SOCIETY FOR DENTAL SCIENCE

Ostéonécroses : est-ce une fatalité ?

Fatalité?

Systématique?

Imprévisible?

Inévitable?

Incompréhensible?

Incurable?



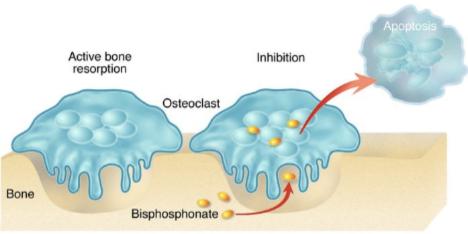
Uniquement BP, puis autres antirésorbeurs, puis d'autres molécules

Différentes causes, différents stades, différentes expressions cliniques

Staging:

- Stage 1: Exposed bone, asymptomatic
- Stage 2: Exposed bone with associated pain, adjacent or regional soft tissue inflammatory swelling or secondary infection
- Stage 3: As above + one or more of the following: pathological fracture, extra-oral fistula, oral
 antral fistula, or radiographic evidence of osteolysis extending to the inferior border of the
 mandible or the floor of the maxillary sinus

Ruggerio et al. 2006 Bridgeman MB et al. Clin Ther, 2011



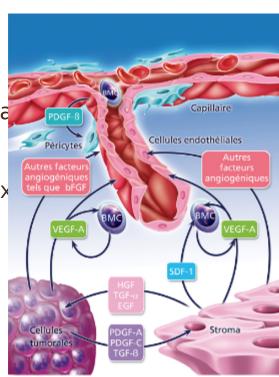
orbeurs, puis d'a

s, différentes ex

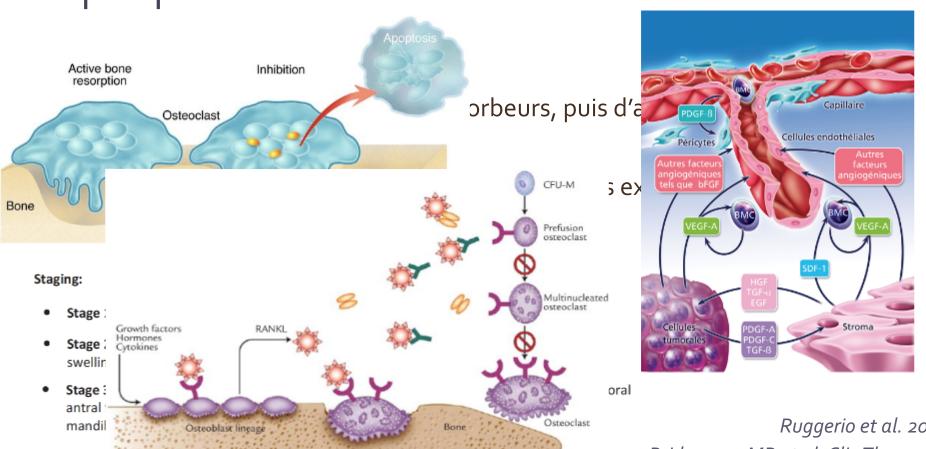
by Ken Beauchamp J. Clin. Invest.

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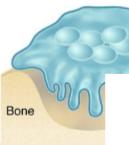


Ruggerio et al. 2006 Bridgeman MB et al. Clin Ther, 2011



Bridgeman MB et al. Clin Ther, 2011

Active bone resorption



Staging:

Stage :

 Stage : Horn Cytol

swellin

Stage:

antral fr mandil

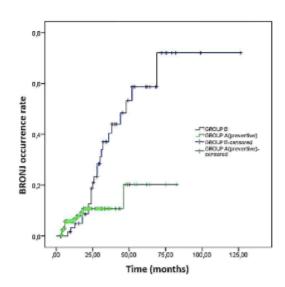


gerio et al. 2006

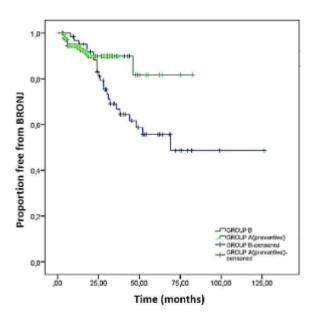
Bridgeman MB et al. Clin Ther, 2011

Inévitable?

