MOQC
MICHIGAN ONCOLOGY QUALITY CONSORTIUM

Bisphosphonates (IV) Approved for QOPI Abstraction

Non-Nitrogenous		The non-nitrogenous bisphosphonates (disphosphonates) are metabolised in the cell to compounds that replace the terminal pyrophosphate moiety of ATP, forming a non-functional molecule that competes with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in the cellular energy metabolism. The osteoclast initiates apoptosis and dies, leading to an overall decrease in the breakdown of bone. This type of bisphosphonate has overall more negative effects than the nitrogen containing group, and is prescribed far less often.
Etidronate	Didronel	
Clodronate	Bonefos, Loron	
Tiludronate	Skelid	
Nitrogenous		Nitrogenous bisphosphonates act on bone metabolism by binding and blocking the enzyme farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) in the HMG-CoA reductase pathway (also known as the mevalonate pathway).
Pamidronate	Aredia	
Neridronate	Nerixia	
Olpadronate		
Alendronate	Fosamax	
Ibandronate	Boniva	
Risedronate	Actonel	
Zoledronate	Zometa, Aclasta	

Denosumab Approved for QOPI Abstraction

Denosumab	Prolia Xgeva	Denosumab is a human monoclonal antibody for the treatment of osteoporosis, treatment-induced bone loss, metastases to bone, and giant cell tumor of bone.

Growth Colony Stimulating Factors Approved for QOPI Abstraction

Enograstim	Granocyte	Growth factors are proteins made in the body and some of them make the bone marrow produce blood cells. G-CSF makes the bone marrow produce white blood cells to reduce the risk of infection after some types of cancer treatment.
Filgrastim	Neupogen, Zarzio, Nivestim, Ratiograstim	
Pegylated Filgrastim	Pegfilgrastim, Neulasta	
Lipefilgrastim	Longquex	