Prevention of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws secondary to tooth extractions. A systematic review

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Abstract
Background: A study was made to identify the most effective protocol for reducing the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) following tooth extraction in patients subjected to treatment with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs.

Material and Methods: A MEDLINE and SCOPUS search (January 2003 - March 2015) was made with the purpose of conducting a systematic literature review based on the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. All articles contributing information on tooth extractions in patients treated with oral or intravenous antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs were included.

Results: Only 13 of the 380 selected articles were finally included in the review: 11 and 5 of them offered data on patients treated with intravenous and oral bisphosphonates, respectively. No randomized controlled trials were found – all publications corresponding to case series or cohort studies. The prevalence of ONJ in the patients treated with intravenous and oral bisphosphonates was 6.9% (range 0-34.7%) and 0.47% (range 0-2.5%), respectively. The main preventive measures comprised local and systemic infection control.

Conclusions: No conclusive scientific evidence is available to date on the efficacy of ONJ prevention protocols in patients treated with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs subjected to tooth extraction.

Key words: Bisphosphonates, angiogenesis inhibitors, antiresorptive drugs, extraction, osteonecrosis.

Introduction
Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) is defined as an area of exposed bone or bone that can be probed through an intra- or extraoral fistula in the maxillofacial region, persisting for over 8 weeks in patients receiving or who have received antiresorptive or antiangiogenic medication, and who have not undergone radiotherapy or present evidence of metastatic disease in the mentioned anatomical region (1). Once such lesions become established, their management is complicated

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and the course of the disease is difficult to predict – particularly in the most advanced cases (2). Prevention and control of the risk factors is therefore especially important. Osteonecrosis of the jaws may develop spontaneously or can be induced by invasive dental procedures (3), fundamentally tooth extractions (4,5). The exact prevalence of ONJ after tooth extraction is not clear, though according to the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, two out of every three cases are related to oral surgery – particularly tooth extraction (6).

A number of perioperative measures have been proposed for preventing this complication, including antiseptic rinses immediately before extraction and until healing of the socket (7), antibiotic prophylaxis (8), alveoloplasty with primary closure (9), fibrin or autologous platelet-rich plasma (9),atraumatic extraction with orthodontic traction (10,11), ozone therapy (12), limitation of the number of extractions performed in each session (13), etc. Many of these proposed measures are fundamented upon personal experience and on consensus documents developed by scientific societies (1,6-9,13-20) (Table 1), and their true efficacy is not known (21).

In view of the increasing number of patients receiving antiresorptive or antiangiogenic treatment, and the important morbidity associated to ONJ, we decided to conduct a systematic review with the purpose of identifying the most relevant protocols and best measures for preventing the development of ONJ secondary to tooth extraction.

Material and Methods
The present systematic review was carried out following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines (22). The PICO (Patient, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) question that guided the review was: What is the most effective procedure for reducing the risk of ONJ after tooth extraction in patients receiving treatment with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs?

- Search strategy
A systematic MEDLINE and SCOPUS database search (January 2003 - March 2015) was made to identify publications eligible for inclusion in the study, using a combination of MeSH terms and free text (Table 2) as search strategy: “diphosphonates”, “bisphosphonates”, “antiresorptive”, “angiogenesis inhibitors” “angiogenesis”, “inhibitors”, “antiangiogenic”, “denosumab”, “sunitinib”, “tooth extraction”, “tooth”, “dental extraction”, “dental”, “extraction”, “osteonecrosis”. As a complement to this search, we conducted a manual evaluation of articles included in the references of the identified full-text publications, with the selection of those citations considered to be of relevance.

- Selection of studies
In order to assess the eligibility of the studies, two reviewers (MD, JL) traced the titles and abstracts of the publications generated by the search strategy. The full-text articles were retrieved in the case of those studies that appeared to satisfy the screening criteria, and in the case of those which offered too little information in the title / abstract to firmly decide inclusion of the study or not. All articles contributing information on tooth extractions in patients treated with oral or intravenous antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs were included. The selected studies assessed the efficacy of a protocol for reducing the incidence of ONJ after tooth extraction, and were required to supply information on the type of antiresorptive or antiangiogenic treatment used, the administration route (intravenous or oral), the indication of treatment, a clear definition of the presence of ONJ, and the duration of follow-up (in months). The articles also were required to clearly specify the prevention protocol employed (surgical technique, type and dose of antibiotic administered, etc.).