Bilan bucco-dentaire



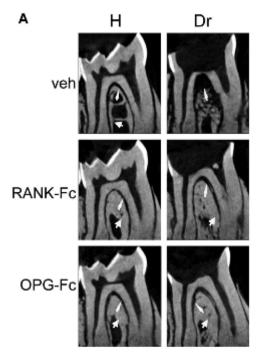
97% vs 66% à 3 ans

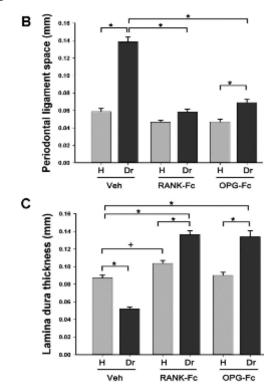


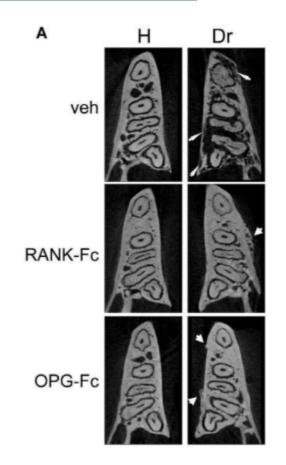
2 facteurs de risque: appartenir au gpe B et ext post ZA

Inévitable?

Bilan bucco-dentaire







Aghaloo TL et al. 2014

Systématique?

Ostéoporose

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Si ttt BP, < 1/100 000 (Felsberg)
Si ttt BP de +2 ans, entre 0,05% et 0,21%
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Incidence 1,04 à 69 pour 100 000 p.années si BP oraux o à 90 pour 100 000 p.années si BP IV o à 30,2 pour 100 000 p.années si Dmab
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Systématique?

Oncologie

Prévalence de o à 0,186% si BP IV

Incidence o à 12,222 pour 100 000 p.années si BP IV

o à 2,316 pour 100 000 p.années si Dmab

Dépend du type de cancer et donc des traitements associés

Systématique?

Oncologie

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Comparaison ZA/D
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1,4 vs 2,0% à 3 ans (1013-1020)

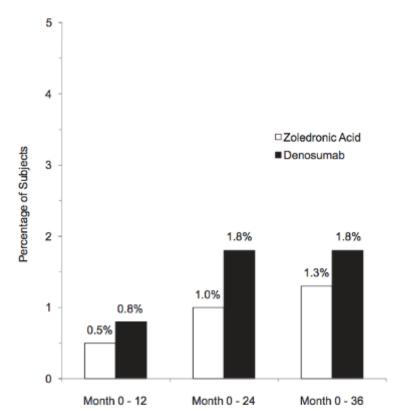
1,3 vs 1,1% à 3 ans (890-886)

1 vs 2% à 2 ans (945-943)

Mêmes caractéristiques (ATCD avulsion ou trauma ou prothèse, % chimioth ou antiangiogéniques associés, même réponse au ttt médico-chirurgical)

Stopeck AT et al. J Clin Oncol, 2010 Henry D et al. J Clin Oncol, 2011 Fizazi K et al. Lancet, 2011

Systématique?



	Zoledronic acid $(N = 37)$	Denosumab $(N = 52)$	All (N = 89)
Oral event ^a , n (%)			
Tooth extraction	24 (64.9)	31 (59.6)	55 (61.8)
Coinciding oral infection	17 (45.9)	26 (50.0)	43 (48.3)
Jaw pain	25 (67.6)	48 (92.3)	73 (82.0)
Location of ONJ, n (%)			
Mandible	31 (83.8)	34 (65.4)	65 (73.0)
Maxilla	5 (13.5)	15 (28.8)	20 (22.5)
Both	1 (2.7)	3 (5.8)	4 (4.5)

Systématique?

Rôle des anti-angiogéniques

Peu de cas dans la littérature

Certains controversés

Cas uniquement attribués aux anti-angiogéniques

55 cas/800 000 p pour le bévacizumab

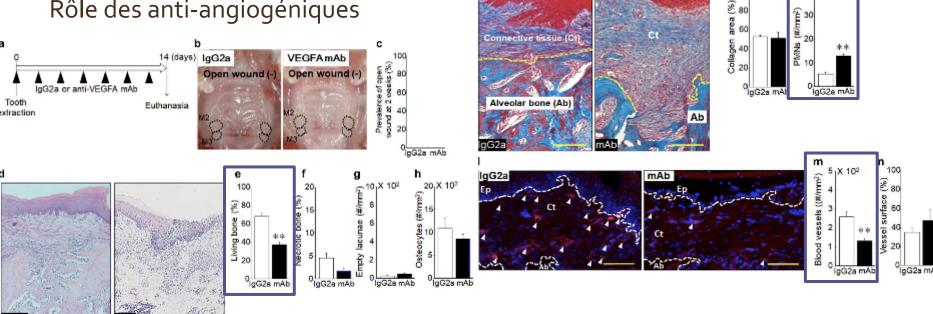
27 cas/100 000 p pour le sunitinib



Estilo CL et al. J Clin Oncol, 2008 Katsenos S et al. Arch Bronconeumol, 2012

Systématique?

