

The use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in actinomycotic osteomyelitis associated florid cemento osseous dysplasia: report of a familial case.

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Mehkri S, Nagesh KS, Iyengar AR, Rao SG. The use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy in actinomycotic osteomyelitis associated florid cemento osseous dysplasia: report of a familial case. J Clin Exp Dent. 2010;2(3):e121-6.

<http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/volumenes/v2i3/jcedv2i3p121.pdf>

Received: 16/03/2010

Accepted: 01/05/2010

Article Number: 50295 <http://www.medicinaoral.com/odo/indice.htm>
 © Medicina Oral S. L. C.I.F. B 96689336 - eISSN: 1989-5488
 eMail: jced@jced.com

Abstract

Florid Cemento-Osseous Dysplasia (FCOD) is a well recognized fibro-osseous disease of the jaws commonly seen in the middle aged African women, although it may occur in the Caucasians and Asians. There is a reported incidence of less than 2% in the Indian population.

The clinical and the radiographic features of FCOD may overlap with features of chronic diffuse sclero-sing osteomyelitis, which makes diagnosis of the disease difficult in symptomatic cases. Moreover the jaws may be susceptible to osteomyelitis, which may mask the underlying FCOD in some cases.

The case reported here is that of a 56 year old Indian female patient with long standing FCOD involving the maxilla and the mandible, who was asymptomatic till all her teeth were extracted for fabrication of complete dentures. The patient experienced symptoms of pain, swelling and purulent discharge soon after the use of dentures and was treated by surgical removal of the affected bone. The same symptoms recurred in other areas of the jaw over a period of time and these areas were treated surgically. The patient subsequently presented with pain in the mandibular left posterior region of ten days duration, and was diagnosed as FCOD with superimposed Actinomycotic Osteomyelitis based on histopathology and Gram's stain, and was treated by surgical removal of the affected bone followed by hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBO). The radiograph of the surgical site showed good amount of bone regeneration within six months of HBO therapy without recurrence of the FCOD in the same area till date.

Key words: Hyperbaric oxygenation, florid cemento osseous dysplasia, osteomyelitis, panoramic radiography.

Introduction

Bone dysplasias constitute a group of conditions in which normal bone is replaced with fibrous tissue containing abnormal bone or cementum (1). These are commonly called as 'Fibro osseous lesions' and include fibrous dysplasia, ossifying fibroma, periapical cemental dysplasia (PCD), florid cemento-osseous dysplasia (FCOD), focal cemento-osseous dysplasia (1,2). All the above lesions present as radiolucent to radioopaque areas in different parts the jaws. PCD is associated with the apices of mandibular anterior teeth, whereas FCOD is multifocal sometimes involving all the four quadrants. Both the lesions are common in middle aged black women with the periapex of the tooth being the epicentre of the lesion and with similar radiographic and histologic appearance. The lesions of focal cemento-osseous dysplasia are similar to the lesions of PCD or FCOD but involve only focal areas of mandibular posterior region (2).

FCOD is a reactive fibro-osseous lesion of the periodontal ligament origin (3) which is commonly seen in the middle aged African women, although it may occur in the Caucasians and Asians. There is a reported incidence of less than 2% in the Indian population (4).

The disease process may be completely asymptomatic, and in such cases the lesions are detected when the radiographs are taken for some other purposes (3). Symptoms such as dull pain or drainage are always associated with exposure of the sclerotic calcified masses in the oral cavity (3). This may occur as a result of progressive alveolar atrophy under a denture or after extraction of teeth in the affected area (5). Radiographically FCOD appears as multiple sclerotic masses, located in two or more qua-

drants in the tooth bearing regions often confined to the alveolar bone (5). Biopsy probably is not indicated for asymptomatic lesions discovered on routine radiographs (1); however the patients should be observed radiographically on a periodic basis.

This paper describes the case of a long standing symptomatic florid cemento osseous dysplasia in a 57 year old Indian female patient, who subsequently presented with superadded actinomycotic osteomyelitis and was successfully managed by surgical excision of the affected bone followed by HBO.

