

Lecture Outline



Introduction to Special Care Dentistry (SCD)



Our mouth in a normal state



Cancer – the big impact



Looking at the long run

Special Care
Dentistry
Clinic (SCD)



Main focus of SCD

Congenital conditions

Disability

Oncology

Domiciliary

Medically compromised

Today's talk

Oncology

Sequence of events



Diagnosis of head and neck cancer



Dental clearance



Cancer therapy



Dental maintenance

Dental clearance

• Aim: To prevent osteoradionecrosis



Dental clearance



1 month before treatment starts



Identify any existing infections, oral diseases or issues and potential risks



Restorative/periodontal treatment to minimise risk of periodontal infections

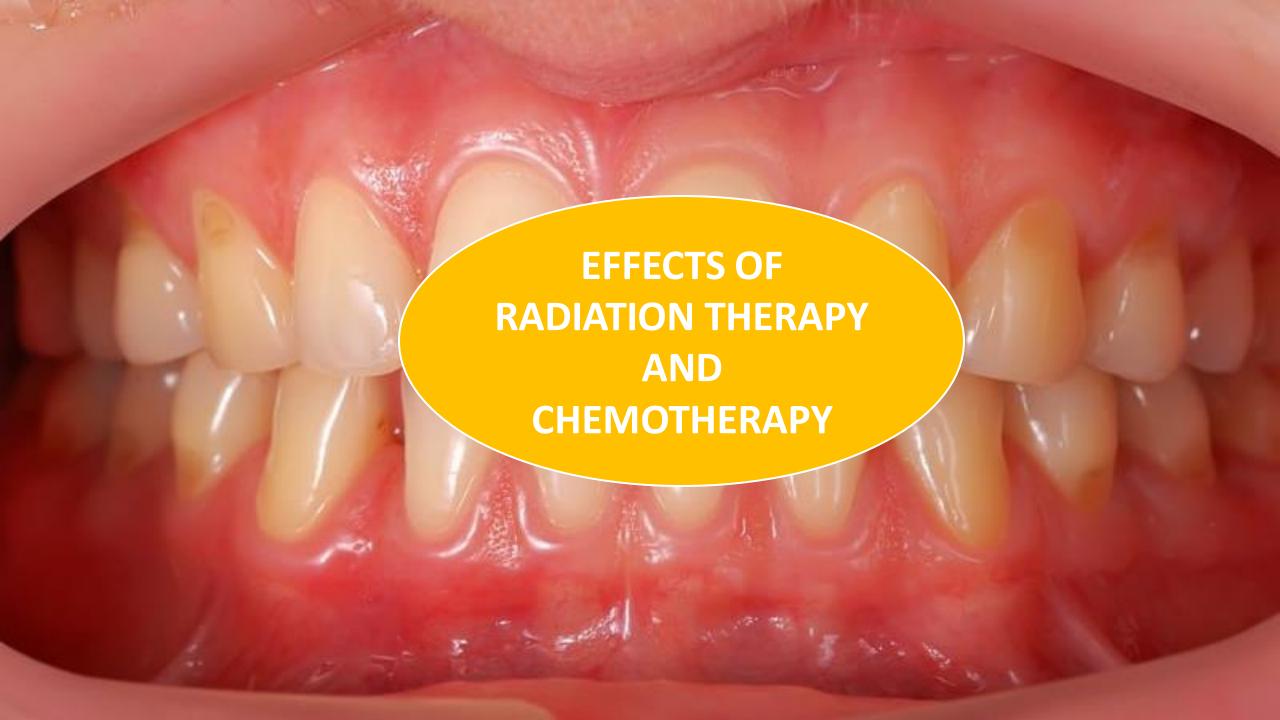


Denture adjustment





Our mouth in a normal state



Oral mucositis



Figure 1. Oral Mucositis lesion on the buccal mucosa of a patient receiving radiation therapy to the head and neck region. Note the central area of ulceration covered by a whitish pseudomembrane, and the surrounding erythematous area. Picture from the teaching collection of Dr. Rajesh V. Lalla.

