

UK clinical guideline for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis

J. Compston¹ · A. Cooper² · C. Cooper³ · N. Gittos⁴ · C. Gregson⁵ · N. Harvey³ · S. Hope⁶ · J. A. Kanis⁷ · E. V. McCloskey⁸ · K. E. S. Poole¹ · D. M. Reid⁹ · P. Selby¹⁰ · F. Thompson¹¹ · A. Thurston¹¹ · N. Vine¹ · The National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG)

Received: 7 March 2017 / Accepted: 7 March 2017 / Published online: 19 April 2017
© The Author(s) 2017. This article is an open access publication

Abstract

Introduction In 2008, the UK National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG) produced a guideline on the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis, with an update in 2013. This paper presents a major update of the guideline, the scope of which is to review the assessment and management of osteoporosis and

the prevention of fragility fractures in postmenopausal women and men age 50 years or over.

Methods Where available, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and randomised controlled trials were used to provide the evidence base. Conclusions and recommendations were systematically graded according to the strength of the available evidence.

Affiliations of the NOGG writing group are provided in Appendix 1

✉ J. Compston
jec1001@cam.ac.uk

A. Cooper
alun.cooper@outlook.com

C. Cooper
cc@mrc.soton.ac.uk

N. Gittos
Neil.Gittos@uhb.nhs.uk

C. Gregson
celia.gregson@bristol.ac.uk

N. Harvey
nch@mrc.soton.ac.uk

S. Hope
sallyhope@doctors.org.uk

J. A. Kanis
w.j.pontefract@sheffield.ac.uk

E. V. McCloskey
e.v.mccloskey@sheffield.ac.uk

K. E. S. Poole
kenneth.poole@nhs.net

D. M. Reid
d.m.reid@abdn.ac.uk

P. Selby
Peter.Selby@cmft.nhs.uk

F. Thompson
F.Thompson@nos.org.uk

A. Thurston
A.Thurston@nos.org.uk

N. Vine
nic@nicvine.com

¹ Department of Medicine, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge, UK

² Crawley Fracture Liaison Service, Crawley, Sussex, UK

³ MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton, UK

⁴ University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, Centre for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, University of Birmingham & Birmingham Health Partners, Birmingham, UK

⁵ Musculoskeletal Research Unit, University of Bristol and Royal United Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Bath, UK

⁶ Metabolic Bone, Nuffield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, UK

⁷ Centre for Metabolic Diseases, University of Sheffield Medical School, Sheffield, UK

⁸ Metabolic Bone, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, UK

⁹ Emeritus Professor of Rheumatology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK

¹⁰ Metabolic Bone Disease, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK

¹¹ National Osteoporosis Society, Camerton, UK

Results Review of the evidence and recommendations are provided for the diagnosis of osteoporosis, fracture-risk assessment, lifestyle measures and pharmacological interventions, duration and monitoring of bisphosphonate therapy, glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis, osteoporosis in men, postfracture care and intervention thresholds.

Conclusion The guideline, which has received accreditation from the National Institute of Health and Care Excellence (NICE), provides a comprehensive overview of the assessment and management of osteoporosis for all healthcare professionals who are involved in its management.

Keywords Osteoporosis · Fracture · NOGG · Guideline

Introduction

This updated guideline provides guidance on the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis in the UK. It updates guidelines previously developed by the Royal College of Physicians [1, 2] and the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group [3, 4]. The scope of the guideline is to review the assessment and diagnosis of osteoporosis, the therapeutic interventions available and the manner in which these can be used to develop management strategies for the prevention of fragility fracture in postmenopausal women and in men age 50 years or over. The guideline was prepared by a writing group (Appendix 1) and finalised after consultation with stakeholders (Appendix 2).

The guideline is intended for all healthcare professionals involved in the management of osteoporosis. The conclusions and recommendations in the document are systematically graded, according to the quality of information available, to indicate the level of evidence on which recommendations are based. The grading methodology is summarised in Appendix 3. Where available, systematic reviews, meta-analyses and randomised controlled trials have been used to provide the evidence base. The evidence base was updated using PubMed to identify systematic reviews and meta-analyses from January 2009 to June 2016. The recommendations in this guideline were agreed unanimously by the National Osteoporosis Guideline Development Group.

The recommendations in the guideline should be used to aid management decisions but do not replace the need for clinical judgement in the care of individual patients in clinical practice.