Report of a Case

A 56 year old Indian female patient presented to the Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology 3 years back with the complaint of pain in the mandibular left posterior region of ten days duration. The pain was of dull aching type, localized and was constantly present throughout the day. There were no other associated symptoms present. Patient gives history of similar episodes of pain in other areas of the jaws since past 10-11 years, associated with purulent discharge, and sometimes swelling and ulceration of the gums. The patient had undergone full mouth extraction 12 years back and was rehabilitated with complete removable dentures. Within a few months of the denture use she experienced pain followed by purulent discharge in the right maxillary posterior region. The panoramic radiographs revealed multiple sclerotic areas in the alveolar bone. The serum levels of calcium, phosphorous and alkaline phosphatase were well within normal limits. An incisional biopsy was made in the right maxillary posterior region confir-



Fig.1. Panoramic radiograph of the patient's daughter revealing radiolucent areas with sclerotic borders below the apical region of 36, 45, 46 and 47. 36 was endodontically treated a few years before the patient reported to our hospital due to the periapical lesion which are actually the lesions of FOD.



Fig. 2. Panoramic radiograph revealing sclerotic areas of varying densities throughout the jaws in the region of the alveolar bone giving a “cotton wool appearance”. The surface of the alveolar bone appears uneven in the mandibular left posterior region indicating the areas exposed to the oral cavity. Post-surgically treated maxillary anterior and maxillary right posterior region are also seen.

med the diagnosis of florid cemento osseous dysplasia and the affected bone was surgically excised under local anesthesia. Since then patient has experienced similar episodes of pain followed by purulent discharge in the anterior maxilla and left posterior mandible over a period of few years and has been treated by surgical removal of the affected bone. There was no relevant medical history. The patient has three children of whom the elder daughter aged 34 years had radiolucent lesions of FCOD in the radiolucent stage bilaterally in the mandible since 4 years, and has been kept under observation (Fig. 1). The patient’s other two children do not have any bony involvement radiographically and have also been kept under observation. On oral examination the edentulous alveolar ridges

appeared to be resorbed with normal mucosal covering and there was no evidence of swelling, ulceration or purulent discharge. Tenderness was elicited in the mandibular left posterior region. The panoramic radiograph revealed sclerotic areas of different densities throughout the jaws in the alveolar bone region giving a cotton wool appearance. The sclerotic areas were present from the anterior to left posterior region of the maxilla obscuring the floor of the maxillary sinus. The alveolar ridges were resorbed in the region of maxillary anterior and maxillary right posterior region which were the post-surgically treated areas. The sclerotic areas covered the entire mandibular alveolar bone with inferior displacement of the mandibular canal, which was more pronounced on the left side. The basal bone appeared to be normal. The

