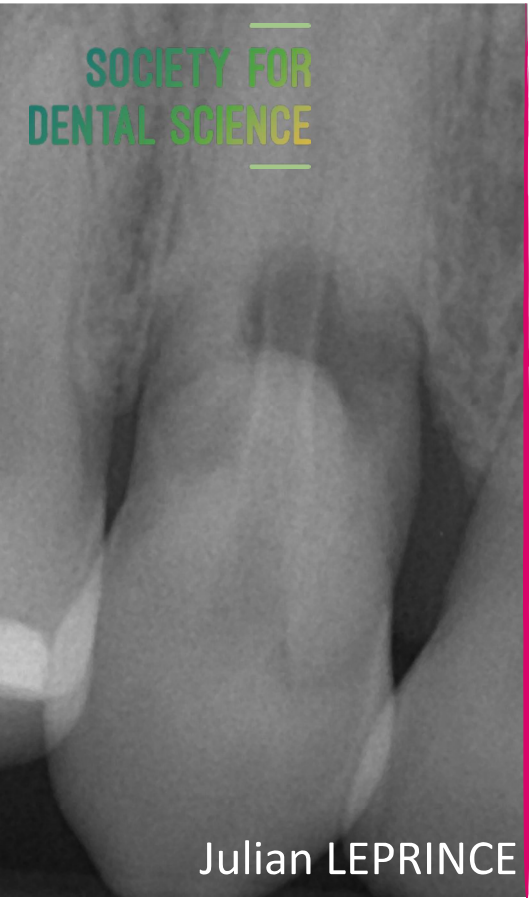




SOCIETY FOR  
DENTAL SCIENCE

# Résorptions radiculaires

Julian LEPRINCE Montreux 2025



**UNIVERSITÉ  
DE GENÈVE**

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**  
University Clinics of  
Dental Medicine - CUMD

ChatGPT 5 ▾

 Partager ...

que faut-il savoir en bref sur les résorptions dentaires ?

+ Poser une question



ChatGPT peut faire des erreurs. Envisagez de vérifier les informations importantes.

en Suisse

L'une est externe et l'autre est interne, l'une des deux est remboursée par la LAMal mais je ne me souviens jamais de laquelle...

 Poser une question

ChatGPT peut faire des erreurs. Envisagez de vérifier les informations importantes.

Merci ! j'ai tout ce qu'il me faut !



+ Poser une question



ChatGPT peut faire des erreurs. Envisagez de vérifier les informations importantes.



SOCIETY FOR  
DENTAL SCIENCE

# Résorptions radiculaires

Mécanismes

✓ Mieux comprendre

& Manifestations cliniques

✓ Mieux diagnostiquer

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DENTAL SCIENCE

# Résorptions radiculaires

Mécanismes

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& Manifestations cliniques

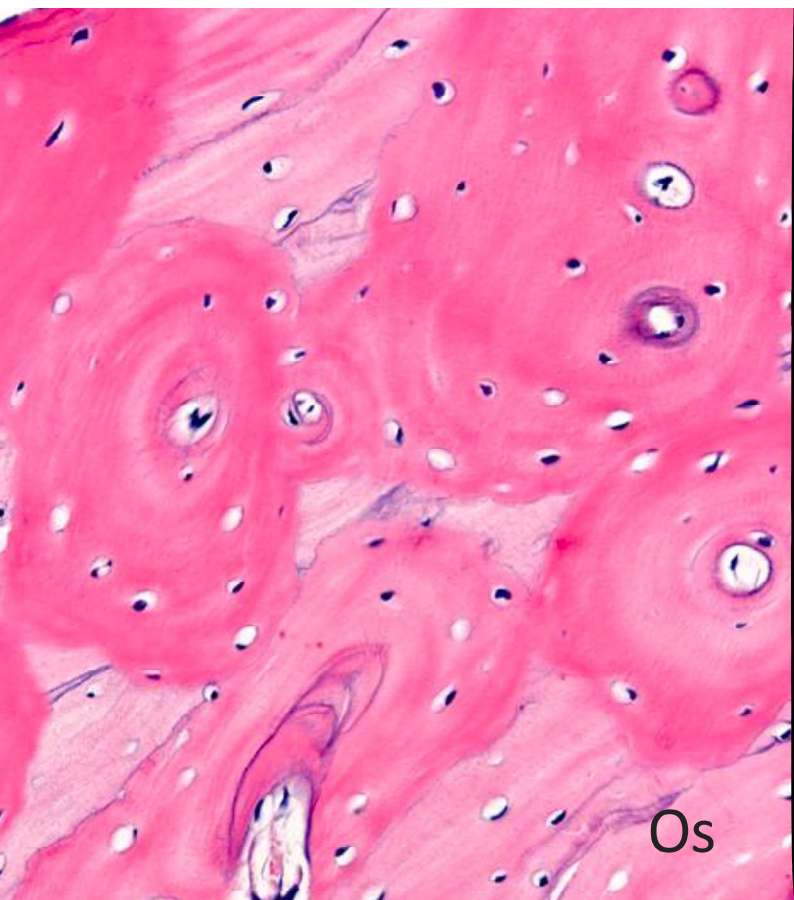
✓ Mieux diagnostiquer

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DE GENÈVE**

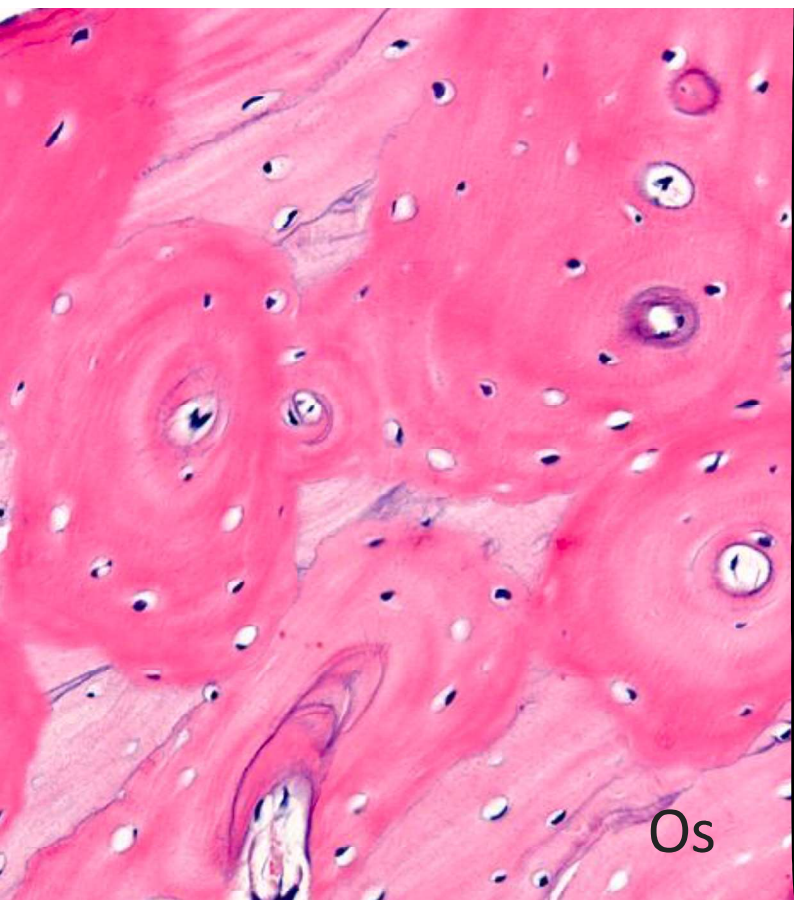
**FACULTY OF MEDICINE**  
University Clinics of  
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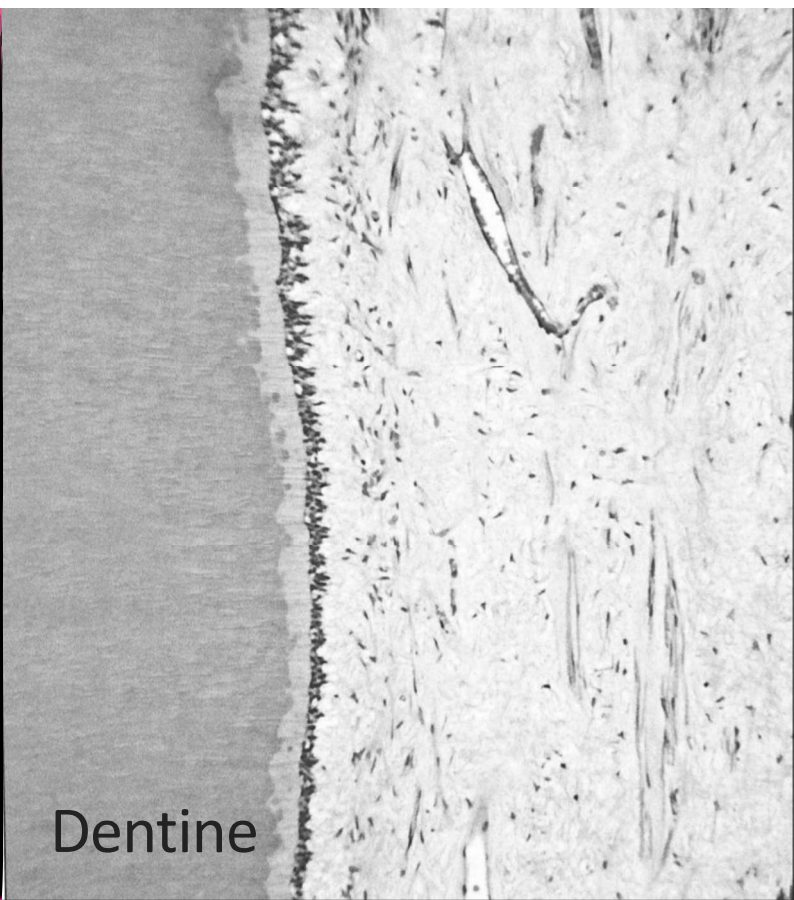
Os



Dentine



Os



Dentine

# BONE RESORPTION

Process by which osteoclasts  
break down the tissue in bones  
and release the minerals,  
resulting in a transfer of calcium  
from bone tissue to the blood

# BONE RESORPTION

Process by which **osteoclasts** break down the tissue in bones and release the minerals, resulting in a transfer of calcium from bone tissue to the blood

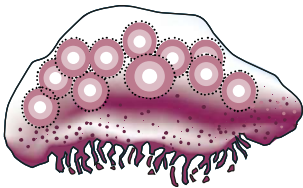
# OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATION

Bone marrow precursor

CFU-S

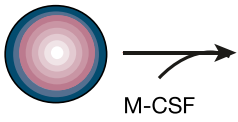


Activated osteoclast

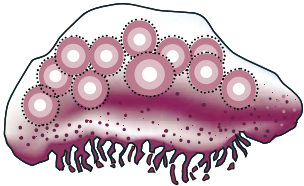


# OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATION

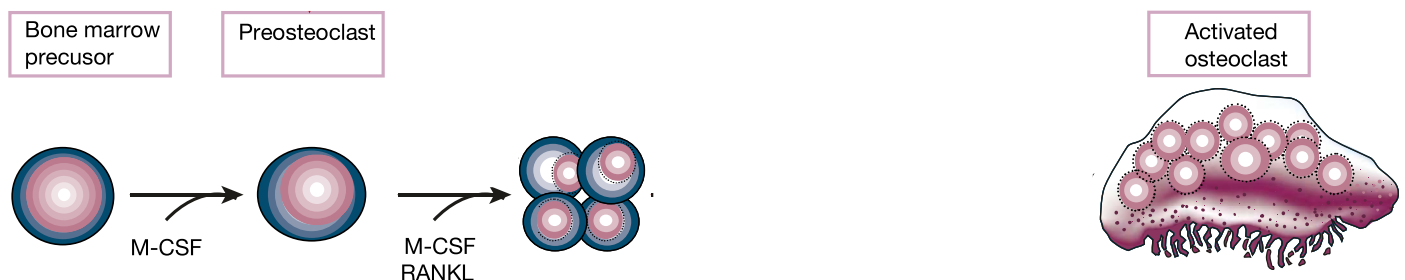
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Activated osteoclast

