

Case Report: Five-Year Follow-Up of a Patient with Familial Expansile Osteolysis

Amy Lin, DMD, Evlambia Hajishengallis, DDS, MSc, PhD, DMD, Alina O'Brien, DDS, Aleksandra Dwornicka, DDS, MS, Nicole Levine, DMD, Lauren Yap DMD, MPH, Kristianne Macaraeg, DMD, Maria F. Velasco, DMD, Su-Min Lee, DDS, MSD, DScD



Children's Hospital of Philadelphia University of Pennsylvania – School of Dental Medicine

Background

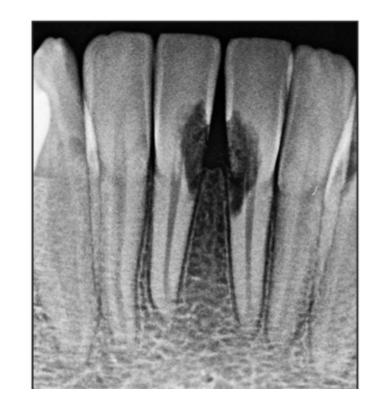
- Familial Expansile Osteolysis (FEO) is a rare autosomal dominant disease with key features that include abnormal tooth root resorption, bone dysplasia, & middle ear deafness.
- It has been documented in 3 unrelated family lineages (German, Irish, and American), & 2 individual American cases in 2003.
- Bone pain usually develops prior to the appearance of skeletal abnormalities and persists throughout the progression of the disease.
- FEO is caused by a gene mutation in TNFRSF11A, which encodes the receptor activator of NF-kappaB (RANK), resulting in abnormal osteoclast activation. This can result in problems with bone remodeling in several bones in the body, leading to pathologic fracture.
- External cervical root resorption (ECR) is a dynamic and aggressive loss of mineralized tooth structure seen in a permanent tooth's cemento-enamel junction. It is asymptomatic, can be an incidental finding, and radiographically is seen as asymmetrical with ill-defined borders.
- The findings associated with Familial Expansile Osteolysis and treatment build on the case report published by Macaraeg et al. (2020).

Initial Findings (2019)

- 10-year-old female (S.M) arrives at Penn Dental Pediatrics
- Chief Complaint: "We were referred here by the orthodontist because she has early resorption of primary teeth and root resorption of her permanent teeth."
- Medical and dental history: Missing ossicles (profoundly deaf), finished phase 1 ortho
- Panoramic image was provided by her orthodontist from December 2018



Panoramic Radiograph December 2018



Periapical Radiograph **March 2019**

- External root resorption involving the apical third of the root of the permanent mandibular central incisors is seen
- Referral to Genetics & Endocrinology Teams at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
- Confirmed Diagnosis: Familial Expansile Osteolysis (FEO)
- Identified TNFRSF11A gene mutation

Intraoral Photograph

March 2019

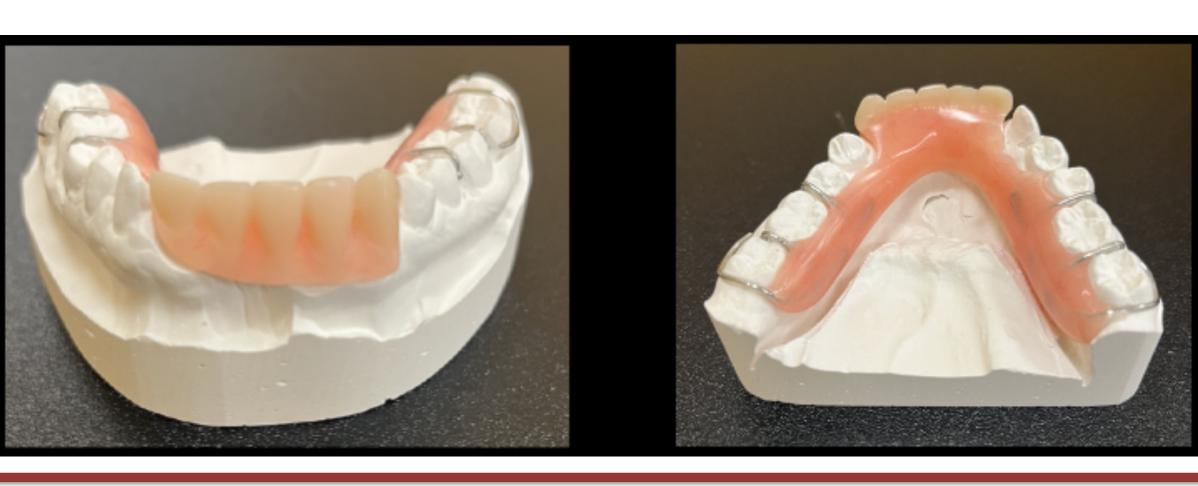


Progression & Treatment

Treatment Rendered:

- Decoronations
 - June 14, 2021: #7, 10
 - December 4, 2023: #11, 22
- Extractions
- August 30, 2019: #24, 25 • April 7, 2022: #8, 9
- Vital Pulp Therapy
 - June 7, 2024: #19
- **Surgical History:**
 - Arthroscopy Knee Meniscal surgery (2021)
 - Achilles Tendon Rupture (2023)
 - Ruptured triceps tendon (2023)
- S.M. was given an upper and lower removable partial denture in August 2019. Following subsequential loss of teeth, additional teeth have been added to the partial.
- S.M. began IV bisphosphonates following her diagnosis, which helped systematically. Switched to oral bisphosphonates to hopefully aid with implant
 - placement in the future.



