

Review of: "Long-Term Risk of Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (MRONJ) After Bisphosphonates and/or Denosumab in Metastatic Breast Cancer Patients"

Cassia Rubira¹

¹ Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review of article

The authors present two commentaries about the results that were relevant.

Brunner et al. published an important follow-up, but sometimes the heterogeneity of the treated patients is noted. The findings might only apply to specific subgroups of patients, such as those diagnosed with cancer versus those at the beginning of treatment. Perform subgroup analyses to examine the effects of different treatment sequences on specific patient groups. Use advanced statistical methods, such as multivariate regression or machine learning models, to control for confounding variables and better isolate the impact of treatment sequence on MRONJ risk.

However, there is no perfect sample, even oncology ones, and the authors probably tried to group them. The timing of treatment occurs during the patient's treatment, and it is not always the same for each one. Collect comprehensive data on patients' medical histories, including previous treatments and their sequences. This can help identify patterns and correlations between treatment sequences and MRONJ risk.

Collect comprehensive data on patients' medical histories, including previous treatments and their sequences. This can help identify patterns and correlations between treatment sequences and MRONJ risk.