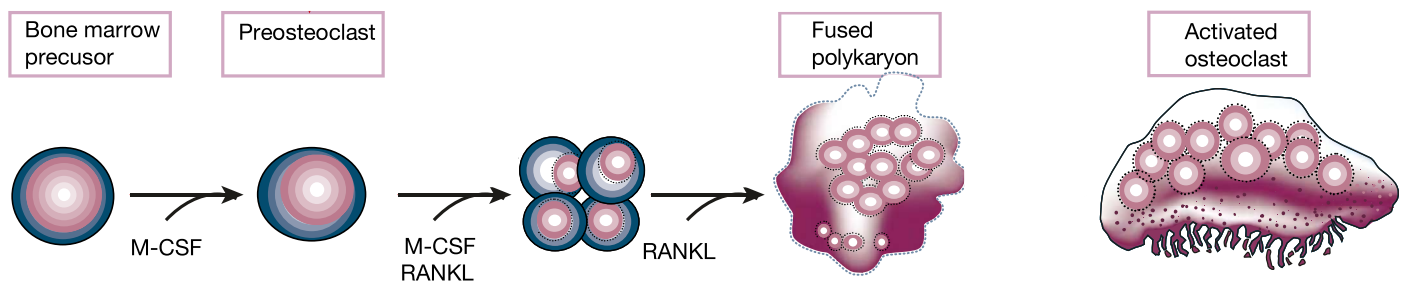


# OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATION



Boyle et al., Nature 2003

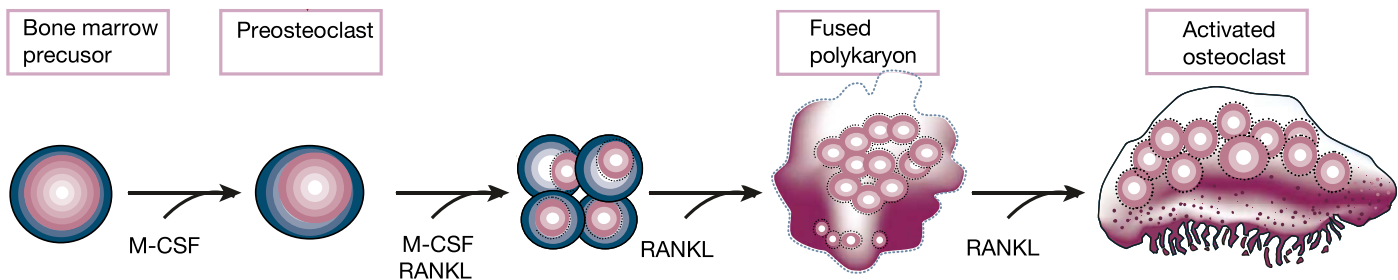
# OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATION



Boyle et al., Nature 2003

# OSTEOCLAST ACTIVATION

M-CSF  
RANKL



# BONE RESORPTION

Process by which **osteoclasts** break down the tissue in bones and release the minerals, resulting in a transfer of calcium from bone tissue to the blood

Can be **physiological** or **pathological**

# BONE RESORPTION

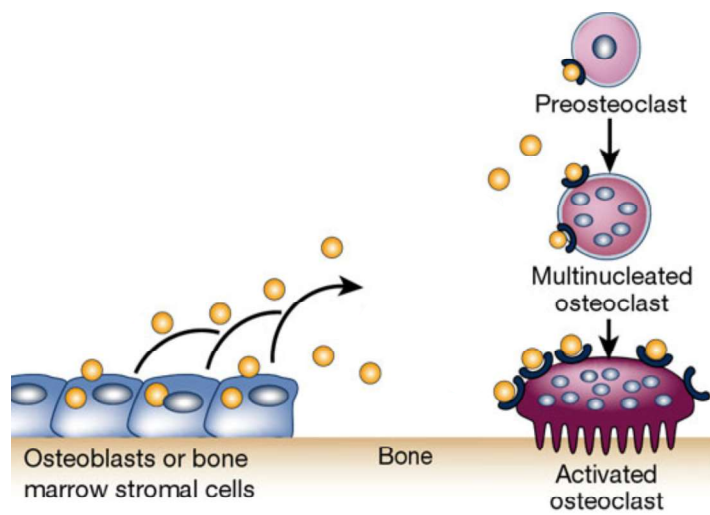
## ✓ Physiological bone resorption

is an integral part of bone functioning, while the bone is constantly growing thanks to two processes — breakdown and formation of bone tissue

# PHYSIOLOGY



Resorption

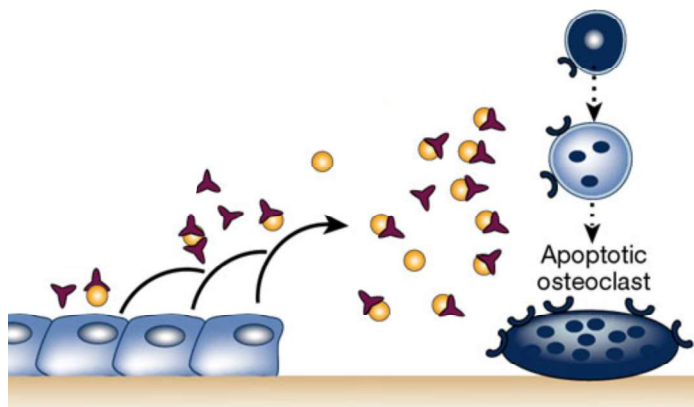


Boyle et al., Nature 2003

# PHYSIOLOGY



Protection

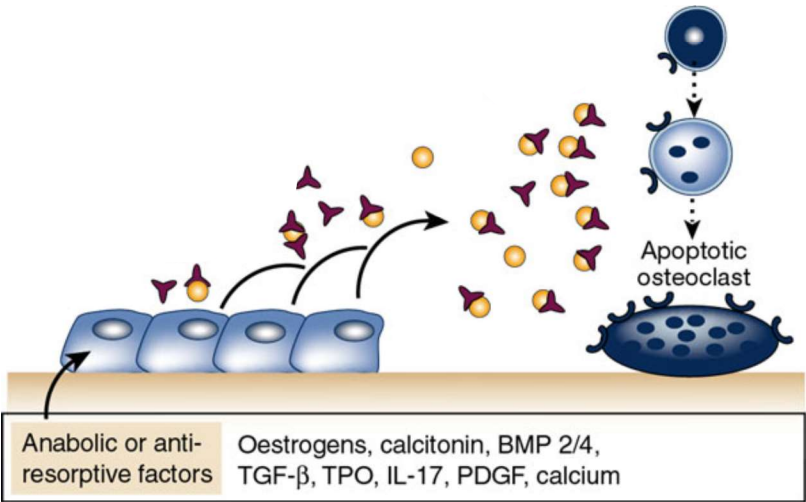


Boyle et al., Nature 2003

# PHYSIOLOGY



Protection



Boyle et al., Nature 2003

# BONE RESORPTION

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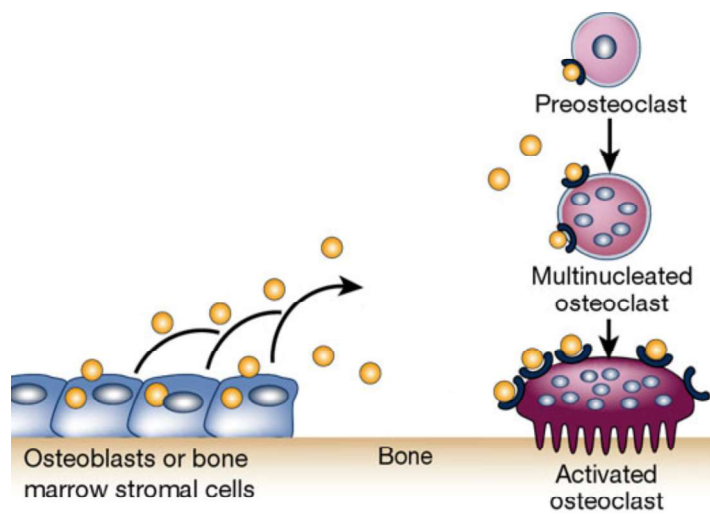
## ✓ Pathological bone resorption

could be **induced by local inflammation**, (ex: trauma or infection or in several metabolic skeleton diseases, such as osteopenia and osteoporosis)