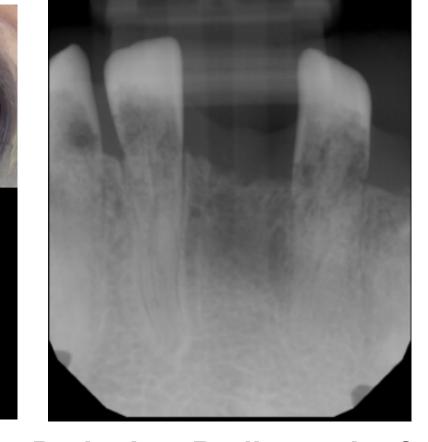


Updated Findings (2024/2025)

- Chief Complaint: "Two month ago, I had pain in my lower front and left teeth." Currently, I do not have pain in my teeth after seeing the endodontic resident."
- Updated medical and dental history:
 - Daily medications: Alendronate tablets 10mg, Calcium Carbonate tablets 500mg, & Vitamin D3 capsules
 - The resorption progress pattern matches the dental eruption sequence.
- Treatment goals:
 - Manage her symptoms based on pain and progression
 - Continue use of upper and lower removable partial denture



Intraoral Photographs January 2025



Periapical Radiograph of **Remaining Permanent Mandibular Incisors** January 2025

Radiographic Imaging

Example of Decoronation of tooth #7



June 2021

Example of Vital Pulp Therapy of tooth #19

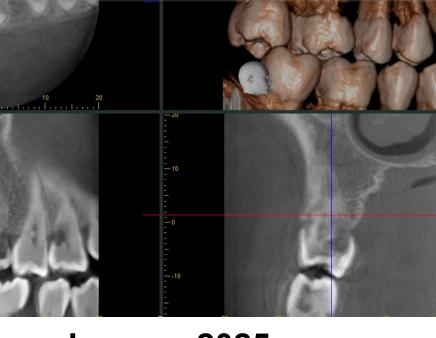


June 2024

Example of the rate of progression for external root resorption of tooth #3 (asymptomatic to pain)



Craniofacial Research.



August 2024 January 2025

January 2025

Future Direction

- All treatment options performed have been unsuccessful in stopping the progression.
- With the number of teeth affected, the surgical treatment of multiple ECR lesions has been challenging.
- At 16 years old, S.M. has a very high pain tolerance and tries to avoid cold foods & water
- Previously when the pain was unbearable, decoronation or extraction of the tooth helped. • We anticipate that she will lose her teeth. Patient's pain and comfort are prioritized
- as the disease progresses. Extracted teeth from previous years were sent to the National Institute of Dental and
- Moving forward, future research is needed to determine the potential use of intracanal bisphosphonates and success of future implants.

References

- A Ghazi RF, Khalifa FA. Sub-clinical Cervical Root Resorption: A Case Report. Cureus. 2022 Jul 27;14(7):e27334. doi: 10.7759/cureus.27334. PMID: 36043004; PMCID: PMC9414160.
- Macaraeg K, Lee SM, Kalra L, Velasco M, Hajishengallis E. Multiple External Root Resorption in a Pediatric Patient with Familial Expansile Osteolysis. Pediatr Dent. 2020 Jan 15;42(1):62-65. PMID: 32075714.
- Pitot MA, Broski SM, Baffour F, Powell GM. A Unique Case of Familial Expansile Osteolysis: Findings on 99mTc-MDP Bone Scan. Clin Nucl Med. 2023 Dec 1;48(12):1068-1070. doi: 10.1097/RLU.0000000000004902. Epub 2023 Oct 11. PMID: 37934705.
- Marik, I., Marikova, A., Hyankova, E. et al. Familial expansile osteolysis—not exclusively an adult disorder. Skeletal Radiol 35, 872–875 (2006). https://doi-org.proxy.library.upenn.edu/10.1007/
- Helfrich MH. Osteoclast diseases and dental abnormalities. Arch Oral Biol. 2005 Feb;50(2):115-22. doi: 10.1016/j.archoralbio.2004.11.016. Epub 2005 Jan 18. PMID: 15721137.

Affiliations

Division of Pediatric Dentistry, Penn Dental Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, USA; Department of Endodontics, Penn Dental Medicine, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA, USA