

# Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (MRONJ) and the time to event: A retrospective study

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## Abstract

**Purpose:** Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) is a rare disease of patients prescribed oral antiresorptive (AR) medications. The goal of this study is to evaluate the time to ONJ after dentoalveolar surgery, the duration of antiresorptive therapy and the incidence of developing ONJ.

**Materials and Methods:** We conducted a retrospective cohort study of 388 patients from a private oral and maxillofacial surgery practice to evaluate the time to ONJ, the oral drug duration and incidence after surgery involving the jaws.

**Results:** A total of 388 patients who underwent 551 surgical procedures of the maxilla and mandible were evaluated from January 2006 to March 2013. Seven patients (1.8%) were observed to develop ONJ after dentoalveolar surgery. Patients developing ONJ reported 1.73 times greater duration of drug therapy compared to controls ( $p = 0.0002$ ). In particular, patients prescribed Fosamax who developed ONJ had 1.69 times greater cumulative doses than that of the controls ( $p=0.0014$ ). The mean time to event for ONJ was approximately 55.8 months with a minimum onset of 20 months. Patients presenting with ONJ as a complication of tooth extraction presented 48.8 months earlier than patients presenting with ONJ as a complication of dental implant surgery ( $p=0.0194$ ).

**Conclusions:** The mean time to ONJ after extraction of teeth occurs much sooner compared to ONJ after dental implant surgery. With the extremely low cumulative incidence of ONJ in patients prescribed antiresorptive medications, dentoalveolar surgery should not be avoided in this group of patients, as ONJ is a rare complication of antiresorptive drug therapy.

## Introduction

Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ) is a rare disease characterized by exposed bone with or without pain of patients prescribed oral antiresorptive medication in the treatment of osteoporosis or osteopenia to prevent skeletal related events (SRE), such as hip and vertebral fractures, spinal cord compression and hypercalcemia of malignancy [1-5]. It is estimated that 47% of women and 22% of men 50 years of age and older will experience an osteoporotic fracture during their lifetime [6,7]. Both conditions increase the risk of skeletal fracture, most commonly the arm, hip, pelvis and vertebral bodies. The clinical significance is the risk of skeletal fractures, with increased disability, morbidity and mortality [8]. Annually, there are greater than 1.5 million skeletal fractures in the United States [9]. Therefore, the prevention and management of osteoporosis is of extreme importance.

Oral antiresorptive agents are considered the standard of care for the prevention and treatment of women with postmenopausal osteoporosis and are the most widely used medications for this skeletal disorder [10-13]. Orally administered antiresorptive agents approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) include the following: Alendronate sodium (Fosamax; Merck & Co., Inc.; Whitehouse Stations, NJ); Risedronate sodium (Actonel; Warner Chilcot, Dublin) and Ibandronate sodium (Boniva, Roche Group, South San Francisco). Each of the medications differ in their binding affinity to bone, potency and duration [14,15].

Osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) is a complication that occurs after a surgical procedure that directly involves the jaw bones, such as tooth extraction, bone grafting of the jaws in preparation for dental implants, and implant surgery [16-18]. It is associated with current or former antiresorptive (AR) drug therapy and that ONJ is both a time-dependent and dose dependent disease process [19,20]. There is a paucity of data regarding the correlation of dental implant treatment with the development of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (MRONJ). The etiology of ONJ due to antiresorptive therapy remains unknown, but several hypotheses have been formulated to discuss the possible mechanism responsible for this pathologic condition [16,21-30]. All of the above theories attempt to explain the pathogenesis of MRONJ. However, they fail to explain why nitrogen containing bisphosphonates result in osteonecrosis of the jaws, but not other parts of the skeletal bones.