# PHYSIOLOGY



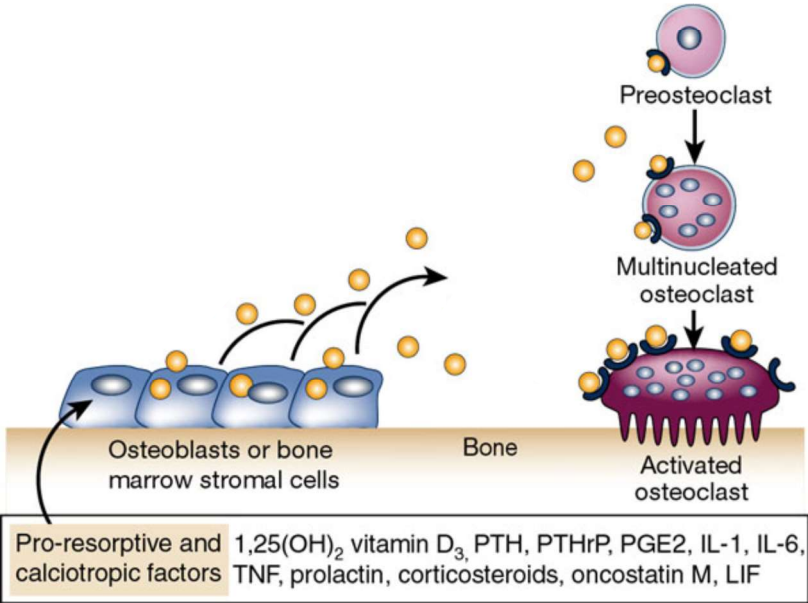
Resorption



Boyle et al., Nature 2003

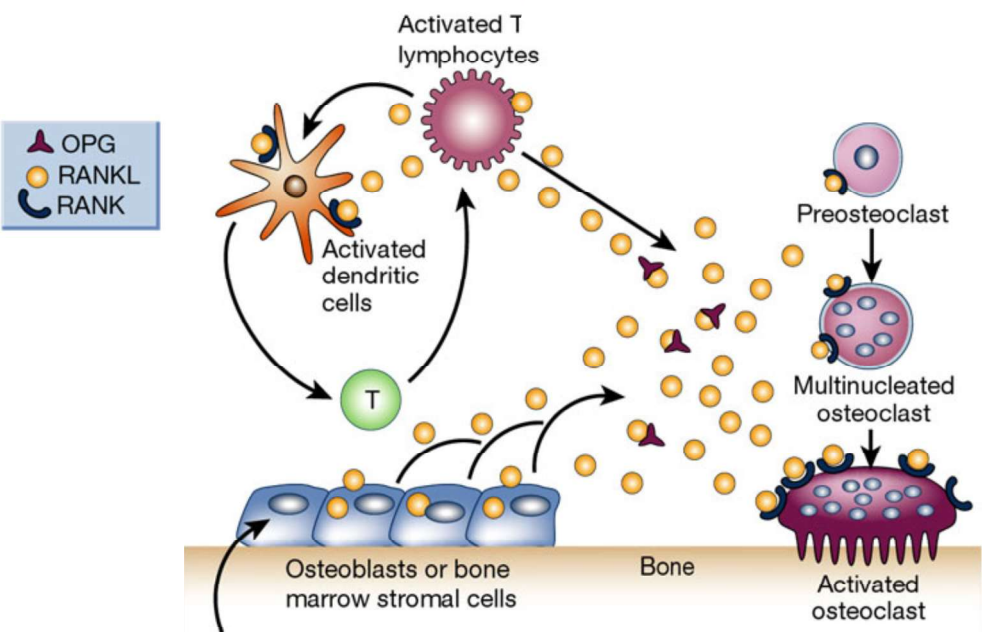
PATHOLOGY

Resorption

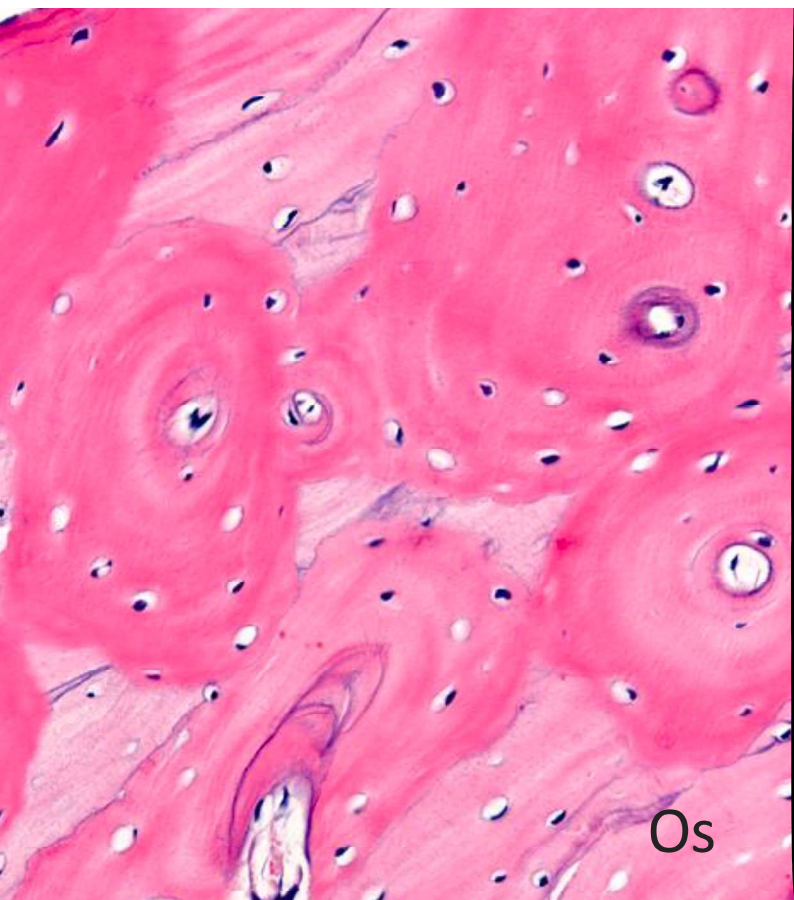


Boyle et al., Nature 2003

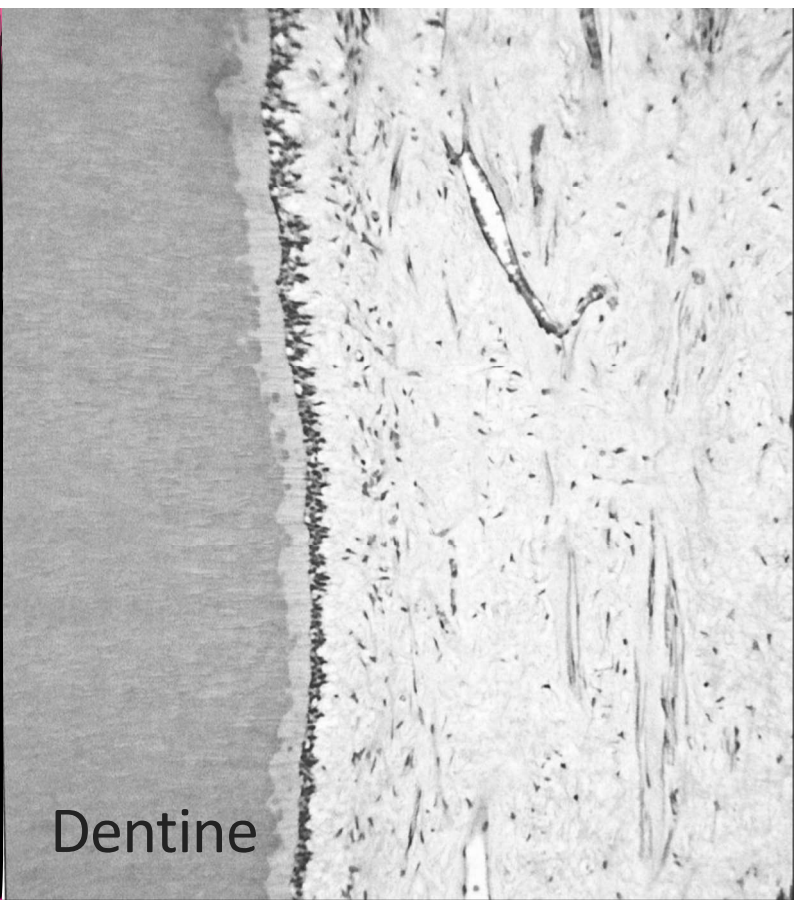
PATHOLOGY



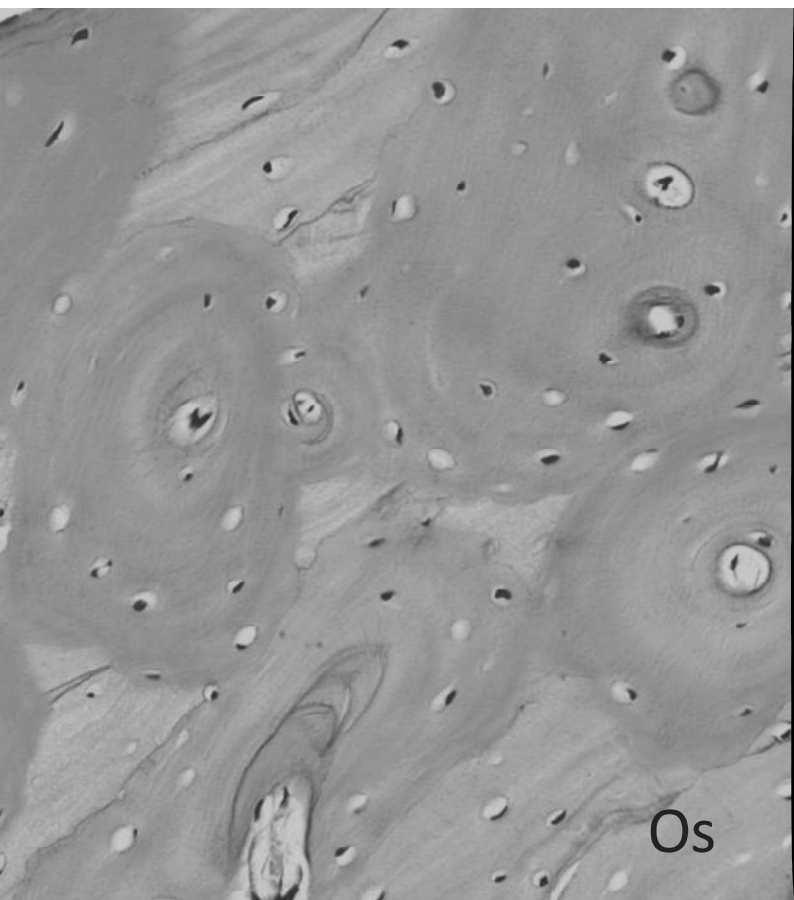
Resorption



Os



Dentine



Os



Dentine

# DENTAL RESORPTION

Loss of dental hard tissues  
as a result of clastic activities

# DENTAL RESORPTION

Loss of dental hard tissues  
as a result of clastic activities

Can be physiological or pathological

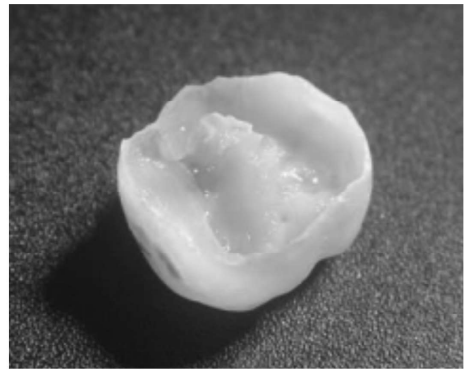
# DENTAL RESORPTION

✓ Physiological in **primary** dentition

unless it occurs prematurely

# DENTAL RESORPTION

Various levels of resorption



# DENTAL RESORPTION

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✓ Physiological in **primary** dentition

unless it occurs prematurely

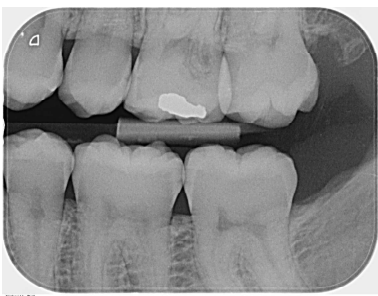
✓ Pathological in **permanent** dentition

and if left untreated,  
it may result in premature loss of the affected teeth

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON

- ✓ Often detected during routine clinical examination, or as an incidental radiographic finding
- ✓ The patient may be asymptomatic
- ✓ The process may be self-limiting

# CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON



11/2013



07/2015



06/2016



12/2017



11/2018



12/2019



11/2020

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON

- ✓ Often detected during routine clinical examination, or as an incidental radiographic finding
- ✓ The patient may be asymptomatic
- ✓ The process may be self-limiting