Rôle des anti-angiogéniques

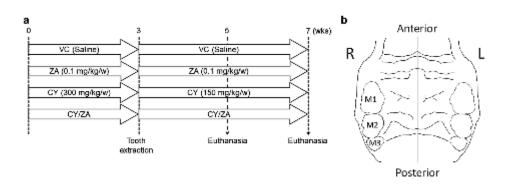


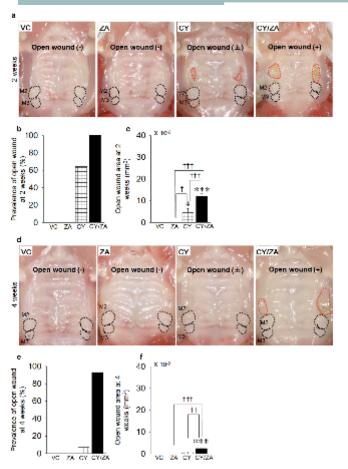
Epithelium (Ep)

Aucune absence de fermeture à S2 – diminution de l'air d'os vivant – diminution du nb de vaisseaux

Systématique?

Rôle des anti-angiogéniques

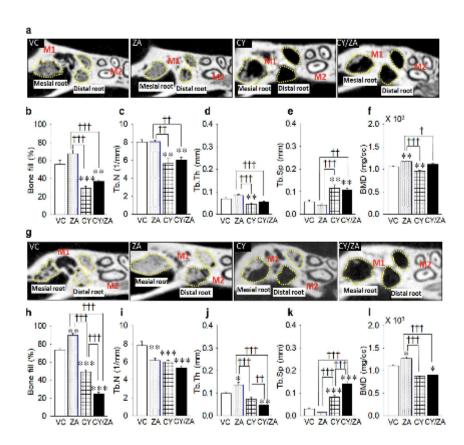




Akita Y et al. JBMR, 2017

Systématique?

Rôle des anti-angiogéniques



Systématique?

ONM dues à ZA+BZA

- → le risque de lésions multiples
- → le risque de lésion spontanée (70% vs 25%)

Apparition + précoce

	ZA	ZA/BVZ	р
ZA time of exposure, months			< 0.05
Mean, [2 SEM]	$22.9, [\pm 4.8]$	$12.4, [\pm 6.8]$	
Range	4-54	1-36	
BVZ time of exposure, months			na
Mean, [2 SEM]	na	$6.4, [\pm 1.5]$	
Range	na	1-9	
Quantity of ZA intake, mg			< 0.05
Mean [2 SEM]	$91.6[\pm 19.3]$	$49.6[\pm 27.1]$	
Range	16-216	4-144	
Localization			0.395^{a*}
Anterior mandible n, (%)	3 (9.8)	0 (0)	
Posterior mandible n, (%)	15 (46.8)	5 (50)	
Anterior maxillary n, (%)	1 (3.1)	0 (0)	
Posterior maxillary n. (%)	11 (34.2)	1 (10)	
More than 1 lesion n, (%)	2 (6.1)	4 (40)	<0.05
Stage			0.700a***
0 n, (%)	0 (0)	0 (0)	
1 n, (%)	1 (3.1)	0 (0)	
2 n, (%)	22 (68.8)	8 (80)	
3 n, (%)	9 (28.1)	2 (20)	
Dental history ^b			< 0.05
No n, (%)	8 (24.2)	7 (70)	
Yes n, (%)	25 (75.8)	3 (30)	
Management			0.277
Medical n, (%)	14 (43.8)	7 (50)	
Medical and surgical n, (%)	18 (56.2)	3 (30)	

Inévitable?

Suivi dentaire

Étude sur 253 patients K prostate/méta osseuses – ZA en IV

Gpe A = visite tous les ans, ttt dentaire quand nécessaire

Gpe B = visite toutes les 12 semaines, ttt dentaire quand nécessaire

+ d'extractions dans le gpe A (26,7% vs 22,7%; p=0,006)

Risque d'ONM x 2,59 dans le gpe A

L'extraction post-traitement est un facteur de risque indépendant

Inévitable?

Gestion des extractions – ostéoporose

The duration of oral BP administration			
Range (months)	1-204	1-246	
Mean \pm SD	45.0 ± 40.6	38.4 ± 36.6	< 0.001 ^b
Jawbone			
Mandibular	27 (65.8)	1191 (49.3)	0.040^{a}
Maxillary	14 (34.2)	1226 (50.7)	
Site of tooth extraction			
Molar region	36 (87.8)	1555 (64.3)	0.001^{a}
Anterior region	5 (12.2)	1226 (35.7)	
Number of teeth extracted			
Single	20 (48.8)	680 (28.1)	0.008^{a}
Multiple	21 (51.2)	1737 (71.5)	
Wound state after extraction			
Open	23 (56.1)	832 (34.4)	0.012^{c}
Closed with suture	18 (43.9)	1452 (60.1)	

Aucune différence entre 3 et 4 ans de ttt

HasegawaT et al. 2017

Inévitable?

