

Mandibular Inferior Cortex Erosion on Dental Panoramic Radiograph as a Sign of Low Bone Mineral Density in Postmenopausal Women

Erosão do córtex mandibular inferior em radiografias maxilares panorâmicas como sinal de osteoporose em mulheres na pós-menopausa

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Abstract

Objective To examine the role of the panoramic mandibular radiograph in the diagnosis of low bone mineral density (BMD) in postmenopausal women.

Methods A cross-sectional study including volunteer women aged over 40 years in amenorrhea due to ovarian failure for at least 12 months, who were cared for at the climacteric outpatient clinic of a university hospital in the city of Cuiabá, in the state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. The panoramic radiographs were evaluated using a specific software. Two aspects were analyzed in the mandibular panoramic radiograph: a qualitative aspect regarding the shape of the mandibular cortical bone, and a quantitative aspect regarding the width of the mandibular cortical bone. The morphology of the mandibular cortical bone in the digital panoramic radiograph was determined bilaterally by the observation of the bone structure between the mental foramen and the base of the jaw. The mandibular cortical bone was categorized into three groups. The mental index (MI) was used to evaluate the thickness of the mandibular cortical bone through a perpendicular line drawn from the base of the mandible at the height of the center of the mental foramen, with another line drawn tangent to the inferior border of the mandible, and a third line parallel to the line at the superior border of the mandible. The MI data are expressed in millimeters, with a normal value of 3.0 mm. The densities of the lumbar spine and femur, expressed in g/cm^2 , were categorized as normal, osteopenia or osteoporosis.

Results The agreement index between the MI and the BMD of the lumbar spine was good (Kappa = 0.718), but the same index between the MI and the BMD of the femoral neck was poor (Kappa = 0.443). An excellent agreement occurred when the mandibular cortical index (MCI) was compared with the BMD of the lumbar spine (Kappa = 0.912). The agreement between MCI and the BMD in the femur was moderated (Kappa = 0.579).

Keywords

- ▶ osteoporosis
- ▶ climacteric
- ▶ mandible
- ▶ panoramic radiograph
- ▶ menopause

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Conclusion The radiomorphometric indices evaluated in the mandibular panoramic radiograph are capable of identifying postmenopausal women with low mineral density in the mandible, and the results can be used to refer these women to appropriate medical investigation and/or treatment.

Resumo

Objetivo Verificar o papel das radiografias maxilares panorâmicas no diagnóstico de osteoporose em mulheres na pós-menopausa.

Métodos Estudo de corte transversal, incluindo mulheres voluntárias com idade acima de 40 anos e amenorreia por falência ovariana havia pelo menos 12 meses, atendidas no ambulatório de climatério de um hospital universitário de Cuiabá-MT entre 2014 e 2015. As radiografias panorâmicas foram avaliadas por um programa de mensuração específico. Dois aspectos foram analisados na radiografia panorâmica mandibular: um qualitativo, referente à forma da cortical óssea mandibular, e outro quantitativo, referente à largura da cortical óssea mandibular. A morfologia da cortical óssea mandibular na radiografia panorâmica digital foi determinada pela observação das estruturas ósseas da região entre o forame mentoniano e a cortical óssea mandibular, bilateralmente, sendo categorizada em três grupos. O índice mentoniano (IM) foi utilizado para avaliar a espessura do córtex mandibular por meio de uma linha perpendicular à base da mandíbula na altura do centro do forame mentoniano; uma segunda linha é tangente à borda inferior da mandíbula, e uma terceira linha é tangente à superior da mandíbula. Os dados são expressos em milímetros, com um valor normal de 3,0 mm. A densitometria da coluna lombar e do fêmur, expressa em g/cm^2 , foi categorizada em normal, osteopenia ou osteoporose.

Resultados Observou-se boa concordância entre os resultados dos testes realizados. Quando comparado o índice mentoniano (IM) com a densitometria mineral óssea (DMO) da região lombar da coluna, o Kappa foi de 0,718, e quando o mesmo índice foi comparado com a DMO da região do colo do fêmur, ele foi de 0,443, demonstrando boa concordância entre os dois testes. Um melhor grau concordância ocorreu quando comparados o índice da cortical óssea mandibular (ICM) com a DMO da região lombar da coluna (0,912) e quando comparados o ICM e a DMO da região do fêmur 0,579.