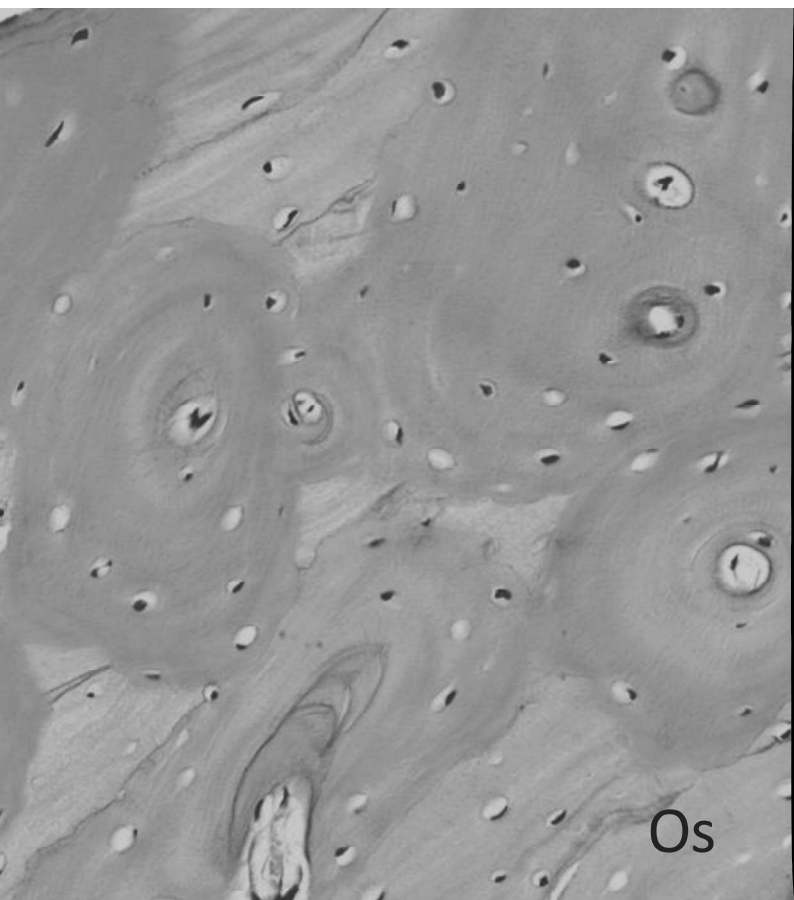
## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PHENOMENON

- ✓ If the initial surface resorptive process is **sustained** ...

for example, by infection and/or pressure

- ✓ ...then dental hard tissue destruction will **continue** and substantial tooth tissue loss may occur

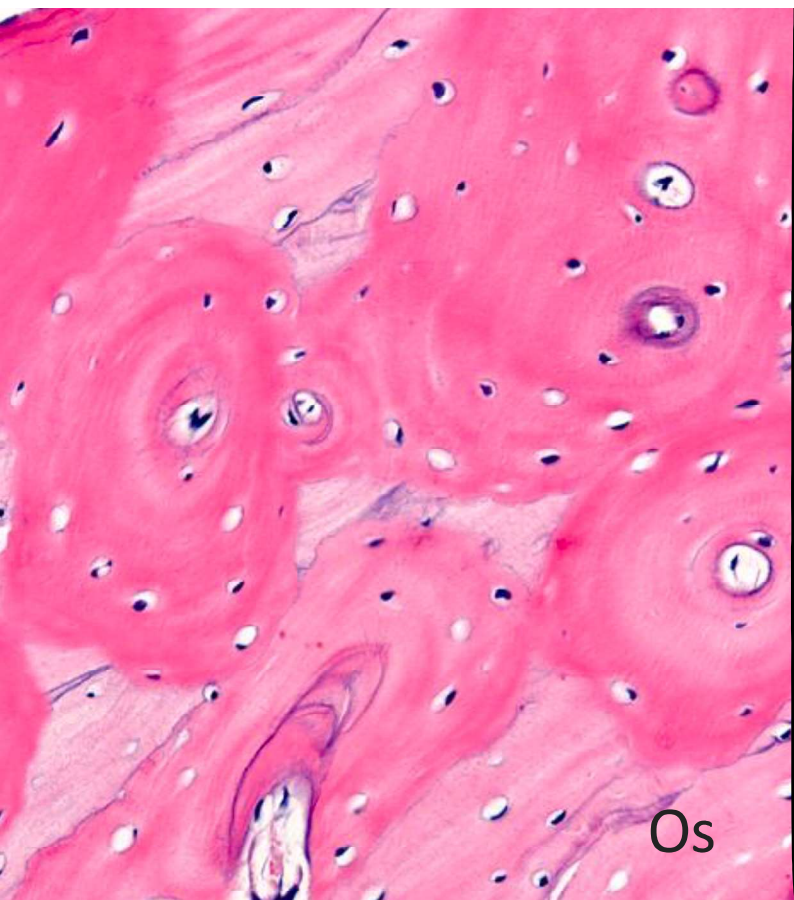
- ✓ This may result in the tooth becoming **untreatable**.



Os



Dentine



Os

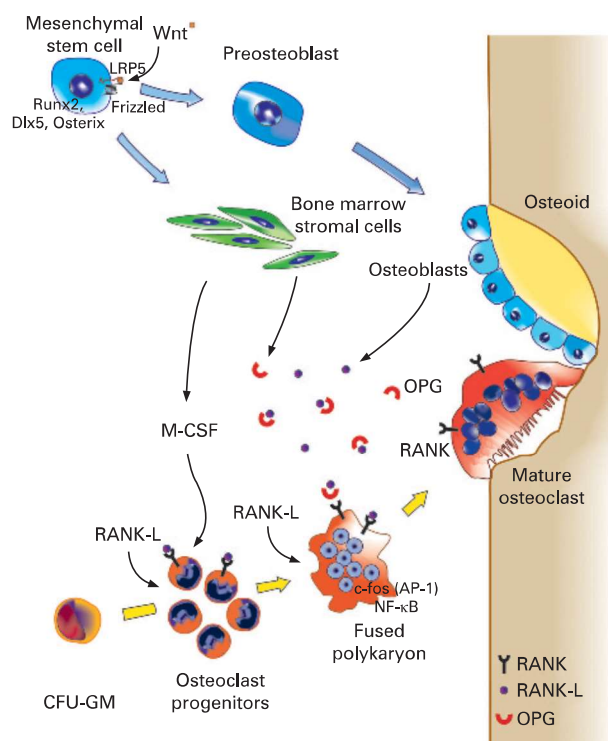


Dentine

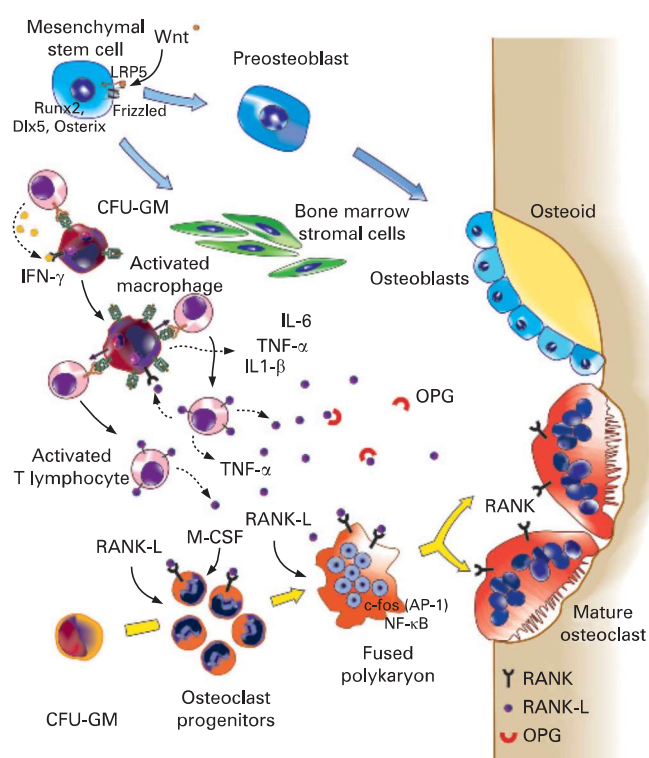
## OSTEOCLASTS vs ODONTOCLASTS

- = Resorb tissues through the same mechanisms
- = Have the same enzymatic properties
- = Have the same cytological characteristics
- = Attach to the tissue in the same way
- ≠ Affected tissues

## Physiological conditions



## Pathological conditions (chronic inflammation)



Tilg et al., Gut 2008

### Pathological conditions (chronic inflammation)

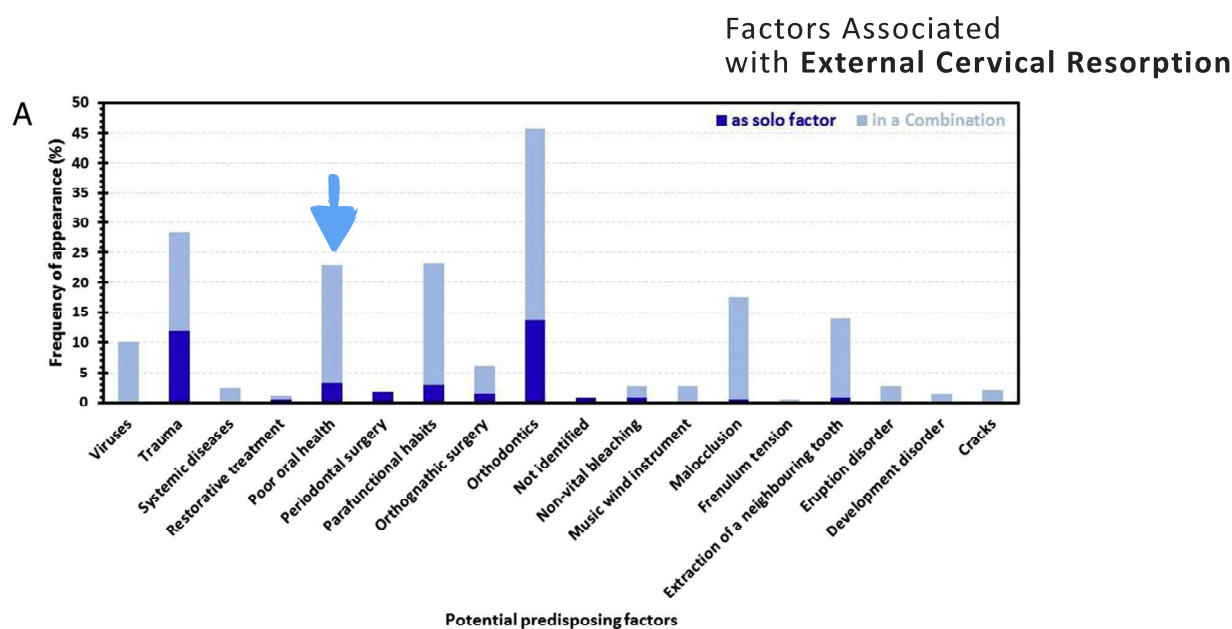
# PREREQUISITES FOR DENTAL TISSUE RESORPTION

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## 1. Inflammation

Recruitment and activation of clastic cells to the site of injury by various inflammatory cytokines

