

# LA VITAMINE D AU CARREFOUR DES SYSTÈMES

## Gardiennne oubliée de la santé bucco-dentaire



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Mai 2025

### MALADIE CARIEUSE

### MALADIE PARODONTALE



Eradiquer la plaque dentaire ?



SUCRE

QUALITE DES TISSUS DENTAIRES  
ENVIRONNEMENT

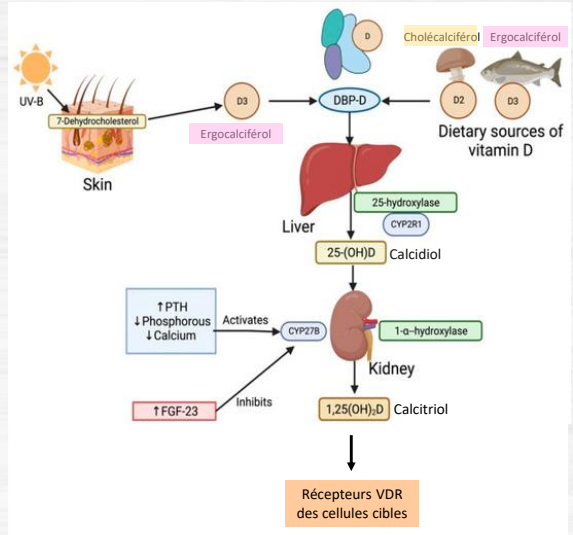


INFLAMMATION SYSTEMIQUE

## QU'EST-CE QUE LA VITAMINE D ?

### La "vitamine" D

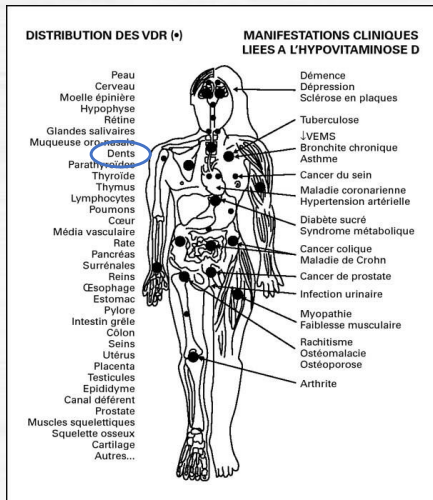
- Pas une vitamine, mais une **hormone stéroïde/pré-hormone**
- 2 formes :
  - **D2** (cholécalficérol) : champignons
  - **D3** (ergocalcicérol) : synthétisée via UVB B : 80 % poissons, œufs, produits laitiers : 20 %
- **Hydroxylation** : foie + rein
- **Stimulation** : PTH + taux de calcium/phosphate ↓
- **Inhibition** : FGF-23 ↑
- **Récepteurs VDR** :
  - **métabolisme osseux**
  - ... !!
- 1919 : découverte dans huile de foie de morue comme **facteur anti-rachitique**



## LES MILLE ACTIONS DE LA VITAMINE D ?

### Mille actions...

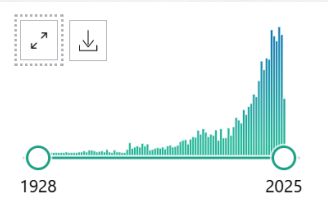
Osseuse, mais immunitaire, musculaire, régulation hormonale...  
Les VDR modulent 5 % du génome



... dont dans la sphère orale !

**vitamin D AND (dental OR teeth OR caries OR decays OR periodontal OR orthodontics OR MIH OR eruption OR oral disease\*)**

5,221 publications en Mai 2025



VITAMINE D  
& REPERCUSSIONS  
DENTAIRES  
ET BASALES

VITAMINE D  
& REPERCUSSIONS  
MUCO-PARODONTALES

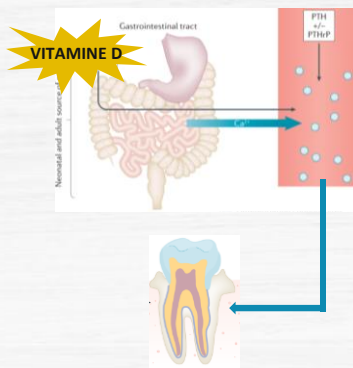
VITAMINE D  
& THERAPEUTIQUES  
ORTHODONTIQUES ET  
IMPLANTAIRES

VITAMINE D  
& LAQUELLE, QUAND,  
COMMENT ?

## VITAMINE D ET DEVELOPPEMENT DENTAIRE

Avant la naissance : rôle minéralisation émail/dentine

Effet systémique



Régule l'homéostasie phospho-calcique  
Rôle clé dans minéralisation des tissus dentaires

Effet local

Cell- and stage-specific expression of vitamin D receptor and calbindin genes in rat incisor: regulation by 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D<sub>3</sub>

A Senel <sup>1</sup>, D Horton, J W Pike, H Mathew, J M Dupret

VDR au niveau des :  
odontoblastes + améloblastes

Pré-améloblaste dans le cycle cellulaire    Améloblaste post-érogénique

Mitose    Mitose    Mitose

Améloblaste  
E-mail  
Dentine  
Prédentine  
Odontoblaste

**VITAMINE D**

**Email**

AMELX (Amelogenin),  
ENAM (Enamelin),  
MMP20, KLK4

ENAM    AMELX  
AMBN    MMP20

**Dentine**

Apposition

Dentin  
Predentin  
Odontoblast

Wnt    Dlx1    Vdr

- DSSP (Dentin SialoPhosphoProtein)
- DMP1 (Dentin Matrix Protein 1)
- ALP (phosphatase alcaline)

# VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRE

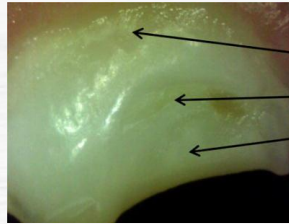
Avant la naissance/en néonatal : carences et anomalies

## 1/ Hypoplasies de l'émail

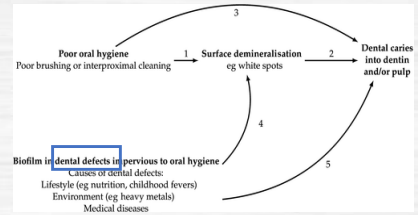
**Case Report** | J Clin Pediatr Dent. 2024 May;48(3):177-181. doi: 10.2214/jcpd.2024.072. Epub 2024 May 3.  
**Vitamin D deficiency and chronological hypoplasia with hypomineralisation: a case report**  
 Amal Alkhatib <sup>1</sup>



**Review** | Pediatr Dent J. 2017 Apr;27(3):27-38. doi: 10.1016/j.ped.2016.08.001. Epub 2016 Dec 19.  
**Prenatal vitamin D and enamel hypoplasia in human primary maxillary central incisors: a pilot study**  
 Susan G Reed <sup>1,2</sup>, Dalis Veronica <sup>3</sup>, Jeanette S Wingate <sup>3</sup>, Malika Murali <sup>3</sup>, Andrew B Lawson <sup>3</sup>, Thomas C Hulsey <sup>4</sup>, Myla D Basing <sup>4</sup>, Bruce W Hollis <sup>1</sup>, Carol L Wagner <sup>3</sup>



**Meta-Analysis** | Gerodontology. 2018 Dec;35(4):282-289. doi: 10.1111/ger.12331. Epub 2018 May 15.  
**Personal oral hygiene and dental caries: A systematic review of randomised controlled trials**  
 Philippe Pierre Hugnot <sup>1</sup>, Margaux Louise A Hugnot <sup>2</sup>, Georgios A Kizilakis <sup>3</sup>



Mère : déficit vit D pendant grossesse/allaitement  
 Patient : carence vit D + HPThy II  
 + retard croissance + difficulté marche  
 >> Hypoplasie bande chronologique

Insuffisance (20-30 ng/mL)  
 Carence (<20 ng/mL) *in utero*  
 >> Email hypoplasique

> Micro-défauts = émail + plus susceptible

# VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRE

Avant la naissance/en néonatal : carences et anomalies

## 2/ Hypominéralisations molaire-incisive (MIH) ?

### Vitamine D chez la mère et MIH



Maternal vitamin D status in pregnancy and molar incisor hypomineralization and hypomineralized second primary molars in the offspring at 7-9 years of age: a longitudinal study.  
 Bersting T, Schuller A, van Dommelen P, Stafne SN, Skeie MS, Skaare AB, Merkedov S, Salvesen KA, Stunes AK, Mosti MP, Gustafsson MK, Syversen U, Fagerhaug TN.  
 Eur Arch Paediatr Dent. 2022 Aug;23(4):557-566. doi: 10.1007/s40368-022-00712-y. Epub 2022 May 12.

