**Assignment of Patient’s Number**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Doctors’Initials | NumberSequence | Accepted?Yes, No, Questionable | SuspectedEtiology |
| RM BHLG SZWA KSJB MM | 1, 2, 3, 4… | Y, N, Q | AntiResorptive meds/—**AR** AntiAngiogenic meds/—**AA**Steroids/—**S**Other med(s)/—**O**Medical risk factors/—**M**Dental risk factors/—**D** |

All patients must have a complete interview and be assigned a number using the code described below. When using the Letter/Number/-Letter code:

1. Assign your first patient with a “1” and continue sequentially.

1. Put the first and last initial of your name to the left side of the number, e.g. Dr. Robert McMahon’s 1st patient would be: **RM**1.
2. Determine eligibility of patient, and apply the appropriate letter (Y, N, or Q) to the right of the number:

 Y (Yes) N (No) Q (Questionable)

e.g. If Dr. McMahon’s 2nd patient is *accepted* in the study, the patient’s number would be: RM2**Y**

1. Finally, add a letter suffix that best describes the etiology of the ONJ:

 AntiResorptive meds/—**AR**

 AntiAngiogenic meds/**—AA**

 Steroids/—**S**

 Other med(s)/—**O**

 Medical risk factors/—**M**

 Dental risk factors/—**D**

Note the “--“ before each designee and the use of more than one suffix is expected.

e.g. If Dr. McMahon’s 3rd patient’s with ONJ was thought to be caused by Fosamax and steroids, the letters added would be: RM3Y-**AR-S**.

Attachment 6