Conclusão Os índices radiomorfométricos avaliados nas radiografias panorâmicas mandibulares mostraram ser capazes de identificar precocemente mulheres pós-menopáusicas com baixa DMO, e podem ser usados para que elas sejam encaminhadas para o tratamento/exame médico adequado.

Palavras-Chave

- ▶ osteoporose
- ▶ climatério
- ▶ mandíbula
- ▶ radiografia panorâmica
- ▶ menopausa

Introduction

Osteoporosis is characterized by low bone mass and micro-architectural alterations of the bone tissue, leading to enhanced fragility and increased risk of fracture. The cortical layer of the bone becomes thinner, while the trabecular structure becomes more porous.¹ Several predictors of risk of osteoporosis must be considered in the clinical practice, such as: age, body mass index, family history and hypoestrogenism. The risk of osteoporosis clearly increases after menopause. Osteoporosis is reported to occur more commonly in the lumbar spine, ranging from 15% to 38%, and lower in the femoral neck, in which it ranges from 10% to 18%.²⁻⁴ Recently, mineral bone loss was reported to affect 35–52% of women aged over 50 years.⁵ Osteoporosis involves the whole skeleton, also affecting the mandibular bones, in which it is associated with tooth loss and failure of dental implants.⁶

Bone mineral density (BMD), measured by dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA), is the standard technique for the diagnosis of osteoporosis. Regarding the oral health assistance for postmenopausal women, the dental panoramic radiograph is utilized for a variety of purposes, as part of the assessment of the status of the mandible.⁷ A good correlation between panoramic mandibular indices and BMD results at the femur⁸ and lumbar spine has been found.^{9,10} In fact, the association of osteoporosis in the spine and femur with bone loss in the mandible has been described over the past 50 years.¹¹ Many studies have correlated mandibular bone mass with general skeletal bone mass,^{12,13} and have tried to anticipate the diagnosis of osteoporosis using panoramic radiograph indices.^{14,15}

Currently, the exact role of the mandibular panoramic radiograph in discriminating osteoporotic women from those not affected by the condition is debatable.^{3,16} Since

many postmenopausal women over 50 years of age with no previous diagnosis of osteoporosis in the spine and femur might have low skeletal bone mineral density, the mandibular status should be verified before any dental treatment to reduce complications or failures. This conduct is more important before tooth implants. The primary objective of the present study is to verify whether the panoramic radiograph presents an adequate concordance with the DXA in the diagnosis of low bone density.

Methods

Patient Selection

This cross-sectional study using accessibility sampling was conducted at a university hospital in the Brazilian Midwest, and it included 198 postmenopausal volunteers between the ages of 40 and 53 years, who were treated at a climacteric outpatient clinic between January 2014 and July 2016. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the institution (under CAAE 33915914.7.0000.5541). Only toothed women were included, excluding those who did not agree to sign the free and informed consent form, the users of sex steroids, thyroid hormones, corticosteroids, anticoagulants, or those using osteoporosis medications. The sample size was calculated assuming a prevalence of osteoporosis of 15%¹⁷ and an imprecision of 5%, using the equation $n = Z^2 \times p(1-p)/(d^2)$.

Panoramic Radiograph

Panoramic radiographs were performed using the Kodak 8000 Digital Panoramic System (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY, US) with 2 mA, 13.9 and kV ranging from 60 to 80. The examinations were performed by the same radiologist, and the images were identified only with the initials of the names, so that no personal information was disclosed to the examiner at the time of the evaluation. Moreover, the examiner had no access to the patients' medical history and bone mineral density (BMD) results. The panoramic radiographs were evaluated using the Radio Imp (Radio Memory, Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil) software, version 2.0. Two aspects were analyzed in the mandibular panoramic radiograph: a qualitative aspect regarding the aspect of the mandibular cortical bone, and a quantitative aspect regarding the width of the mandibular cortical bone. The measurements were taken from the right and left sides of each mandible. In the diagnosis of low mandibular bone mass, the panoramic radiograph was reported to present sensitivity and specificity of over 80% and 73% respectively.¹⁸

Mandibular Cortical Index

The mandibular cortical index (MCI, ►Figs. 1A, 1B, 1C),¹⁹ is a qualitative index used to evaluate the inferior cortical bone of the mandible posterior to the mental foramen on both the left and right sides. There are three possible results. C1 = normal cortex: the endosteal margin of the cortex is matched and tapered on both sides; C2 = moderately eroded cortex: the endosteal margin shows semilunar defects resulting from lacunar resorption, or forms endosteal cortical resi-