Background

Osteoporosis is described by the World Health Organisation (WHO) as a ‘progressive systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone mass and microarchitectural deterioration of bone tissue, with a consequent increase in bone fragility and susceptibility to fracture’ [5]. The clinical significance of

osteoporosis lies in the fractures that arise. In the UK, approximately 536,000 new fragility fractures occur each year, comprising 79,000 hip fractures, 66,000 clinically diagnosed vertebral fractures, 69,000 forearm fractures and 322,000 other fractures (i.e. fractures of the pelvis, rib, humerus, tibia, fibula, clavicle, scapula, sternum and other femoral fractures) [6]. Such fractures cause severe pain and disability to individual sufferers, at an annual cost to the National Health Service (NHS) of over £4.4 billion, estimated for 2010. First year costs, subsequent year costs and pharmacological fracture prevention costs amounted to £3.2 billion, £1.1 billion and £84 million, respectively [6]. More than one third of adult women and one in five men will sustain one or more fragility fractures in their lifetime [7].

Common sites of fragility fracture include the vertebral bodies, distal radius, proximal humerus, pelvis and proximal femur. Hip fractures account for occupation of over 4000 beds at any one time across England, Wales and Northern Ireland and an average hospital length of stay of around 20 days [8]. Hip fractures account for around 50% of the total cost of fractures to the UK annually [6]. Approximately 53% of patients suffering a hip fracture can no longer live independently and 28.7% die within 12 months of the fracture. Only 54% of individuals admitted from home with a hip fracture return there within 30 days [8, 9]. Furthermore, most major fractures are associated with reduced relative survival, with an impact persisting more than 5 years after the index event [10, 11].

In the UK, fracture rates vary by geographic location, socioeconomic status and ethnicity [12, 13] and changes in age- and sex-adjusted fracture rates have been observed in recent decades, with increases in hip fractures amongst men and vertebral fracture amongst women [14]. Furthermore, the ageing of the UK population will give rise to a doubling in the number of fragility fractures over the next 50 years if changes are not made to current practice [6, 15]. Fall-related risk factors add significantly to the risk of fracture and often overlap with risk factors for osteoporosis. Identification of older people at risk of fracture should therefore involve an integrated approach [16].

Definition and diagnosis of osteoporosis

Prospective studies have shown that the risk of fracture increases progressively with decreasing bone mineral density (BMD). Systematic review and meta-analysis of observational population-based studies using absorptiometric techniques indicate that the risk of fracture increases approximately 2-fold for each standard deviation (SD) decrease in BMD [17, 18] (Evidence level Ia). The predictive value of BMD for hip fracture is at least as good as that of blood pressure for stroke.

Osteoporosis is defined operationally on the level of bone mass, measured as BMD. Two thresholds of BMD have been

defined by the World Health Organisation, on the basis of the relationship of fracture risk to BMD. 'Osteoporosis' denotes a value for BMD that is 2.5 SDs or more below the young adult mean value for women (T-score equal to or less than -2.5). 'Severe' or 'established' osteoporosis denotes osteoporosis as defined above in the presence of one or more documented fragility fractures [5].

The World Health Organisation and the International Osteoporosis Foundation recommend that the reference technology for the diagnosis of osteoporosis is dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry (DXA) applied to the femoral neck. The femoral neck is the preferred site because of its higher predictive value for fracture risk [19, 20] (Evidence level 1a). The spine is not a suitable site for diagnosis in older people because of the high prevalence of degenerative changes, which artefactually increase the BMD value; however, it is the preferred site for assessing response to treatment [21]. The normal reference range in men and women is that derived from the NHANES survey for Caucasian women age 20–29 years [20]. The writing group endorses these recommendations (Grade C recommendation). Other sites and validated technologies may be used in clinical practice, but it should be recognised that the significance of a given T-score differs between sites and technologies [22] (Grade B recommendation).

Femoral neck and total hip T-scores calculated from two-dimensional projections of quantitative computed tomography (QCT) data are equivalent to the corresponding DXA-derived T-scores used for the diagnosis of osteoporosis [21, 23].

On GE Healthcare bone densitometers, there is an option for T-scores for men to be given relative to either the male or female reference range in DXA readouts. The same diagnostic cutoff values for BMD can be applied to men as for women since there is evidence that the risk of fracture for any given femoral neck BMD and age is similar in men to that in women [24, 25] (Grade B recommendation).

Some guidelines favour the concurrent use of BMD at the proximal femur and at the lumbar spine for patient assessment. Patients are defined as having osteoporosis on the basis of the lower of the two T-scores. The prediction of fracture is, however, not improved by the use of multiple sites [26, 27] (Evidence level II) and the use of multiple sites for diagnosis is not recommended (Grade B recommendation). However, where hip measurement is not possible for technical reasons or in younger postmenopausal women and men in whom the spine is differentially affected, spine BMD measurements may be used. If neither hip nor spine measurements are possible, BMD measurements at the distal radius may be considered.