Statut vitamine D chez mère 32-36 semaines (non significatif avant)

	Disease prevalence (zero part)		Disease extent (count part)	
	Unadjusted OR (95% CI) p value	Adjusted OR <sup>a</sup> (95% CI) p value	Unadjusted RR (95% CI) p value	Adjusted RR <sup>b</sup> (95% CI) p value
Maternal 25(OH)D gestational week 18-22				
MIH <sup>b</sup>				
Insufficient (< 50 nmol/l) 0.64 (0.30-1.35)	p = 0.24	0.56 (0.24-1.29)	p = 0.17	1.60 (0.99-2.60)
Sufficient (≥ 50 nmol/l)	Ref	Ref	Ref	Ref

### Vitamine D chez l'enfant



Elevated serum 25(OH)-vitamin D levels are negatively correlated with molar incisor hypomineralization.  
 Kühnisch J, Thiering E, Kratzsch J, Heinrich-Weltzien R, Hickel R, Heinrich J; GINIplus study group; USAplus study group.  
 J Dent Res. 2015 Feb;94(2):381-7. doi: 10.1177/0022034514561657. Epub 2014 Dec 10.

Model	Disease Prevalence		Disease Severity		
	OR (CI)	P Value	RR (CI)	P Value	
Hypomineralized molars	1/ Hurdle	<b>0.90 (0.83-0.97)</b>	<b>0.008</b>	0.99 (0.91-1.06)	0.704
	2/ Hurdle	<b>0.89 (0.82-0.97)</b>	<b>0.006</b>	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	0.965
	3/ Hurdle	<b>0.89 (0.82-0.97)</b>	<b>0.006</b>	1.00 (0.92-1.08)	0.999
Hypomineralized teeth	1/ Hurdle	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.154	<b>0.96 (0.92-0.99)</b>	<b>0.013</b>
	2/ Hurdle	0.96 (0.91-1.01)	0.149	<b>0.96 (0.92-0.99)</b>	<b>0.020</b>
	3/ Hurdle	0.96 (0.91-1.02)	0.163	<b>0.96 (0.92-0.99)</b>	<b>0.015</b>



Vitamin D status and tooth enamel hypomineralization are not associated in 4-y-old children: An Odense Child Cohort study  
 Nicoline Balle Mortensen <sup>1</sup>, Dorine Heideis <sup>2</sup>, Christine Dalgaard <sup>3</sup>, Signe Monsted Nørgaard <sup>4</sup>, Lone Christoffersen <sup>5</sup>, Emily Carst <sup>6</sup>, Aida Ramussen <sup>7</sup>, Soren Møller <sup>8</sup>, Henrik Thybo Christensen <sup>9</sup>

Pas de lien entre :  
 - haut taux sérique chez la mère  
 - HSMP chez l'enfant

Pas la seule cause,  
 mais facteur de risque important  
 > carence / grossesse / 1<sup>ères</sup> années de la vie

## VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRES

### 3/ Caries précoces et caries enfants/adultes



## VITAMINE D ET LESIONS CARIEUSES

### Avant la naissance : carences et anomalies

#### Caries précoces et vitamine D chez la mère

Association of Maternal Vitamin D Deficiency with Early Childhood Caries.  
Singleton R, Day G, Thomas T, Schroth R, Klejka J, Lenaker D, Berner J.  
J Dent Res. 2019 May;98(5):549-555. doi: 10.1177/0022034519834518. Epub 2019 Mar 14.



**Table 4.** Comparison of Mean Decayed, Missing, and Filled Teeth (dmft) Scores for Children above and below 36 mo of Age with "Deficient" versus "Not Deficient" Cord Blood Vitamin D (25(OH)D) Concentrations.

Age Group	Cord Blood 25(OH)D Level, Mean (SE)		P Value
	Deficient (25(OH)D <30 nmol/L)	Not Deficient (25(OH)D ≥30 nmol/L)	
12 to 35 mo (n = 43)	9.3 (1.1)	4.7 (0.9)	0.002
36 to 59 mo (n = 48)	10.9 (1.0)	8.7 (1.1)	0.140

**Table 5.** Comparison of Mean Decayed, Missing, and Filled (dmft) Scores for Children above and below 36 mo of Age Whose Mothers Had "Insufficient" versus "Sufficient" Vitamin D (25(OH)D) Concentrations at a Prenatal Blood Draw ≥16 wk of Gestation.

Age Group	Prenatal Blood Vitamin D Level, dmft Score, Mean (SE)		P Value
	Insufficient (25(OH)D <50 nmol/L)	Sufficient (25(OH)D ≥50 nmol/L and <75nmol/L)	
12 to 35 mo (n = 33)	9.0 (2.5)	7.4 (1.0)	0.48
≥36 to 59 mo (n = 32)	14.4 (1.0)	10.1 (1.1)	0.12

# VITAMINE D ET DEFAUTS DES TISSUS DENTAIRES

## Avant la naissance : carences et anomalies

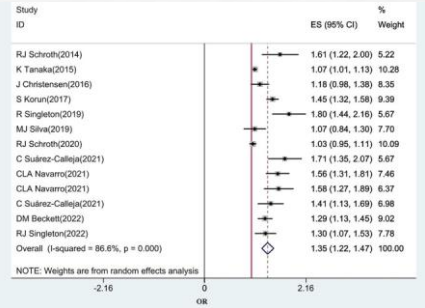
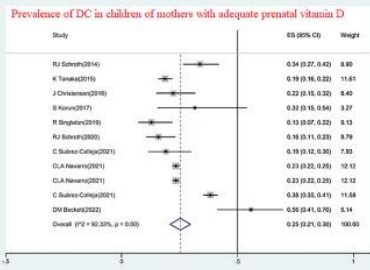
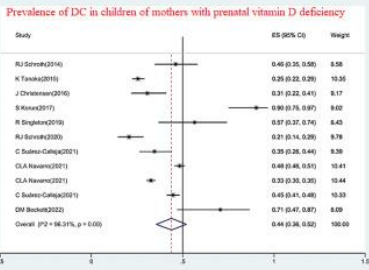


Meta-analysis | BMC Pregnancy Childbirth. 2024 Apr 6;24(1):256.  
doi: 10.1186/s12884-024-06477-0

**Association between prenatal vitamin D deficiency with dental caries in infants and children: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Mansour Baharloo<sup>1</sup>, Sabar Satar<sup>1</sup>, Nader Ghaffari<sup>2</sup>, Ehsan Rahimpour<sup>3</sup>, Meisam Haghmoaddi<sup>4</sup>, Homan Alipour<sup>2</sup>, Mahsa Soltanizadeh<sup>5</sup>

