Denosumab related osteonecrosis of the jaw: an emergent and potentially complex bone and joint infection

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Aim

Osteonecrosis of the jaw is a known complication of antiresorptive treatment, like bisphosphonate. More recently, denosumab was validated as a treatment in the osteoporosis and bone metastasis. Its mechanism is different from bisphosphonate but induces also a decrease of bone resorption and a risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw. In case of treatment failure by a dental surgeon or in complex cases, patients may be addressed to a bone and joint infection reference center.

The aim of this study is to analyze microbiology, as well as surgical and medical care of patients who present denosumab related osteonecrosis of the jaw (DRONJ) and who were treated in a bone and joint reference center.

Method

All patients managed in our reference center between January 2013 and December 2018 for a DRONJ were included in our retrospective observational monocentric cohort.

Results

Twelve patients (median age 71; ratio W/M: 0.71) with a DRONJ (metastatic cancer, n=10 (83%)) in grade 3 (n=5), 2 (n=4), 1 (n=3) were included. Only 3 patients (25%) had a dental health control before initiating the treatment by denosumab and 7 patients (58%) had a dental surgical procedure done before the DRONJ. Eleven patients had a bone exposure (including 5 with a multiple exposure), treated at least with a scaling and mucosal closure at the same time. The median follow-up was 6 months. Eight patients were cured after a medico-surgical care and a median duration of antibiotics of 97 days (including 28.5 days in intravenous). One patient required a suppressive antibiotic treatment, 1 relapsed at distance of the treatment and 2 were still under curative treatment.

Conclusion

DRONJ is a potential complex bone and joint infection, for which some patients could benefit from medical care in a reference center.

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