Sroussi et al. (2017)



Consequences of oral mucositis



Pain



Infections

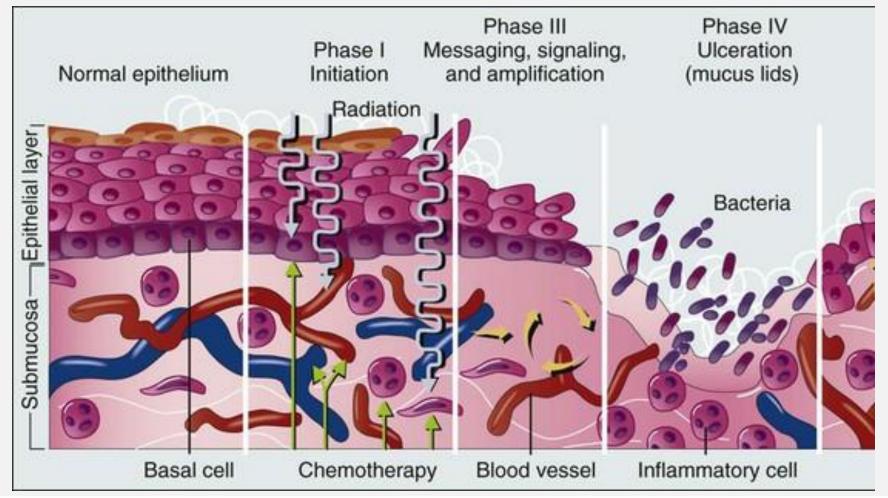


Altered nutritional intake and mouth care



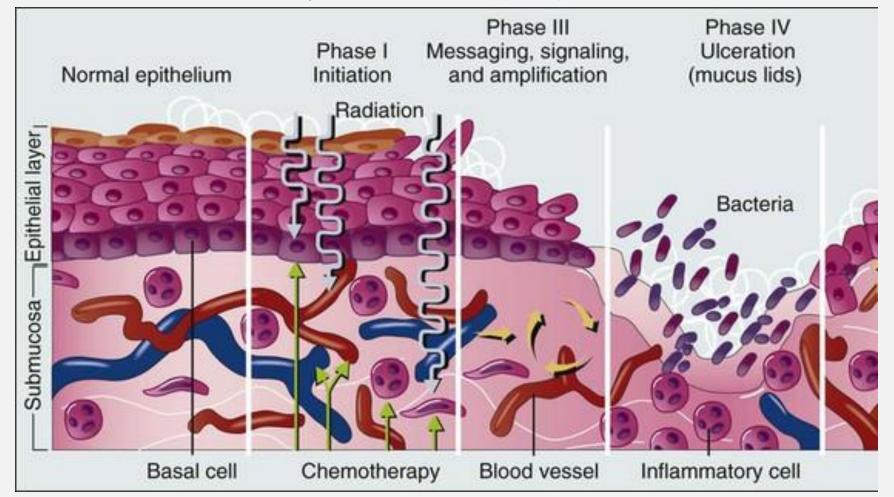
Reduced quality of life

Adapted from Peterson (2006)



Pathobiology of oral mucositis

Adapted from Peterson (2006)



Pathobiology of oral mucositis





Figure 2. Head and neck cancer patient at 25/35 fraction with dry ropey saliva, oral mucositis, and suspected oral candidiasis. Picture from Dr. Deborah Saunders.

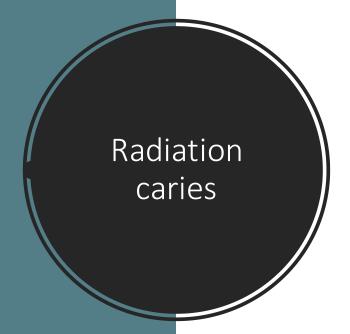




Figure 1: Type 1 are lesions affecting the cervical aspect of the teeth and extending along the cementoenamel junction



Figure 2: (a) Type 2 presents with demineralized and worn occlusal surfaces.

