Index

Note: Page numbers of article titles are in **boldface** type.

A

Acquired immunity dysfunction, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 492
Adverse drug reactions, pharmacogenetics and, 538
Aledronate, for osteoporosis treatment, 557–558, 559
Anatomic factors, associated with risk of MRONJ, 513–514
Angiogenesis inhibition, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 491
Angiogenesis inhibitors. See also Antiangiogenic therapies.
  development of MRONJ related to treatment with, 529
Animal models, of MRONJ, 500–505
  large animals, 504–505
  rodents, 502–504
Antiangiogenic therapy. See also Angiogenesis inhibitors,
  role in development of MRONJ ± antiresorptive exposure, 547–553
  immunomodulatory agents with antiangiogenic profile, 552
  in patients receiving bevacizumab, 548–550
  in patients receiving mTOR inhibitors, 551–552
  in patients receiving tyrosine kinase inhibitors, 550–551
Antimicrobials, for MRONJ management, 516
Anti-resorptive therapies, for malignant osteolytic bone disease, 561–566
for osteoporosis, 555–560
preventive strategies for patients at risk of MRONJ, 527–536
after commencement of antiresorptives, 531–534
  dentoalveolar surgery, 531
  drug holiday, 533–534
  endodontics, 533
  implants, 532
  new risk-reducing strategies at time of extraction, 531–532
  periodontics, 533
  before commencement of antiresorptives, 529–531
  dental screening, 529–531
  identifying patients at risk, 529
role of antiangiogenic therapy in development of MRONJ with and without exposure to, 547–553
  immunomodulatory agents with antiangiogenic profile, 552
  in patients receiving bevacizumab, 548–550
  in patients receiving mTOR inhibitors, 551–552
  in patients receiving tyrosine kinase inhibitors, 550–551
Antisclerostin antibody, for osteoporosis treatment, 571

B

Bevacizumab, MRONJ in patients receiving, ± antiresorptive exposure, 548–550
Bisphosphonates. See also Anti-resorptive therapies.
  action on cells and tissue accumulation, 498–500
  development of MRONJ relate to treatment with, 529
  for malignant osteolytic bone disease treatment, 561–566
  pharmacogenetics of osteonecrosis of the jaw associated with, 537–546
  adverse drug reactions and, 538
  candidate gene studies, 539–544
  discovery, 542–544
  replication, 539–542
  genome-wide association studies, 538–539
Bone mineral density, as indication for bone modulation therapies, 567–571
Bone remodeling inhibition, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 490–491

C

Calcitonins, for osteoporosis treatment, 557
Calcium, and low bone density, 568, 570
Cancer, risk of MRONJ among patients treated with, 510–512
Candidate gene studies, on osteonecrosis of the jaw, 539–544
  discovery, 542–544
  replication, 539–542
Cathepsin K inhibitors, for osteoporosis treatment, 571
Clinical presentation, of MRONJ, 479–480
Computed tomography (CT), of MRONJ, 481–482

D
Demographic factors, associated with risk of MRONJ, 514
Denosumab, for malignant osteolytic bone disease, 564–565
for osteoporosis treatment, 557, 558–559
Dental screening, before treatment with antiresorptives, 529–531
Dentoalveolar surgery, in patients treated with antiresorptives, strategies for preventing MRONJ during, 531
Diagnosis, of MRONJ, 449–483
Drug holiday, in patients treated with antiresorptives prior to surgery, 533–534

E
Endodontics, in patients treated with antiresorptives, strategies for preventing MRONJ during, 533
Estrogens, for osteoporosis treatment, 557
Exercise, and low bone density, 568, 570
Extractions, in patients treated with antiresorptives, strategies for preventing MRONJ during, 531–532

F
Fractures, osteoporosis-related, antiresorptive therapies for prevention of, 555–560
indications and outcomes of bone modulation therapies for, 567–571
Frequency, of MRONJ, challenges of estimating, 509–510

G
Genetic factors, associated with risk of MRONJ, 514
Genome-wide association studies, on osteonecrosis of the jaw, 538–539
Glucocorticoids, contributing to osteoporosis, 568–569

H
Histopathology, of MRONJ, 482–483
Holiday, drug. See Drug holiday.
Hyperbaric oxygen therapy, for management of MRONJ, 519–520

I
Ibandronate, for osteoporosis treatment, 558
Immunomodulatory agents, with an antiangiogenic profile, MRONJ in patients receiving, 552
Implants, in patients treated with antiresorptives, strategies for preventing MRONJ during placement of, 532
Infection, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 491
Inflammation, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 491
Innate immunity dysfunction, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 492
Intravenous antimicrobials, for MRONJ management, 516

J
Jaw, osteonecrosis of. See Osteonecrosis.

