

The increase in prescriptions of bisphosphonates and the incidence proportion of osteonecrosis of the jaw after risk communication activities in Japan: a hospital-based cohort study[†]

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ABSTRACT

Purpose The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of risk communication about bisphosphonate (BP)-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ) on the number of reported cases to the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System and on the incidence proportion of ONJ in a hospital-based cohort study in Japan.

Method We conducted a survey of the safety information on BP-related ONJ available from regulatory authorities, pharmaceutical manufacturers and academic associations. We also performed a trend analysis of a dataset from the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System and a sub-analysis, using previously constructed data from a retrospective cohort study.

Results Risk communication from pharmaceutical manufacturers and academic associations began within 1 year after revisions were made to the package inserts, in October 2006. Twenty times more cases of ONJ have been reported to regulatory authority since 2007, compared with the period before 2007. In our cohort, the incidence proportion of ONJ during and after 2009 was four times greater than before 2009. During this period, BPs were frequently prescribed, whereas there was no increase in the use of alternative agents, such as selective estrogen receptor modulators.

Conclusion ONJ was increasingly diagnosed after risk communication efforts, but the impact of the communications was not clear. Safety notifications were diligently disseminated after the package insert was revised. However, there was no surveillance for ONJ before the revision. © 2014 The Authors. *Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety* published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEY WORDS—risk communication; osteonecrosis of the jaw; oral bisphosphonates; pharmacoepidemiology

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INTRODUCTION

Osteonecrosis of the jaw (ONJ), also called osteomyelitis of the jaw, is defined as the presence of exposed

bone in the maxillofacial region that does not heal within 8 weeks.^{1–3} ONJ has received increasing attention since case reports about patients exposed to bisphosphonates (BPs) were published in 2003.^{4,5} In the United States of America (USA), regulatory authorities first indicated safety concerns about zoledronic acid and pamidronate with regard to osteonecrosis in 2003.⁶ In 2004, the manufacturer of zoledronic acid revised the package insert in the USA and issued a “Dear Health Professional” letter.⁷ Safety notifications regarding osteonecrosis were issued in other regions, such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand⁷

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and Japan, in 2004 and 2005. Early case reports were followed by the publication of epidemiological studies in 2005 and 2006.^{8–10} Thereafter, position papers,¹¹ guidelines¹² and expert panel recommendations^{3,13} were published in 2006 and 2007. Some of these papers cautioned patients receiving oral BPs.^{3,11,13} The risk of ONJ for patients receiving oral BPs was considered much lower than the risk for patients receiving intravenous BPs.^{11,13} However, the incidence proportion of an adverse reaction was not fully studied until later, when the risk associated with oral BPs was proved to be smaller than that for intravenous BPs.^{14,15}

Although dissemination of safety information to health care professionals or patients is the most common method for minimizing risk when a novel safety concern is discovered, the impact of risk communication has remained unknown and cannot be guaranteed to result in the intended effect.^{16,17} Few studies have addressed the long-term impact of risk communication on the incidence of adverse events and whether adverse events have been successfully reduced. Instead, the impact of risk communication is often assessed by measuring processes such as changes in drug use and by laboratory monitoring.¹⁷ Because ONJ is uncommon in the general population and its background incidence rate is low, we attributed an increase in disease reports to greater recognition of the disease among BP-exposed patients after risk communication, if the characteristics of the patients and the use of BPs did not change substantially. We expected that the risk communication initiative would decrease the incidence proportion of ONJ among BP-exposed patients, after a temporary increase.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of risk communication on oral BP-related ONJ in Japan; on the number of reported cases to the Japanese regulatory authority, the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System of the Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA); and on the incidence proportion of ONJ in a hospital-based cohort study of 6923 osteoporosis patients at Kyoto University Hospital.

METHODS

We surveyed safety information about oral BP-related ONJ that was produced by the PMDA, pharmaceutical manufacturers and academic associations. We also conducted a trend analysis of a dataset from the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System of the PMDA and a sub-analysis, using the previously constructed data from a retrospective cohort study that was conducted at Kyoto University Hospital from February 2011 to July 2012.¹⁸ The protocol was approved

by the Ethical Committee of the Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (E1445).