# PREDISPOSING FACTORS

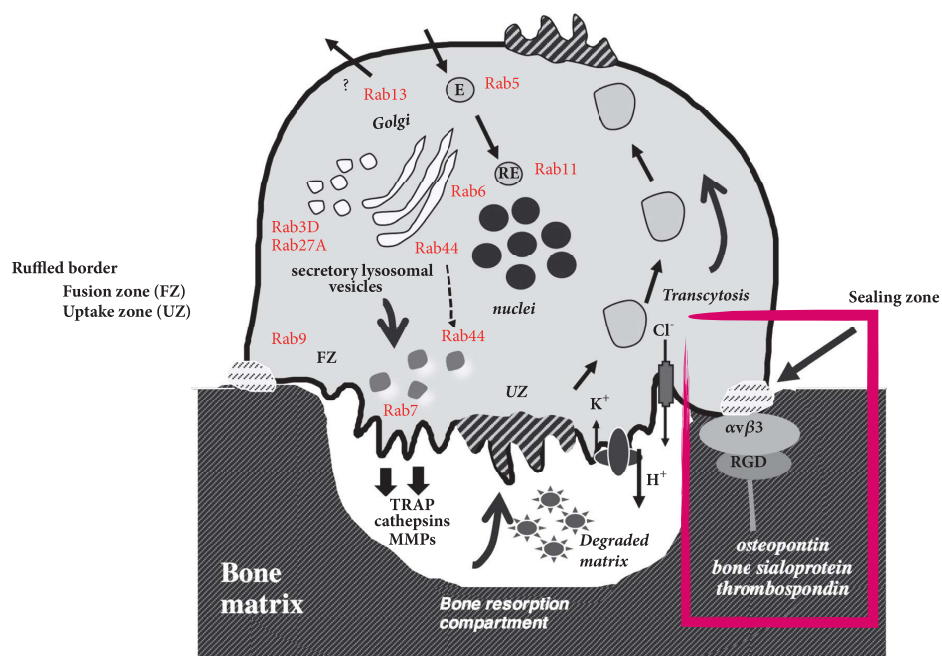


# PREREQUISITES FOR DENTAL TISSUE RESORPTION

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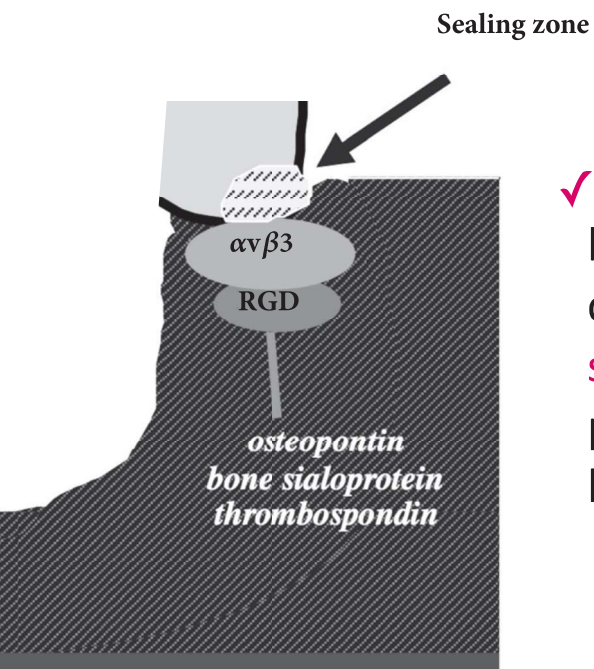
Recruitment and activation of clastic cells to the site of injury by various inflammatory cytokines

# BINDING TO MINERALIZED TISSUES



Roy and Roux, BioMed Research International 2018

## BINDING TO MINERALIZED TISSUES



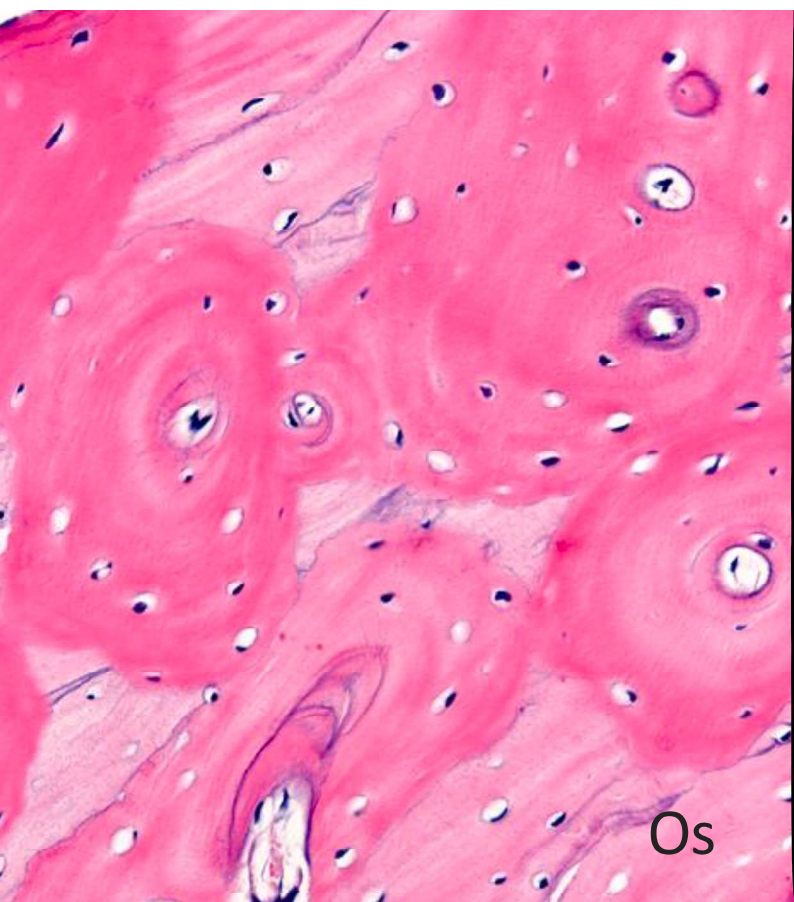
- ✓ The recruited activated clastic cells bind to the extracellular protein containing **arginine-glycine-aspartic acid (RGD) sequence of aminoacids** present on the surface of mineralized tissues by means of integrins ( $\alpha v \beta 3$ )

PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING

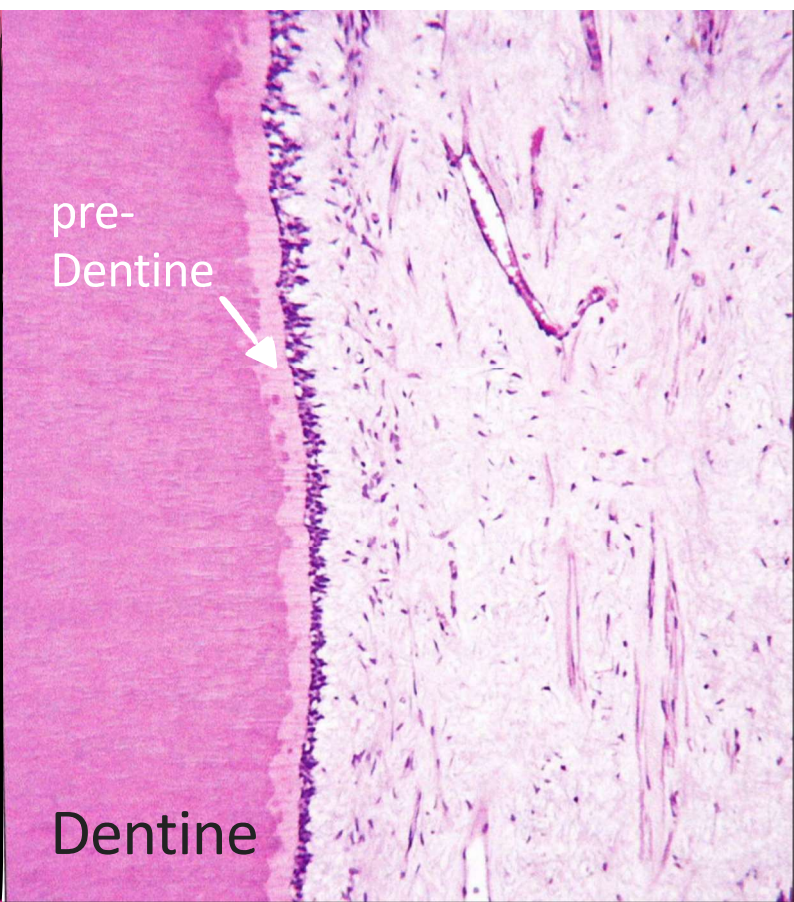
## PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING

✓ Clastic cells are **not capable** of adhering to unmineralized collagen matrices (~~RGD~~)

That includes pre-dentin and pre-cement



Os



pre-  
Dentine

Dentine

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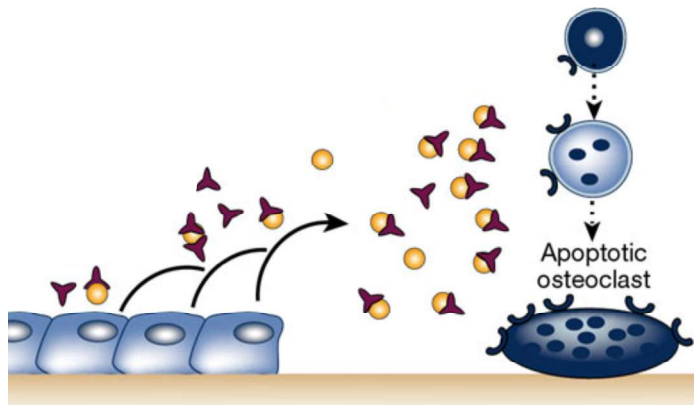
- ✓ Fibroblasts from periodontal ligament and odontoblasts produce **OPG**

Which neutralizes RANKL and prevents clastic differentiation in close proximity

# PHYSIOLOGY

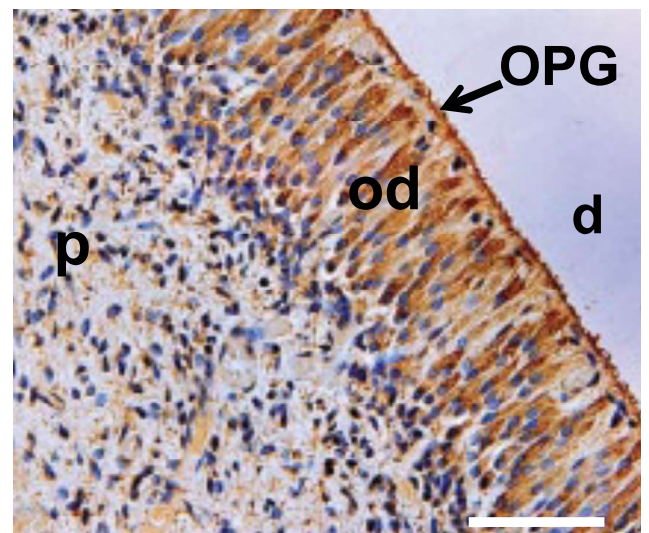


Protection



Boyle et al., Nature 2003

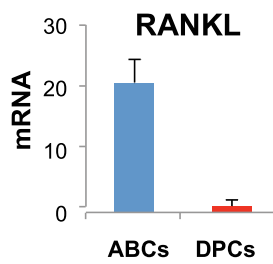
## PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING



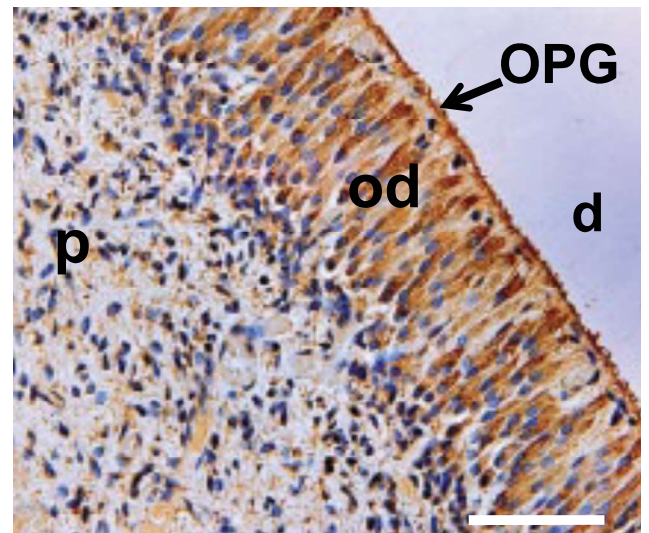
ABC = Alveolar Bone Cells  
DPC = Dental Pulp Cells