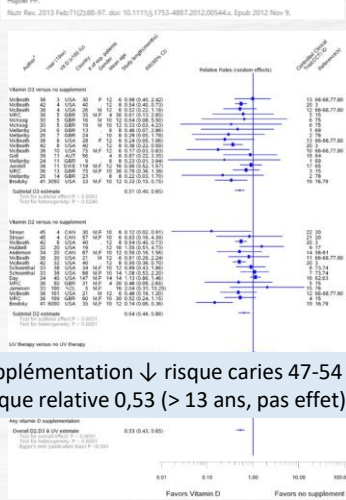
**Prévalence ↑ lésions cariées chez les enfants (44 % vs 25 %)**  
 - mères taux sérique pré-natal bas (dès 30 ng/mL, surtout si 14 ng/mL)  
 - vs mères taux correct  
 Association déficience/caries : OR : 1,35



# VITAMINE D ET LESIONS CARIEUSES

## Dans l'enfance : déficit de vitamine D et caries

**Vitamin D and dental caries in controlled clinical trials: systematic review and meta-analysis.**  
Hujuel PP.



How a Nutritional Deficiency Became Treated with Fluoride.  
Hujuel PP.  
Nutrients. 2021 Dec 3;13(12):4361. doi: 10.3390/nu13124361.

Conflits d'intérêt...

COUNCIL ON DENTAL THERAPEUTICS  
THE CURRENT STATUS OF VITAMIN D

The Council on Dental Therapeutics of the American Dental Association has authorized publication of the following report.

Donald A. Wallace, Secretary.

It has been rather clearly demonstrated that vitamin D is of value in the formation of the hard dental structures, including the teeth themselves.

Evidence that this vitamin aids in the maintenance of the fully formed tooth or in the prevention or retardation of dental caries at any stage of its progress is not supported by observations that have passed beyond the controversial stage. This being the case, advertising asserting that the ingestion of milk or milk products, with or without vitamin D, will aid in the prevention or retardation of dental caries tends to popularize the supposition of these foods, since persons who use them liberally are not necessarily free from dental decay or other dental disease.

If it should be shown beyond reasonable doubt, that vitamin D or products containing it are useful in maintaining normal tooth structure or in the prevention of dental disease, the Council on Dental Therapeutics will wish to foster as wide knowledge of such findings as possible. For the present, advertising claims for vitamin D as a factor in the prevention of tooth decay are not acceptable to the Council on Dental Therapeutics.

The increasing recognition of the function of diet in the control of dental caries logically leads to a growing appreciation of the value of an *automatic* food source of vitamin D. Such a source is Irradiated Carnation Evaporated Milk.

The tooth-building, tooth-conserving minerals, calcium and phosphorus, are well supplied by Carnation Milk. And irradiation creates a uniform and dependable vitamin D potency to insure the effective utilization of these minerals.

Physicians are invited to write for "Continuing After Waning With Irradiated Carnation Evaporated Milk," an authoritative discussion for the medical profession. Address: Carnation Company, Milwaukee 2, Wis.



# VITAMINE D ET LESIONS CARIEUSES

## Dans l'enfance/adulte : déficit de vitamine D et caries

**Meta-Analysis** > BMC Oral Health, 2023 Oct 19;23(1):788. doi: 10.1186/s12903-023-03423-4


**Correlation between vitamin D levels in serum and the risk of dental caries in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Zahan Li <sup>1</sup>, Xia Wei <sup>2</sup>, Zhongjun Shao <sup>3</sup>, Huan Lu <sup>4</sup>, Shuhu Ba <sup>5</sup>

**Meta-Analysis** > Oral Health Prev Dent, 2024 Feb 2;22(4):72. doi: 10.3290/johpd.b492b565.

**The Association Between Vitamin D and Early Childhood Caries: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis**

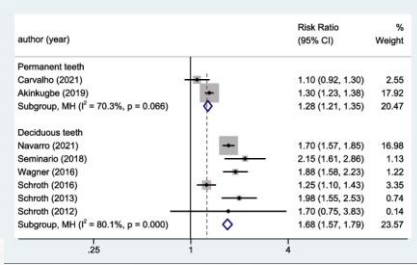
Shuang Ji, Kai Zhao, Lei Ma, Xiaohong Chen, Dai Zheng, Yougang



**Review** > Nutrients, 2024 Jul 18;16(14):2597. doi: 10.3390/nu16142597.

**The Association of Vitamin D Levels and Dental Caries in Older Adults: A Cross-Sectional Study**

Man Hung <sup>1</sup>, X X X X <sup>2</sup>, Xiao Maqiang <sup>3</sup>, Maha Sadiq <sup>4</sup>, Elaine Khodabandeh <sup>5</sup>, Ibrahim Zetoun <sup>6</sup>, Hareth S Lajay <sup>7</sup>



**Review** > Dent J (Basil), 2024 Apr 22;126(1):17. doi: 10.3390/d1260117.

**A Systematic Review of the Relationship between Serum Vitamin D Levels and Caries in the Permanent Teeth of Children and Adolescents**

Roberto Bucato <sup>1</sup>, Magda Mihalca Luca <sup>2</sup>, Bogdan Andrei Burbuș <sup>3</sup>



Variables	n	Model II <sup>2</sup>
<b>Untreated Caries</b>		C OR [95% CI]
Normal ( $\geq 75$ nmol/L)		Reference
insufficient (50–74.9 nmol/L)		1.07 [0.89–1.29]
Deficient (25–49.9 nmol/L)		1.23 [0.97–1.55]
Severely deficient ( $< 25$ nmol/L)		1.20 [0.66–2.18]
<b>DMFT Scores</b>		R RR [95% CI]
Normal ( $\geq 75$ nmol/L)		Reference
insufficient (50–74.9 nmol/L)		1.04 [1.02–1.06]*
Deficient (25–49.9 nmol/L)		1.09 [1.07–1.12]*
Severely deficient ( $< 25$ nmol/L)		1.12 [1.05–1.20]*

Si déficit : risque de carie ↑  
68 % DP / 28 % DT

Taux vit D enfants ECC < indemnes  
Taux minimaux prévenir carie :  
DT 30 ng/mL, DP 20 ng/mL

Etudes pas de lien taux vit D/carie  
Taux sérique inférieur, pas protecteur !

Déficience en vit D :  
risque caries non traitées x 1.44  
Carence sévère : CAOD x 1,13 fois

# VITAMINE D ET LESIONS CARIEUSES

## Effet rencontré, une fois la couronne formée ?

### Modulation du système immunitaire inné

**Review** > Nutrients, 2022 Jan 11;14(2):284. doi: 10.3390/nu14020284.

**Emerging Roles of Vitamin D-Induced Antimicrobial Peptides in Antiviral Innate Immunity**

Johan W. Whitton <sup>1</sup>

**The antimicrobial effect of different vitamin D compounds on *Streptococcus mutans* and their impact on glycosyltransferase expression**

Marta Piccolo <sup>1</sup>, Abish Stephen <sup>2</sup>, Aylin Bayraktar <sup>3</sup>

- peptides antimicrobiens :  
cathélicidines/défensines  
> aide microbiote à état symbiotique



- altère expression de GT du *S. mutans*  
> effet anti-microbien -> inhibe ↓ de pH

### VDR des cellules des glandes salivaires

**Review** > Cureus, 2022 May 26;14(5):e25360. doi: 10.7755/cureus.25360. eCollection 2022 May.

**Effect of Oral Vitamin D3 on Dental Caries: An In-Vivo and In-Vitro Study**

Saeed Hameed Al-Jubon <sup>1</sup>, Maha A Al-Mutairi <sup>2</sup>, Faeza Ather Al-Mashhadani <sup>3</sup>