At present, there are no published studies that have accurately determined the onset of ONJ and the true incidence of developing MRONJ. This is due to the fact that most reports are retrospective

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studies and case reports. Most cases of ONJ are associated with long term therapy with antiresorptive agents and administration of the intravenous agents Zoledronic acid (Zometa; Novartis Pharmaceuticals Co; East Hanover, NJ) and Pamidronate (Aredia; Novartis Pharmaceuticals Co; East Hanover, NJ) [31,32]. The incidence of MRONJ for patients taking the intravenous form of this medication is estimated at 2% to 18% [33,34]. The American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons position paper on antiresorptive agent related ONJ estimate the incidence of ONJ cases for patients taking the oral form as 0.01 to 0.04% [32]. Suggested risk factors that may contribute to ONJ besides oral antiresorptive drug therapy include advanced age, and systemic and local risk factors. The number of reported cases of ONJ from oral antiresorptive therapy has slowly increased since 2003 and will continue to increase over the next several years as the general population continues to age. There is a lack of data in the dental literature that describes the time to ONJ and antiresorptive drug duration in the dentoalveolar surgery patient.

The purpose of the present study was to assess the incidence and course of onset of ONJ in the private practice setting. Data was obtained to determine the mean and minimum time to event of ONJ after dentoalveolar surgery involving the jaw bones and the mean and minimum cumulative dose at the time of ONJ. We also calculate the incidence of MRONJ in this patient cohort.

## Patients and methods

This was a retrospective study that utilized a cohort of adult patients from January 2006 to March 2013 presenting to the office of one of the authors (CYSL) for oral and maxillofacial surgery. Each patient was asked to provide a complete medical history. Inclusion criteria for patient participation in this study were medical treatment for osteoporosis or osteopenia with any of the nitrogen containing oral antiresorptive medications. Demographic data, such as ethnicity, medical co-morbidities, metabolic bone diseases such as osteopenia and osteoporosis, and current medications were obtained. Time to event (mean and minimum) and antiresorptive medication dose were calculated to determine when signs and symptoms may first appear in patients prescribed oral antiresorptive medications after completing any type of surgery involving the jaw bones. An event was defined as a patient presenting with signs and symptoms of MRONJ following any surgical procedure involving the jaw bones.

We utilized the classification of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AAOMS) [35,36] to define the stage of ARONJ that consist of four stages (0-3). The diagnosis of MRONJ is based on the following characteristics: A history of antiresorptive therapy; exposed jaw bone for 8 weeks or greater; no history of radiation therapy where the jaw bones were in the field of radiation. This clinical staging system has been established to define the severity

of MRONJ and guide the clinician in the management of this surgical problem. Individuals previously prescribed the intravenous form of antiresorptive medications and individuals who received radiation to the oral and maxillofacial region for malignancies were excluded from this study (Table 1).

A total of 388 patients were recruited for inclusion in this study. Twenty two males and 366 females, ranging in age from 48 to 98 years (mean 74.4 years) underwent a total of 551 surgical procedures. There were 448 extractions, 65 dental implants surgically placed, and 6 sinus lift elevation procedures with bone graft augmentation. In each of the sinus graft surgeries, platelet rich plasma (PRP) was included to enhance soft and hard tissue healing. In addition, there were 23 bone grafts (5 particulate bone grafts and 18 block bone grafts) completed in the maxilla and mandible and six tori removed from the jaws. Of the 388 patients, 29 patients presented to the office for surgery on different dates for additional surgical procedures. Each surgical encounter was documented as a first-time patient and surgical procedure.

## Antiresorptive therapy duration

Antiresorptive therapy duration was calculated using the patient's self reporting with the surgical record. The mean cumulative dose of oral antiresorptive therapy was documented from the year of initial physician prescription to the first office visit for oral and maxillofacial surgery. Patients prescribed oral alendronate took 70 mg weekly, while those taking oral risedronate took 35 mg weekly. However, patients prescribed oral medications are often not completely compliant, and will miss doses of their medication. It is estimated that the compliance rate is only about 75% [37].

## Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using Graphpad Prism 5.0 (Graphpad, La Jolla, CA). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation. Descriptive and bivariate statistics were computed to compare cases and controls. Comparisons were performed using the Student's t-test. For all analyses a p-value of less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant.

## Results

General demographic information is presented in Tables 2 and 3. Briefly, there were 388 participants (366 female and 22 male) with a mean age of  $74.5 \pm 9.94$  years. The mean cumulative duration of pharmacologic therapy was  $6.26 \pm 3.16$  years. The mean duration for all participants taking Fosamax was  $80.75 \pm 38.2$  months compared to  $59.80 \pm 31.2$  months for Actonel. There were 381 control patients and 7 cases of MRONJ in the study sample.

