**ABSTRACT**

**AIMS:** To evaluate influence of variables gender, diagnosis and severity of types of Temporomandibular Disorder (TMD) on the quality of life of the individual.

**METHODS:** The sample consisted of one hundred one individuals seeking TMD treatment at the Faculdade de Odontologia/ Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora. The TMD diagnosis was done through the RDC/TMD: Axis I (*Research Diagnostic Criteria/Temporomandibular Disorder)*. The severity of TMD was established by the Temporomandibular Index (TMI) and the impact on quality of life by the OHIP-14 (*Oral Health Impact Profile*). The data was tabulated and analyzed by the Mann-Whitney test, T student test and Spearman correlation analysis (α=0,05).

**RESULTS:** Most patients had diagnosis of muscular disorder, followed by diagnoses of arthralgia and disk displacement, respectively. All patients had a negative impact on at least one question from OHIP-14.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Women presented worse quality of life when compared to men. The presence of muscular disorder was related to greater impact on quality of life (p<0,05). The relationship between severity of TMD and quality of life in the muscle sub-index of TMI was observed in all domains of OHIP-14 (p<0,05). In addition, there was positive correlation between TMI and the psychological incapacity.

**Keywords**: Facial Pain; Quality of Life; Temporomandibular Joint Disorders.