Risk communication regarding oral BP-related ONJ

First, we surveyed the safety information from the PMDA by searching the PMDA Web site for the words “jaw” or “BPs” (accessed June to July 2012). We extracted articles on periodic safety information and letters and guidance publications, and we listed the relevant information after removing duplicate information. Second, we surveyed the types of risk communication materials concerning oral BP-related ONJ that were released by manufacturers marketing oral BPs in Japan and how and when they were disseminated. Two pharmaceutical companies collected letters and guidelines from the 10 manufacturers marketing oral BPs in Japan between July 2012 and January 2013. Finally, we collected information on the risk communications materials (type, timing of dissemination and method of dissemination) that were released by two academic associations (the Japanese Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons and the Japanese Society for Bone and Mineral Research) between July and August 2012. One of the authors, a medical doctor, reviewed the collected communications materials and summarized the warnings and recommendations announced in the communications.

Reported cases of ONJ to the regulatory authority

A dataset containing the adverse drug reactions reported to the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System of the PMDA between April 2004 and December 2011 was downloaded, and the cases of ONJ suspected to be adverse reactions to osteoporosis medications (including oral BPs) were counted. We used the preferred terms in the Standardized Medical Dictionary for Regulatory Activities (MedDRA) Queries for “osteonecrosis,” with the exception of anatomically irrelevant terms, to retrieve the cases of ONJ. The list of drugs included in this study is shown in Appendix 1.

Cohort study

We conducted a cohort study of outpatients and inpatients who were diagnosed with osteoporosis, using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) code (Appendix 2), and who received at least one prescription for an osteoporosis medication at Kyoto University Hospital during a study period (November 2000 to October 2010).¹⁸ The exclusion criteria were as follows: age younger than 20 years old; primary or

metastatic tumors in the maxillofacial region; history of trauma or radiation therapy in the maxillofacial region; and intravenous treatment with BPs.

We extracted the clinical data from the electronic medical records (EMRs) using an EMR retrieval system.¹⁹ This system retrieves electronic data for outpatients and inpatients at Kyoto University Hospital, including demographic data, diagnoses and ICD-10 codes, medications and injections, laboratory tests and radiological and pathological studies. The median duration of oral BP administration, co-medications and comorbid conditions were also extracted using the EMR retrieval system.

The medications administered for osteoporosis between November 2000 and October 2010 in this cohort were collected by the retrieval system. The list of drugs included in the cohort study is shown in Appendix 3. The numbers of BP users, estrogen users and other osteoporosis drug(s) users in the cohort were calculated for each year, counting patients who were prescribed medications at least once during that year, regardless of the use of other osteoporosis medications.

To identify relevant ONJ cases, we reviewed the radiographic imaging and clinical records of the patients with a diagnosis of not only ONJ but also inflammatory conditions of the jaw that were possibly related to ONJ, as specified by the ICD-10 codes (Appendix 4). The diagnostic criteria were detailed in a previous report.¹⁸ Briefly, ONJ was diagnosed independently by two oral and maxillofacial surgeons in accordance with the proposed criteria, using the findings from panoramic X-rays, technetium bone scans, computed tomography, histological images or surgery. We grouped the cases of osteomyelitis of the jaw with ONJ because we considered it difficult to distinguish between these two diseases. The radiographic findings for jawbone infections in patients treated with BPs are similar to those for ONJ related to BPs,^{20–22} and the presence of osteonecrosis is a common histopathologic finding, both in ONJ and in osteomyelitis of the jaw related to BPs.²³

The incidence proportion of confirmed ONJ was defined as the number of manually confirmed, newly developed ONJ cases in the cohort (e.g., BP group or non-BP group) in 2000–2002, 2003–2004, 2005–2006, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010, divided by the size of the cohort for each 2- or 3-year period. The BP group included the patients who were prescribed BPs at least once during the period and/or in the past, regardless of the use of other osteoporosis medications; the non-BP group included the patients who were prescribed osteoporosis medication(s) other than BPs and those who had never been prescribed BPs.

The distinction between BP users in the drug use survey and the BP group in the incidence proportion

survey was as follows: we classified a patient who received both BPs and estrogen in the same year as one BP user and one estrogen user over the same time period in the drug use survey. However, we classified the patient into the BP group rather than the non-BP group in the incidence proportion survey. This distinction was made because the impact of osteoporosis medications other than BPs on the incidence proportion of ONJ was considered to be negligible.

