Minocycline-induced Periarticular Black Bones in Inflamed Joints Which Underwent Arthroplastic Reconstruction

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Background: Minocycline-induced pigmentation of bone (black bone) is well described in tooth-bearing intra-oral bone, but is less known in periarticular bone in patients who have undergone total joint arthroplasty. On a retrospective basis, we investigated the short-term clinico-radiological results of total joint arthroplasties in which the patient developed minocycline-induced periarticular black bone.

Methods: We found 5 cases (0.08%), in 4 patients, of periarticular bone pigmentation revealed during total joint arthroplasties (2 hips, 2 knees, and 1 ankle) in our series of total joint surgeries (6,548 cases) over a 10-year time period in our 3 institutes. Their mean age was 56 years at surgery. All patients had received long-term minocycline treatment. Mean dosage and duration of minocycline was 160 mg/day and 2.2 years, respectively. Minocycline had been prescribed for reactive arthritis (one), rheumatoid arthritis (two) and late infection after total joint arthroplasty (two patients). Mean follow-up period was 3.4 years after the surgeries.

Results: All cases had black or brown pigmentation in the periarticular bones during the surgery. There was no pigmentation in the cartilage or soft tissues of the joints. The mean Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) score or Japanese Society for Surgery of the Foot (JSSF) scale for rheumatoid arthritis foot and ankle joints at latest follow-up (case 1, 66; case 2, 87; case 3, 77; case 4, 77; case 5, 80) improved compared to those of pre-surgery (case 1, 47; case 2, 45; case 3, 55; case 4, 34; case 5, 55). No implant loosening was noted on radiographic examination during the follow-up period. No abnormal bone formation, bone necrosis, hemosiderin deposition, malignancy or metallic debris was found on histological examination.

Conclusions: No clinico-radiological symptoms of total joint arthroplasties showed in the patients with minocycline-induced periarticular black bone in the short-term. Systemic minocycline treatment has the potential to induce significant black pigmentation of many tissues. In particular, minocycline-induced pigmentation of periarticular bone may be accelerated by inflammation due to rheumatic or pyogenic arthritis. Surgeons should recognize the risk of bone pigmentation in inflamed joints due to the systemic treatment of minocycline and explore its influence on periarticular bone and total joint arthroplasty in the long-term.

Keywords: Joint, Periarticular bone, Black bone, Minocycline, Total joint arthroplasty

Minocycline, 7-dimethylamino-6-demethyl-6-deoxytetacycline, a semi-synthetic broad-spectrum tetracycline antimicrobial agent, has been used since 1967. Because minocycline has distinct advantages over other tetracyclines because of its high lipid solubility, better absorp-
tion, minimal phototoxicity, and superior antimicrobial activity,\(^7\) minocycline has been used extensively in the treatment of acne rosacea, acne vulgaris, chronic respiratory diseases, and Gram-positive or -negative infections. Minocycline binds to the 30S subunits of bacterial ribosomes and specifically inhibits the binding of aminoacyl-tRNA to the ribosomal acceptor site, in this way inhibiting protein synthesis in susceptible microorganisms.\(^5,6\) In addition, this drug is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis because of its potent anti-inflammatory properties.\(^5,7\) Although long-term minocycline therapy is safe for most patients, the most frequently reported adverse reaction is cutaneous pigmentation.\(^8\) Pigmentation caused by minocycline has been reported not only in the skin, but in other soft tissues including the thyroid gland, mucosa, and eyes;\(^3,5,9\) in the breast milk secretions,\(^3\) and in hard tissues, including teeth, nails and bones.\(^2,5,8,10\)