Gestion des extractions— ostéoporose

Table 3 Results of multivariate logistic regression analysis of the risk factors for MRONJ

Variable	P value	Odds ratio	95% CI	
			Lower	Upper
Root amputation	0.001	6.638	2.08	21.19
Extraction of single tooth	0.001	3.699	1.65	8.29
Bone loss or severe tooth mobility	0.005	3.601	1.48	8.79
Open wound	0.026	2.512	1.12	5.66

« However, this result was affected by the extraction of wisdom teeth, where root amputation was more common »

Inévitable?

Gestion des extractions – oncologie

Table 2
BRONJ prevention. Summary of studies in which patients under bisphosphonates underwent oral surgery procedures in combination with APC.

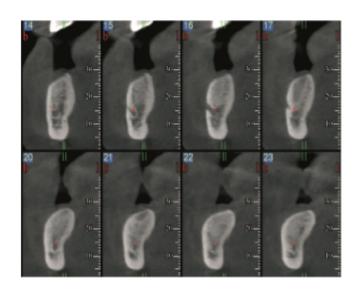
Study ID		Treatment (APC type)	Setting	N. of patients (AE)	M/ F	N. of sites treated (AE)	Reason for taking BP	BP type	Admin Route	Follow- up (months)	Risk of bias
Scoletta et al. [58]	PCS	Tooth extraction (PRGF)	Univ.	65 (5)	20/ 45	220 (5)	MM, prostatic, breast, prostate, ovarian, rhinopharynx, lung carcinoma, lymphoma, osteoporosis, Paget disease, rheumatoid arthritis	Zol (57), Pam (2), Zol + Pam (5)	i.v.	4-24	High
Mozzati et al. [62]	PCC	Tooth extraction (PRGF)	Univ.	PRP: 91 (0) CTR: 85(5)		275 (0) 267(5)	MM, prostatic, breast, lung, ovarian carcinoma	Zol	i.v.	24–60	Low
Scoletta et al. [68]	PCS	Tooth extraction (PRGF)	Univ.	63 (1)	18/ 45	202 (2)	MM, prostatic, breast, lung carcinoma, lymphoma, osteoporosis	Zol (54), Pam (4), Iba (4)	i.v.	>4	High
Torres et al.	CR	Implant	Private	1 (0)	0/1	6 (0)	Osteoporosis	Ale	oral	36	High

Fermeture + CP vs rien

Inévitable?



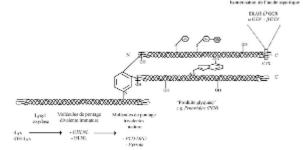




542 extractions — 91 PRGF/85 contrôle Groupes appariés et randomisés 5 ONM vs o (délai moy 90 jours)

Imprévisible?

Biomarqueurs



Étude de Marx en 2007 qui suggère un intérêt du dosage des CTX

100% de guérison ONM à 18 mois avec des patientes dont les CTX remontaient

-> Il en conclut que ce marqueur est prédictif

Risque d'ONM élevé si CTX < 100 pg/mL

modéré si CTX entre 100 et 150 pg/mL

faible si CTX > 150 pg/mL

Très controversé et résultats inconstants dans la littérature Idem pour NTX, ostéocalcine, phosphatases alcalines osseuses...

Marx RE et al. 2007 Atalay et al. 2011

Imprévisible?

Biomarqueurs

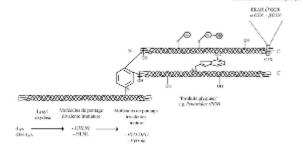


Table 2. Characteristics and values of the C-terminal telopeptide test in the studies included in the review.

Author	Mean value of CTX, pg/ml	Patients with CTX level <150 pg/ml	Patients developing BRONJ	Prediction of CTX	Level of evidence ^a	Follow-up
Hutcheson et al.14	NR	181	4	Negative	III-2	NR
Migliorati et al. 15	202	NR	1	Negative	III-2	NR
O'Connell et al. 16	180	11	0	Negative	III-2	3 to 11 months
Flichy-Fernández et al.25	NR	NR	NR	Negative	III-2	NR
Carini et al. ²⁶	286.9	NR	0	Negative	III-2	18 months
Lazarovici et al.27	282	15	18	Negative	III-2	2 months
Lee and Suzuki ²⁸	160.7	26	0	Negative	$III^{1/2}$	1 week to 2 months
Kunchur et al.29	283.5	82	1	Negative	III-2	NR

CTX, C-terminal telopeptide; BRONJ, bisphosphonate-related osteonecrosis of the jaw; NR, not reported.

^a Levels of evidence were based on those of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Australia.

Imprévisible?