We evaluated the proportions of the cases recorded as inflammatory conditions of the jaw and alveolitis of the jaw (specified by ICD-10 codes K10.2, K10.3 and K10.0 [Appendix 4] in the EMR); the proportions were defined as the number of newly recorded cases of the inflammatory condition of the jaw in the EMRs of the cohort (e.g., BP users or non-BP users) during each 2- or 3-year period, divided by the size of the cohort during the period.

RESULTS

Risk communication regarding oral BP-related ONJ

The risk communication materials regarding oral BP-related ONJ, released by the PMDA, pharmaceutical manufacturers and academic associations, are listed in Table 1. The pharmaceutical manufacturers revised the package inserts in October 2006. The case reports or epidemiological studies regarding ONJ were published after the package insert was revised. Six separate but overlapping guidance announcements, in addition to the package insert, were issued. An academic association held educational meetings for health professionals and patients during their annual meeting in April 2008.

Reported cases of ONJ to the regulatory authority

An increasing number of cases of ONJ that were suspected adverse reactions to oral BPs were reported to the PMDA after 2007, immediately after the safety information was disseminated (Figure 1). These cases included those with a past history of ONJ (that is, cases of ONJ that occurred earlier were reported as cases of ONJ after 2004 in the system). There were nearly 20 times more reported cases of ONJ during and after 2007, compared with the number of cases during and before 2006. Reported cases of ONJ that are suspected to have been adverse reactions to osteoporosis medications other than BPs have been rare. For reference, the estimated numbers of patients taking oral BPs in Japan were 2 082 928 in 2007 and 2 470 979 in 2008.²⁴

Cohort study

The cohort consisted of 6923 osteoporosis patients; 4129 were prescribed oral BPs (59.6%; mean age,

Table 1. Risk communication about oral BP-related ONJ in Japan

Date*	Organization	Content
Oct. 2006	PMDA [†] , pharmaceutical manufacturers	Measure: revised package insert for alendronate and risedronate “ONJ has been reported in patients receiving bisphosphonates. The majority of reported cases have been associated with dental procedures, such as tooth extraction, or with local infection. Physicians should fully disclose the adverse reactions to their patients and observe them closely.”
Jan. 2007	pharmaceutical manufacturers	Notices to hospitals and “Dear Health Professional” letters to inform them about the content of the revised package insert
June 2007	academic association	Publication of a case report ³³ There was one case of osteoporosis diagnosed with oral BP-related ONJ; the other case, a case of multiple myeloma, was diagnosed with iv BP-related ONJ.
Sep. 2007	PMDA, pharmaceutical manufacturers	Measure: revised package insert for etidronate
Oct. 2007	academic association	Publication of an observational study ³⁴ Questionnaires were sent to 239 institutions, and 30 patients with osteonecrosis were reported. Of them, 20 patients received iv BPs, eight received oral BPs and one received both.
Jan. 2008	academic association	News article entitled “osteonecrosis of the jaws induced by anti-osteoporosis treatment” “Patients on BP therapy requiring dental procedures should tell their dentists that they are being treated with BPs, and physicians should fully explain the adverse reactions to their patients when prescribing BPs.”
Jan. 2008	academic association, pharmaceutical manufacturers	Announcement of a guidance publication, entitled “Bisphosphonates and osteonecrosis of the jaw” A 20-page pamphlet, with the diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations, risk factors and epidemiology of iv and oral BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw and instructions for physicians, pharmacists, dentists and oral surgeons
Mar. 2008	academic association	Announcement of guidance publication, entitled “management of patients on BP therapy” A four-page pamphlet with the diagnostic criteria, management, risk factors, epidemiology of iv and oral BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw and instructions for physicians, dentists and oral surgeons
Apr. 2008	academic association	Public meeting for citizens: “The state of osteonecrosis of the jaw related to BPs”
Sep. 2008	academic association	A pamphlet, entitled “Bisphosphonates and osteonecrosis of the jaw: clinical manifestations and guidelines for management, 2008”
Feb. 2009	academic association	Training session for dentists, entitled “The state of osteonecrosis of the jaw related to BPs”
Feb. 2009	academic association	News article, entitled “Bisphosphonates and osteonecrosis of the jaws”
May 2009	PMDA, academic association	Announcement of a guidance publication, entitled “Bisphosphonate-Related Osteonecrosis of the Jaws” ³⁵ This official therapeutic manual for severe adverse reactions included the diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations, risk factors and management methods for iv and oral BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw for citizens and health care professionals
June 2009	academic association	Public meeting for citizens, entitled “The state and the management of osteonecrosis of the jaws related to BPs”
July 2009	academic association	Training meeting regarding BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw for health care professionals
Nov. 2009	academic association	Publication of an observational study ³⁶ The follow-up survey showed that surgical treatment might be useful for BRONJ when performed at the appropriate time, and BRONJ was shown to be refractory because only nine of 17 cases were cured in these 2 years.
May 2010	academic association, pharmaceutical manufacturers	Publication of a position paper ³⁷
June 2010	PMDA	Measure: revised package inserts for alendronate, risedronate and etidronate “ONJ has been reported in patients receiving bisphosphonates, regardless of the route of administration. Treating physicians should advise their patients to undergo dental examinations and to finish any invasive dental procedures, such as tooth extraction, if necessary, prior to treatment with BPs. While on treatment with BPs, these patients should have regular dental consultations and avoid invasive dental procedures.”
Sep. 2010	academic association	Publication of a book, entitled “The utility and osteonecrosis of the jaw of BPs”
Sep. 2010	PMDA	Release of safety measures (“The progress of assessments and measures regarding BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw”), including a survey of the number of cases of BP-related osteonecrosis of the jaw and an outline of the individual case reports reported to PMDA

