

**This draft does not constitute an official AAPD health oral policy or clinical guideline until approval by the General Assembly. Circulation is limited to AAPD members.**

1 Policy on Using Harvested Dental Stem Cells

2

3 Originating Council

4 Council on Clinical Affairs

5 Review Council

6 Council on Clinical Affairs

7 Adopted

8 2008

9 Revised

10 2013, 2017

11

12 Purpose

13 The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD) recognizes the emerging field of regenerative  
14 medicine and encourages dentists to follow future evidence-based literature in order to educate  
15 parents about the collection, storage, viability, and use of dental stem cells with respect to autologous  
16 regenerative therapies. The AAPD recognizes that harvested dental stem cells is an emerging science  
17 which may have application for oral health care but at present there are no treatments available using  
18 harvested dental stem cells in humans. This policy is related to the use of harvested dental stem cells  
19 from a tooth or follicle. This policy does not include stem cells which are intrinsically present for  
20 treatment related to regenerative endodontics from the apical papilla or dental pulp cells. Stem cells  
21 used for regenerative endodontics and scaffolding have evidenced based literature to show successful  
22 regeneration.<sup>1-3</sup>

23

24 Methods

25 This policy is a review of current dental and medical literature and sources of recognized professional  
26 expertise related to dental stem cells. An electronic search was conducted using the PubMed®  
27 electronic database with the following parameters: Terms: “dental stem cell”, and “harvested tooth  
28 cell”; Fields: all; Limits: within the last 10 years, humans, English, birth through age 99. Thirty one  
29 articles matched these criteria. Papers for review were chosen from this list and from the references  
30 within selected articles. Expert and/or consensus opinion by experienced researchers and clinicians  
31 was also considered.

32

**This draft does not constitute an official AAPD health oral policy or clinical guideline until approval by the General Assembly. Circulation is limited to AAPD members.**

### 33 Background

34 Stem cells are pluripotential cells that can divide and multiply for an extended period of time,  
35 differentiating into a diverse range of specialized cell types and tissues. Adult mesenchymal stem  
36 cells, of which dental stem cells are a subset, are highly proliferative and have the ability to  
37 differentiate into many cell lines.<sup>4</sup> The most familiar application of adult stem cell therapy is bone  
38 marrow transplantation to treat hematopoietic cancers, metabolic disorders, and congenital  
39 immunodeficiency syndromes. Stem cell therapy is undergoing clinical testing for other conditions  
40 such as Parkinson's disease, diabetes, and brain trauma/spinal cord injuries<sup>5,6</sup>. Suggested applications  
41 related to oral health care have included wound healing and regeneration of dental and periodontal  
42 tissues as well as craniofacial structures (eg, repair of cleft lip/palate)<sup>7</sup>.

43

44 Parents may elect to preserve umbilical cord blood of their child for future harvesting of stem cells if  
45 autologous regenerative therapies are indicated. Pulpal tissue of exfoliating primary teeth, oral  
46 mucosa fibroblasts<sup>8</sup> and surgically removed third molars, periodontal ligament<sup>9</sup> and gingival  
47 fibroblasts<sup>9</sup> may serve as a source of mesenchymal stem cells.<sup>2,10</sup>

48

49 The public is increasingly aware of this emerging science, and more parents are expressing interest in  
50 harvesting/banking dental stem cells. While sources of dental stem cells are readily accessible, those  
51 cells must be secured and stored properly to maintain the potential to proliferate and differentiate<sup>11,12</sup>.  
52 Additionally, currently harvested dental stem cells are not very stable and have been known to form  
53 tumors *in vivo*.<sup>2</sup> More studies are recommended to assess the safety and efficacy of harvested dental  
54 stem cells prior to initiating human clinical trials<sup>2</sup>. ~~The public is increasingly aware of this emerging~~  
55 ~~science, and more parents are expressing interest in harvesting/banking dental stem cells.~~

56

57 ~~The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry recognizes the emerging field of regenerative~~  
58 ~~medicine and encourages dentists to follow future evidence-based literature in order to educate~~  
59 ~~parents about the collection, storage, viability, and use of dental stem cells with respect to autologous~~  
60 ~~regenerative therapies.~~

61

### 62 Policy Statement

- 63 • The AAPD recognizes that harvested dental stem cells is an emerging science which may  
64 have application for oral health care.

**This draft does not constitute an official AAPD health oral policy or clinical guideline until approval by the General Assembly. Circulation is limited to AAPD members.**

- 65       • The AAPD does not endorse the storage or use of harvest dental stem cells as there are no  
66       treatments available using harvested dental stem cells in humans.
- 67       • As the technology continues to evolve, the process of procurement of dental stems cells  
68       should be accomplished only with deliberate integrity and appropriate informed consent to  
69       assure the highest ethical standards and quality of outcomes.