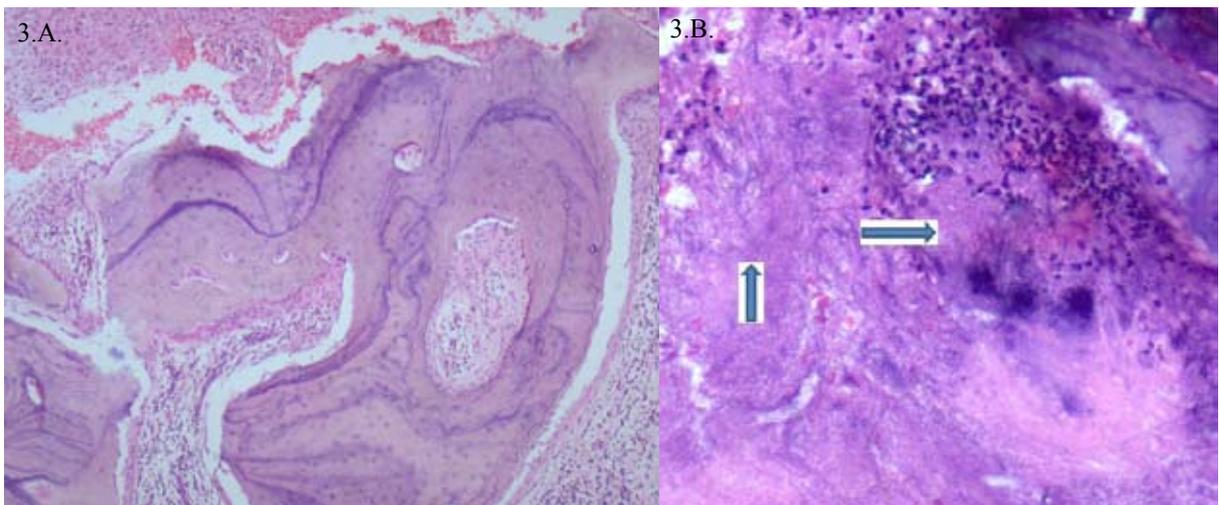


Fig 3. A. The excisional biopsy specimen showing areas of calcified masses exhibiting ‘reversal lines’ in a cellular fibrous stroma.

Fig 3.B. Arrows indicating actinomycotic colonies rimmed by neutrophils amidst FCOD lesion.



Fig.4. Panoramic radiograph 6 months after the HBO therapy revealing considerable increase in the bone density in the mandibular left posterior region

surface of the alveolar ridge in the mandibular left posterior region (molar region) was irregular with decreased bone height and with numerous radiolucent and radioopaque areas towards the surface of the ridge, indicating the cemental masses exposed to the oral cavity (Fig. 2). Surgical removal of the affected bone was done under local anesthesia in the region of mandibular left posterior region under antibiotic cover (clinda-mycin 250mg twice daily for 5 days). Antibiotic sensitivity and culture, and histopathological examination were performed. The histopathology report revealed thick cortical bone with reactive new bone formation and dense acute inflammation, amidst which were actinomycotic colonies rimmed by neutrophils (Fig. 3). The culture yield was a scanty growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*; there was no growth after 6 days in fungal culture. Zeil-Neilson stain and staining for fungi were negative and Gram's stain confirmed the diagnosis of actinomycotic osteomyelitis. The case was diagnosed as Florid Cemento Osseous Dysplasia with superimposed actinomycotic osteomyelitis. HBO therapy was instituted using 100% oxygen at 2.5 atmospheric pressure as 10 cycles were administered (one cycle per day, five days a week for two weeks). The radiograph of the surgical site showed considerable increase in the bone density 6 months after HBO therapy (Fig. 4). The patient has been kept under observation and is asymptomatic since then. The radiograph of the surgical site 3 years after the HBO therapy appeared to be normal, without recurrence of FOD lesions.

Discussion

FCOD was first described by Melrose et al. (6) in 1976 as exuberant multiquadrant masses of cemento-

or bone in both the jaws, and in some cases simple bone cavity like lesions in the affected quadrants (4). The word "Florid" was introduced to describe the widespread, extensive manifestations of the disease in the jaws (4).

The incidence of FCOD reported in the Indian population is less than 2% (4). A review of literature from 1989 to 2009 by the authors revealed 8 cases reported from Indian population (3,4,7-9). None of the cases reported show familial tendency. The case reported here of FCOD in the mother and the daughter therefore makes it a rare presentation of FCOD in this population. In a few familial cases of FCOD that have been reported in literature, the lesions were seen in younger subjects than non-familial cases, affecting both the genders and with an autosomal dominant inheritance (10,11). Some cases have been associated with bone fractures (10), abnormalities of the long bones and prepubertal pathologic fractures (11). In the case reported here the lesions of FCOD in patient's daughter developed around the age of thirty years.

The sclerotic lesions are usually bilateral in maxilla and mandible, continuous throughout the tooth bearing areas of the jaws, with well defined radiolucent margins. Generally the lesions involve the alveolar bone posterior to the cuspids and this helps in differentiating from lesions of PCD which involve the periapex of the mandibular anterior teeth. Both the above lesions share similarities of age (middle age), sex (female), racial profile (blacks), comparable radiographic appearance (stages of radiolucent to radioopaque) and histologic appearance (2). The involved teeth in both the above lesions are vital.

Large FCOD lesions may displace the inferior alveolar canal in inferior direction, floor of the antrum in superior

direction and result in buccal or lingual cortical expansion (3). In the case reported here the displacement of inferior alveolar canal as was more prominent in the left mandible and the floor of the antrum was obscured in the left maxilla (Fig. 2).