Additional techniques for assessing skeletal status have been less well validated than absorptiometric techniques. The writing group does not recommend the use of other techniques, including quantitative ultrasound, for the diagnosis of

osteoporosis. This does not preclude the use of these or other validated techniques in risk assessment.

Fracture-risk assessment

In addition to its diagnostic use, the assessment of BMD provides information on the likelihood of future fractures. The risk of fracture increases approximately 2-fold for each SD decrease in BMD, but the gradient of risk (RR/SD) varies according to the site and technique used, the patient's age and the fracture outcome [18] (Evidence level Ia).

The use of BMD alone to assess fracture risk has a high specificity but low sensitivity. The low sensitivity over most assumptions means that most fragility fractures will occur in women who do not have osteoporosis as defined by a T-score ≤ -2.5 [28] (Evidence level Ia). The working group does not recommend the use of BMD testing alone for population screening [29] (Grade B recommendation).

Techniques of clinical value include DXA at the hip regions, lumbar spine and forearm. DXA measurements of femoral neck BMD are used in FRAX. Other non-invasive techniques include quantitative ultrasound and computed axial tomography. No one technique subserves all the functions of skeletal assessment (diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of treatment).

The performance characteristics of BMD assessment can be improved by the concurrent consideration of risk factors that operate independently of BMD. Of particular importance is age, which contributes to risk independently of BMD [30, 31] (Evidence level Ia).

Several additional clinical risk factors have been identified that provide information on fracture risk independently of both age and BMD (Evidence level Ia).

- (a) Low body mass index (BMI). Low BMI is a significant risk factor for hip fracture, but the value of BMI in predicting other fractures is very much diminished when adjusted for BMD [32] (Evidence level Ia).
- (b) A history of a prior fracture at a site characteristic for osteoporosis is an important risk factor for further fracture. Fracture risk is approximately doubled in the presence of a prior fracture, including morphometric vertebral fractures. The increase in risk is even more marked for more than one vertebral fracture. The risks are in part independent of BMD [33] (Evidence level Ia).
- (c) A parental history of hip fracture is a significant risk factor that is largely independent of BMD [34] (Evidence level Ia).
- (d) Smoking is a risk factor that is in part dependent on BMD [35] (Evidence level Ia).
- (e) Glucocorticoids increase fracture risk in a dose-dependent manner. The fracture risk conferred by the

use of glucocorticoids is, however, not solely dependent upon bone loss and BMD-independent risks have been identified [36, 37] (Evidence level 1a).

- (f) Alcohol. The relationship between alcohol intake and fracture risk is dose-dependent. Where alcohol intake is on average 2 units or less daily, no increase in risk has been identified. Intakes of 3 or more units daily are associated with a dose-dependent increase in fracture risk [38] (Evidence level 1a).
- (g) Rheumatoid arthritis. There are many secondary causes of osteoporosis (e.g. inflammatory bowel disease, endocrine disorders), but in most instances, it is uncertain to what extent this is dependent on low BMD or other factors such as the use of glucocorticoids. By contrast, rheumatoid arthritis increases fracture risk independently of BMD and the use of glucocorticoids [37] (Evidence level 1a). Recent information suggests that diabetes (particularly type 2) may also exert BMD-independent effects on fracture risk [39, 40].

The consideration of these risk factors improves the sensitivity of testing without sacrificing specificity, and the writing group recommend their inclusion in case-finding algorithms (Grade B recommendation). Indeed, the use of combined clinical risk factors alone performs very similarly to that of BMD alone [41]; the use of clinical risk factors with the addition of BMD is optimal, but the latter can be included in targeted groups (see below).

There are many additional risk factors for fracture that act solely by reducing BMD and others that have been less well validated or identify a risk that may not be amenable to particular treatments. Liability to falls is an appropriate example where the risk of fracture is high, but treatment with agents affecting bone metabolism have an uncertain effect on fracture risk in such patients. The writing group recommend the identification and validation of additional clinical risk factors as an important area for further research.

Biochemical indices of skeletal turnover have the potential to aid risk assessment but probably play a more immediate role in the monitoring of treatment [42] (Evidence level 1a). Further research in this field is recommended so that their utility in clinical practice can be evaluated for use in diagnosis, prognosis and monitoring of treatment [43].

The International Osteoporosis Foundation recommends that risk of fracture should be expressed as an absolute risk, i.e. probability over a 10-year interval. The absolute risk of fracture depends upon age and life expectancy as well as the current relative risk. The period of 10 years covers the likely initial duration of treatment and the benefits that may continue if treatment is stopped. The writing group endorses these recommendations (Grade C recommendation).

