OSTEOPOROSIS

Key Points

WHO definition T score <2.5 SD

Life-time risk fracture 40% women, 13% men (US Caucasians)

1.SD decrease in BMD 2 x relative risk of fracture

One existing fracture 3 - 5 times increased risk of further fractures for

given BMD

Three existing fractures >20 times increased risk of further fractures for

given BMD

Whom to Scan?

Absolute indication

 Existing <u>low trauma</u> (gravity or less) fracture of wrist, hip, vertebrae, humerus or ribs.

Relative indications

- Primary hyperparathyroidism (especially if there is doubt regarding the need for surgery).
- Strong first degree family history (>1 parent, grand parent, sib) of low trauma fractures.
- Early menopause <45.
- Low oestrogen secondary amenorrhoea (anorexia nervosa, athletes, hyperprolactinaemia).
- Glucocorticoid treatment (>7.5mg prednisolone/day or equivalent, >6m, or planned >6m).
- Cushing's disease/syndrome.
- Prolonged thyrotoxicosis (postmenopausal only).
- Malabsorption syndromes.

Initial scan

DEXA of hip **and** spine (for subsequent audit)

Further Investigations of DEXA confirmed osteoporosis

- 1. Lateral x-ray: lumbar and thoracic spine, if indicated:-
 - height loss >2 inches
 - kyphosis
 - <u>thoracic</u> (not lumbar) backache
- 2. Blood tests
 - immunoglobulins
 - calcium, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase, albumin
 - TSH
 - testosterone (a.m.) in men.

Diagnosis

BMD less than 2.5 standard deviations of the young adult mean (T score).

Management

Primary Prevention of Fractures

1. Post-menopausal women >50 years

Lifestyle advice -

- increase weight bearing exercise
- stop smoking
- moderate alcohol intake
- calcium intake around 1,000mg per day (1 pint of milk or equivalent) Adcal D3 one tablet daily if unable to increase calcium intake by dietary means
- 2. Post-menopausal women <50 years
 - Lifestyle advice as above
 - HRT until age 50

Secondary Prevention of Fractures

- 1. Post-menopausal women >50 years
 - Lifestyle advice as above
 - Bisphosphonates (alendronate LA 70 mg once weekly is most convenient, but risedronate LA 35 mg once weekly is an equivalently effective alternative)
 - Raloxifene 60mg od, if bisphosphonates contra-indicated or patient intolerance (note can cause vasomotor symptoms and is associated with a comparable risk of DVT as HRT).
 - Calcium and Vitamin D supplementation (Adcal-D3, one tablet daily) in women >80 years, particularly if house-bound

Recent data from randomised controlled trials indicate that the long term risks of HRT (breast cancer, thrombo-embolism and cardiovascular disease) outweigh the advantages in terms of osteoporosis treatment and prevention. HRT is, therefore, not recommended for the management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women > 50 years, who are not experiencing menopausal symptoms.

- 2. Post-menopausal women <50 years
 - Lifestyle advice as above
 - Consider HRT or a bisphosphonate discuss with consultant
- 3. Glucocorticoid-associated osteoporosis
 - Treat with bisphosphonate if T< −1.5; either alendronate 70mg/wk or risedronate 35 mg/wk
 - initiation of long term glucocorticoid pharmacotherapy (>7.5mg prednisolone/day or equivalent, >6/12 months): DEXA scan if BMD >T=0 or perhaps -0.5, then assume will fall precipitously and give prophylaxis with bisphosphonate
- 4. Other Special cases discuss with consultant .eg.:
 - anorexia nervosa (women< 50 years, HRT or OCP [if require contraception and are suitable]; older women as above)

- men (can define cause in 50%, replace androgens if deficient and if no prostatic pathology; if idiopathic, bisphosphonate)
- children, pre-menopausal women (consultant advice)
- osteogenesis imperfecta type 1 (bisphosphonates, genetic counselling)

Monitoring

- Repeat DEXA normally at 18 months.
- If increase BMD > 2% with no other issues discharge.
- If no increase or further fractures consider alternative medication (i.e. raloxifene instead of bisphosphonate, or vice versa) or combination therapy.

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