

Table I. CAUSES OF OSTEOMALACIA
Vitamin D deficiency
Dietary deprivation and lack of sunlight exposure
Vitamin D malabsorption
Postgastrectomy
Gastric bypass surgery for obesity
Gluten enteropathy
Small bowel disease or resection
Pancreatic insufficiency
Cholestyramine therapy for cholestatic liver disease
Laxative abuse
Impaired 1-alpha hydroxylation of 25-hydroxyvitamin D
Vitamin D-dependent rickets type I
X-linked hypophosphatemia
Autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets/osteomalacia
Oncogenic osteomalacia
Impaired target-organ response to 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D
Vitamin D-dependent rickets type II
Hypophosphatemia
Malabsorption / decreased intestinal absorption
X-linked hypophosphatemia
Autosomal dominant hypophosphatemic rickets/osteomalacia
Sporadic hypophosphatemia
Fibrous dysplasia
Oncogenic osteomalacia
Antacid-induced osteomalacia
Chronic metabolic acidosis
Paraproteinemia
Saccharated ferric oxide
Tenofovir (antiretroviral drug)
Cadmium
Inhibitors of mineralization
Bisphosphonates: Etidronate
Fluoride
Aluminum
Iron
Miscellaneous
Hypophosphatasia (inherited)
Axial osteomalacia
Fibrogenesis imperfecta ossium