Imagerie diagnostique

Table 1 Summary table of early radiographic signs of MRONJ			
Reference	Radiographic sign		
 Ruggiero et al.¹³ Zaman et al.¹³ Park et al.¹⁴ Krishnan et al.¹⁷ Hawarth and Webb¹⁸ Arce et al.¹⁹ Koth et al.²⁰ Bedogni et al.²¹ Matsuo et al.²³ Fedele et al.²⁴ Cardosa et al.²⁵ Hutchinson et al.²⁷ Rocha et al.²⁸ 	Focal osteosclerosis (and/or osteolysis) of the cancellous bone		
 Suel¹¹ Arce et al.¹⁹ Koth et al.²⁰ Bedogni et al.²¹ Cardosa et al.²⁵ Hutchinson et al.²⁷ Hinchy et al.¹⁵ Rocha et al.²⁸ Zaman et al.²⁹ 	Markedly thickened lamina dura		

Puis épaississement ligamentaire, corticale...

Imprévisible?

Imagerie diagnostique

Patients ayant développé des ONM

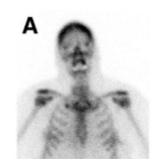
Analyse à postériori des scintigraphies osseuses réalisées avant le diag de l'ONM

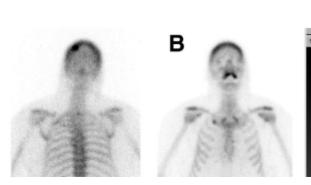
67,5% (23 patients/35) présentaient un marquage avant le diagnostic clinique

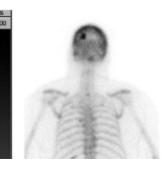
Imprévisible?

Imagerie diagnostique

ONM diagnostiquée +23M



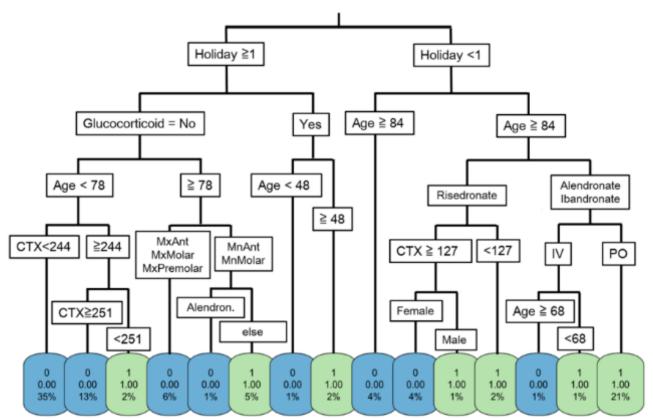




ONM diagnostiquée +6M

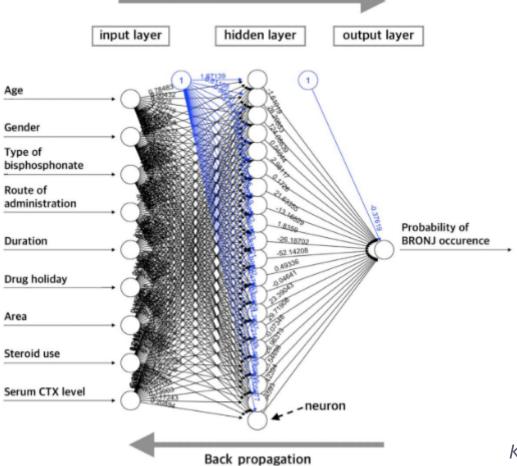
O'Ryan FS et al. 2009

Imprévisible?



Kim DW et al. 2018

Imprévisible ?



Feed Forward

Kim DW et al. 2018

Incurable?

Quand/comment intervenir?

Aucun arbre décisionnel établi (malgré la classification)

La décision d'intervenir est modulée par divers facteurs (âge, sexe, site, ttt concomitants, ttt causal...)

biais

Objectifs communs: contrôler de l'infection/minimiser la progression de la nécrose/promouvoir la cicatrisation tissulaire

Incurable?

Quand/comment intervenir?

	Clinical and radiological findings of MRONJ	Treatment
Stage 0	No bone exposure with nonspecific radiographic findings, such as osteosclerosis and periosteal hyperplasia, and nonspecific symptoms, such as pain	Medical therapy and clinical-radiological follow-up
Stage I	Bone exposure and/or radiographic evidence of necrotic bone, or persisting alveolar sockets < 2 cm in the major diameter, with or without pain	Medical therapy, surgical debridement, and low-level laser therapy (LLLT)
Stage II	Bone exposure and/or radiographic evidence of necrotic bone between 2 and 4 cm in maximum diameter, with pain responsive to NSAIDs and possible abscesses	Medical therapy and small open-access surgery with piezosurgery of bone margins
Stage III	Bone exposure and/or radiographic evidence of necrotic bone > 4 cm in the maximum diameter, with strong pain, responsive or not to NSAIDs, abscesses, orocutaneous fistulas, and/or maxillary sinus and mandibular nerve involvement	Medical therapy and wide open-access surgery, with extensive maxillary (Caldwell-Luc technique) or mandibular resection, and piezosurgery of bone margins

Incurable?