Over twenty published reports have described bone pigmentation and/or discoloration induced by minocycline in the oral cavity, variously calling it intra-oral “black bone” with “black or green roots” of the teeth.\(^2,6\) However, to our knowledge, there have been only 6 previous reports regarding minocycline-induced bone pigmentation that is not in the oral cavity. These have included one case of affected parietal bone and costal cartilage found at autopsy,\(^10\) one of the clavicle discovered during surgery to treat a bone cyst,\(^12\) one of the acromion during surgery for subacromial impingement,\(^3\) one of the thoracic vertebrae during surgery for severe lumbago,\(^10\) one of the ends of the femur and tibia at total knee arthroplasty (TKA) for osteoarthritis,\(^14\) and one of the diaphysis of the femur at revision surgery for late infection after primary surgical resection of periarticular bone observed at the surgical site during one of the following surgeries summarized in Table 1: one total ankle arthroplasty (TAA; Fine total ankle, Nakashima, Okayama, Japan), one primary total hip arthroplasty (THA; ZCA cup, CPT Stem, Zimmer, Warsaw, IN, USA), one revision THA (KT-plate, JMM, Kyoto, Japan; ZCA cup, CPT Stem, Zimmer), one TKA (Vanguard, Biomet, Warsaw, IN, USA), and one revision TKA (NexGen LCCK, Zimmer). The primary disease was reactive arthritis (case 1), rheumatoid arthritis (RA, cases 2 and 3), sarcoidosis (case 4) and osteoarthritis (case 5). Minocycline had been prescribed for reactive arthritis (case 1), RA (cases 2 and 3) and late infection after total joint arthroplasty (cases 4 and 5). In case 1, the patient was prescribed follow-up period was one year after surgery.\(^14\)

In this retrospective study on data from a 10-year period, we investigated minocycline-induced periarticular black bone and the short-term clinicoradiological results in our patients who had undergone total joint arthroplasty.

**METHODS**

**Patient Characteristics**

We investigated in our series of total joint arthroplasty (total 6,548 cases) patients of 10 years (2001-2010) that had been treated at one of our 3 institutions and found 5 cases (0.08%), in 4 patients, of minocycline-induced pigmentation of periarticular bone observed at the surgical site during one of the following surgeries summarized in Table 1: one total ankle arthroplasty (TAA; Fine total ankle, Nakashima, Okayama, Japan), one primary total hip arthroplasty (THA; ZCA cup, CPT Stem, Zimmer, Warsaw, IN, USA), one revision THA (KT-plate, JMM, Kyoto, Japan; ZCA cup, CPT Stem, Zimmer), one TKA (Vanguard, Biomet, Warsaw, IN, USA), and one revision TKA (NexGen LCCK, Zimmer). The primary disease was reactive arthritis (case 1), rheumatoid arthritis (RA, cases 2 and 3), sarcoidosis (case 4) and osteoarthritis (case 5). Minocycline had been prescribed for reactive arthritis (case 1), RA (cases 2 and 3) and late infection after total joint arthroplasty (cases 4 and 5). In case 1, the patient was prescribed

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**Table 1. Clinical Data for the Five Cases of Black Periarticular Bone Pigmentation**

| Case | Sex | Age at operation (yr) | Purpose for drug application | Duration of minocycline before skin pigmentation (mo) | Dose of minocycline (mg/day) | Skin pigmentation | Duration of follow-up (yr) | Operation |
|------|-----|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1    | F   | 75                    | Reactive arthritis          | 23                               | 200                        | -                 | No skin pigmentation     | TAA       | 4.6                   |
| 2    | M   | 48                    | RA                          | 31                               | 100                        | +                 | 22                       | THA       | 3.8                   |
| 3    | M   | 49                    | RA                          | 43                               | 100                        | +                 | 22                       | TKA       | 2.8                   |
| 4    | M   | 33                    | THA infection               | 7                                | 200                        | +                 | 2                        | Revision THA | 3.6                   |
| 5    | M   | 77                    | TKA infection               | 29                               | 200                        | +                 | 6                        | Revision TKA | 2.0                   |
| Average |     | 56.4                  |                             | 26.6                             | 160                        | 4/5 (80%)         | 13                       | 3.4                   |

RA: rheumatoid arthritis, TAA: total ankle arthroplasty, THA: total hip arthroplasty, TKA: total knee arthroplasty.
low dose prednisolone combined with minocycline for reactive arthritis; in cases 2 and 3 in patients using combination therapy with methotrexate, salazosulfapyridine and prednisolone with minocycline for RA; in case 4, the patient was prescribed a moderate dose of prednisolone for his sarcoidosis.