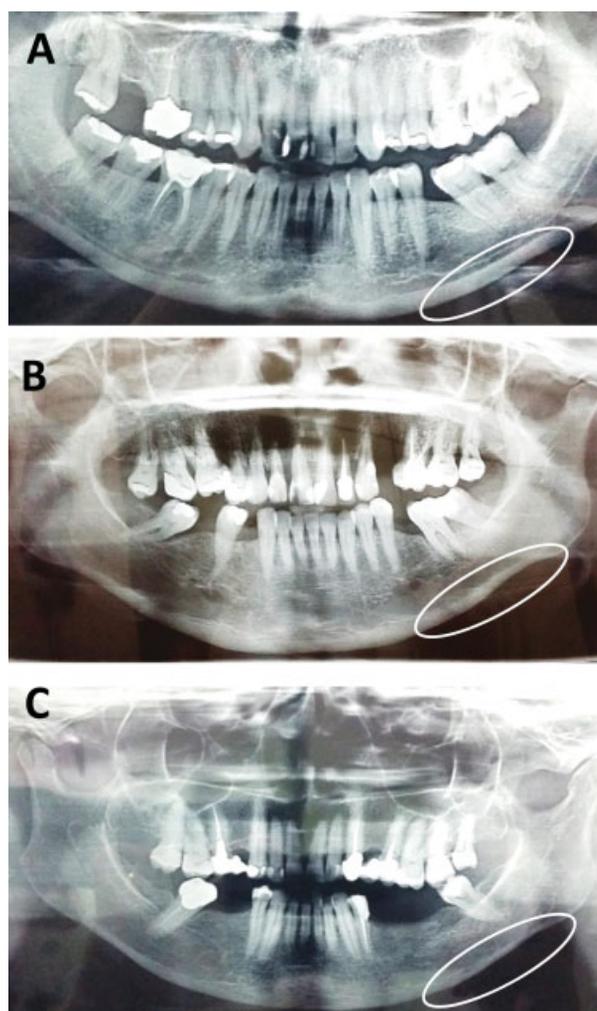


Fig. 1 Region below the foramen. C1–Panel A, smooth and regular cortical bone. C2–Panel B, semilunar defects. C3–Panel C, clearly thin cortical bone with porosity. Source: Klemetti et al (1994).¹⁹

dues; C3 = severely eroded or porous cortex: the cortex forms dense layers of endosteal and clearly porous cortical residues.

Mental Index

The mental index (MI, ►Fig. 2) was used to evaluate the thickness of the mandibular cortical bone through a perpendicular line drawn from the base of the mandible (a) at the height of the center of the mental foramen; another line (b) is drawn tangent to the inferior border of the mandible, and a third line (c), which is parallel to the second one (b), is drawn at the superior border of the mandible. The measurement of the cortical bone thickness (mental index) is made along horizontal lines b and c (Ledgerton et al, 1997).²⁰ The data are expressed in millimeters, with a normal value ≥ 3.0 mm.

Bone Mineral Density

The individual BMD results were compared with established standards for age and sex. Despite the fact that the BMD can be measured in any part of the body, two regions (the lumbar spine and the proximal femur) were established as more

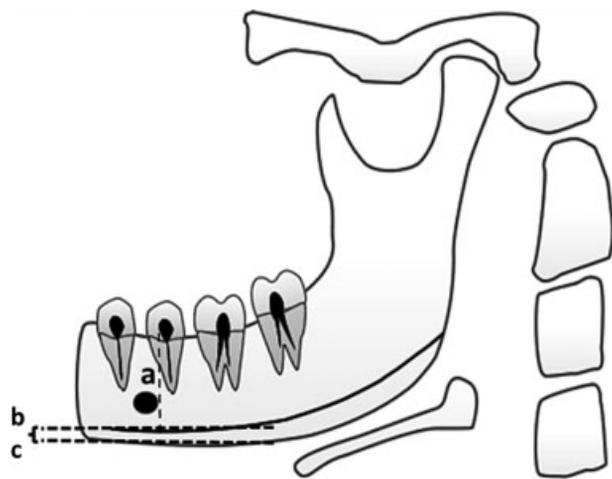


Fig. 2 Mental index. One line (B) is tangent to the lower border of the mandible, and another line is perpendicular (A) to the first one, passing through the center of the mental foramen. The measurement of the cortical bone thickness (mental index) is made along the horizontal line (C). Source: the authors.

representative and important. The result is a graph with the quantification of some areas expressed in g/cm^2 . The World Health Organization (WHO) established the diagnostic standardization criteria for the clinical use of BMD.²⁰ Thus, BMD values below 2.5 standard deviations (SDs) from the mean peak value in young adults ($T \leq -2.5$) are compatible with the diagnosis of osteoporosis. A T-score ≤ -1 SD indicates a healthy individual, and a T-score between -1 SD and -2.5 SDs identifies individuals with osteopenia.