Studies in patients under 18 years of age administered bisphosphonates (BPs) due to osteogenesis imperfecta were excluded, as were case series involving fewer than 10 patients, and animal studies. In the case of studies involving expansions of the same series of patients, only the most recent data were considered. The two reviewers independently assessed compliance with the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The reason for exclusion was recorded in the case of those articles that were eliminated in this phase.

- Data extraction
The identified references were processed using the bibliographic management program Refworks (Proquest), and the data extracted from the articles were entered in a MS Excel spreadsheet. The studies were divided into three groups: (a) studies involving patients treated with intravenous BPs; (b) studies involving patients treated with oral BPs; and (c) studies involving patients treated with other antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs. The main variables analyzed in each study were: authors, date of publication, sample size, drug type, dose and administration route, indication and, number of extractions and their location (maxilla or mandible), the preventive protocol employed (antibiotic prophylaxis, surgical technique and local measures), and the appearance of ONJ.

Results and Discussion
The article screening process is schematically shown in figure 1. Following the systematic search and the elimination of duplicate publications, we identified a total of 380 articles, of which 358 were discarded after assessing the title or abstract. Of the remaining 22 full-text articles, we eliminated 9 that failed to meet the inclusion criteria (Fig. 1), leaving a final total of 13 publica-
Prevention of medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws

**Table 1. Principal protocols for the prevention of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) associated with the administration of antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs in patients subjected to oral surgery.**

| Authors, year (ref.) | Expert panel or endorsed by scientific societies | Recommendations |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sambrook et al. 2006 (14) | Australian and New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society Osteoporosis Australia Medical Oncology Group of Australia Australian Dental Association | BP-IV or Oral: Minimum flap raising Minimum bone trauma Suture Single 2 g dose of amoxicillin before extraction |
| Bagán et al. 2007 (8) | Spanish Expert Panel in Oncology, Hematology, Urology and Stomatology | BP-IV: Atraumatic extraction Suture and primary closure 875/125 mg amoxicillin-clavulanate/8 h x 12 days (2 before and 10 after) 300 mg clindamycin/6 h x 12 days (2 before and 10 after) Chlorhexidine 0.12%/12 h x 15 days Interruption of BPs due to medical criterion |
| Tubiana-Hulin et al. 2007 (9) | French Expert Panel | BP-IV: Antibiotic prophylaxis Fibrin or autologous platelet rich plasma Bone regularization Primary closure |
| Khosla et al. 2007 (17) | American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (ASBMR) | BP-IV: Extraction only in case of great mobility or infection No specific protocol BF-Oral: Periodontal surgery with minimal bone remodeling No suspension of BP |
| Fehm et al. 2009 (18) | German Society of Senology | BP-IV or Oral: Antibiotic prophylaxis 1 day before and 3 days after Primary closure, mucosal flaps for bone coverage. BP-IV: Suspension of BP 6-8 weeks before and after, according to systemic conditions |
| Yoneda et al. 2010 (19) | Allied Task Force Committee of Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research Japanese Osteoporosis Society Japanese Society of Periodontology Japanese Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons … and other scientific societies | Previous bacterial plaque removal Antibiotic before, during and after operation Socket suture BP-IV: No suspension of BP BF-Oral: < 3 years of administration and no risk factors No change in treatment > 3 years of administration or < 3 years with risk factors Possibility of suspending treatment until healing is completed |
| Hellstein et al. 2011 (13) | American Dental Association (ADA) | Avoidance of extractions (crown amputation and root endodontic treatment preferred) Primary closure or placement of semi-permeable membranes on socket Chlorhexidine/12 h x 4-8 weeks (until healing) Antibiotics 1 day before and up to 3-7 days after the procedure Consultation with physician about possibility of suspending BP |
| Ruggiero et al. 2014 (1) | American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons (AAOMS) | BP-IV: Avoidance of extractions (crown amputation and root endodontic treatment preferred) BF-Oral: < 4 years of administration and no risk factors No change in treatment Informed consent Routine controls < 4 years of administration and with corticosteroids Consider suspending treatment 2 months before and until bone healing is complete > 4 years of administration Consider suspending treatment 2 months before and until bone healing is complete |
| Khan et al. 2015 (20) | Canadian Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons International Bone and Mineral Society … and other scientific societies | BP-IV: Interrupt BP 3-6 months if allowed by patient condition BF-Oral: Interrupt BF-Oral for invasive oral surgery or in patients with multiple risk factors, if allowed by clinical condition |