**Clinical Analyses**
For clinical estimation, the Japanese Orthopaedic Association (JOA) hip and knee scores, and Japanese Society for Surgery of the Foot (JSSF) scale for RA foot and ankle joints were analyzed at the preoperation and at latest follow-up. X-rays were estimated for radiological assessments at the preoperation and latest follow-up by two observers blindly. In addition, skin pigmentation by minocycline was investigated in each case. The mean follow-up period was 3.4 years (range, 2.0 to 4.6 years). We did not perform a statistical analysis because the numbers were very small in each category.

**Evaluation of Pathological Findings**
Hematoxylin-eosin and Berlin-blue-stained sections were used for pathological analyses.

**RESULTS**

**Operative Findings**
All cases were observed to have black or brown pigmentation in the periarticular anatomy during total joint arthroplasty. We show a representative example (case 1) who was affected on her right ankle by reactive arthritis, which included black pigmentation of the periarticular bone (Fig. 1A and 1C). No pigmentation was found in any other tissue, cartilage or soft tissues, such as the synovial tissue in the joint.

**Radiological Evaluation**
Radiographic examination showed no implant loosening and abnormal findings during the postoperative follow-up in all cases. We show the representative X-ray at the pre-

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*Fig. 1.* Case 1: A 75-year-old woman had received 200 mg/day minocycline for 2 years to treat reactive arthritis. (A) Anteroposterior radiographic views of the right ankle preoperatively and (B) at the last follow-up. Preoperatively, her right ankle shows end-stage osteoarthritic changes. (C) Black pigmentation and discoloration of the distal part of the tibia and talus (indicated by arrows) were observed during total ankle arthroplasty; this was due to long-term minocycline medication. (D) Hematoxylin-eosin-stained microphotograph of the black bone removed from the distal end of the tibia shows normal bone structure; there were no bone necrosis, deposition of hemosiderin, malignancy, or abnormalities of bone matrix (×200).
surgery and the latest follow-up (case 1) (Fig. 1A and 1B).

Clinical Evaluation (Table 2)

All JOA scores, or JSSF scale scores, in each case at the last follow-up were compared to those of the pre-surgery. In case 1, the patient was able to walk, but was experiencing slight arthritic joint pain because of the arthritis in her ankle at the most recent follow-up. In cases 2, 3, and 4, they were able to walk and undertake daily activities with no hip or knee pain. In case 5, his JOA score was used for to estimate the necessity to be confinement to bed, because unfortunately the patient developed severe multiple cerebral infarctions and aspiration pneumonia, 24 months after the revision surgery.

Pathological Findings

Histological examination of the removed tissue at the operation revealed no bone necrosis, hemosiderin, malignancy, or other specific changes. No abnormal bone formation, bone necrosis, hemosiderin deposition, malignancy or metallic debris, were found on histological examination in all cases (Fig. 1D).

Skin Pigmentation (Table 1)

Skin pigmentation had been observed in 4 of our cases (80%) for a mean duration of 13 months (range, 2 to 22 months) after receiving minocycline. In 3 of the 4 cases, their skin pigmentation had decreased and had cleared gradually after quitting minocycline (Fig. 2).

DISCUSSION

In this retrospective study, we presented the short-term clinico-radiological results of total joint arthroplasties in 5 cases, in which the patients had minocycline-induced periarticular black bone at the surgical site.
reports have described pigmentation and discoloration induced by minocycline in intra-oral bone. However, to our knowledge, only 6 previous articles have reported minocycline-induced pigmentation of bone outside the oral cavity. In particular, only one case of periarticular bone pigmentation observed during total joint arthroplasty has previously been reported; in this case, black or green pigmentation was found in the distal end of the femur and proximal end of the tibia during TKA for osteoarthritis (Table 3).