(b) Type 2 presents with demineralized and worn occlusal surfaces



Figure 3: Type 3 lesions present as color changes in the dentin. The crown is dark brown-black, along with occlusal wear

Gupta et al. (2015)

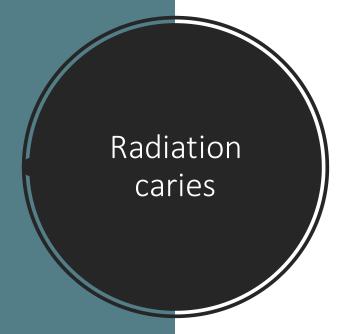




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Osteoradionecrosis

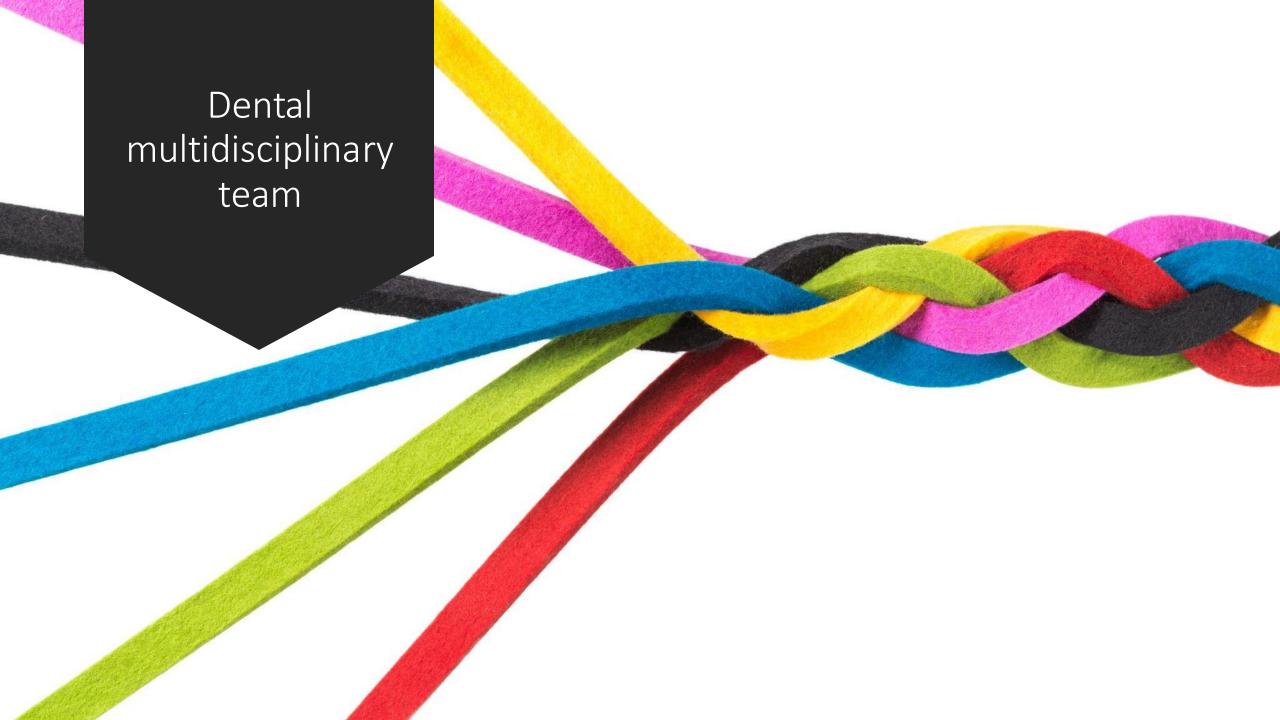




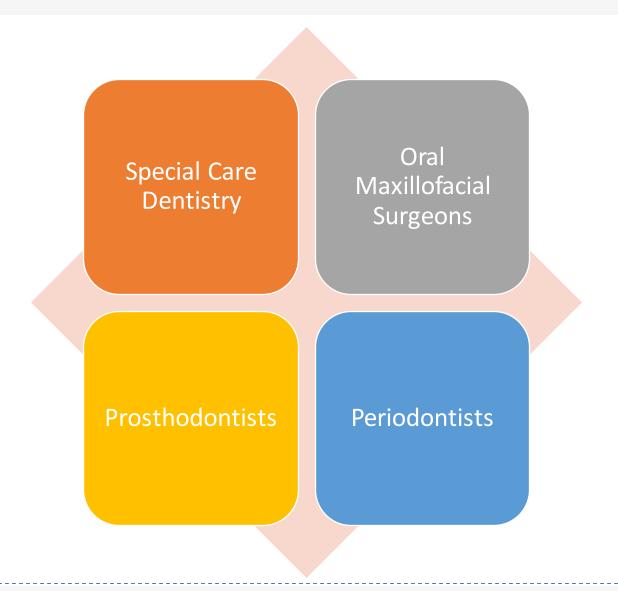
Figure 1. A 69-year-old man presented with pain and a non-healing wound in the left lower jaw. The patient was an active smoker, suffered from pharynx cancer and had received radiotherapy (external beam radiotherapy with standard field sizes, conventional fractionation and mean dose 64 Gy) and chemotherapy. Clinically, exposed necrotic bone in the left lower jaw, inflammation, swelling and inferior alveolar nerve hypesthesia was present (a). The orthopantomogram revealed pathologic fracture of the left lower jaw (b). The patient was diagnosed with osteoradionecrosis of the lower jaw and was scheduled to be treated surgically.