*The date indicates the first dissemination of safety information.

[†]PMDA: Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency.

65.0), and 2794 patients received other osteoporosis drugs (40.3%; mean age, 65.5). The median durations of administration were 364.0 days for BPs and 439.5 days for other osteoporosis drugs. For the BP group and the other osteoporosis drugs group, the numbers of patients using concomitant steroids were 2934 (71.0%) and 1508 (53.9%), respectively; the numbers of patients treated with anti-cancer drugs

were 551 (13.3%) and 256 (9.1%), respectively; and the numbers of patients with diabetes were 707 (17.1%) and 442 (15.8%), respectively.¹⁸

The number of BP users has been increasing steadily since 2000 (Figure 2). The number of estrogen users, including users of selective estrogen receptor modulators, has been low. The number of users of other osteoporosis medications, including active vitamin D3 or calcium,

RISK COMMUNICATION AND INCIDENCE PROPORTION OF OSTEONECROSIS OF JAW

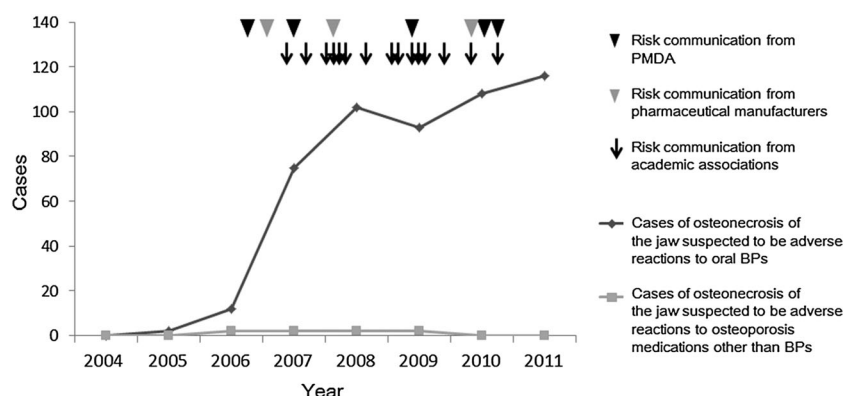


Figure 1. Trends in the number of ONJ cases per year reported to the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System of the PMDA and risk communication activities. Legend: The cases of ONJ that were suspected adverse reactions to oral bisphosphonates and those that were suspected adverse reactions to other agents for osteoporosis, reported to the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System of the PMDA, are shown as a dark gray line and a light gray line, respectively. Black arrowhead: risk communication from the PMDA; gray arrowhead: risk communication from pharmaceutical manufacturers; arrow: risk communication from academic associations