Black pigmentation of bone by minocycline is thought to occur through ferric iron being bound to the oxidized drug in developing bone, and via the accumulation of insoluble quinine from degradation of the aromatic ring of the drug in mature bone. However, deposition of iron and/or hemosiderin has not been observed in all cases. In the present study, common histological examination of the removed tissue at the surgery revealed no evidence of bone necrosis, hemosiderin, malignancy, or other specific changes, but some authors have elicited fluorescence, indicating the presence of minocycline-stained bone, by ultraviolet microscopy. One author has reported pigmentation of cartilage, however no discoloration of cartilage or soft tissue in the joints was observed in our cases. The mechanism of black bone pigmentation is not yet completely understood.

Minocycline-induced pigmentation in skin is considered to be dose-dependent, the reported incidence being 2% in patients taking the drug over 2 months, 10% over one year, and 20% over 2 years. In addition, the incidence of skin pigmentation in patients treated for rheumatoid arthritis (range, 40% to 70%) is reportedly higher than that in patients treated for acne (range, 0.4% to 15%). In our 5 cases, the bone pigmentation was seen during surgery on joints where there was active inflammation due to rheumatic or pyogenic arthritis. This suggests that pigmentation of bone is influenced by inflammation in joints, such inflammation possibly accelerating the oxidation of minocycline, the process that is believed to cause skin pigmentation. In addition, in 4 of our cases (80%) skin pigmentation had been observed for a mean duration of 13 months (range, 2 to 22 months) after receiving minocycline. In previous reports regarding minocycline-induced pigmentation of bone outside the oral cavity, associated skin pigmentation was observed in 5 of the cases (83%). The occurrence of skin pigmentation might be strongly correlated with that of bone pigmentation. If so, it would allow prediction of bone pigmentation prior to surgery.

On the other hand, the time to resolution of black pigmentation and/or discoloration of bone after discontinuation of the drug is unknown. Most reported cases of minocycline/tetracycline-induced black pigmentation or discoloration of intra-oral bone have failed to resolve. In an animal model, Bowels demonstrated that an antioxidant, such as ascorbic acid (vitamin C), can inhibit minocycline-induced pigment deposition.

To our knowledge, there have been no reports de-
scribing the prevalence of minocycline induced-black bone and its potential adverse events with/without any implants in the long-term. McCleskey and Littleton\(^4\) reported good physiological and radiographic results of TKA one year after surgery for osteoarthritis in a patient who had taken minocycline for 2 years to treat acne rosacea. With the exception of case 5, who had severe multiple cerebral infarctions and aspiration pneumonia after his surgery, our 4 cases had satisfactory results from total joint arthroplasty, their clinical results (JSSF scale and JOA score) being improved and their implants being stable on radiographic examination at the most recent follow-up. However, our study population is extremely small (5 cases) and the mean duration of postoperative follow-up was only 3.4 years (range, 2.0 to 4.6 years). The large cases are needed with paired-matched control group for a long duration and statistical analysis in the next study. In addition, tetracycline is contraindicated in children because it causes dysostogenesis and enamel hypoplasia; these adverse events occur with minocycline, which is a semi-synthetic tetracycline.\(^2,6,26\) It is speculated minocycline has potent influence on the clinical and/or radiological result of the bone around total joint arthroplasty. The adverse effects of minocycline-induced bone pigmentation and/or discoloration in regard to loosening of implants should be carefully assessed in the long term and patients informed of this adverse effect of minocycline before they receive the drug, because the influence of minocycline on bone quality and bone metabolism in vivo is still unknown in long term. We believe that not only rheumatologists, but orthopedic surgeons should know about black bone and minocycline-induced bone discoloration/pigmentation in the joint. It would be possible that surgeons may encounter metallic debris deposition combined with minocycline-induced bone discoloration/pigmentation, struggle to determine the degree to which the area should be removed during revision surgery.

In conclusion, we have presented the short-term results of total joint surgeries in 5 cases that had minocycline-induced black pigmentation of the periarticular bone. In cases with minocycline-induced bone pigmentation, surgeons should examine carefully for implant loosening and adverse effects of bone quality around implants in the long term.

**CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We sincerely thank a lot Ms. Eiko Saito and Dr. Taku Nakajima for their skilful technical support in histological analysis and clinical data gathering. Yuya Takakubo was supported by the Excellent Young Researchers Overseas Visit Program, the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (21-8117).

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