BP-IV: patients administered intravenous bisphosphonates; BF-Oral: patients administered oral bisphosphonates.
In this study we therefore considered extraction as a potential risk factor for ONJ. Our findings show that few authors have systematically applied any of the prophylactic protocols proposed by the different international expert committees or scientific societies (1,6-9,13-20). Most articles on the efficacy of preventive measures before tooth extraction in patients treated with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs have methodological shortcomings, are not randomized or controlled, involve an insufficient sample size, and apply very heterogeneous preventive protocols – combining common sense initiatives such as antibiotic treatment with other much more sophisticated strategies such as platelet rich plasma or low-power laser irradiation. This heterogeneity and the limitations of the reviewed studies therefore do not allow quantitative analysis (meta-analysis).

- Bisphosphonates via the intravenous route

Lodi et al. (23) were probably the first authors to propose a specific protocol for tooth extraction in patients treated with intravenous BPs, based on local and systemic infection control measures. These investigators conducted a prospective study of 23 patients subjected to 38 extractions, and identified no cases of ONJ over a minimum follow-up period of 12 months. In view of these results, they concluded that the conduction of a randomized, placebo-controlled trial without the application of local and systemic infection control measures would not be ethically acceptable.

Following the work of Lodi et al. (23), new both retrospective and prospective studies were made, applying local and systemic infection control measures. In these publications the prevalence of ONJ varied between 0-23.5% (24-29). Shared features of these studies were the provision of antibiotic prophylaxis; atraumatic tooth extraction with the raising of a flap to allow first-intention closure and healing, minimizing direct contact of the oral bacteria with the socket; and the local application of antiseptic products. However, the composition...
of the antimicrobials used, the dosage and the duration of treatment varied considerably (Table 3, 3 continue). Although randomized trials would be needed to determine the true efficacy of antibiotic prophylaxis in patients subjected to extraction and treated with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs, antibiotics do appear to exert a certain preventive effect, as demonstrated by some studies in animals (30) and retrospective studies in patients with multiple myeloma (5). Mozzati et al. (31) conducted a prospective study of 176 patients subjected to a total of 542 extractions, and randomized to two groups: in one group surgery involved the raising of a mucoperiosteal flap to allow first-intention closure and healing, while in the other group extraction was carried out based on the same protocol but placing plasma rich in growth factors in the socket before first-intention closure. After a follow-up period of between 24-60 months, they recorded 5 cases of ONJ (1.8%) in the first group and none in the second. Scoletta et al. (32) proposed the use of autologous plasma rich in growth factors associated to systemic antibiotic treatment in order to accelerate the healing process. In their initial protocol, the authors raised a mucoperiosteal flap to allow healing by first intention. In a prospective study involved 65 patients subjected to 220 extractions, they documented ONJ in 7.6% of the cases (representing 2.2% of the extractions made). These same authors subsequently improved their protocol, eliminating the mucoperiosteal flap and performing cross-suturing over the socket in order to maintain the stability of the plasma rich in growth factors (33). With this new protocol, the authors were able to reduce the prevalence of ONJ to 1.5% of the patients and 0.9% of the extractions - in addition to simplifying the technique and shortening the surgery time. In a recent meta-analysis on the role of autologous platelet concentrates in the prevention and treatment of ONJ related to BPs, Del Fabbro et al. (34) concluded that although the published evidence is still weak, these products might offer benefits in terms of the prevention of ONJ in patients undergoing oral surgery. Recently, Vescovi et al. (35) proposed a protocol involving low-power laser irradiation associated to anti-biotic prophylaxis. Specifically, the proposal included Nd:YAG laser biostimulation immediately after extraction and then on a weekly basis until 6 weeks or closure of the surgical wound. On applying this protocol to a series of 91 cancer patients receiving intravenous BPs, the authors recorded ONJ in 5 patients (5.5%)(representing 1.8% of the 271 extractions made).