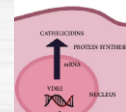
Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Control +ve (sound enamel)	12	72.7200 <sup>C</sup>	1.50403
Control -ve (Crown subjected to pH cycle)	12	63.1982 <sup>A</sup>	1.68279
A (pH cycle+ control saliva)	12	63.2197 <sup>A</sup>	.89177
B (pH cycle+ saliva after 3 weeks)	12	69.9225 <sup>B</sup>	1.41786
C (pH cycle+ saliva after 6 weeks)	12	70.9505 <sup>B</sup>	.59609

- intervient dans composition/flux de salive  
- suppl. vit D 1000 UI -> ↑ Ca, PO, dureté émail

### Polymorphisme VDR

**FOK I Vitamin D Receptor Gene Polymorphism and Risk of Dental Caries: A Case-Control Study**

Nimisha Nenekele <sup>1</sup>, Mihra N. Hegde <sup>2</sup>, Shilpa S. Doshi <sup>3</sup>, Suchitra N. Kumar <sup>4</sup>



**Fok 1 (rs2228570) du gène VDR**  
susceptibilité accrue aux caries  
Allèle C : absence de caries.  
Porteurs TC : risque x 2,814  
Porteurs TT : risque x 3,116

**Meta-Analysis** > BMC Pediatr, 2024 Oct 11;24(1):650. doi: 10.1186/s12887-024-05107-7.

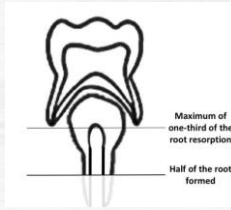
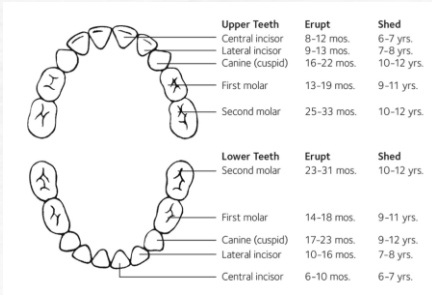
**Association of vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms with caries risk in children: a systematic review and meta-analysis**

Kuang-Chen <sup>1</sup>, Mei Wang <sup>2</sup>, Lixin Wang <sup>3</sup>, Ying-Ru <sup>4</sup>, Shuang-Kong <sup>5</sup>

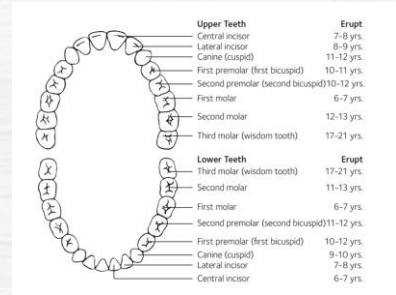
Taq(rs731236) and FokI(rs1073581) genotypes, and Taq(rs731236)

# VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRES

## 4/ Retard d'éruption



Agénésie dentaire, ankylose, pathologies suite à traitement endodontique ou trauma



# VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRES

## 4/ Retard d'éruption

### Eruption dents temporaires

*Observational Study* | J Indian Soc Pediatr Prev Dent. 2020 Jul-Sep;38(3):211-215. doi: 10.4103/ISPPD.ISPPD.184.18

Vitamin D deficiency as an etiological factor in delayed eruption of primary teeth: A cross-sectional study

Lalitha S Jaram<sup>1</sup>, Sapna Konde<sup>2</sup>, N Suresh Raj<sup>3</sup>, N C Kumar<sup>4</sup>

Eruption time	n	Vitamin D level (ng/ml)	P*
Normal	48	33.84±11.35	<0.001
Delayed	48	12.67±3.19	

\*P<0.05 Unpaired t-test. SD=standard deviation

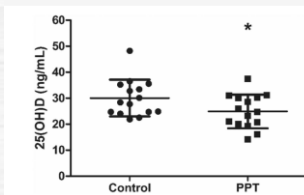
Carence en vitamine D : 54 % et 15 %  
Association ++ moment d'éruption/vit D  
>> facteur étiologique de retard d'éruption

### Persistence dents temporaires

Acta Odontol Scand. 2021 Nov;79(6):600-605. doi: 10.1080/00016357.2021.1918762. Epub 2021 May 6.

Vitamin D deficiency is a risk factor for delayed tooth eruption associated with persistent primary tooth

Thani Aparanthe Nasser<sup>1</sup>, Lubaina Khamis Mohamed<sup>2</sup>, Ranaq Ayad Reemay de Sita<sup>3</sup>, Jaleel Ahmad Reemay de Sita<sup>4</sup>, Mohamed Ismail Reemay de Sita<sup>5</sup>, Amranda De Reemay<sup>6</sup>, Erika Calvino Escher<sup>7</sup>, Sandra Yonaga Fukuda<sup>8</sup>



Enfants DT persistantes : vit D < témoins  
Enfants carencés vit D : retard ++

Polymorphismes VDR rs2228570 et rs739837 pas associés persistence/retard d'éruption



# VITAMINE D ET DEFATS DES TISSUS DENTAIRES

## 4/ Retard d'éruption Dents permanentes

### Incisives et 1<sup>ères</sup> molaires

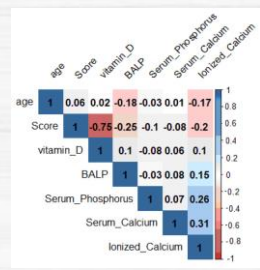
Sahin et al. 2024 : patient avec retard/contrôle sans retard

	Group	n	Mean	Median	Min	Max	SD	Mann-Whitney U test		
								Mean rank	z	p
25(OH)D <sub>3</sub>	Patient	60	8.24	8.23	5.68	13.47	1.67	30.5	-8.506	0.001
	Control	41	30.47	28.61	20.01	48.08	7.37	81		
	Total	101	17.27	9.66	5.68	48.08	11.99			
PTH	Patient	60	74.15	68.5	5.8	157	24.72	65.28	-5.929	0.001
	Control	41	50.54	48	32	81	11.66	30.1		
	Total	101	64.56	61	5.8	157	23.46			
Ca <sup>+2</sup>	Patient	60	7.87	8	6	10.2	1.1	34.03	-7.049	0.001
	Control	41	9.62	9.7	8.2	10.7	0.54	75.84		
	Total	101	8.58	8.76	6	10.7	1.26			
P	Patient	60	4.81	4.9	3.67	6	0.56	51.29	-0.121	0.904
	Control	41	4.8	4.8	4.01	5.41	0.37	50.57		
	Total	101	4.81	4.84	3.67	6	0.49			

Observational Study | Nutrients, 2021, Jun 41(10):1938, doi: 10.3390/n11081938

Evaluation of Vitamin D (25OHD), Bone Alkaline Phosphatase (BALP), Serum Calcium, Serum Phosphorus, Ionized Calcium in Patients with Mandibular Third Molar Impaction. An Observational Study

Yves Crochet<sup>1</sup>, Angèle Pin-Castella<sup>2</sup>, Marjolaine D. Comte<sup>1</sup>, Corinne Le Moine<sup>3</sup>, Dominique Clavelle<sup>4</sup>, Marc Degrand<sup>5</sup>, Marc Etienne Besson<sup>6</sup>, Giuseppe Palmeri<sup>7</sup>, Antonietta Fontana<sup>8</sup>, Arcangelo Santoro<sup>9</sup>, Michele Di Corleto<sup>10</sup>, Bruna Vignolo<sup>11</sup>, Roberto Luzzo<sup>12</sup>, Francesco Di Sena<sup>13</sup>



Rôle Vit D > PTH dans l'os alvéolaire mandibulaire. Moindre sensibilité aux effets anaboliques endogènes de la PTH par rapport aux os longs.