The case group consisted of 7 Asian females that we identified who

**Table 1.** MRONJ staging and treatment strategies - Staging and treatment strategy of MRONJ according to the position paper of the 2014 American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AAOMS).

Stage	Description	Treatment
0	Non-specific clinical findings, radiographic findings and symptoms. No clinical evidence of necrotic bone.	Systemic management. Use of analgesics and antibiotics
1	Asymptomatic, but exposed and necrotic bone or fistulas are present. No evidence of infection.	Use of chlorhexidine mouthrinse, close monitoring of patient on quarterly basis. Provide patient education.
2	Exposed necrotic bone or fistulas that probes to bone in area of infection. Clinical signs of infection, such as pain, erythema with or without purulent discharge.	Symptomatic treatment with antibiotics, oral bacterial mouthrinse, pain control, debridement of infected area
3	Exposed necrotic bone or fistulas present that probes to bone and extends beyond region of alveolar bone, such as to inferior border of mandible, ramus of mandible, and zygoma in maxilla. Fracture of jaw or osteolysis present in jaws.	All of the above treatment, plus more aggressive surgical intervention, such as debridement and resection of jaw.

**Table 2.** Summary of Study Variables. Data are presented as  $n \pm$  standard deviation.

Variable	Case	Control	Study Sample
Age (Continuous)	$79.4 \pm 7.18$ years	$74.5 \pm 9.94$ years	$74.5 \pm 9.94$ years
Sex (Binary)			
Male	0	22	22
Female	7	359	366
Duration of therapy (Continuous)	$10.6 \pm 2.30$ years	$6.14 \pm 3.13$ years	$6.26 \pm 3.16$ years
Fosamax	$11.3 \pm 0.88$ years	$6.73 \pm 3.18$ years	$6.81 \pm 3.21$ years
Actonel	$8.85 \pm 4.45$ years	$4.98 \pm 2.60$ years	$5.05 \pm 2.66$ years
Cumulative dose (Continuous)	$34086 \pm 12985$ mg	$19437 \pm 12232$ mg	$19913 \pm 12378$ mg
Fosamax	$41277 \pm 3200$ mg	$24425 \pm 11564$ mg	$24738 \pm 11687$ mg
Actonel	$16106 \pm 8107$ mg	$9069 \pm 4737$ mg	$9186 \pm 4840$ mg

**Table 3.** Summary of ARONJ Patients.

Patient No.	Sex	Age	Medication	Duration (years)	Cumulative Dose (mg)	Procedure	Time to Event (months)
1	F	88	Fosamax	12.1	44044	Implant	83
2	F	87	Fosamax	11.9	43316	Extraction	21
3	F	85	Actonel	12	21840	Implant	84
4	F	78	Fosamax	10	36400	Implant	95
5	F	75	Actonel	5.7	10374	Extraction	43
6	F	72	Fosamax	11.8	42952	Extraction	20
7	F	71	Fosamax	10.9	39676	Implant	45

exhibited signs and symptoms of MRONJ after surgery (Table 3). Of the seven cases, 3 occurred in the maxilla and 4 in the mandible. All patients exhibited stage 2 disease and had biopsy proven osteonecrosis of the jaws with actinomyces present. Three patients developed MRONJ in the posterior mandible following extraction of teeth that included exposure of bone, pain, and a non-healing extraction site beyond 8 weeks post-surgery. Four patients developed periimplantitis and eventually lost their implants, with 3 cases occurring in the posterior maxilla and one in the posterior mandible. The mean age of the patients with an MRONJ diagnosis was  $79.4 \pm 7.18$  years, though there was no significant difference in age between cases and controls ( $p = 0.1891$ ).

