MRONJ: A Clinico-Radiological Analysis

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Objective: Medication related osteonecrosis of jaws (MRONJ) is still an unsolved problem both in dental and medical areas. Prediction of the patients under risk of MRONJ could help both clinicians and the patients.

Materials-Methods: 50 consecutive patients of a surgeon between December 2015- March 2018 with the risk of MRONJ were evaluated. Clinical examinations included soft and hard tissue of oral cavity along with cervical lymph nodes and radiological features of bone sclerosis, bone sequestration, cortical surface irregularity, osteolytic changes, persistant extraction sockets and periosteal response were also screened by CBCT.

The clinical presentation, radiological features were correlated with the diagnosis and follow up of MRONJ suspected cases.

Results: Total of 50 patients (39 female and 11 male) with mean age 62,3 were evaluated. Mean duration of BP use was 3.09 years ranging between 2 months- 9 years. 38 patients were evaluated has the diagnosis of MRONJ (stage 1-3) whereas 12 patients were assessed before dental extractions and considered as either at risk of MRONJ or as Stage 0. In Table 1, indications for bisphosphonates and in Table 2 drugs used were summarized.

Conclusion: 38 patients were evaluated has the diagnosis of MRONJ (stage 1-3) whereas 12 patients were assessed before dental extractions and considered as either at risk of MRONJ or as Stage 0. 32 patients with sclerotic bony changes and 12 of them were regarded as at risk of MRONJ and these subjects needs to be closely monitored.

TABLE 1. INDICATIONS FOR BISPHOSPHONATES

TABLE 2. BISPHOSPHONATES DRUGS