Zheng et al., JDR 2015

## PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING

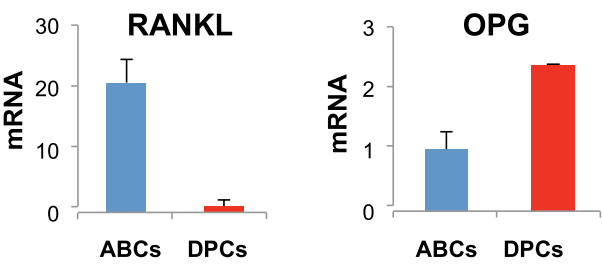


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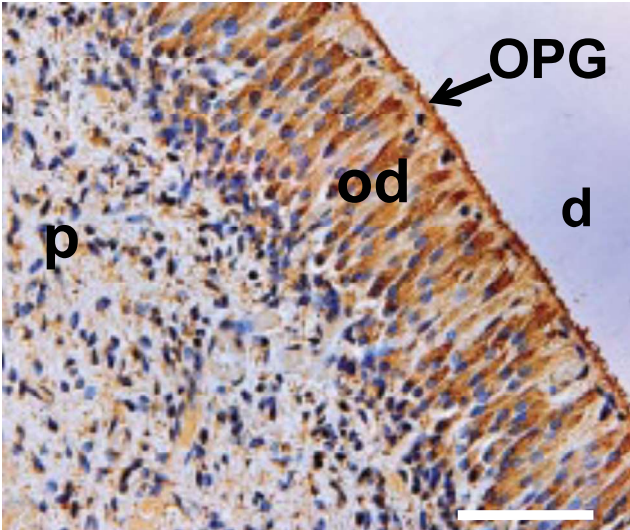


Zheng et al., JDR 2015

# PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING



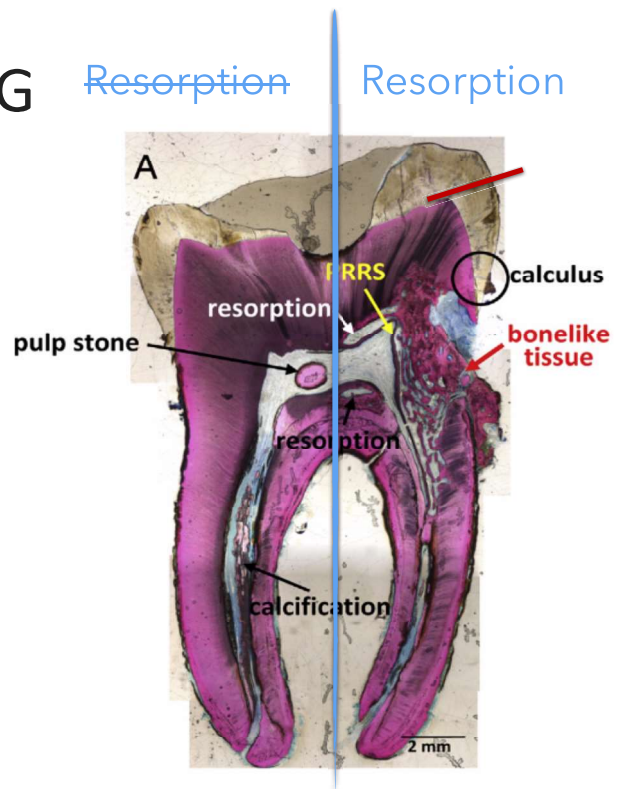
|      | RANKL:OPG |
|------|-----------|
| ABCs | 41        |
| DPCs | 1         |



ABC = Alveolar Bone Cells  
DPC = Dental Pulp Cells

Zheng et al., JDR 2015

# PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING

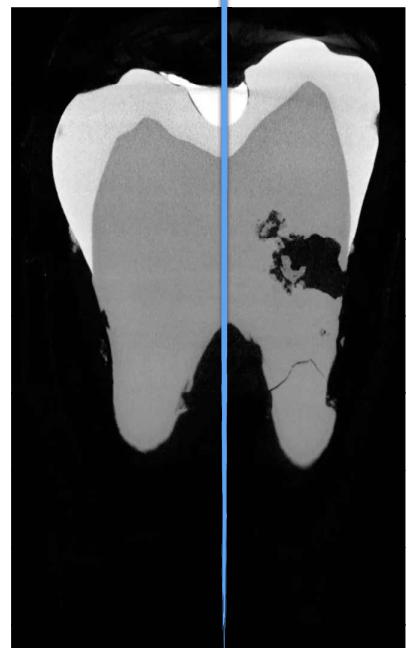


Mavridou et al, J Endod 2016

# PROTECTION AGAINST BINDING

Resorption

Resorption



Kindly from Prof. Lambrechts (KULeuven)

# PREREQUISITES FOR DENTAL TISSUE RESORPTION

## 1. Inflammation

Recruitment and activation of clastic cells to the site of injury by various inflammatory cytokines

# PREREQUISITES FOR DENTAL TISSUE RESORPTION

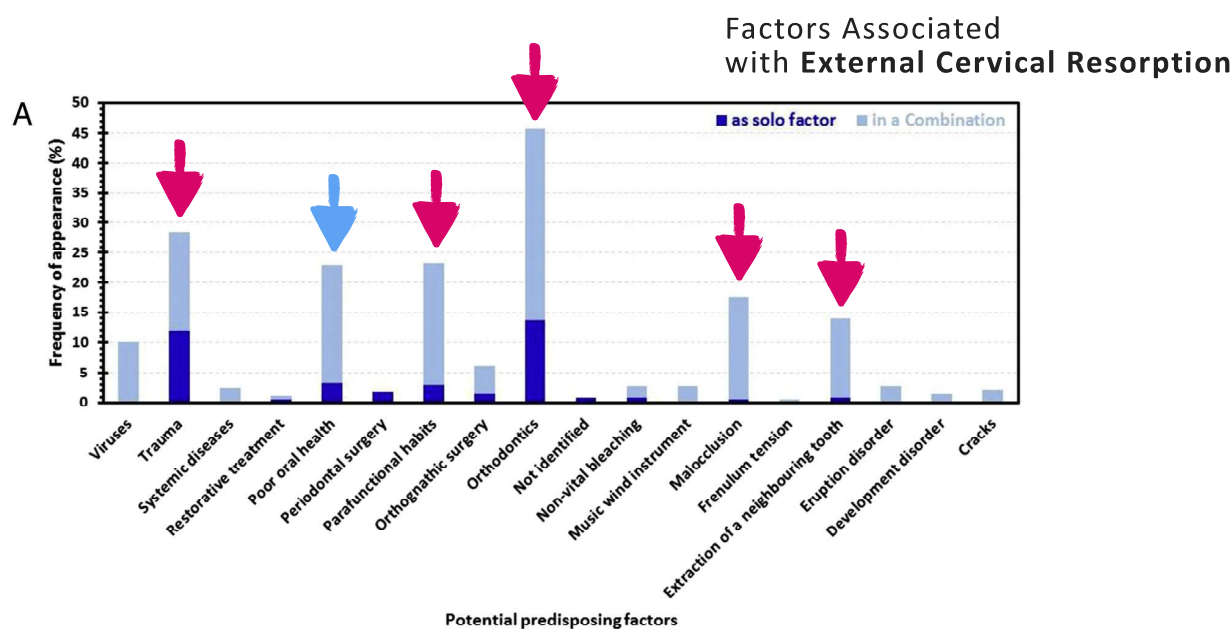
## 1. Inflammation

Recruitment and activation of clastic cells to the site of injury by various inflammatory cytokines

## 2. Breach in the organic « barrier »

Exposure of RGD sequences of the mineralized matrix

# PREDISPOSING FACTORS





SOCIETY FOR  
DENTAL SCIENCE

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# MANIFESTATIONS CLINIQUES

✓Interne

✓Externe

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## MANIFESTATIONS CLINIQUES

✓Interne

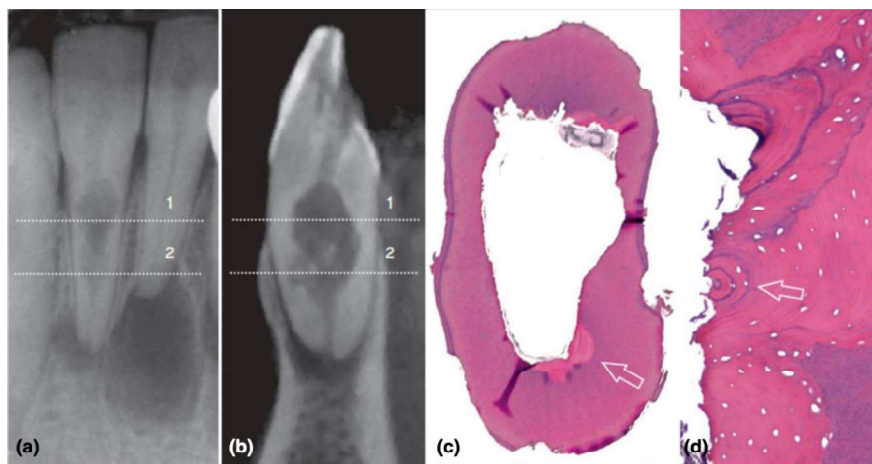
✓Externe



# MANIFESTATIONS CLINIQUES

✓Interne

✓Externe



## Résorption **Interne**

---

### ✓ Plusieurs facteurs ont été impliqués dans la lésion/destruction de la prédentine

tels que le traumatisme, la pulpite liée aux caries, la chaleur excessive lors des procédures de restauration, le traitement orthodontique, la présence de fissures,...