### Bisphosphonates via the oral route

The relationship between intravenous BPs and ONJ is fundamented upon solid epidemiological evidence, though the association between ONJ and oral BPs has been subject to strong controversy. Nevertheless, recent studies appear to offer tangible evidence of such an association (36). Since osteoporotic patients require prolonged treatment, the cases of ONJ related to oral BPs have increased, and a recent retrospective multicenter study suggests that the relative frequency of ONJ in osteoporotic patients treated with oral BPs is greater than previously believed (37). In the same way as in intravenous bisphosphonate therapy, the strategies proposed...
### Table 3.
The most relevant studies on the prevention of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) associated to intravenous bisphosphonate treatment in patients subjected to tooth extraction.

| Authors, year (ref.) | Type of study | Patients | Extractions | Extraction protocols | Duration of BP treatment (mean range) | Follow-up | ONJ cases (prevalence patient) (prevalence tooth extraction) |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Lodi et al. 2010 (23) | Prospective   | 23       | 38          | Local anesthesia     | 17.5 months (3-36 months)             | ≥ 12 months | 0                                                             |
|                       |               |          |             | Mucoperiosteal flap  |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Atraumatic extraction|                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Debridement          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Coronal advancement of flap |                                  |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                           |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | CxL, 1% in gel until 17 days |                             |           |                                                                |
| Saia et al. 2010 (24) | Prospective   | 60       | 185         | Local or regional anesthesia |ND | ≥ 12 months | 5 (8.3%) (2.7%) |
|                       |               |          | 103 mand. | Mucoperiosteal flap |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          | 82 max.    | Atraumatic extraction |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Debridement          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | CxL, 0.2% or PVPI |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | 10% in rinse         |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | ND                  |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | CxL, 0.2% in rinse 24 h |                              |           |                                                                |
| Feralto et al. 2011 (25) | Retrospective | 43       | 102         | Local anesthesia     | 16.2 ± 3.2 months | ≥ 12 months | 0                                                             |
|                       |               |          | 43 mand. | Mucoperiosteal flap |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          | 59 max.    | Atraumatic extraction |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Debridement          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | CxL, 0.2% or PVPI |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | 10% in rinse         |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | ND                  |                                      |           |                                                                |
| Scoletta et al. 2011 (32) | Prospective | 65       | 220         | Local anesthesia     | 19 ± 18 infusions | 4-24 months | 5 (7.7%) (2.2%) |
|                       |               |          | 113 mand. | Mucoperiosteal flap |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          | 107 max.  | Atraumatic extraction |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Debridement          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | CxL, 0.2% in rinse 24 h |                              |           |                                                                |
| Schubert et al. 2012 (26) | Prospective | 36       | ND          | Local anesthesia     | ND | 3-6 months | 1 (2.7%) - |
|                       |               |          |             | Subperiosteal incision |                                  |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Extraction           |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty with diamond bur |                                |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                             |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Protocol 1: |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Local anesthesia    |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | o regional          |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Full-thickness flap  |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Extraction           |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Protocol 2: |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Same as control group |                                  |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Autologous PRGF     |                                    |           |                                                                |
| Mozzati et al. 2012 (31) | Prospective | 176      | 542         | Local anesthesia     | CxL, 0.2% in rinse/24 h | ND | 24-60 months |
|                       |               |          | 287 mand. | Mucoperiosteal flap |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          | 255 max.  | Atraumatic extraction |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Debridement          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                      |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Protocol 1: |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Local anesthesia    |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | o regional          |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Full-thickness flap  |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Extraction           |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Osteoplasty          |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Suture with first intention closure |                                 |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Protocol 2: |                                    |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Same as control group |                                  |           |                                                                |
|                       |               |          |             | Autologous PRGF     |                                    |           |                                                                |
Table 3 Continue. The most relevant studies on the prevention of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) associated to intravenous bisphosphonate treatment in patients subjected to tooth extraction