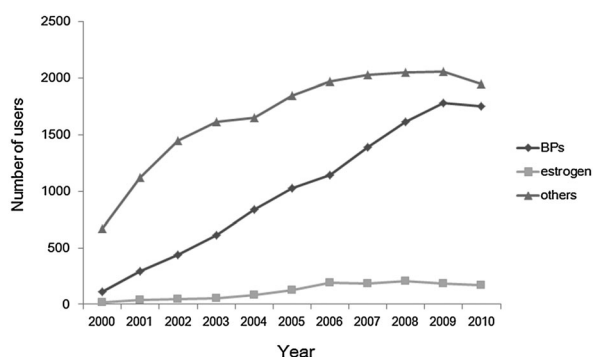


Figure 2. The number of patients prescribed each agent for osteoporosis in the cohort. Legend: The numbers of patients prescribed bisphosphonates, estrogen and a selective estrogen receptor modulator, as well as other agents for osteoporosis, each year in a cohort of 6293 osteoporosis patients are illustrated with a dark gray line of diamonds, a gray line of triangles and a light gray line of squares, respectively. The year 2000 contains 2 months, and the year 2010 contains 10 months. The numbers of patients receiving osteoporosis medications in each year are shown below the graph

increased before 2006 and since then has remained approximately constant.

The EMRs of a total of 1987 patients with records of ONJ or inflammatory conditions of the jaw that were possibly related to ONJ were manually reviewed, and 46 patients were confirmed to have ONJ.¹⁸

The incidence proportion of confirmed ONJ in the BP group increased approximately four-fold in 2009 and 2010, compared with the pre-2009 level. The incidence proportion of confirmed ONJ in the non-BP group remained low (Figure 3a). Both of the incidence proportion of confirmed ONJ cases and that

of inflammatory conditions of the jaw increased after 2009; however, the increase in inflammatory conditions of the jaw was not as high as that of confirmed cases (Figure 3b). This measure was therefore not a good surrogate for confirmed ONJ in this study.

DISCUSSION

Risk communication efforts by pharmaceutical manufacturers and academic associations began within 1 year after the package insert was revised in October 2006, and ONJ was increasingly reported to the PMDA within 1 year. In our cohort, the incidence proportion of ONJ, diagnosed according to standardized criteria, increased in 2009 and in later years. During this period, BPs were frequently prescribed, and there were no increases in the use of alternative agents, such as selective estrogen receptor modulators.

Physicians' case reports regarding ONJ in 2003^{4,5} in the USA led to revisions of package inserts in 2004 to 2005.^{7,25,26} In Japan, the pharmaceutical manufacturers revised the package inserts for intravenous BPs in 2005 and for oral BPs in 2006 and 2007, but the revision was delayed for 2 years after the revision in the USA. The physicians' case reports regarding ONJ were first published in 2007, 4 years after their publication in the USA; thus, the physicians' reports in Japan did not contribute to the increased suspicion of ONJ related to BPs or to the revision of the package insert. Academic associations were rather active in risk communication in the later dissemination phase. Physicians and academic associations have been able to detect new safety concerns for marketed drugs and to conduct epidemiological studies effectively, and we should reconsider academic associations, as well as the regulatory authority