Quand/comment intervenir?

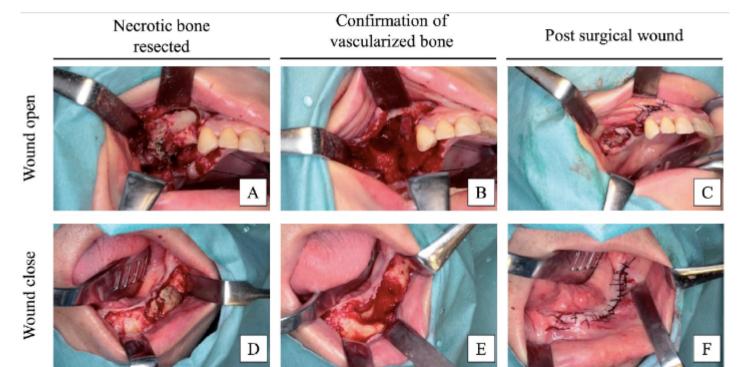
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Traitement standard

Médical = bains de bouche Chx +/- antibiothérapie
+/-
Chirurgical +/- large
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Adjonction d'autres traitements (concentrés plaquettaires, pentoxifylline, vitamine E, laser, PTH...)

Incurable?

Intérêt de la chirurgie



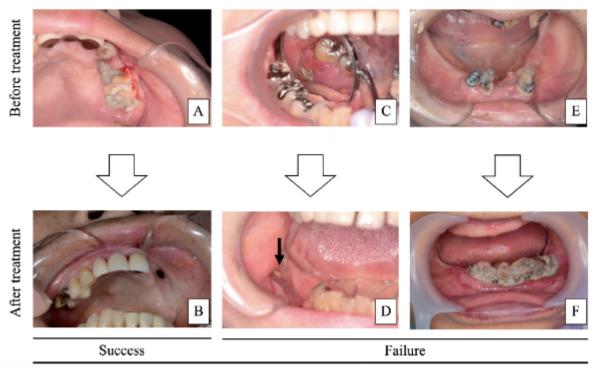
52p en stade 2 PEC non chir pdt 2 mois Puis +/- chir

Drug holiday qd possible

EguchiT et al. 2017

Incurable?

Intérêt de la chirurgie



	Surgical group (n=28)	Non-surgical group (n=24)	P-value
Success	25	8	
Failure	3 (Nobody had disease progresses)	16 (5 patient had disease progresses)	<0.01*

EguchiT et al. 2017

Incurable?

Intérêt de la chirurgie

Clinical features	G1 107 lesions	G2 24 lesions
Site		
Upper jaw	34	12
Lower jaw	73	12
Stage		
1	9	2
II	61	4
III	37	18
Trigger events		
Spontaneous	34	10
Oral surgery	73	14
Primary disease		
Oncologic	75	20
Non-oncologic	32	4
Antiresorptive/anti-angiogenic agent	5	
Bisphosphonates	88	15
Denosumab	13	7
Bisphosphonates + Denosumab	6	1

Favia G et al. 2018

Incurable?

Réponse à la chirurgie

Table 3. Systemic predisposing factors and prognosis after surgery

		Normal recovery	Delay on recovery	Recurrence	P-value
Diabetes mellitus (n=27)	Positive (n=8, 29.6%)	4 (50.0)	2 (25.0)	2 (25.0)	< 0.05
	Negative (n=19, 70.4%)	15 (78.9)	4 (21.1)	0 (0)	
Steroid medication (n=37)	Yes (n=18, 48.6%)	9 (50.0)	7 (38.9)	2 (11.1)	< 0.05
	No (n=19, 51.4%)	15 (78.9)	4 (21.1)	0 (0)	
Malignancy on other site (n=24)	Positive (n=5, 20.8%)	3 (60.0)	1 (20.0)	1 (20.0)	>0.05
	Negative (n=19, 79.2%)	15 (78.9)	4 (21.1)	0 (0)	

Table 5. Bisphosphonate (BP) administration and prognosis after surgery

		Normal recovery	Delay on recovery	Recurrence	P-value
BP administration route (n=54)	Oral (n=47, 87.0%)	30 (63.8)	13 (27.7)	4 (8.5)	< 0.05
	Parenteral (n=7, 13.0%)	2 (28.6)	3 (42.9)	2 (28.6)	
BP administration period (n=36)	Under 3 yr (n=21, 58.3%)	13 (61.9)	6 (28.6)	2 (9.5)	>0.05
_	Over 3 yr (n=15, 41.7%)	10 (66.7)	5 (33.3)	0 (0)	
BP stoppage period before surgery (n=44)	Under 3 mo (n=30, 68.2%)	22 (73.3)	7 (23.3)	1 (3.3)	>0.05
	Over 3 mo (n=14, 31.8%)	6 (42.9)	5 (35.7)	3 (21.4)	

Incurable?

