

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

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The article by Fusco et al. highlights the long-term risk of MRONJ in breast cancer patients with bone metastases receiving bisphosphonates and/or denosumab. It commendably uses a 20-year dataset to show that denosumab poses a higher MRONJ risk than bisphosphonates. However, the timing of MRONJ onset and its relation to cancer diagnosis vs. metastasis diagnosis needs clarification. The study also suggests evaluating sequential therapy more deeply. Further research, including randomized trials, is needed to optimize long-term antiresorptive treatments for metastatic breast cancer patients.