Buprenorphine Associated Dental Problems

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Sublingual buprenorphine is used to treat Opioid Use Disorder and is implicated in deteriorating oral health.

Medications for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD) improves treatment retention, suppresses illicit opioid use, and decreases overdose mortality.

Buprenorphine, the most common MOUD, is typically taken sublingually multiple times per day for years.

Buprenorphine is a partial opioid receptor agonist that reduces craving without producing strong euphoria.

Naloxone is an opioid receptor antagonist commonly added to buprenorphine formulations to prevent misuse.

A 2022 FDA publication cautioned of dental complications from sublingual buprenorphine use.

Objective

The purpose of this review is to assess the association between adverse dental events (ADE) and sublingual buprenorphine.

Methods

conducted in March 2024.

Databases accessed: PubMed, Embase, Web of Science core collection, and Google Scholar

Search terms used: sublingual, buprenorphine, naloxone, dental



Articles Included

Author	Year	Study type
Suzuki	2012	Case report
Suzuki	2013	Case series
Etminan	2022	Retrospective Cohort
de Campaigno	2017	Case Control
Barus	2023	Case Control
Woods	2024	Case Control

A systematic literature search was

Results

Descriptive Studies

Suzuki (2012) case report – patient developed 4 endodontically involved teeth from extensive caries after 18 months of treatment with sublingual buprenorphine

Suzuki (2013) case series – patients using sublingual buprenorphine reported a mean of 5.2 dental caries, 3.6 fillings, 2.4 cracked teeth, 0.9 crowns, 0.8 root canal therapies, and 0.7 extractions over a mean of 45.7 months

Analytical studies

Etminan (2022) retrospective cohort

ADE incidence of 21.6 per 1000 person years for sublingual buprenorphine/naloxone

Adjusted hazard ratio of 1.42 (1.17-1.73; 95% CI) for sublingual buprenorphine/naloxone vs transdermal buprenorphine

Adjusted hazard ratio of 1.67 (1.41-1.98; 95% CI) for sublingual buprenorphine/naloxone vs oral naltrexone

Study	ROR (99% CI)	ADE	Tota	
Sublingual / Buc	cal vs other formulatic	ons of Buprenc	orphine	
Woods (2024)	3.73 (3.01-4.62)	394		
Barus (2023)	15.10 (6.02-37.85)	20		
Buprenorphine/Naloxone vs all other drugs				
Woods (2024)	14.61 (12.97-16.47)	487		
de Campaigno (2017)	26.07 (20.7 - 32.9)	127		

Adverse Dental Events Reporting Odds Ratio from case control studies

References

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Reporting Odds Ratio Comparison



Reporting Odds Ratio (99% CI)

Conclusion

The studies included in this review support a correlation between sublingual buprenorphine use and ADE.

The data is limited by its reliance on reported instances of ADE which likely underrepresents.

Risks from combination with Naloxone need further investigation.

Until further data is published vigilant monitoring of patients using buprenorphine is recommended.

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2. de Campaigno EP, Kebir I, Montastruc JL, et al. Drug-Induced Dental Caries: A Disproportionality Analysis Using Data from VigiBase [published]

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al Events

13,161

2,862

18,335

12,129