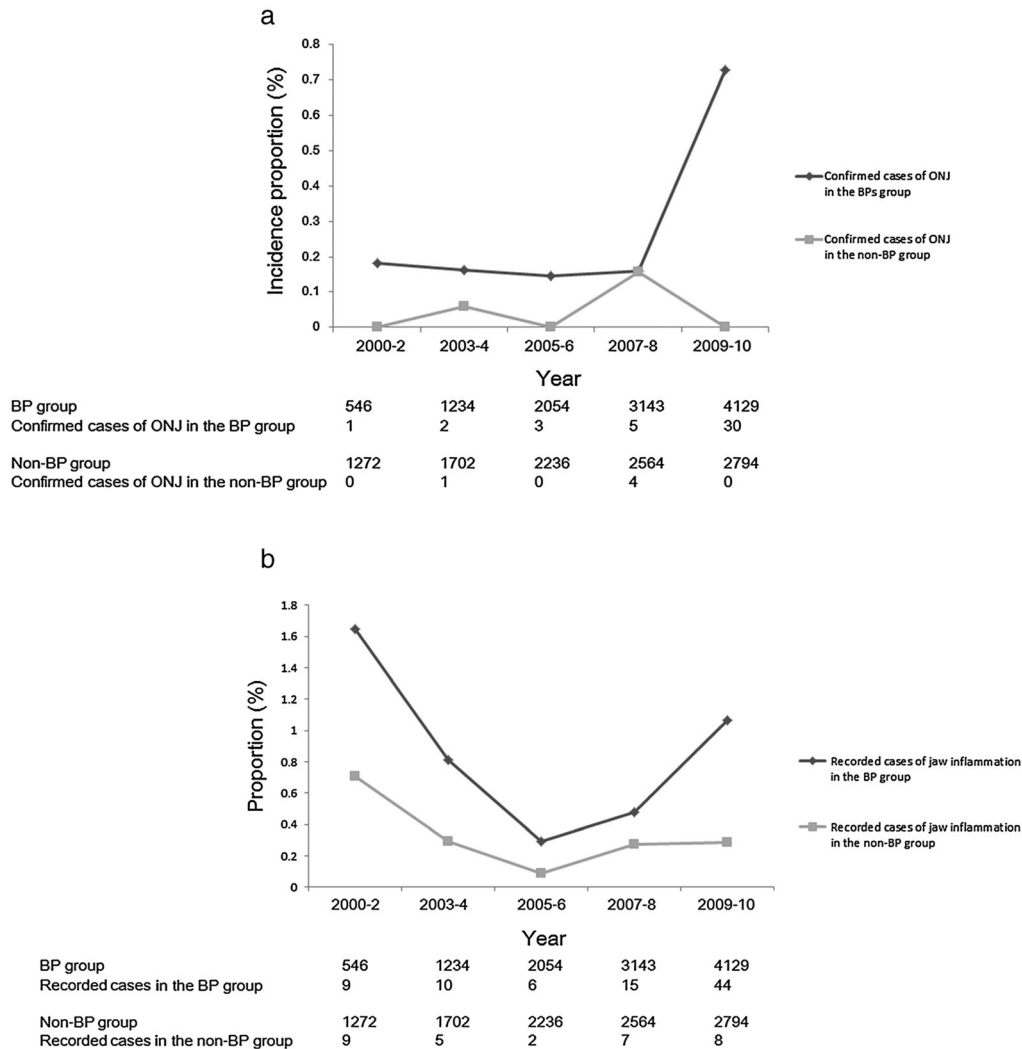


Figure 3. (a). The incidence proportion of confirmed cases of ONJ in the cohort. Legend: The incidence proportions of the confirmed ONJ cases in 100 BP-group patients in 2000–2002, 2003–2004, 2005–2006, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010 are indicated by a dark gray line of diamonds. The incidence proportions of confirmed ONJ cases per 100 non-BP-group patients in each 2- to 3-year period are indicated by a light gray line of squares. The number of patients in the BP group, the number of confirmed ONJ cases in the BP group, the number of patients in the non-BP group and the number of confirmed ONJ cases in the non-BP group are shown below the graph. (b). The proportions of recorded ONJ cases in the cohort. Legend: The proportions of recorded cases of inflammatory conditions of the jaw in 100 BP-group patients in 2000–2002, 2003–2004, 2005–2006, 2007–2008 and 2009–2010 are indicated by a dark gray line of diamonds. The proportions of recorded cases of inflammatory conditions of the jaw in 100 non-BP-group patients in each 2- to 3-year period are indicated by a light gray line of squares. The number of patients in the BP group, the number of recorded cases of inflammatory conditions of the jaw in the BP group, the number of patients in the non-BP group and the number of recorded cases of inflammatory conditions of the jaw in the non-BP group are shown below the graph.

and pharmaceutical manufacturers, as resources for monitoring and minimization of the risks of medicines and for ensuring the accuracy of information.

We evaluated the impact of risk communications by analyzing the prescriptions of medications for osteoporosis and the incidence proportion of ONJ. The use of BPs increased steadily, but the prescriptions for BPs were not influenced by the risk communications in this study. BPs are among the most established drug types for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women,²⁷ and the gradual increase in the use of BPs over the periods, before and after the dissemination of

the safety information, was reasonable considering the risk–benefit balance. We could not determine whether the physicians prescribed BPs after considering the risk–benefit balance or simply did not receive the safety information. Many confounding factors can influence the prescription of BPs, such as the active participation of academic associations or the perceptions of physicians and patients toward adverse events. Physicians might hesitate to change prescribing habits because of known obstacles, such as the lack of time during outpatient care and the desire to maintain trust in the physician–patient relationship.²⁸