These risks are permanent!





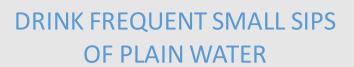
Dental multidisciplinary team



Regular reviews with the dentist









REGULAR TOOTHBRUSHING WITH FLUORIDE TOOTHPASTE

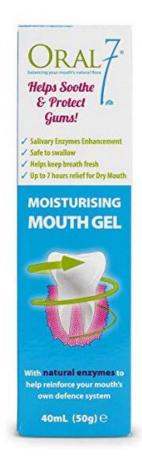


AVOID SUGARY AND ACIDIC FOODS





Salivary substitutes







In the long run



- Toothbrushing with soft bristled toothbrush 2-3 times daily
- Air-dry toothbrush and regular replacement (i.e., after each neutropenic cycle) to reduce microbial load
- *Use fluoridated, non-mint, non-sodium lauryl sulfate toothpaste
- *Floss daily only if proficient and done with atraumatic technique
- Consider non-alcoholic chlorhexidine mouthwash to supplement toothbrushing if poor manual dexterity or when toothbrushing is not feasible
- *For patients wearing dentures, to clean denture with toothbrush and soak in antimicrobial solutions regularly (i.e. chlorhexidine, hydrogen peroxide solutions)



- **Oral Comfort**
- Rinse with chilled bland solutions (e.g., saline or sodium bicarbonate or mixed of both solutions) for decontamination, moisturisation and oral comfort
- *Use removable dental prosthesis sparingly (e.g, during mealtimes)



Mucosal & Lip Dryness

- Frequent oral hydration
- Suck on ice chips
- Lip moisturizers
- Avoid caffeine, tobacco and alcohol
- Salivary substitutes
- Salivary stimulants which can include sugarless gums/mints or sialagogues
- Increase room humidity during night time



Oral Pain

- *Use of topical or systemic analgesics based on pain severity
- Practice adjuvant therapies e.g. cognitive behavioral therapy



Trismus

- Massage and exercise jaw muscles to mitigate the extent of trismus after **HNRT**
- Jaw exercises should be initiated before and continued throughout **HNRT**
- Commercially available devices such as Therabite® or Dynasplint® may be helpful

FIGURE 1 | Oral care instructions during and after anti-neoplastic therapy [54, 63, 92-101].

References

- 1. Chronopoulos, A., Zarra, T., Ehrenfeld, M., & Otto, S. (2018). Osteoradionecrosis of the jaws: definition, epidemiology, staging and clinical and radiological findings. A concise review. *International dental journal*, *68*(1), 22-30.
- 2. Gupta, N., Pal, M., Rawat, S., Grewal, M. S., Garg, H., Chauhan, D., ... & Devnani, B. (2015). Radiation-induced dental caries, prevention and treatment-A systematic review. *National journal of maxillofacial surgery*, *6*(2), 160.
- 3. Peterson, D. E. (2006). New strategies for management of oral mucositis in cancer patients. *The journal of supportive oncology*, *4*(2 Suppl 1), 9-13.
- 4. Sroussi, H. Y., Epstein, J. B., Bensadoun, R. J., Saunders, D. P., Lalla, R. V., Migliorati, C. A., ... & Zumsteg, Z. S. (2017). Common oral complications of head and neck cancer radiation therapy: mucositis, infections, saliva change, fibrosis, sensory dysfunctions, dental caries, periodontal disease, and osteoradionecrosis. *Cancer medicine*, 6(12), 2918-2931.
- 5. Yong, C. W., Robinson, A., & Hong, C. (2022). Dental Evaluation Prior to Cancer Therapy. *Frontiers in Oral Health*, *3*, 876941.