Réponse à la chirurgie

PEC des ONM dans le service d'odontologie GHPS 69 patients – 91% d'indication oncologique 29% BP – 41% Db – 30% BP puis Db

Intérêt du PRF dans la gestion des ONM



Incurable?

Réponse à la chirurgie

80 ONM (1 à 3 foyers par patient)

Stade o : 1 (1%)

Stade 1:7 (10%)

Stade 2:54 (78%)

Stade 3:7 (10%)

Prise en charge chirurgicale							
Cicatrisatior	Sans PRF	PRF	Total				
Incomplete	27%	14%	25%				
Complete	73%	86%	75%				
Total	100%	100%	100%				

Incurable?

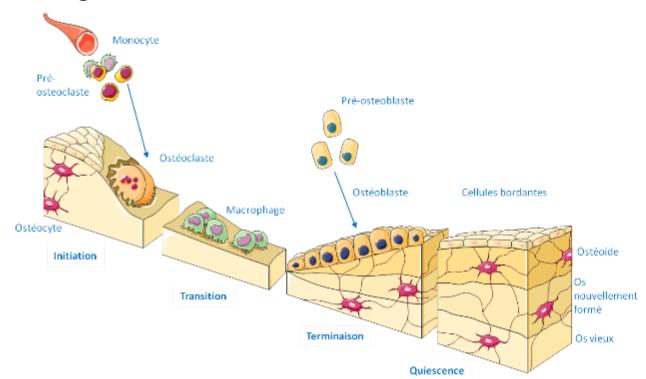
Réponse à la chirurgie

	APC		Contr	ol	Odds Ratio		Odds Ratio			
Study or Subgroup	Events	Total	Events	Total	Weight	M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	Year		M-H, Fixed, 95% CI	
Coviello et al. 2012	0	3	4	4	18.9%	0.02 [0.00, 1.02]	2012	+	•	
Martins et al. 2012	2	14	4	8	23.5%	0.17 [0.02, 1.28]	2012			
Duarte et al. 2013	1	6	2	7	8.3%	0.50 [0.03, 7.45]	2013			
Longo et al. 2014	2	34	7	15	49.3%	0.07 [0.01, 0.41]	2014		_	
Total (95% CI)		57		34	100.0%	0.12 [0.04, 0.36]			•	
Total events	5		17							
Heterogeneity: Chi ² = 2.42, df = 3 (P = 0.49); l ² = 0%							0.001	0.1 1 10	1000	
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.75 (P = 0.0002)							0.001	Favours APC Favours contro		

143p ttt avec un CP – bénéfique à l'échelle patient et site

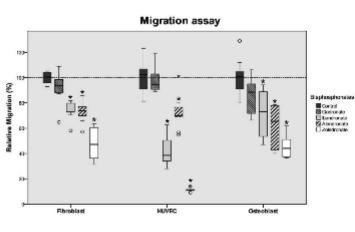
Incompréhensible?

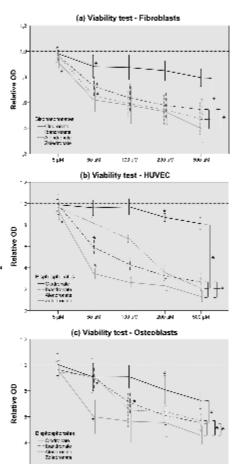
Physiopathologie?

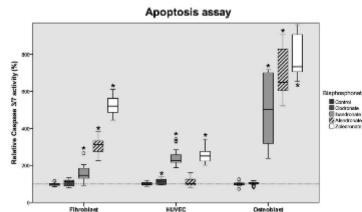


Incompréhensible?

Effets cellulaires des BP







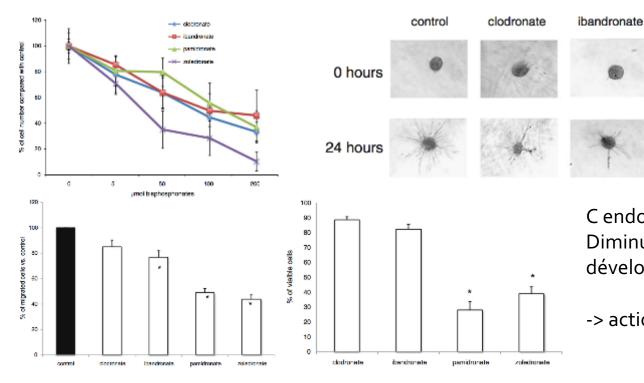
FB, c endoth ou OB mis en culture avec BP oraux ou IV

Altération de la viabilité, migration et apoptose sur avec ZA

Jung J et al. 2018

Incompréhensible?