The rapid increase in the cases of ONJ that were suspected adverse reactions to oral BPs reported to the regulatory authority after the risk communications efforts might indicate that the primary cause of the increase was awareness of the disease because the increase was quite sharp. The incidence proportion of ONJ in the BP group increased in our cohort, although the increase occurred 3 years after the risk communications began. There would have been few missed or misdiagnosed cases of ONJ in our cohort because the cases were diagnosed based on an extensive manual review of the EMRs, using well-established criteria. There might have been other causes for the increase in the incidence proportion of ONJ in our cohort in addition to risk communication; one possibility is the longer exposure to BPs^{8,29} in the cohort. Longer exposure and risk communication occurred simultaneously; therefore, we could not distinguish the impact of risk communication from that of longer exposure. There was a time difference between the increase in the number of cases of ONJ reported in the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System and the increase in the incidence proportion of ONJ in the cohort. The cases of ONJ reported to the Drug Adverse Reactions Reporting System include past cases of ONJ: cases that occurred before 2006 might be reported as cases of ONJ after 2006. Moreover, the diagnosis of ONJ is not standardized and might include other inflammatory conditions of the jaw. However, the number of ONJ patients in the cohort reflects the number of active ONJ patients diagnosed in the hospital. The difference between the recording and the diagnosis of ONJ most likely resulted in the time difference.

Previous reviews have found it difficult to estimate the average effect of risk communication on clinical practice^{16,17,30} because of heterogeneity in the study designs, analyses, outcome measurements, therapeutic areas and types of communication. ONJ can be reduced with preventive measures, including clinical oral examinations and good oral hygiene.^{31,32} Unfortunately, we did not observe a decrease in the incidence proportion of ONJ in our cohort during this study period, which would have been the clinical outcome. Additional appropriately designed research is warranted to understand the effects of past communications strategies and to estimate the impact of future communication.

The limitations of our study are described below. First, factors other than safety information collected in our study, such as pharmaceutical use, could have simultaneously influenced the incidence proportion of ONJ. Second, we did not consider the scale, the duration or the content of the risk communication; it is therefore not possible to evaluate the impact of each risk communication material quantitatively. Third,

the data on drug use and on the incidence proportion of ONJ in Kyoto University Hospital were limited to a single institution in Japan; thus, the generalizability of the results cannot be assured. The much higher incidence of ONJ in our study compared to the published literature might be explained by the inclusion of numerous steroid users, older patients and inpatients. Moreover, the cohort study was subject to a referral bias toward the selection of more severe cases, given that our department is the lead institution for oral and maxillofacial surgery in Kyoto City, as discussed in our previous report.¹⁸ We could not account for BP exposure that occurred before consultation at Kyoto University Hospital, which might have affected the incidence proportion of ONJ. Finally, this study was retrospective, using a database derived from the EMRs, and the data were not as accurate and consistent as they would have been in a prospective study.

CONCLUSION

The use of oral BPs increased in osteoporosis patients, regardless of the safety notifications concerning ONJ related to BPs. ONJ was increasingly diagnosed after the dissemination of safety information about BP-related ONJ using repetitive and mixed communication methods; the impact of these communications materials was not clear. Our evaluation of the risk communication materials suggests that appropriate cooperation models involving the parties concerned with pharmacovigilance should be planned for the dissemination of safety information and for the delivery and evaluation of new safety concerns with marketed drugs.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Eriko Sumi collected information on when, how and what type of risk communications regarding osteonecrosis of the jaw were released from pharmaceutical companies.

KEY POINT

- The use of oral bisphosphonates (BPs) in osteoporosis patients has increased regardless of safety concerns about osteonecrosis related to BPs. Osteonecrosis of the jaw was increasingly diagnosed after risk communication; however, the impact of the risk communication was not clear. Safety notifications were disseminated diligently after the package insert was revised. However, there was no surveillance for osteonecrosis of the jaw before the revision.

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional supporting information may be found in the online version of this article at the publisher’s web-site:

Appendix 1. List of drugs studied in cases of OMJ reported to the regulatory authority

Appendix 2. List of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) code for osteoporosis studied in the cohort study

Appendix 3. List of drugs studied in the cohort study

Appendix 4. List of International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) code for inflammatory conditions of the jaw studied in the cohort study