Inclusion de la 3<sup>e</sup> MP inf = signe précoce/prédictif d'une carence en vit D.

# VITAMINE D ET MALOCCLUSION

Observational Study | Adv Clin Exp Med. 2024 Jun;33(6):601-608. doi: 10.17219/acem/169977.

Relationship in development of malocclusions to polymorphisms of selected vitamin D receptors

Marzena Dominiańska<sup>1</sup>, Anna Leszczyszyn<sup>1</sup>, Izabela Łaczmanka<sup>2</sup>, Monika Machoy<sup>3</sup>, Hanna Gerber<sup>4</sup>, Joseph Choukroun<sup>5</sup>, Tomasz Gedrange<sup>6</sup>, Sylwia Hotecka<sup>4</sup>

Table 4. Malocclusion depending on the variants of the *FokI* (rs2228570) genotype. Test result (p); degrees of freedom (df) = 2

Genotype	Lower arch-widened		Pearson's $\chi^2$ test	p-value
	no	yes		
GG	31 (96.88%)	1 (3.13%)	4.948	0.0842
AG	49 (98.00%)	1 (2.00%)		
AA	27 (87.10%)	4 (12.90%)		

Table 5. Malocclusion depending on the variants of the *BsmI* (rs1544410) genotype. Test result (p); degrees of freedom (df) = 2

Genotype	Lower arch-spaced		Pearson's $\chi^2$ test	p-value	Lower arch-widened		Pearson's $\chi^2$ test	p-value
	no	yes			no	yes		
TT	20 (100.00%)	0 (0.00%)	5.212	0.0738	18 (90.00%)	2 (10.00%)	5.011	0.0816
CT	43 (97.73%)	1 (2.27%)			43 (97.73%)	1 (2.27%)		
CC	37 (88.10%)	5 (11.90%)			42 (100.00%)	0 (0.00%)		

Table 3. Malocclusion depending on the variants of the *Cdx2* (rs1568820) genotype. Test result (p) and the odds ratio (OR); df = 1

Genotype	Upper arch-narrowed		Pearson's $\chi^2$ test	p-value	OR (95% CI)	Upper arch-shortened		Pearson's $\chi^2$ test	p-value	OR (95% CI)
	no	yes				no	yes			
CC	76 (76.8%)	23 (23.2%)	7.085	0.0078	1.00 (ref.)	98 (99.0%)	1 (1.0%)	8.364	0.0038	1.00 (ref.)
TC	6 (42.9%)	8 (57.1%)				4.4 (1.38-14.01)	12 (85.7%)			



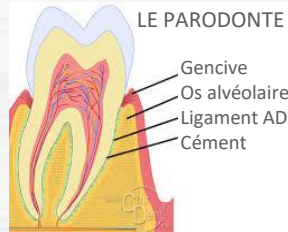
Porteurs allèle T : risque x 4 fois développer une arcade maxillaire étroite (OR = 4,4),  
risque x 16 fois de développer une arcade maxillaire raccourcie (OR = 16,3)

## VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES

### Gingivite



Inflammation gencive (parodontite superficiel)



### Parodontite

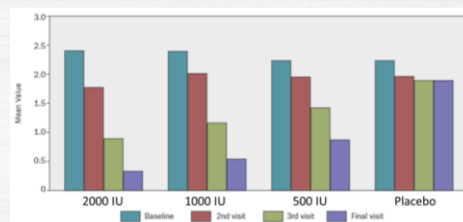


Atteinte parodontite superficiel et profond  
Progressive destruction, avec des récessions/poches parodontales, mobilité dentaire accrue et *in fine* la perte dentaire.

## VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES

### Gingivite/parodontite

Randomised Controlled Trial | Oral Health Prev Dent. 2013;17(1):61-6.  
doi: 10.1039/c2j00423377.  
**Anti-inflammatory effect of vitamin D on gingivitis: a dose-response randomised control trial**  
Vishwanath P Hiranmath<sup>1</sup>, C Bhaskar Rao, Vijaya Nair, Kalavati Veera Prasad



Réduction inflammation gingivale  
Doses de 500 à 2000 UI,  
pour taux sériques  $\geq 30$  ng/mL.

Clinical Trial | Biomed Res. 2014;18(5):449-457. doi: 10.1080/07322965.2014.942216.  
Epub 2014 May 17.  
**Serum vitamin D, hemoglobin A1c and vitamin B12 levels in patients with gingivitis and periodontitis stages**  
Sultan Osman Bukit<sup>1</sup>, Deniz Noyan<sup>2</sup>, Sabnem Dirken Sanli<sup>3</sup>, Sakar Cakar<sup>4</sup>

Vit D < 30 ng/mL tous les groupes  
Vit D < 20 ng/mL stade III et IV

Carence vit. D :  
- facteur de risque de parodontite  
- aggravation du stade de la maladie.

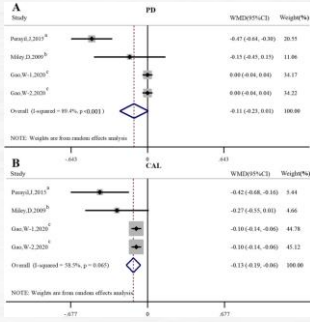
Periodontal diagnosis	Gingivitis 0 n	stage I n	stage II n	stage III n	Stage IV n	p-value P <sub>i</sub>
	104	99	265	96	37	<0.001 <sup>†</sup>
Age	28.00 (14.00-44.00)	37.00 (19.00-66.00)	46.00 (21.00-90.00)	47.00 (24.00-78.00)	52.00 (29.00-77.00)	
Vitamin D	97 26.54 (6.37-78.20)	77 24.30 (3.20-65.20)	238 19.25 (4.05-67.00)	65 13.90 (5.41-64.00)	20 14.37 (6.72-56.00)	<0.001 <sup>†</sup>

Corrélation inverse significative : taux vit. D et gingivite, puis stade de la parodontite (% perte osseuse)

# VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES

## Parodontite

Association of **vitamin D** in individuals with **periodontitis**: an updated systematic review and meta-analysis.  
Liang F, Zhou Y, Zhang Z, Zhang Z, Shen J.  
BMC Oral Health. 2023 Jun 13;23(1):387. doi: 10.1186/s12903-023-03120-w.