Statistical Analysis

Data distribution was examined using the Shapiro-Wilk test, and those with Gaussian distribution are shown as the mean (\bar{x}) and SD. The proportions were compared using the Z-test. The agreement between the procedures was quantified using the Kappa coefficient, with a 95% confidence interval (95% CI). All statistical procedures were performed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, US) software, version 17.0. Values of $p < 0.05$ were considered statistically significant.

Results

Among the women included in the study, 64.6% were white, 2.5% were black, and 32.8% were of other ethnicities. The mean age (\bar{x}) of the patients was 53.1 ± 5.0 years. 7% of the women had college degrees, but the vast majority had not finished high school, and one of them was illiterate. Total 63% were married, and none were single. Although no objective criteria were used to define the socioeconomic level, all the patients had low income.

► **Table 1** shows that in the lumbar spine the BMD identified osteoporosis in 20/198 (10.1%) patients; in the femoral neck, the condition was identified in 11/198 (5.5%) patients ($p < 0.001$). In the lumbar spine, osteopenia was diagnosed in 101/198 (51%) patients; in the femur, it was identified in

Table 1 Comparison of the absolute and relative frequencies of the bone mineral density findings in the lumbar spine and femoral neck

Bone mass	Lumbar spine		Femoral neck		p^*
	n	%	N	%	
Osteoporosis	20	10.10	11	5.55	0.000
Osteopenia	101	51.00	77	38.89	0.000
Normal	77	38.90	110	55.56	0.000
Total	198	100	198	100	

Note: * Z-test for the proportions.

77/198 (38.8%) patients ($p < 0.001$). The changes in bone mass of the mandible examined by panoramic radiograph were similar on the right and left sides ($p > 0.05$). Considering both sides, and using the MCI, osteoporosis was diagnosed in approximately 9.6–10.1% of the patients, and osteopenia was diagnosed in approximately 50–54% of the patients. A mental index > 3.0 mm was found in 66–71% of the patients.

► **Tables 2 and 3** show the degree of agreement between the mandibular radiomorphometric indices and the T-scores for the diagnosis of bone mass changes. When the mental index results were compared with the BMD findings in the lumbar spine, the agreement index was of 0.718 (95%CI: 0.618–0.817). The comparison of the results obtained with the MCI and the BMD in the lumbar spine showed a concordance of 0.912 (95%CI: 0.859–0.965). The Kappa index between the MCI and the BMD of the femoral neck was of 0.579 (95%CI: 0.482–0.676). When the MI results were compared with the BMD results of the femoral neck, the agreement found was 0.443 (95%CI: 0.343–0.544).

Table 2 Comparison of bone mineral density results in the lumbar spine and femoral neck with the results of the mental index for the diagnosis of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women

Mental index				Kappa (95% confidence interval)
BMD	Abnormal	Normal	Total	
Lumbar spine				
Abnormal	121	00	121	
Normal	25	52	77	
Total	146	52	198	0.718 (0.618–0.817)
Femoral neck				
Abnormal	88	00	88	
Normal	58	52	110	
Total	146	52	198	0.443 (0.343–0.544)

Abbreviation: BMD, bone mineral density.

Table 3 Comparison of bone density results in the lumbar spine and femoral neck with the results of the mandibular cortical index for the diagnosis of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women

Bone mineral density	Mandibular cortical index				Kappa (95% confidence interval)
	Osteoporosis	Osteopenia	Normal	Total	
Lumbar spine					
Osteoporosis	19	01	00	20	
Osteopenia	02	99	00	101	
Normal	00	07	70	77	
Total	21	107	70	77	0.912 (0.859–0.965)
Femoral neck					
Osteoporosis	11	00	00	11	
Osteopenia	09	68	00	77	
Normal	01	39	70	110	
Total	21	107	70	198	0.579 (0.482–0.676)

Discussion

The present study investigated the role of the mandibular panoramic radiograph in the identification of mandibular bone mass in Brazilian postmenopausal women. In addition, the results obtained with the panoramic radiograph were compared with those obtained using DXA in the lumbar spine and femoral neck. The degrees of agreement between the two tools are provided. Using DXA, the prevalence of osteoporosis was twice higher in the lumbar spine than in the femoral neck. Using the panoramic radiograph, the prevalence of abnormal MCIs was similar to the results found with DXA in the lumbar spine. However, abnormal MIs were found in ~ 70% of postmenopausal women. The panoramic radiograph showed similar results in the right and left sides of the mandible. Regarding the BMD findings, the panoramic radiograph and the DXA demonstrated a moderate to good agreement, mainly when the results of the mandibular panoramic radiograph were compared with the DXA in the lumbar spine.