### ✓ **Caractéristiques cliniques:**

- ◉ Dent asymptomatique, en pulpite, partiellement ou totalement nécrosée
- ◉ Test au froid + ou - (en fonction de l'avancée de la pathologie pulpaire)
- ◉ Percussion peut être douloureuse

### ✓ Processus dure jusqu'à la **nécrose** complète

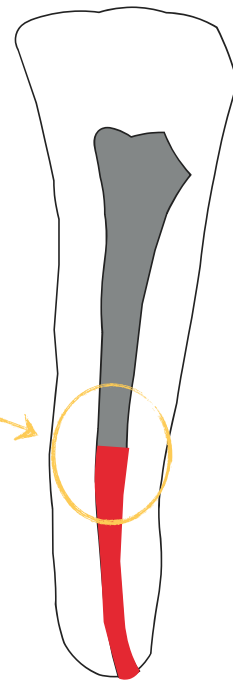
## Résorption **Interne**

### ✓ **Caractéristiques radiologiques:**

- **Continuité** du canal avec la résorption, symétrique, ronde ou ovale, en "ballonnement" de la paroi du canal



Zone de  
Resorption  
Interne



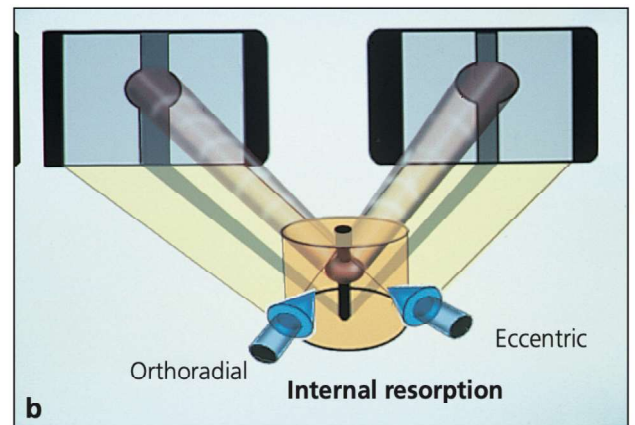
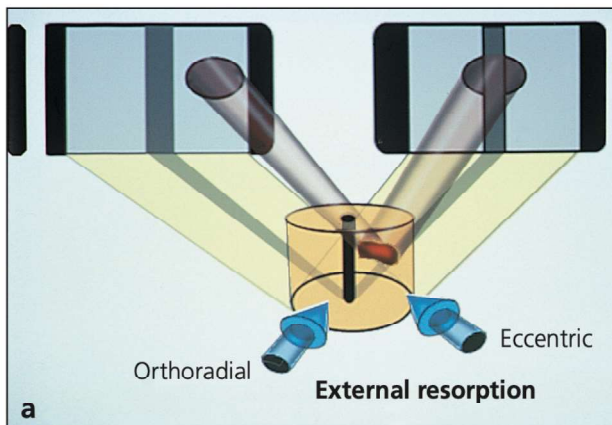
Pulpe Nécrosée

Pulpe Vitale

## Résorption **Interne**

### ✓ **Caractéristiques radiologiques:**

- **Centrée** sur le canal



# MANIFESTATIONS CLINIQUES

✓Interne

✓Externe

# MANIFESTATIONS CLINIQUES

✓Interne

✓Externe

**CERVICALE**  
**SURFACE**  
**APICALE**

### ✓ **Caractéristiques cliniques:**

- Souvent asymptomatique
- Test au froid généralement normal (couche de protection  $><$  pulpe)
- Percussion non douloureuse
- Porte d'entrée au-dessus ou sous l'attache épithéliale
- Pas de sondage parodontal en regard de la résorption
- Occasionnellement visible sous forme de « pink spot » cervical: aspect rosé de la dent

Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**

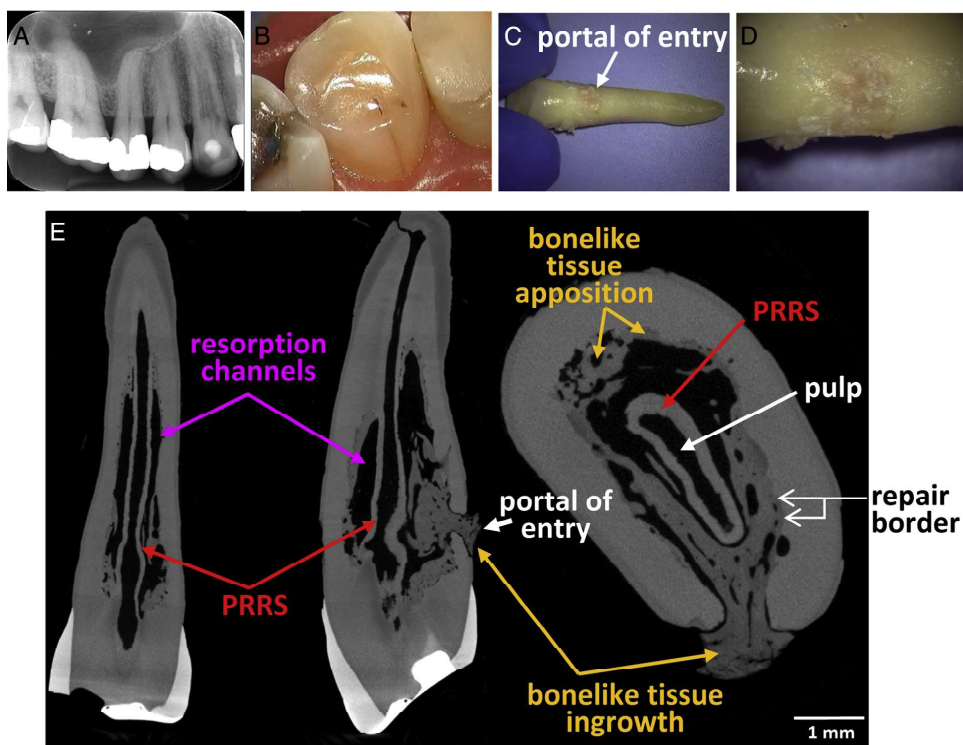
✓ **Caractéristiques cliniques:**



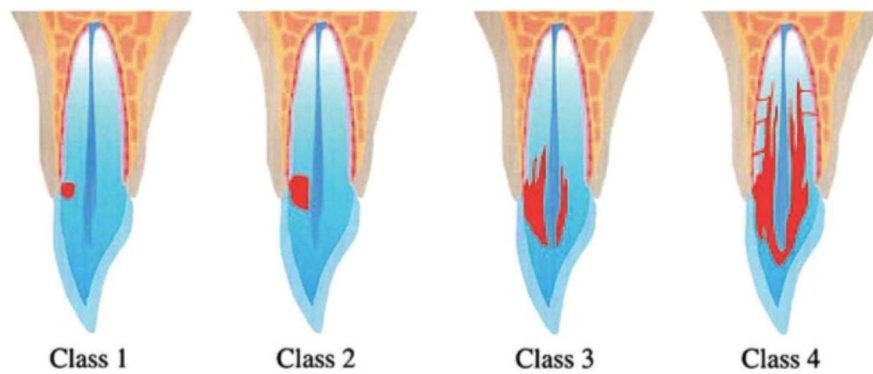
✓ **Caractéristiques radiographiques:**

- ◉ **Superposition** du canal par rapport à la lésion
- ◉ Aspect en nid d'abeille
- ◉ N'est généralement **pas centrée** sur la canal





## Classification de Heithersay



Influence sur la **thérapeutique**: **intervention** ou **monitoring**

## Résorption **Externe**



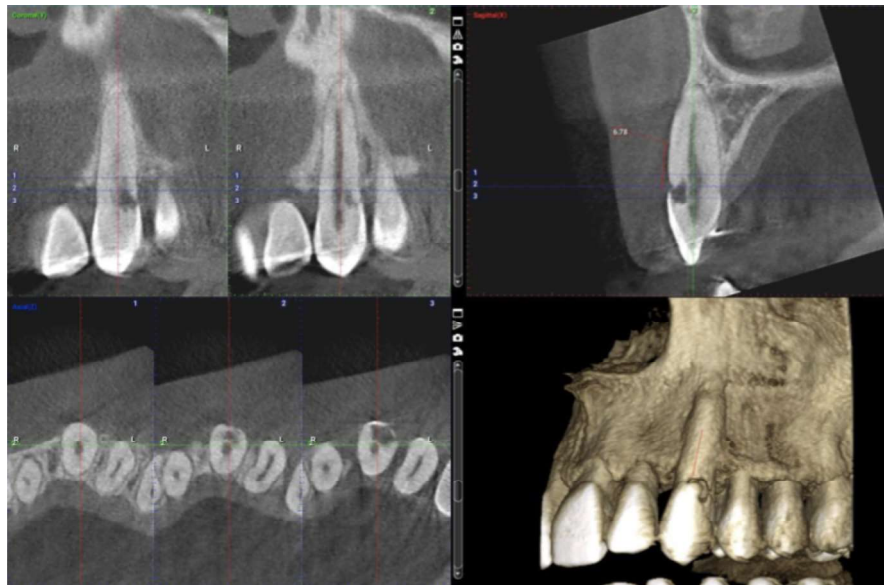
## **CERVICALE**



Cas M. Stalla (UCLouvain)

Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



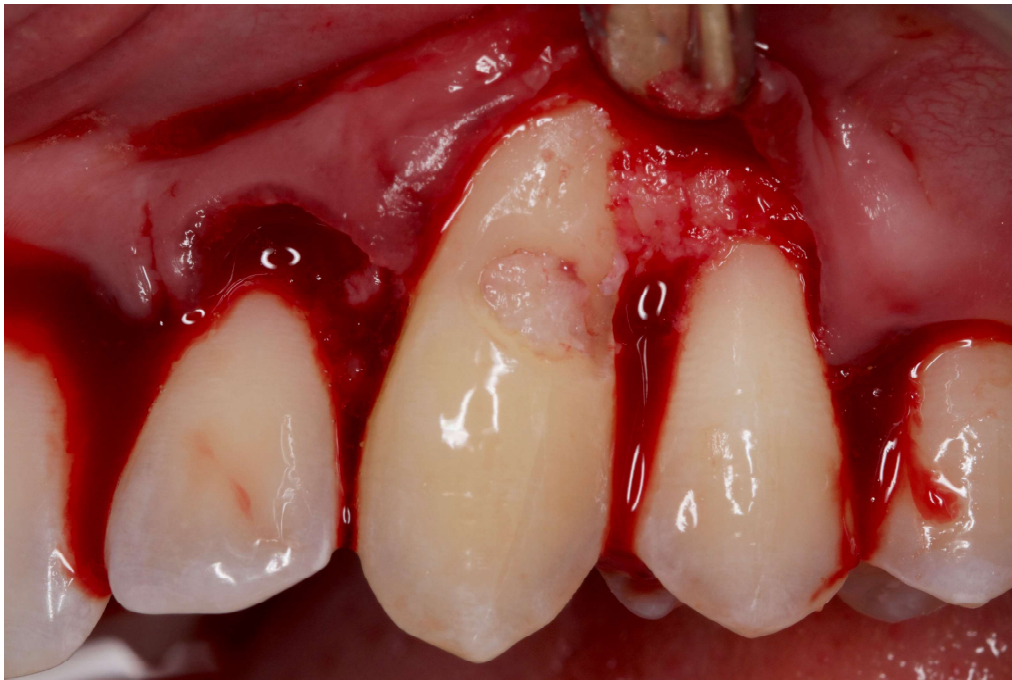
Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



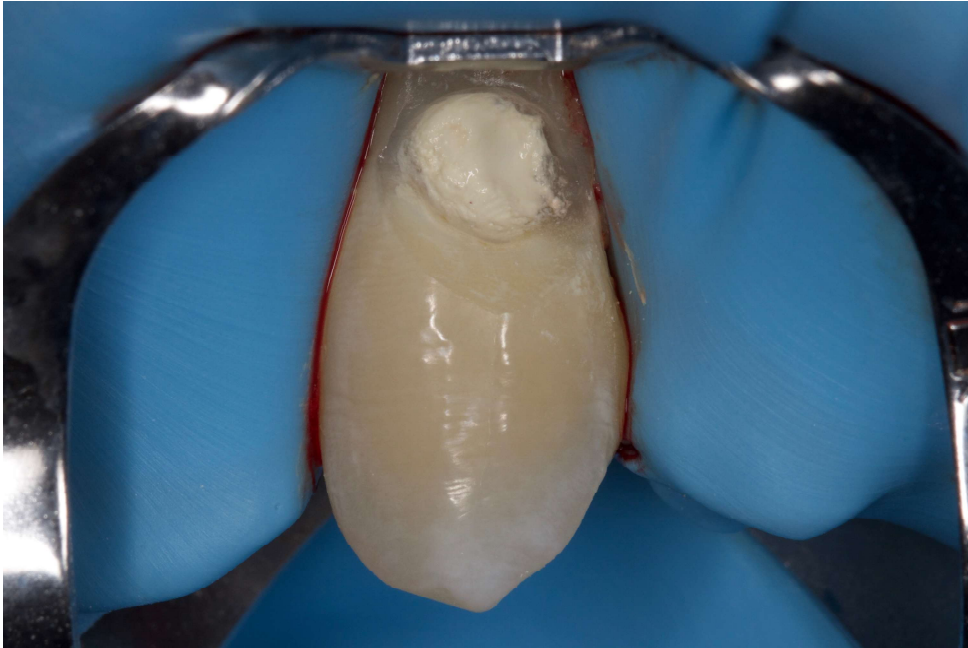
Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