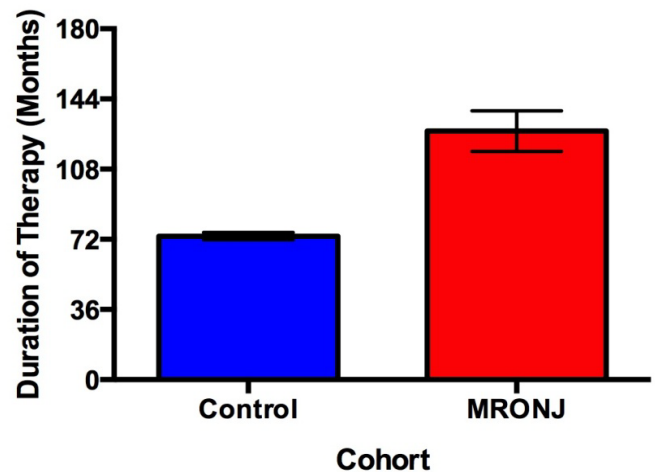
Patients with MRONJ reported 1.73 times greater duration of therapy compared to controls ( $p = 0.0002$ ), (Figure 1). The mean duration of therapy for patients with MRONJ taking Fosamax was  $136.1 \pm 10.6$  months compared to  $63.5 \pm 29.0$  months for Actonel. Within the subset of patients taking Fosamax, patients who developed MRONJ had 1.69 times greater duration of therapy than controls ( $p = 0.0014$ ). However, there was no significant difference in duration of therapy between cases and controls in patients taking Actonel ( $p = 0.8682$ ).

The incidence of developing MRONJ in this study was 1.8% (7/388) with a minimum and mean time to event of 20 months and 55.8 months, respectively. Patients who developed MRONJ after tooth extraction presented 48.75 months earlier than patients who developed MRONJ in association with periimplantitis ( $p = 0.0194$ ) (Figures 2 and 3).

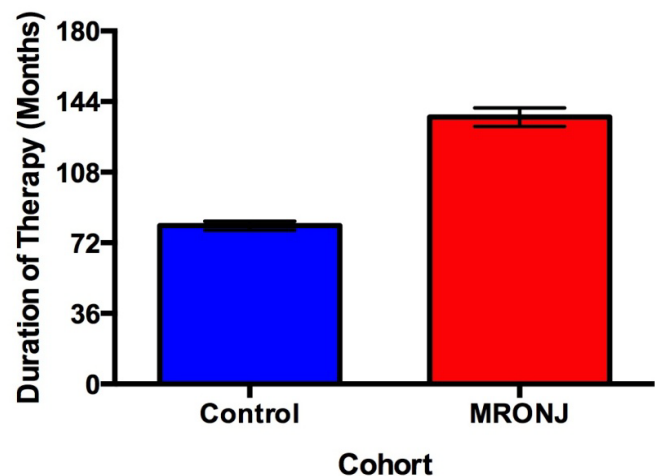
## Discussion

In pharmacology and toxicology, the toxic lowest dose is defined as the medication administered (excluding inhalation) over a time period in humans or animals that will produce an observed toxicity, carcinogenic, teratogenic or neoplastic effect [38]. With antiresorptive medications used to treat osteoporosis, there are no published human clinical data describing the toxic lowest dose that will lead to osteonecrosis of the jaws. In their Fosamax clinical trials that involved over 17,000 patients, Merck reported no cases on ONJ [39].

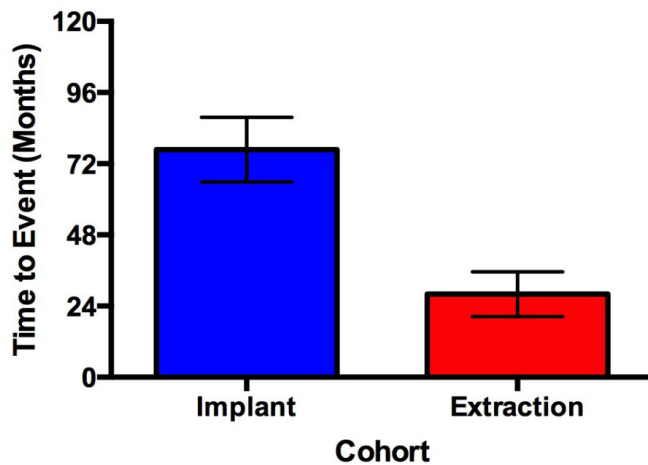
In our seven patients, the mean time to MRONJ was 55.8 months with a minimum time to MRONJ was 20 months. However, the mean time to MRONJ based on surgical procedure reveals some interesting observations. After extraction of teeth, the mean time to MRONJ was 28 months compared to 76.7 months for patients exhibiting clinical signs of periimplantitis and eventual removal of the implant. The results of our study also indicate the MRONJ associated with dental implant loss is a late complication. Therefore, patients on antiresorptive medications