Thérapeutique D/déb. + vit D vs mécanique seule  
> améliorer niveau d'attache

Prospective Study of Serum 25-hydroxy Vitamin D and Tooth Loss  
Y. Zhu, C. Samadpour, S. Hoshino, A. Nishimura, F. Mizuno, M. Nakai, H. Saito, S. Watanabe, T. I. Daniels, T. Goshima

**Risk Ratios (95% Confidence Intervals)**

Cutoff	Model 1	Model 2
0-20 µg/L	1 (ref.)	1 (ref.)
≥ 21 µg/L	0.79 (0.67, 0.94)	0.86 (0.73, 1.00)
Increase		
10 µg/L	0.84 (0.77, 0.92)	0.87 (0.79, 0.96)

+ 10 µg/L : ↓ 13% du risque de perte dentaire après ajustement multivariable.  
Taux vit D + élevée : indépendamment associée au risque réduit de perte dentaire

Role of Vitamin D Receptor Gene Polymorphisms on the Susceptibility to Periodontitis: A Meta-Analysis of a Controversial Issue  
Qing Song Wen, Li Li, Shi-Kun Yang, Di-Liang Liu, Hai Song

Polymorphismes **BsmI Taq FokI** des VDR corrélés avec haut risque de parodontite

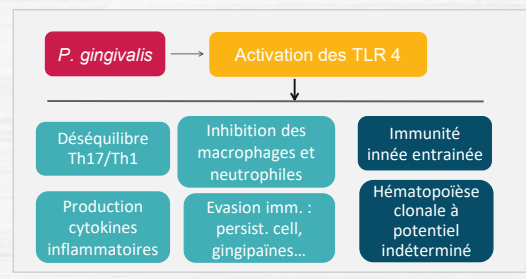
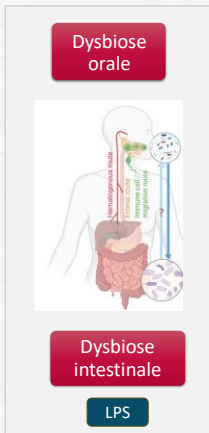
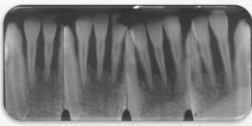
Effect of vitamin D receptor gene polymorphisms on the risk of chronic and aggressive periodontitis: A systematic review and meta-analysis of the Chinese population  
Fulan Du, Zhen Liu, Song Qing

Association significative entre polymorphismes **BsmI, FokI et Apal** des VDR et parodontite sévère

# VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES



**Parodontite** : maladie inflammatoire chronique affectant les tissus de soutien de la dent, associée à un **biofilm dysbiotique**. Initiation/progression selon **susceptibilité de l'hôte** et ses **interactions avec microbiote** du biofilm.



Inflammation accrue/de bas grade



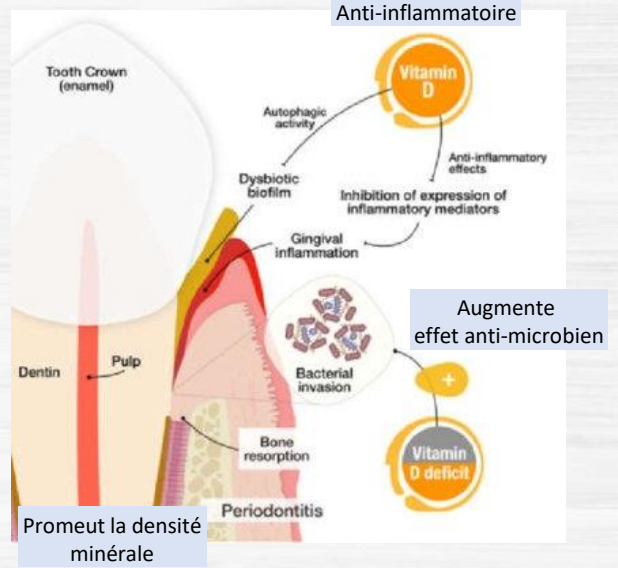
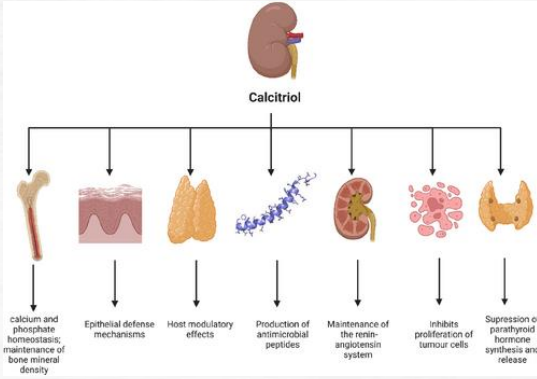
# VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES

## Maladie parodontale et vitamine D

The role of **vitamin D** in periodontal health and disease.

Lu EM.

J Periodontol Res. 2023 Apr;58(2):213-224. doi: 10.1111/jre.13083. Epub 2022 Dec 20.



# VITAMINE D ET MALADIES PARODONTALES

## Lichen plan oral



Meta-Analysis | J Med Oral Pathol Oral Cr Radiol. 2024 Sep 12;95(9):e433. doi: 10.4317/jmedoral.20023.

Association of vitamin D levels and oral lichen planus. Systematic review and meta-analysis

Espinosa-Moreno T, Jallo-Rosa-Lombard F, J Perez-Moreno G, Jardi-Salas A, Blanco-Carrion J Lopez-Lopez

Taux vit. D significativement + faibles chez patients atteints >> sujets sains.  
Possible corrélation : sévérité lichen et ampleur du déficit en vit. D

Study or Subgroup	OLP			healthy			Weight	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI	Mean Difference IV, Random, 95% CI
	Mean	SD	Total	Mean	SD	Total			
Bahramanian et al. 2016	30.7	20.38	18	36.45	15.33	18	9.6%	-5.75 [-17.53, 6.03]	
Druzijanic et al. 2023	19.24	6.52	34	23.08	8.4	34	18.5%	-3.84 [-7.41, -0.27]	
El-Marssafy et al. 2023	19.325	3.815	60	29.87	4.81	30	19.7%	-10.55 [-12.52, -8.57]	
Gholizadeh et al. 2020	36.18	3.18	64	36.69	3.19	45	20.1%	-0.51 [-1.72, 0.70]	
Pavari et al. 2020	15.11	2.45	20	26.61	18.29	30	15.1%	-11.50 [-18.13, -4.87]	
Tangapoor et al. 2023	17	14.16	69	22.99	14.46	60	17.0%	-5.99 [-10.94, -1.04]	
<b>Total (95% CI)</b>			<b>265</b>			<b>217</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-6.20 [-11.24, -1.15]</b>	

Heterogeneity: Tau<sup>2</sup> = 32.56; Chi<sup>2</sup> = 78.92, df = 5 (P < 0.00001); I<sup>2</sup> = 94%  
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.41 (P = 0.02)



J Contemp Dent Pract. 2022 Apr 13;16(04):395-398.

Assessment of the Role of Vitamin D in the Treatment of Oral Lichen Planus

Abdi-Nasser T, Supriya Singh T, Chatterjee Jayan T, Rishi Singh T, Mitt A, Gupta T, Rauti Singh T

60 000 UI/semaine si déficit vit D + traitement par corticoïdes topiques  
> Amélioration significative de la symptomatologie et des signes cliniques.



Review | Arch Immunol Ther Exp (Warsz). 2016 Oct;64(3):385-97. doi: 10.1007/s00005-016-0384-z. Epub 2016 Feb 9.

Vitamin D and Its Relevance in the Etiopathogenesis of Oral Cavity Diseases

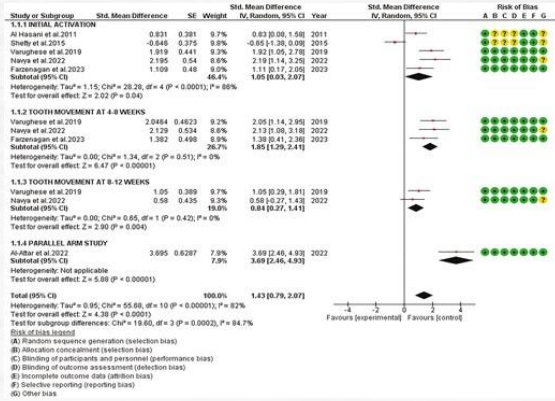
Zuzanna Stelmaszewska T, Elzbieta Sponar T, Barbara Dorocka-Bobkowska T