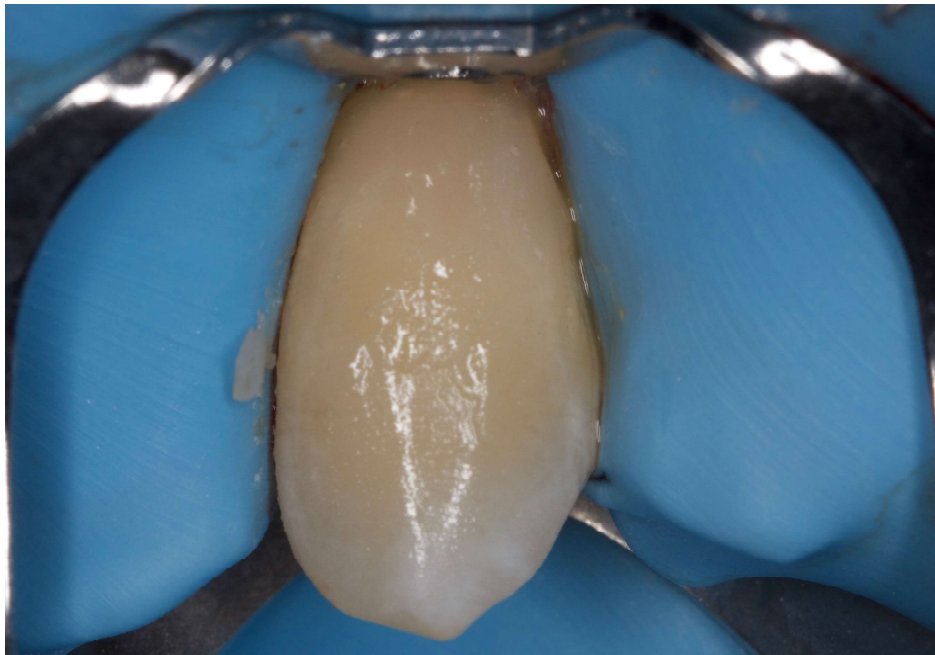
Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**  
**+ 7J**



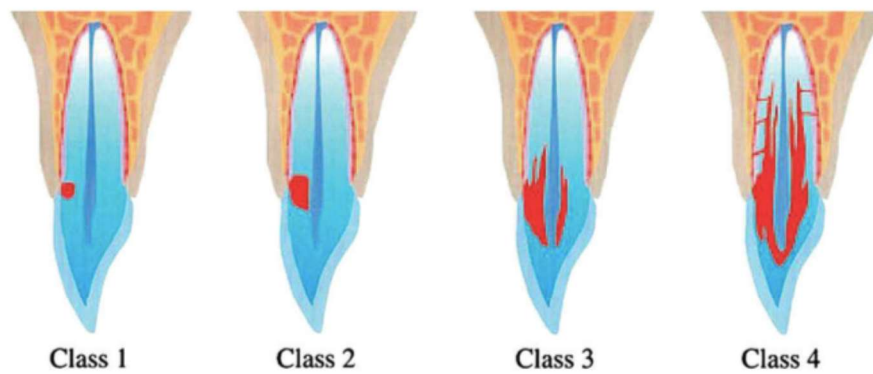
Résorption **Externe**

---

**CERVICALE**  
**+1 AN**



## Classification de Heithersay



Influence sur la **thérapeutique**: **intervention** ou **monitoring**

Résorption **Externe**

**CERVICALE**



2020



2025

✓ **Caractéristiques cliniques:**

- Généralement asymptomatique
- Fistule éventuelle



✓ **Caractéristiques radiographiques:**

- ◉ Racine « grignottée »
- ◉ Fréquente en cas de luxation sévère (5 à 20%) ou avulsion (30% ou plus)



Résorption **Externe**

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**APICALE**

✓ **Caractéristiques cliniques:**

- Test au froid négatif

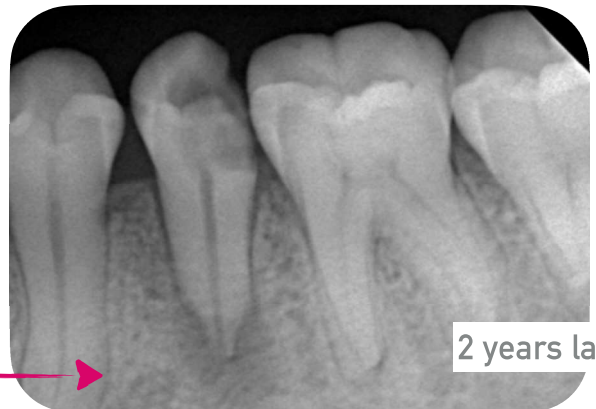
## Résorption **Externe**

## **APICALE**

20% détectées radiographiquement  
80% détectées histologiquement

### ✓ **Caractéristiques radiographiques:**

- Racine raccourcie associée à une radioclarité apicale



2 years later...

Résorption **Externe**

**APICALE**



Résorption **Externe**

**APICALE**



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Résorption **Externe**

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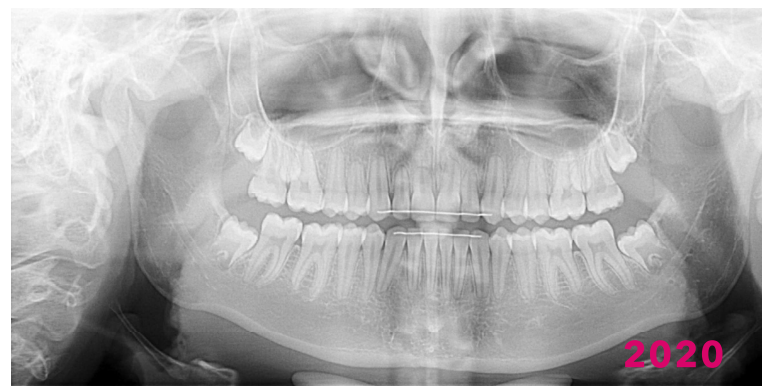
**APICALE**

## ✓ **Traitement**

- Eliminer la cause bactérienne
- Instaurer un suivi rapproché

### ✓Cas particulier: orthodontie

- Prevalence of apical resorption during orthodontic treatment: 50 to 80 % (CBCT)
- Severe cases: 1 to 5 %





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# Résorptions radiculaires

Mécanismes

✓ Mieux comprendre

& Manifestations cliniques

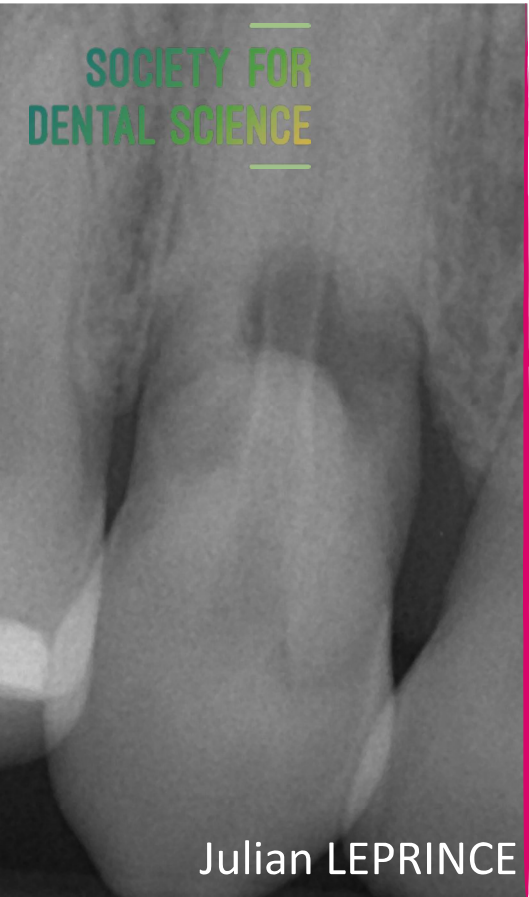
✓ Mieux diagnostiquer

Julian LEPRINCE Montreux 2025



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# Résorptions radiculaires

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**TABLE 1** Salient clinical and radiographic features of internal and external root resorptions, adapted from Patel and Saberi (2018)

| Type of resorption       | Internal root resorption                                                          |                                                                                   | External root resorption                                                        |                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                               |                                                                          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                          | Internal inflammatory resorption                                                  | Internal replacement resorption                                                   | External surface resorption                                                     | External cervical resorption                                                                                                                | External inflammatory resorption                                                                                                                   | External replacement resorption                                                                                               | Transient apical resorption                                              |
| Clinical features        | Asymptomatic (early), symptoms of pulpitis and/or apical periodontitis (advanced) | Asymptomatic (early), symptoms of pulpitis and/or apical periodontitis (advanced) | None                                                                            | Asymptomatic (early), symptoms of pulpitis and/or apical periodontitis (advanced), $\pm$ probeable periodontal defect with profuse bleeding | Symptoms of apical periodontitis                                                                                                                   | Variable, none or ankylosis and/or exhibit high-pitched metallic sound on percussion in advanced cases.                       | None                                                                     |
| Clinical appearance      | Healthy (vital), discoloured (necrotic), pink spot (rare)                         | Healthy (vital), discoloured (necrotic), pink spot (rare)                         | Healthy                                                                         | Healthy (vital), discoloured (necrotic), pink spot (rare)                                                                                   | Healthy (vital), discoloured (necrotic)                                                                                                            | Healthy                                                                                                                       | Discoloured, usually resolve within 1 year                               |
| Location on root         | Anywhere                                                                          | Anywhere                                                                          | Adjacent to impacted tooth/cyst/tumour, apical in orthodontically treated teeth | Cervical third (early) but can extend to middle or apical third (advanced)                                                                  | Anywhere                                                                                                                                           | Anywhere                                                                                                                      | Apical third                                                             |
| Pulp sensitivity testing | +ve in (partially) vital cases, -ve in necrotic cases                             | +ve in (partially) vital cases, -ve in necrotic cases                             | +ve                                                                             | Usually +ve, -ve in advanced necrotic cases                                                                                                 | -ve                                                                                                                                                | Usually +ve, may exhibit -ve/delayed response due to tertiary dentin formation                                                | -ve or delayed response, usually returns to normal within 1 year         |
| Radiographic features    | Oval/round ballooning of root canal                                               | Oval/round ballooning of root canal but with cloudy/mottled inclusions            | Flattened/blunted root apex, asymmetrical loss of root, intact root canal       | (A)symmetrical radiolucency in early cases, mottled radiopaque appearance in advanced cases. Perforation of root canal in advanced cases    | Ragged saucer-shaped indentations along the root surface, adjacent bone loss, periapical radiolucency. Perforation of root canal in advanced cases | Asymmetrical bony replacement of root surface, absence of PDL space, root appears 'fused' to adjacent bone. Intact root canal | Widened PDL space, blurred/loss of apical lamina dura. Intact root canal |