Even though DXA is the standard procedure to measure general bone mass and its results are predictive of the risk of fracture, the procedure is limited to a small part of the population, and whether its results could also be expanded to the mandible is debatable. Dental panoramic radiographs are frequently taken for the examination of the mandibles in the general dental practice. It is possible that osteoporotic women are accurately identified using the status of the mandibular inferior cortex as a criteria to expand the investigation.¹⁰ The patients' age should be taken into consideration when osteoporosis is diagnosed using the panoramic radiograph; therefore, in early postmenopausal women, this procedure might not detect small changes in the mandibular microarchitecture.

For over 50 years, the efficiency of the panoramic radiograph in identifying mandibular osteoporosis was shown in different populations,^{2,10,11,21,22} and the current results

confirm previous findings in early postmenopausal Brazilian women.⁸ In the dental practice, a cortical bone width ≥ 3 –4 mm seems not to be an appropriate threshold for referral for DXA examination in postmenopausal women.^{8,21,23,24} In addition, it was shown that a 1-mm decrease in cortical bone width increases the likelihood of low BMD to 40% using DXA.²⁴ The MI has shown a long-term positive correlation with skeletal bone loss and tooth loss,^{10,23} but it has presented inconsistent sensitivity. Regarding the cortical bone width (MI), 90% of the patients with width < 3 mm may present low BMD, and 30% of them have osteoporosis.³ Using this criterion, in the present study, the mandibular cortical bone width suffered a 30% decrease in young postmenopausal women, corroborating similar results found in another study including Caucasian women.²³

Using the MCI, osteoporosis was diagnosed in 10% of the patients, and osteopenia, in 50% of the patients in the current study. A similar prevalence was found for the lumbar spine using DXA. Several studies have shown that postmenopausal women with eroded mandibular cortical bones have elevated bone resorption and are more likely to present low BMD in the DXA evaluation.^{3–5} The correlation between the panoramic radiograph and DXA has been examined by other authors, but the results are inconsistent.^{5,25,26} An early study found a poor correlation between these tools,¹³ but other studies found that the mandibular cortical bone mass is well-correlated with the overall skeletal body mass.^{12,27,28}

Too little data are available regarding the degree of agreement between the dental panoramic radiograph and the skeletal DXA in the identification of low BMD in postmenopausal women. Even though both methods present a moderate to good sensitivity, they have never been used as interchangeable tools.^{3,23} In the present study, the MCI presented an excellent and significant agreement with the DXA at the lumbar spine, and a moderate agreement with the DXA at the femoral neck. The MI and DXA showed a moderate and poor agreement at the lumbar spine and femoral neck

respectively. These results are consistent and even better than those found in another study with postmenopausal Brazilian women.^{12,28}

A few limitations must be considered in the present study: the women included in it were not healthy volunteers from the community, but subjects recruited from an outpatient tertiary academic menopause clinic. The cut-off threshold of cortical bone width of 3 mm might not be as appropriate for multi-ethnic young Brazilian postmenopausal women as it was for Asian, Greek and Caucasian ethnicities.²³ As strengths, the current study used the two mandibular indices that have previously demonstrated high reproducibility and good association with DXA T-scores.^{21,29-32}

Conclusion

The prevalence rates of osteoporosis found in the lumbar spine and femoral neck in the present study are consistent with other reports on early postmenopausal women. There were moderate to excellent agreements between the mandibular panoramic radiograph and the DXA findings in the lumbar spine and femoral neck regarding BMD. The results of the current study demonstrated that the panoramic radiograph can be used in young postmenopausal women as a tool to diagnose precocious loss of mandibular cortical bone density, and to give support for dental treatment. In addition, it serves as an instrument for the referral of those patients to a specialist for a specific examination, definitive diagnosis, and possibly an early and adequate treatment of the disease.

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