

Osteomyelitis of Mandible Presenting in Two Patients with Disseminated Metastases, after Chemotherapy and Bisphosphonates Usage

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Introduction. Osteomyelitis is still a fairly common disease in oral and maxillofacial surgeon practice, despite of improvement of dental, general medical and oncological patient care. Metastatic tumors to the oro-facial region are approximately 1-1.5% of all malignant tumors. Due to literature metastasis at jawbones, particularly the mandible, are more frequently affected than the oral softtissue.

Aim, Materials and Methods. The purpose of this paper is to present two patients with developed osteomyelitis in mandible after chemotherapy, following poor healing and bone lesion after dental extraction. Two case reports has been shown and investigated.

Results. First patient is a male, 79 years old with nephrectomy of the left side due to renal cancer in 2004. After d38 tooth extraction in year 2015, patient was admitted to the oral surgeon due to persistent swelling in left lower molar region. Chemotherapy and bisphosphonate medication during acute oral pathology was not canceled. Radiological and clinical examination confirmed osteomyelitis. Following treatment included - revision of infection site, regular wound hygiene, antibiotic and anti-inflammatory medications.

Second patient - male, 83 years old with histological proven prostate adenocarcinoma in 2014, bone metastasis and chemo, hormone and bisphosphonate therapy. Patient noted non-persistent pain along lower right side of the mandible since 2016, has been hospitalized due to soft tissue leason in dd 47, 46 region. In year 2017, the patient underwent urgent surgery due to massive perimandibular infection, extra-oral incision and following revision was performed. After radical and conservative treatment, patient's general condition improved.

Both patients regularly visit maxillofacial surgeon for wound hygiene and therapy correction.

Conclusions. Osteomyelitis due to metastatic tumors, following chemotherapy and dental site infection is challenging for surgeon and are the evidence of a wide-spread disease.