Stomatite aphteuse récidivante  
Maladie de Behçet  
Syndrome de Sjögren

# VITAMINE D & THERAPEUTIQUES

## Orthodontie

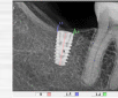
**Influence of vitamin D in orthodontic tooth movement - a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials in humans**  
 Alankha Tati<sup>1</sup>, Saravana Kumar<sup>2</sup>, Prema Anbu<sup>3</sup>, Naveen Manjunath<sup>4</sup>, Bhavana Balaraman<sup>5</sup>, Anil Antony<sup>6</sup>



Vitesse de déplacement dentaire augmentée par : administration systémique et locale de vitamine D

## Implantologie

**Vitamin D Screening and Supplementation - A Novel Approach to Higher Success: An Update and Review of the Current Literature**  
 Thomas G. Wickert<sup>1</sup>, Peter Winkler<sup>2</sup>, Brandon Gallagher<sup>3</sup>, Lukas Hlink<sup>4</sup> F. F., Richard J. Meier<sup>5</sup>, Mustafa S. Saka<sup>6</sup>



Group	Vitamin D serum level		
	Deficient	Insufficient (low)	Sufficient (adequate)
Mean serum vitamin D level (ng/mL)	8.13 ± 0.78	18.90 ± 4.11	35.37 ± 3.66
Marginal bone loss	1.38 ± 0.33	0.89 ± 0.16	0.78 ± 0.12

p < 0.001

Corrélation positive : supplémentation vit D3 et ostéointégration

	Control	Vitamin D supplement	p
New bone formation	27.18 ± 2.38	31.87 ± 1.23	0.021
Total BIC	44.56 ± 1.75	48.96 ± 2.14	0.035
BIC%	42.67 ± 1.45	43.59 ± 0.98	0.167
Crestal bone loss	1.26 ± 0.81	0.37 ± 0.12	<0.05

Note: 12 week follow-up.

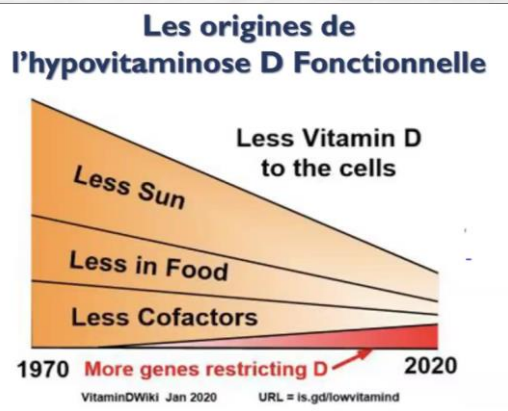
Application topique : meilleure surface contact os/implant

**Vit D : succès implantaire/maintien niveaux osseux péri-implantaires**  
 > potentiel régénératif dans l'ostéointégration, homéostasie osseuse et cicatrisation des tissus  
 > active les ostéoblastes, favorise les facteurs de formation osseuse module l'activité des ostéoclastes

➔ Vitamine D joue un rôle essentiel dans le succès des implants.

# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

Exposition à la vitamine D...



# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

Multiplicité d'étapes de l'apport à l'activation : prendre de la vit D ne garantit pas un effet

Expo solaire  
15-30 min  
3 fois/sem  
Avril-sept  
Sans crème

Alimentation  
Supplém.  
quotidienne

Vit D = liposoluble  
- avec des « graisses »  
- bonne chasse biliaire  
- transp. entéro/barrière int.

Vitamin D  
Binding  
Protein  
(DBP)

- Foie/reins  
fonctionnels  
- vit B3, Mg, Fer  
> hydroxylation

Vit. A : VDR/RXR  
migration noyau  
liaison au  
promoteur  
du gène ciblé

Foie

SYNTH.

APPORT

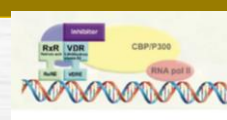
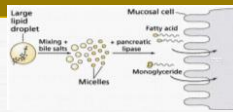
ABSORP.

TRANSP.

ACTIVAT.

FONCTIONN.

CATABO.



Synergie K2

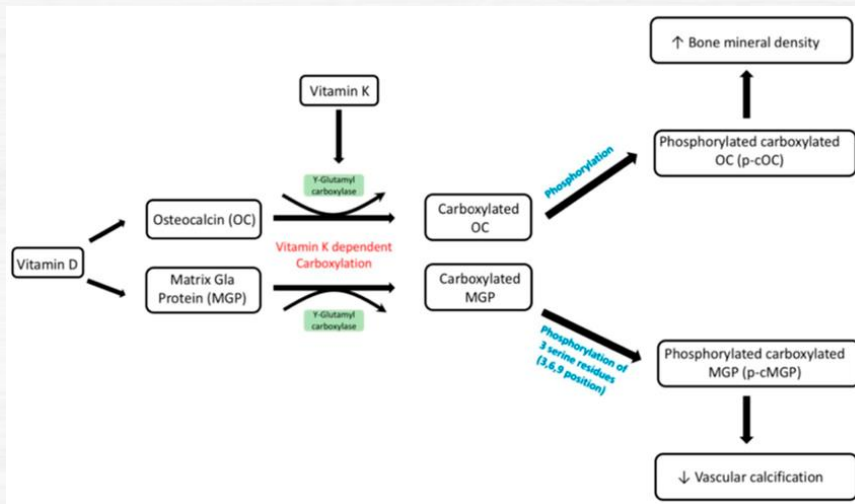


SNP : VDBP, hydroxylase (CYP 2R1 et CYP 27B1, VDR, CYP24A1

Inspiré de G. Abéguilé

# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

## Synergie vitamine K2



Khalil et al.

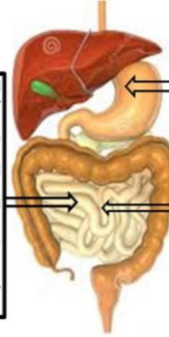
# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

Review | J Food Sci Technol. 2017 Nov;54(12):3753-3765. doi: 10.1007/s13197-017-2840-0. Epub 2017 Sep 23.

## Factors influencing the absorption of vitamin D in GIT: an overview

Vishhav Kumar Maurya<sup>1</sup>, Manjeet Aggarwal<sup>1</sup>

- Non hydroxylated vitamin D (cholecalciferol and ergocalciferol) is believed to transfer through micelle
- Hydroxylated forms are transported through blood portal system
- Non hydroxylated vitamin D is incorporated in chylomicron
- Hydroxylated forms (25(OH)D and 1,25(OH)D) are less incorporated in micelles
- Site of vitamin D absorption in rat i.e. jejunum and ileum
- Absorption efficiency of GIT: 55-99%
- CD36, NPC1-L1 and SR-BI are transporter responsible for vitamin D



- Role of individual gastric enzyme or in syndicate in releasing vitamin D from food matrix
- Mechanism of vitamin D transfer to fat phase
- Effect of other lipophilic compound on vitamin D transfer to fat phase
- Hydrolysis of ester form vitamin D by gastric lipase
- Effect of genetic variation in enzyme activity involved in releasing vitamin D
- Stability of vitamin D at gastric pH

- Effect of intestinal pH on vitamin D stability
- Mechanism of vitamin D transfer from fat phase to micelle
- What fraction of ester vitamin D is hydrolysed by carboxyl ester lipase
- Role of intestinal enzymes in releasing the vitamin D
- Impedance of other lipophilic compounds on vitamin D incorporation in micelle
- Effect of genetic variation in vitamin D transporter
- Effect of special formulation vitamin D (nano/micro particle)
- Effect of presence of various forms of vitamin D on absorption of cholecalciferol
- Site of vitamin D is mater of debate