L
Lenalidomide, with an antiangiogenic profile, MRONJ in patients receiving, 552

M
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), of MRONJ, 482
Malignant bone disease, osteolytic, antiresorptive therapies for, 561–566
Mammalian target of rapamycin (mTOR), MRONJ in patients receiving, ± antiresorptive exposure, 551–552
Mandibular resection, for MRONJ management, 523
Maxilla resection, for MRONJ management, 523
Medication-related osteonecrosis of jaw (MRONJ), 479–571
antiangiogenic therapy’s role in development of, 547–553
immunomodulatory agents with antiangiogenic profile, 552
in patients receiving bevacizumab ± antiresorptive exposure, 548–550
in patients receiving mTOR inhibitors ± antiresorptive exposure, 551–552
in patients receiving tyrosine kinase inhibitors ± antiresorptive exposure, 550–551
basic and translational science updates, 497–508
animal models of, 500–505
large animal models, 504–505
rodent models, 502–504
bisphosphonate action on cells and tissue accumulation, 498–500
future directions, 505–506
diagnosis and staging, 479–487
clinical presentation, 480–481
clinical staging, 483–486
histopathology, 482–483
imaging, 481–482
nomenclature and diagnostic criteria, 479–480
frequency and associated risk factors, 509–516
challenges of estimating frequency, 510
risk factors, 510–514
demographic and systemic, 514
genetic, 514
local, 513–514
medication-related, 510–513
management, 517–525
medical, 518–520
antimicrobials, 518
hyperbaric oxygen therapy, 519–520
other medications, 518–519
surgical, 520–523
mandibular resection, 523
maxilla resection, 523
pathophysiology, 489–496
proposed hypotheses of, 490–492
pharmacogenetics of bisphosphonate-associated, 537–546
adverse drug reactions and, 538
candidate gene studies, 539–544
discovery, 542–544
replication, 539–542
genome-wide association studies, 538–539
preventive strategies for at-risk patients, 527–536
after commencement of antiresorptives, 531–534
dentoalveolar surgery, 531
drug holiday, 533–534
endodontics, 533
implants, 532
new risk-reducing strategies at time of extraction, 531–532
periodontics, 533
before commencement of antiresorptives, 529–531
dental screening, 529–531
identifying patients at risk, 529
Medications, contributing to osteoporosis, 568–569
for management of MRONJ, 516–517
antimicrobials, 516
pentoxyfylline and vitamin E, 516–517
teriparatide, 517
MRONJ. See Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw.

N
Nomenclature, for MRONJ, 479–480

O
Odanacatib, for osteoporosis treatment, 571
Operative treatment, associated with risk of MRONJ, 514
Oral antimicrobials, for MRONJ management, 516
Oral disease, concomitant, associated with risk of MRONJ, 514
Osteolytic bone disease, antiresorptive therapies for malignant, 561–566
malignant, antiresorptive therapies for, 561–566
Osteonecrosis of jaw, medication-related. See Medication-related osteonecrosis of jaw (MRONJ).
Osteoporosis, antiresorptive therapies for, 555–560
causes of, 567–568
indications and outcomes of bone modulation therapies for, 567–571
risk of MRONJ among patients treated for, 512–513

P
Pamidronate, for malignant osteolytic bone disease, 562–563
Pathophysiology, of osteonecrosis of the jaws, 489–496
proposed hypotheses of, 490–492
angiogenesis inhibition, 491
bone remodeling inhibition, 490–491
inflammation and infection, 491
innate or acquired immunity dysfunction, 492
soft tissue toxicity, 492
Pentoxyfylline, for management of MRONJ, 516–517
Periodontics, in patients treated with antiresorptives, strategies for preventing MRONJ during, 533
Pharmacogenetics, of bisphosphonate-associated osteonecrosis of the jaw, 537–546
adverse drug reactions and, 538
candidate gene studies, 539–544
discovery, 542–544
replication, 539–542
genome-wide association studies, 538–539
preventive strategies, for patients at risk of MRONJ, 527–536
after commencement of antiresorptives, 531–534
dentoalveolar surgery, 531
drug holiday, 533–534
endodontics, 533
implants, 532
new risk-reducing strategies at time of extraction, 531–532
periodontics, 533
before commencement of antiresorptives, 529–531
dental screening, 529–531
identifying patients at risk, 529
Medications, contributing to osteoporosis, 568–569
for management of MRONJ, 516–517
antimicrobials, 516
pentoxyfylline and vitamin E, 516–517
teriparatide, 517
MRONJ. See Medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw.
Index

Receptor activator of nuclear factor κB ligand (RANKL) inhibitor
denosumab for malignant osteolytic bone disease, 564–565
development of MRONJ related to treatment with, 529
Risedronate, for osteoporosis treatment, 558
Risk factors, associated with MRONJ, 510–514
demographic and systemic, 514
genetic, 514
local, 513–514
anatomic factors, 513–514
concomitant oral disease, 514
operative treatment, 513
medication-related, 510–513
in patents treated for osteoporosis, 512–513
in patients with cancer, 510–512

S
Screening, dental, before treatment with antiresorptives, 529–531
Single-nucleotide polymorphisms, in genome-wide association studies on MRONJ, 538539
Soft tissue toxicity, as hypothesis of MRONJ physiology, 492
Staging, of MRONJ, 483–486
Surgical management, of MRONJ, 520–523
mandibular resection, 523
maxilla resection, 523
Systemic factors, associated with risk of MRONJ, 514

T
Teriparatide, for management of MRONJ, 517
Thalidomide, with an antiangiogenic profile, MRONJ in patients receiving, 552
Topical antimicrobials, for MRONJ management, 516
Tyrosine kinase inhibitors, MRONJ in patients receiving, ± antiresorptive exposure, 548–550, 550–551

V
Vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitors, MRONJ in patients receiving bevacizumab, ± antiresorptive exposure, 548–550
Vitamin D, and low bone density, 568, 570
Vitamin E, for management of MRONJ, 516–517

Z
Zoledronate. See Zoledronic acid.
Zoledronic acid, for malignant osteolytic bone disease treatment, 563–564
for osteoporosis treatment, 558, 559