| Study                          | Design    | N   | Pre-extraction | Pre-extraction Antibiotics | Local anesthesia | Antiseptic | Post-extraction | Follow-up | ONJ Rate |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----|----------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Kato et al. 2013 (29)         | Retrospective | 20  | 62             | amoxicillin or amoxicillin + clindamycin (1 day before until 5-11 days post-extraction) | ND                | ND         | ND             | 4 (20%)  | 6 (6.4%) |
| Scoletta et al. 2013 (33)     | Prospective | 63  | 202            | amoxicillin + clav./ 8 h x 6 days or 600 mg erythromycin/8 h x 6 days in patients allergic to penicillins | Local anesthesia | Rinses of H2O2; 3%/8 h x 15 days | 16 ± 13 infusions | 4 months | 2 (3.1%) |
| Tayeb et al. 2013 (27)        | Retrospective | 23  | ND             | 200 mg metronidazole/8 h x 7 days or 500 mg amoxicillin/8 h x 7 days in patients allergic to metronidazole | Local anesthesia and possible intravenous sedation | Clx 0.12%/ 6 h x 15 days | ND         | 8 (34.8%) |
| Vescovi et al. 2013 (35)      | Retrospective | 91  | 271            | amoxicillin/ 12 h (3 days before until 14 days post-extraction) | Macroposterostral flap | Laser/7 days x 6 weeks and until wound closure | 17 months (1-92 months) | ND         | 5 (5.4%) |
| Sanchis et al. 2014 (28)      | Prospective | 34  | 62             | amoxicillin + clav./ 8 h or 300 mg clindamycin/8 h in patients allergic to penicillins (2 days before until 15 days post-extraction) | Atraumatic extraction without mucoposterial flap | Laser/7 days x 6 weeks and until wound closure | 7.5 months 22.3 months § | ND         | 9 (26.9%) |

mand.: mandible; max.: upper maxilla; clav.: clavulanate; PRGF: plasma rich in growth factors; PVPI: polyvinylpyrrolidone iodine; clx.: chlorhexidine; H2O2: hydrogen peroxide; (prevalence patient)= prevalence at patient level; (prevalence tooth)= prevalence at tooth extraction level

* % calculated with respect to total extractions performed in 95 cancer patients, of which 4 received oral BPs; ND: not declared; § In 23 patients the medication was suspended 5.6 months (mean) before extraction.
Table 4. The most relevant studies on the prevention of osteonecrosis of the jaws (ONJ) associated to oral bisphosphonate treatment in patients subjected to tooth extraction.

