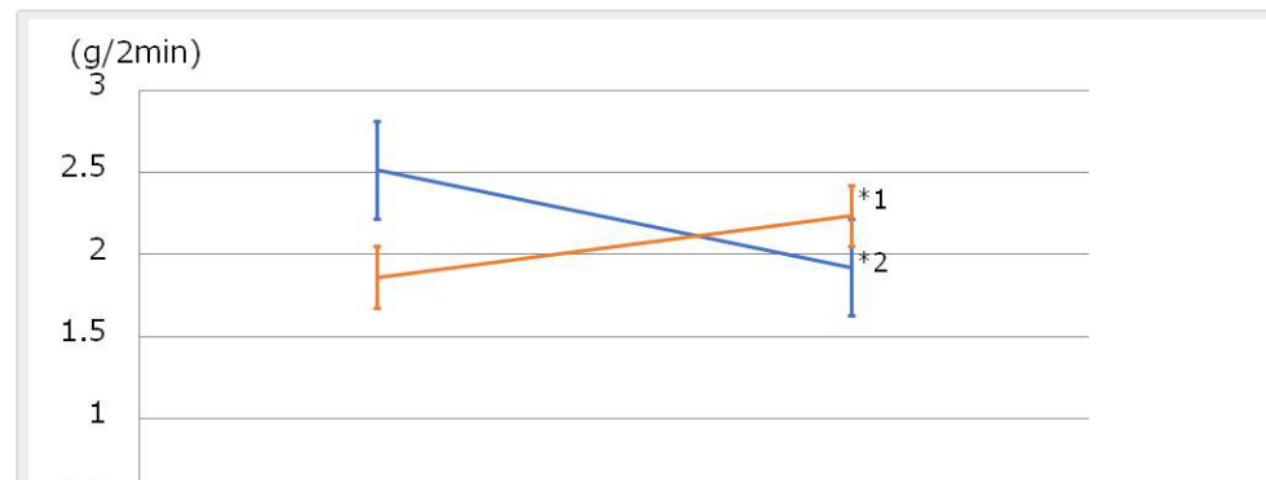


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Amitriptyline increases salivary flow in treatment-resistant burning mouth syndrome: What is the underlying mechanism?

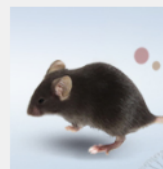
Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is characterized by intolerable pain in the mouth with no underlying dental or medical causes, and sometimes accompanied with complaints of xerostomia. BMS patients showed lower salivary flow and higher salivary spinnability. Salivary flow rates in BMS patients are decreased further by amitriptyline, which is widely used as an analgesic for BMS. However, we found that amitriptyline increased salivary flow in treatment resistant BMS patients. We compared salivary flow between amitriptyline-responders and non-responders. The salivary flow before treatment was actually low in non-responders. Furthermore, non-responders indicated a statistically significant increase in salivary flow with amitriptyline, while responders showed a significant decrease (Fig. 1).



TOOLS & METHODS

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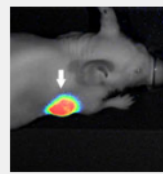
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