Effets cellulaires des BP



C endoth et précurseurs Diminution de la migration, développement de vx et prolif

pamidronate

-> action sur angiogenèse

Ziebart T et al. 2011

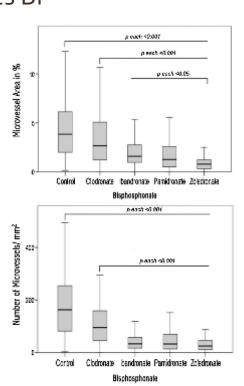
zoledronate

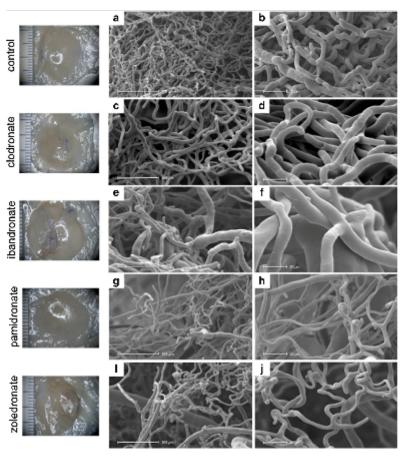
Incompréhensible?

Effets cellulaires des BP

Matrigel implanté chez des souris ttt BP

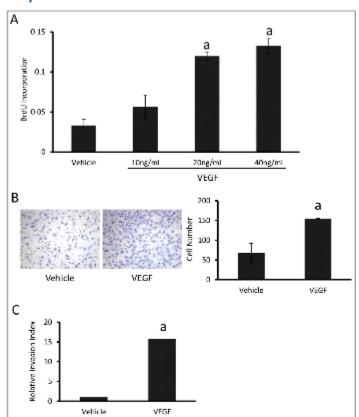
Analyse de la matrice à J21





Pabst AM et al. 2014

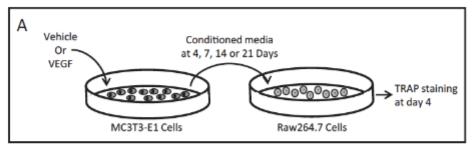
Incompréhensible?

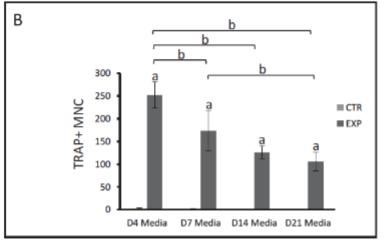


OB mis en culture avec du VEGF
-> augmentation de la prolifération et
de la pénétration dans le matrigel

Huang H et al. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2016

Incompréhensible?

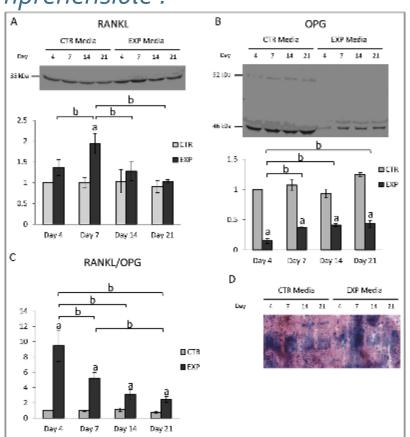




Mise en culture d'OC avec des OB ttt au VEGF -> augmentation du marquage TRAP

Pas d'impact direct du VEGF sur les OC mais indirect

Incompréhensible?

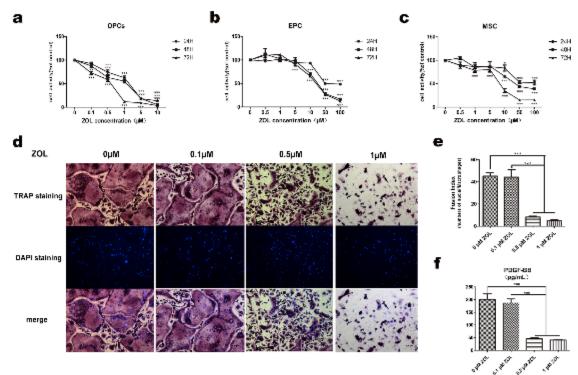


Cet effet est du à un meilleur ratio RANK-RANKL

Huang H et al. Am J Orthod Dentofacial Orthop 2016

Incompréhensible?

Physiopathologie?



Le ZA réduit la formation et la production de PDGF par les OC (promoteur ostéogenèse et angiogenèse)

Ne pas tout comprendre

Questions en suspens

Quelle physiopathologie?

Quel intérêt/impact de suspendre le ttt en cas de chirurgie?

Quel résultat « réels » de la chirurgie en stade 2 ou 3 ? Voire en stade 1

SOCIETY FOR DENTAL SCIENCE

Ostéonécroses : est-ce une fatalité ?