Important knowledge in present literature

Lack of knowledge in present literature

# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

Dose de vit. D recommandée 2024  
Société Française de Pédiatrie

Âge	Dose journalière recommandée	Si mauvaise observance
0-2 ans	400 à 800 UI	
2-18 ans	400 à 800 UI	50 000 UI / 3 mois 80 à 100 000 / an en hiver
2-18 ans Avec facteurs de risque	800 à 1600 UI	50 000 UI / 6 semaines 80 à 100 000 / 3 mois

Société Int Endocrino 300 et 2000 UI, moy 1200 UI/j  
prévenir rachitisme, infections voies respiratoires

Société Int Endocrino  
**Adulte** : 600 UI d'apport reco  
**> 75 ans** : 400 à 3333 UI, moy 900 UI

Dose vit. D recommandée 1997  
Collège national des gynécologues et obstétriciens français

Trimestre	Dose recommandée de vitamine D
Dès le début	400 UI / J
A partir du 3 <sup>e</sup> trimestre seulement	1000 UI / J
Début 6 ou 7 <sup>e</sup> mois	100 000 UI dose unique

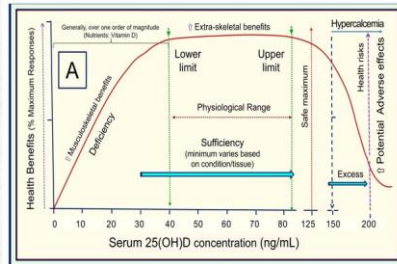
Société Internationale d'Endocrinologie  
600 à 5000 UI, moyenne de 2500 UI/j

➔ **Personnes à risque** :  
couleur de peau/vêtements,  
patients obèses  
malabsorption intestinale (MICI),  
troubles hépatiques, rénaux...

# VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

VITAMIN D LEVELS 25 Hydroxy D Test, or 25 (OH)D	
Less than 30 ng/mL	Deficient
30 to 39 ng/mL	Adequate
40 to 59 ng/mL	Optimal
60 to 100 ng/mL	Therapeutic
Greater than 100	Excess

ng/mL: nanograms per milliliter  
Note: There is no consensus standard for vitamin D levels.  
UniversityHealthNews.com



**Taux sérique « santé » > 30 ng/mL** nécessaires au bon fonctionnement du métabolisme phosphocalcique  
**> 40-60 ng/mL taux optimal** pour de plus amples bénéfices

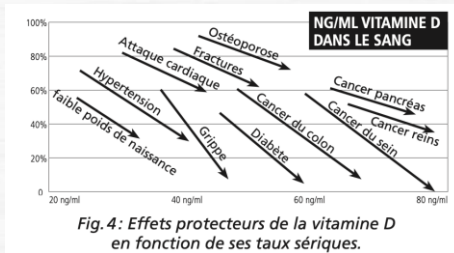


Fig. 4: Effets protecteurs de la vitamine D en fonction de ses taux sériques.

Résimont (2020)

+ taux vit D ↑ + effets protecteurs pour nombreuses pathologies  
 > prévention d'autres maladies, moins anodines.

## RECOMMANDATIONS

### Excipients



Acétate d'alpha tocophérol, saccharine, acide sorbique, huile essentielle de citron, macroglycérides oléiques.



Huile essentielle d'orange douce, huile d'olive raffinée pour préparations injectables, mélange de tocophérols naturels de forme alpha, bêta, gamma et delta (COVI-OX T70).



**Ingédients :**

Sirop de glucose, sucre de canne cristallisé, gélifiant : pectine, acidifiants : citrate de potassium, acide citrique ; arôme naturel, jus concentré de carotte rouge, agent d'enrobage : cire de carnauba (huiles de coco et de colza), Vitamine D3 d'origine naturelle.

Sans gluten - Sans lactose - Sans allergène - Sans gélatine animale - Sans arôme ni colorant artificiels - Sans conservateur.



Huile de colza vierge\*, cholestérol (vitamine D3 : végétale issue du lichen),

antioxydant : extraits riches en tocophérols naturels.



**Gouttes :**

Huile d'olive vierge BIO première pression à froid, vitamine K2 naturelle Menaquinone-7™ (ménaquinone-7), vitamine D3 naturelle (cholestérol).



Huile MCT (triglycérides à chaînes moyennes d'huile de noix de coco) (Cocos nucifera) (89%), extraits fortement concentrés en tocophérols (antioxydant), vitamine D3, ménaquinone (vitamine K2, all-trans MK-7).

Sans conservateurs, ni gluten, ni lactose, ni arômes, ni colorants, ni édulcorants : 100% naturel !



## VITAMINE D : QUAND, COMMENT, LAQUELLE ?

**Supplémentation** systématique pour la femme enceinte.

**Enfant, souvent prescrite par les pédiatres**  
> vérifier ou supplémenter

**Personnes âgées**

**Thérapeutiques orthodontique/implantaire**

**Dosage systématique**

> adapter la posologie parodontite, lichen plan oral...  
> anomalies éruption, malocclusion...

**Association** : **K2**, Mg, vit A, Fer, B3 -> alimentation adaptée

**Doses précises selon indication** : plus études

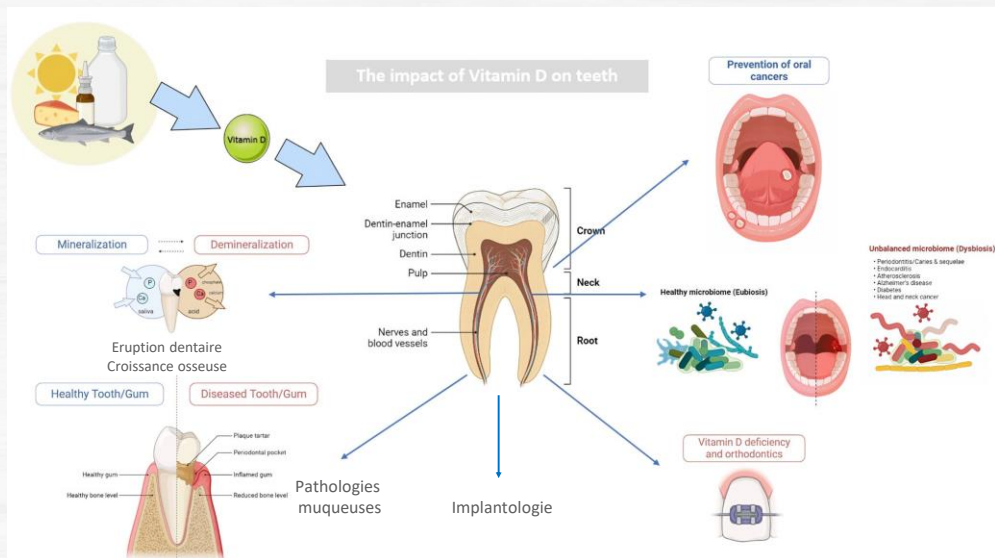
Symptômes manque Mg

Doser vit A

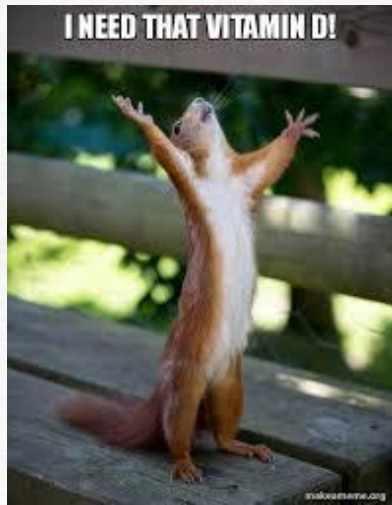
Statut martial

Polymorphisme

## Gardiennne de la santé bucco-dentaire !



Inspiré de D. Dragičević



Merci de votre  
aimable Attention 😊