70

71 References

- 72 1. Conde MC, Chisini LA, Demarco FF Nor JE, Casagrande L, Tarquinio SB. Stem cell-based  
73 pulp tissue engineering: variables enrolled in translation from the bench to the bedside, a  
74 systematic review of literature. Int Endod J, 2016. 49(6): p. 543-50.
- 75 2. Hynes K, Menichanin D, Bright R, Ivanovski S, Hutmacher DW, Gronthos S, Bartold PM.  
76 Induced Pluripotent Stem Cells: A New Frontier for Stem Cells in Dentistry. J Dent Res,  
77 2015. 94(11): p. 1508-15.
- 78 3. Yang J, Yuan G, Chen Z. Pulp Regeneration: Current Approaches and Future Challenges.  
79 Front Physiol, 2016. 7: p. 58.
- 80 4. Govindasamy V, Ronald VS, Abdullah AN, Nathan KR, Ab Aziz ZA, Abdullah M, Musa S,  
81 Kasim NH, Bhonde, RR. Differentiation of dental pulp stem cells into islet-like aggregates. J  
82 Dent Res, 2011. 90(5): p. 646-52.
- 83 5. Kadar K, Kiraly M, Porcsalmy B, Molnar B, Racz GZ, Blazek J, Kallo K, Szabo EL, Gera I,  
84 Gerber G, Varga G. Differentiation potential of stem cells from human dental origin -  
85 promise for tissue engineering. J Physiol Pharmacol, 2009. 60 Suppl 7: p. 167-75.
- 86 6. Nourbakhsh N, Soleimani M, Taghipour Z, Karbalaie K, Mousavi SB, Talebi A, Nadali F,  
87 Tanhaei S, Kiyani GA, Nematollahi M, Rabiei F, Mardani M, Bahramiyan H, Torabinejad M,  
88 Nasr-Esfahani MH, Baharvand, H., Induced in vitro differentiation of neural-like cells from  
89 human exfoliated deciduous teeth-derived stem cells. Int J Dev Biol, 2011. 55(2): p. 189-95.
- 90 7. Nishino Y, Yamada Y, Ebisawa K, Nakamura S, Okab, K, Umemura E, Hara K, Ueda M.  
91 Stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED) enhance wound healing and the  
92 possibility of novel cell therapy. Cytotherapy, 2011. 13(5): p. 598-605.
- 93 8. Miyoshi K, Tsuji D, Kudoh K, Satomura K, Muto T, Itoh K, Noma T. Generation of human  
94 induced pluripotent stem cells from oral mucosa. J Biosci Bioeng, 2010. 110(3): p. 345-50.
- 95 9. Wada, N., et al., Induced pluripotent stem cell lines derived from human gingival fibroblasts  
96 and periodontal ligament fibroblasts. J Periodontal Res, 2011. 46(4): p. 438-47.

**This draft does not constitute an official AAPD health oral policy or clinical guideline until approval by the General Assembly. Circulation is limited to AAPD members.**

97 10. Eslaminejad MB, Vahabi S, Shariati M, Nazarian H, In vitro Growth and Characterization of  
98 Stem Cells from Human Dental Pulp of Deciduous Versus Permanent Teeth. J Dent (Tehran),  
99 2010. 7(4): p. 185-95.

100 11. Perry BC, Zhou D, Wu X, Yang FC, Byers MA, Chu TM, Hockema JJ, Woods EJ, Goebel  
101 WS. Collection, cryopreservation, and characterization of human dental pulp-derived  
102 mesenchymal stem cells for banking and clinical use. Tissue Eng Part C Methods, 2008.  
103 14(2): p. 149-56.

104 12. Yildirim S, Zibandeh N, Genc D, Ozcan EM, Goker K, Akkoc T. The Comparison of the  
105 Immunologic Properties of Stem Cells Isolated from Human Exfoliated Deciduous Teeth,  
106 Dental Pulp, and Dental Follicles. Stem Cells Int, 2016. 2016: p. 4682875.

107

108 ~~Eslaminejad MB, Vahabi S, Shariati M, Nazarian H. In vitro growth and characterization of stem~~  
109 ~~cells from human dental pulp of deciduous versus permanent teeth. J Dent (Tehran) 2010;7(4):185-~~  
110 ~~95.~~

111 ~~Govindasamy V, Ronald VS, Abdullah AN, et al. Differentiation of dental pulp stem cells into islet-~~  
112 ~~like aggregates. J Dent Res 2011;90(5):626-52.~~

113 ~~Kadar K, Kiraly M, Poresalmy B, et al. Differentiation potential of stem cells from human dental~~  
114 ~~origin—Promise for tissue engineering. J Physiol Pharmacol 2009;60 (suppl 7):167-75.~~

115 ~~Nishino Y, Yamada Y, Ebisawa K, et al. Stem cells from human exfoliated deciduous teeth (SHED)~~  
116 ~~enhance wound healing and the possibility of novel cell therapy. Cytotherapy 2011;13(5):598-605.~~

117 ~~Nourbakhsh N, Soleimani M, Taghipour Z, et al. Induced in vitro differentiation of neural like cells~~  
118 ~~from human exfoliated deciduous teeth derived stem cells. Int J Dev Biol 2011;55(2):189-95.~~

119 ~~Perry BC, Zhou D, Wu X, et al. Collection, cryopreservation, and characterization of human dental~~  
120 ~~pulp derived mesenchymal stem cells for banking and clinical use. Tissue Eng Part C Methods~~  
121 ~~2008;14(2):149-56.~~

122

123