Review of: "DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF BONE SCINTIGRAPHY IN THE EARLY PREDICTION OF MRONJ"

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This is a valuable study as the authors investigate the accuracy of the bone scintigraphy (BS) prediction for the occurrence of Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (MRONJ), which is a life-threatening disease. Prediction is crucial as a prognosis support for allied health professional to aid in the development of a preventive plan and adequate treatment. In this research work, the cohort under study consists of patients with antiangiogenic or antiresorptive therapy for bone metastases. It would be useful to compare the current study with related work. The incidence of MRONJ is observed for a cohort of 19 patients. However, the results would be better generalized if the number of participants in the cohort study is higher. The cohort study includes a mix of male and female patients of different ages, and it would be valuable to consider whether other demographic features, such as ethnicity would or would not have an impact on the results, in addition to other risk factors for developing MRONJ disease. The risk to develop significant MRONJ when BS is pathologic is 41.4 times more than when BS is not pathologic. It would be useful to describe the statistical method employed to compute the 41.4 times increase and the corresponding confidence interval. I believe this study could benefit from using machine-learning approaches to predict the occurrence of MRONJ based on factors, such as features extracted from BS through image processing techniques, age, gender, ethnicity, and other medical, social, demographic, and lifestyle factors.

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