| Authors, year (ref.) | Type of study | Patients | Extractions | Antibiotic prophylaxis | Surgical technique | Local measures | Duration of BP treatment mean (range) | Follow-up | ONJ cases (prevalence patient) (prevalence tooth extraction) |
|----------------------|---------------|----------|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| Schubert et al. 2012 (26) | Prospective | 32 | ND | Ampicillin / sulbactam or amoxicillin + clav. or clindamycin (2 days before until 7-14 days post-extraction) | Local anesthesia | Subperiosteal incision | Protocol 1: No interruption of BPs Protocol 2: Interruption of BPs 3 months before extraction | ND | 3-6 months | 0 |
| Hasegawa et al. 2013 (39) | Retrospective | 201 | 434 | | Prof. prophylaxis 1 week before Mucoperiosteal flap Osteotomy Post-extraction irrigation with PVPI Laser irradiation (Nd:YAG; 1.25 W, 15 Hz/1 minute 5 times) | | | ND | Protocol 1: 32.6 months (1-120 months) Protocol 2: 23.6 months (1-180 months) | Protocol 1: 1 (0.9%) (0.6%) Protocol 2: 0 |
| Mozzati et al. 2013 (38) | Prospective | 700 | 1480 864 mand. 616 max. | 1 g amoxicillin+ clav. 8h/6 days or 600 mg erythromycin/8h/6 days in patients allergic to penicillins | Prof. prophylaxis 1 week before Local or truncal anesthesia Intrasulcular incision Mucoperiosteal flap Curettage Osteoplasty Suture with first intention closure Protocol 2: Extraction without flap Reabsorbable hemostatic gelatin sponge in socket Suture with second intention closure | ND | 12-72 months | Protocol 1: 0 Protocol 2: 0 |
| Taylor et al. 2013 (27) | Retrospective | 202 | 318 144 mand. 174 max. | 200 mg metronidazole/8h/7 days or 500 mg amoxicillin/8h/7 days in patients allergic to metronidazole | Local anesthesia and possible intravenous solution Atraumatic technique Irrigation with saline solution Clx 0.12%/6 h/15 days | Ctx 0.12%/6 h/15 days | ND | ND | 5 (2.5%) - |
| Vescovi et al. 2013 (35) | Retrospective | 126 | ND | 2 g amoxicillin/24 h (3 days before until 14 days post-extraction) | Professional prophylaxis 1 week before Macoperiosteal flap Osteotomy Post-extraction irrigation with PVPI Laser irradiation (Nd:YAG; 1.25 W, 15 Hz/1 minute 5 times) | Laser irradiation 7 days / 6 weeks and until wound closure | 53 months (1-92 months) ≥ 12 months | 0 |

Mand.: mandible; max.: maxilla; clav.: clavulanate; clx.: chlorhexidine; H2O2: hydrogen peroxide; ND: not declared; (prevalence patient)= prevalence at patient level; (prevalence tooth)= prevalence at tooth extraction level.
for preventing ONJ in patients receiving oral BPs are based on local and systemic infection control (Table 4). Mozzati et al. (38) conducted a prospective study of 700 patients subjected to a total of 1480 extractions, randomized to two groups: in one group surgery involved the raising of a mucoperiosteal flap to allow first-intention closure and healing, while in the other group extraction was carried out without the raising of a flap and placing reabsorbable hemostatic sponge material in the socket to protect the wound. After 12-72 months of follow-up, no cases of ONJ were observed in either group.

The drug holiday concept (temporary suspension of the medication) in patients receiving oral BPs have been the subject of debate (1). The consensus document published by the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons in 2006 recommended interruption of the treatment from three months before to three months after extraction, if allowed by the systemic conditions of the patient (6). The 2014 update on this document (1) reduced the drug holiday period before extraction to two months, with application of this protocol only to patients who had received BPs for over four years. Hasegawa et al. (39) in turn conducted a retrospective study of 201 patients treated with oral BPs and subjected to a total of 434 tooth extractions. The patients were randomized to two groups: in one group oral BPs were suspended for three months before extraction, while no treatment interruption was applied in the other group. The authors identified a single case of ONJ in the latter group (0.6%) and none in the group in which oral BPs were temporarily suspended.

There is no evidence that the interruption of oral BPs is able to eliminate the risk of ONJ. On the other hand, temporary suspension of the medication may have a negative impact in terms of bone resorption. It is therefore necessary to consider the risks of the dental procedure and discuss the possibility of suspending antiresorptive treatment with the prescribing physician (13). Furthermore, in our setting, a significant percentage of patients receiving oral BPs and who visit the dentist for extractions do not meet the criteria for prescribing bisphosphonate therapy (40). As a result, patient reevaluation by the physician should be considered, along with possible suspension of the treatment before dental surgery is carried out.

Regarding other prophylactic measures, Vescovi et al. (35), on using the laser treatment described above in relation to patients receiving intravenous BPs, recorded no cases of ONJ in 126 patients administered oral BPs and subjected to tooth extraction.

No conclusive scientific evidence is available to date on the efficacy of ONJ prevention protocols in patients subjected to tooth extraction and treated with antiresorptive or antiangiogenic drugs. In practical terms, and until future studies are able to define the ideal protocol, adoption of the preventive measures proposed by the international expert committees has weak scientific justification, but could afford some coverage from the medical-legal perspective.

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