**Figure 1.** Duration of therapy between cases and controls. Duration of bisphosphonate therapy was patient reported. Cases exhibited 1.73 times greater mean cumulative doses than controls ( $p = 0.0002$ ). Patients prescribed Fosamax and Actonel are represented in this figure. Error bars represent 1 standard error.



**Figure 2.** Duration of Fosamax therapy between cases and controls. Duration of bisphosphonate therapy was patient reported. Cases exhibited 1.69 times greater mean cumulative doses than controls ( $p = 0.0014$ ). Error bars represent 1 standard error.



**Figure 3.** Time to event with regard to surgical procedure. Patients presenting with MRONJ underwent either tooth extraction or implant placement in a prior visit. Patients who developed MRONJ after tooth extraction presented 48.75 months earlier than patients who developed MRONJ in association with periimplantitis ( $p = 0.0194$ ). Error bars represent 1 standard error.

and are treatment planned for dental implants should be informed of this potential late complication of implant loss and be followed for an indefinite period.

Several studies in the published literature regarding the mean time to event of MRONJ with oral antiresorptive therapy vary. Grana *et al.* [40] and Mavrokokki *et al.* [37] reported a mean time to event of MRONJ as early as 24 months, while Marx *et al.* [43] initial study reported a mean duration of 43 months. Nase and Suzuki [41] reported a mean time to MRONJ of 56 months, while Lazarovici and his colleagues [42] reported a mean time to event as just over 60 months after initiation of AR therapy. In the Kaiser Permanente PROBE study, [43] which is a mail survey that involved approximately 14,000 individuals, Lo *et al.* reported 9 patients diagnosed with ONJ associated oral antiresorptive therapy. Four of the cases occurred after dental extraction and the mean duration of antiresorptive drug therapy was 42 months (3.5 years).

There continues to be controversy if it is safe to surgically place dental implants in the patient prescribed antiresorptive medications. Case reports of early and late implant failures have been reported in the literature [44-47]. According to the current AAOMS guidelines, [31,32] dental implant treatment is not a contraindication for the patient on antiresorptive therapy for osteoporosis. However, the potential for developing ARONJ after implant surgery remains unknown. There is a paucity of clinical cases in the literature describing a delay in wound healing, ONJ and implant loss in the patient prescribed oral antiresorptive medications compared to the implant patient not prescribed such medications [48-51]. These studies all concluded that there is no greater risk for the development of ONJ with oral antiresorptive therapy for the implant patient. In our four patients who developed periimplantitis and eventually lost their implants, three of the four implants were surgically placed in the posterior maxilla, while the last implant was in the posterior mandible. All lost implants were considered late (greater than 1 year after implant placement) failures.

Co-morbidities, such as advanced age, diabetes mellitus, steroid therapy, history of malignancy and use of tobacco products were suggested as conditions that may increase the chances of developing MRONJ. In the present study, all seven patients were of advanced age,

two patients had a history of diabetes mellitus, and two with a history of breast cancer. None of the seven patients had a history of using tobacco products. Based on the current literature, such co-morbidities may increase the risk of MRONJ and future implant loss.

To our knowledge, this is the first study to estimate the time to ONJ from use of antiresorptive medication after dentoalveolar surgery involving the jaw bones in a single private practice office. Conversely, most studies reported in the literature involve patients in a university teaching environment.

As dental implant treatment to replace missing teeth is the standard of care and with an aging population on oral antiresorptive therapy for osteoporosis, ONJ will continue to be an important issue for the patient who is considered an implant candidate. However, the extremely low incidence of developing ONJ in the patient prescribed these medications should not be a deterrent to any type of dentoalveolar surgery.

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