The internal structure may vary from radiolucent and radioopaque to complete radioopacity. The radioopaque regions may vary from small well defined regions to large irregular regions (3) and some prominent radiolucent regions may be present which represent the development of simple bone cysts, which may enlarge in size or may fill with abnormal dysplastic cementoosseous tissue (1). Extensive lesions often have associated bony swelling and poorly localized intermittent pain in the affected bone (3). Moreover the single or multiple simple bone cysts may be interpreted as periapical pathology as in the case presented here of the patient's daughter and unnecessary endodontic treatment may be instituted with persistence of the periapical pathology after treatment (12). Attempted endodontic treatment in some cases with FCOD has resulted in flare up of the lesions at the periapex, therefore these cases have to be treated under antibiotic cover (13).

In the patient with symptoms the usual cause is infection, which produces chronic osteomyelitis; this may have features similar to chronic diffuse osteomyelitis (3), as seen in the case reported where in there was superimposed actinomycotic osteomyelitis in a long standing FCOD lesion. New symptomatic cases of FCOD may be difficult to distinguish from chronic diffuse osteomyelitis, but characteristic features of FCOD being asymptomatic with bilateral involvement of multiple quadrants of the jaw and confined to the alveolar bone may help in differentiating from (3) chronic diffuse osteomyelitis which is usually unilateral involving the mandibular body, angle and the ramus regions with widening of the mandibular canal, presence of sequestra as well as new periosteal bone formation (3).

The sclerotic areas of FCOD resembling "Cotton wool" is also seen in Paget's disease and chronic diffuse osteomyelitis radiographically. Paget's disease is polyostotic involving the jaws as well as the other bones such as the spine, femur, pelvis and sternum, and affects the entire bone of the mandible when compared to FCOD which is restricted to alveolar bone above the mandibular canal. Patient's with Paget's disease also present with elevated serum alkaline phosphatase levels (5). In the case reported here the serum alkaline phosphatase levels were well within normal limits and the sclerotic areas were restricted to the alveolar bone.

Multiple osteomas as in Gardner's syndrome has to be differentiated from sclerotic areas of FCOD, where in the former lesion involves bones other than the jaws and is also associated with multiple unerupted supernumerary teeth in the jaws and multiple polyps of the small

intestine (3,14).

Management of symptomatic cases with drugs like clindamycin have been effective for anaerobic infections in bone, prior to which culture and antibiotic sensitivity tests (both aerobic and anaerobic) have to be done. Saucerization or partial surgical removal of large masses has not been beneficial, and reasonable efforts should be made to preserve teeth because a protracted clinical course of osteomyelitis and pain have followed elective extractions (3). Reconstruction of the surgical defect (vascularised grafts) has been reported to have 95% success. Implant supported prosthesis would improve the functional efficiency (4).

In the case of super imposed osteomyelitis HBO therapy has been proved to be beneficial which is administered as 100% oxygen at 2.5 atmospheric pressure for 120 min 5 days a week (15). HBO enhances oxygen-dependent leukocyte killing through the production of hydrogen peroxide and super-oxide by providing increased oxygen tension in the hypoxic tissue. Secondly, optimal tissue oxygen tension enhances osteogenesis and neovascularization to fill the dead space with new bone and soft tissues (16). HBO has also been shown to enhance osteoclastic activity to remove bony debris (16). Synergistic effects of HBO on bone healing with bone morphogenetic protein were also demonstrated. Finally, HBO has also been shown to potentiate the antimicrobial effects of aminoglycosides, and possibly sulpha drugs and vancomycin, in the killing of susceptible bacteria (16). Though HBO is the treatment of choice in chronic and recurrent osteomyelitis of mandible, it has not been used in cases of osteomyelitis associated with FCOD, which should be indicated in more number of cases in future.

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Acknowledgement

We acknowledge the contributions made by Dr. Veerendra Kumar B., Professor and Head, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, Dr. Madura M.G. and Dr. Shaymala K. Lecturers, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology, DAPM R.V. Dental College and Hospital, Bangalore.