

EVALUATION OF ORAL HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH MEDICATION-RELATED OSTEONECROSIS OF THE JAWS UNDERGOING OZONE THERAPY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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RESUMO

Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws (MRONJ) is a pathological condition characterized by persistent bone exposure for more than eight weeks, typically occurring in patients using antiresorptive or antiangiogenic agents, without a history of radiotherapy or metastasis in the jaws. It is a complex disease with various available treatments, including ozone therapy, which stands out as a non-invasive approach with high success rates. However, besides the clinical aspects of the disease, the importance of the patient's subjective perspective on their condition and treatment is often neglected. In this retrospective study, we aimed to evaluate how MRONJ affects the quality of life related to oral health (OHRQoL) in patients who underwent ozone treatment. We used the OHIP-14 questionnaire, consisting of fourteen questions covering seven different dimensions related to quality of life, such as functional limitation, physical pain, psychological discomfort, physical disability, psychological disability, social disability, and social disadvantage. Twelve patients with MRONJ were included in the study. Comparing the results obtained before and after ozone treatment, we observed a greater impact of MRONJ before treatment. Furthermore, there was a significant improvement in the total score ($p=0.038$), physical pain ($p=0.004$), and social disadvantage ($p=0.010$) after treatment. These findings suggest that ozone therapy can reduce the impact of MRONJ on quality of life, providing patients with a more positive perception of their biopsychosocial well-being. All procedures were previously authorized by the Research Ethics Committee involving human subjects of the University of Brasília, with Opinion No. 4.064.211 and CAAE 45184721.7.0000.0030

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaws, Ozone, Quality of life

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