Algorithms that integrate the weight of clinical risk factors for fracture risk, with or without information on BMD, have

been developed by the WHO Collaborating Centre for Metabolic Bone Diseases at Sheffield. The FRAX tool (www.shef.ac.uk/FRAX) computes the 10-year probability of hip fracture or a major osteoporotic fracture. A major osteoporotic fracture is a clinical spine, hip, forearm or humerus fracture. The tool has been externally validated in independent cohorts [30] (Evidence level 1a). QFracture is based on a UK prospective open cohort study of routinely collected data from general practises that takes into account numerous risk factors and estimates the 1–10-year cumulative incidence of hip or major osteoporotic fracture [44]; <http://www.qfracture.org>. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) has recommended the use of fracture risk assessment tools (FRAX or QFracture) in the assessment of patients, including the proposal that their use should be considered in all women age 65 years or older and men age 75 years or older [29]. In the Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network guideline (SIGN 142), QFracture is preferred and is used to provide a threshold for BMD assessment [45]. Since FRAX and QFracture yield different outputs (probability of fracture accounting for mortality risk in the case of FRAX, and a cumulative risk of fracture in the case of QFracture), the two calculators cannot be used interchangeably. In addition, BMD cannot be incorporated into QFracture estimations. Finally, the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG) intervention thresholds are based on FRAX probability and thus cannot be

Table 1 Procedures proposed in the investigation of osteoporosis

Routine
• History and physical examination
• Blood cell count, sedimentation rate or C-reactive protein. Serum calcium, albumin, creatinine, phosphate, alkaline phosphatase and liver transaminases
• Thyroid function tests
• Bone densitometry (DXA)
Other procedures, if indicated
• Lateral radiographs of lumbar and thoracic spine or DXA-based lateral vertebral imaging
• Serum protein immunoelectrophoresis and urinary Bence Jones proteins
• Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D
• Plasma parathyroid hormone
• Serum testosterone, sex hormone binding globulin, follicle stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone (in men)
• Serum prolactin
• 24 h urinary free cortisol/overnight dexamethasone suppression test
• Endomysial and/or tissue transglutaminase antibodies
• Isotope bone scan
• Markers of bone turnover
• Urinary calcium excretion

Other investigations, for example, bone biopsy and genetic testing for osteogenesis imperfecta, are largely restricted to specialist centres

used with fracture risk derived from QFracture or other calculators [46]. The use of FRAX for fracture risk assessment is therefore preferred (Grade B recommendation).

The FRAX assessment takes no account of prior treatment or of dose responses for several risk factors. For example, two prior fractures carry a much higher risk than a single prior fracture. Dose responses are also evident for glucocorticoid use and are partially addressed in the NOGG guideline. A prior clinical vertebral fracture carries an approximately 2-fold higher risk than other prior fractures. Since it is not possible to model all such scenarios with the FRAX algorithm, these limitations should temper clinical judgement.

Diagnostic assessment of individuals with osteoporosis should include not only the assessment of BMD where indicated but also the exclusion of diseases that mimic osteoporosis, elucidation of the cause of the osteoporosis and the management of any associated morbidity. Recommendations for the routine investigation of patients with osteoporosis are shown in Table 1.

The majority of vertebral fractures do not come to medical attention and thus remain undiagnosed [47]. Moderate or severe vertebral fractures, even when asymptomatic, are strong risk factors for subsequent fracture at the spine and other skeletal sites [48–50]. Vertebral fracture assessment should therefore be considered in high-risk individuals, using either lateral lumbar and thoracic spine radiographs or lateral spine DXA imaging. The latter delivers a significantly lower radiation dose but performs comparably to traditional radiographs [51].

Vertebral fracture assessment should be considered in postmenopausal women and older men if there is a history of ≥ 4 cm height loss, kyphosis, recent or current long-term oral glucocorticoid therapy, or a BMD T-score ≤ -2.5 (Grade C recommendation). It should also be considered in individuals with a history of non-vertebral fracture after the age of 50 years [52].

Lifestyle measures in the management of osteoporosis

Lifestyle measures to improve bone health include increasing the level of physical activity, stopping smoking, reducing alcohol intake to ≤ 2 units/day, reducing the risk of falls and ensuring adequate dietary calcium intake and vitamin D status.

Increasing calcium intake, either through the diet or in the form of supplements, has been shown to result in small increases in BMD [53] (Evidence level 1a) but convincing evidence that calcium alone reduces fracture risk is lacking [54, 55] (Evidence level 1a). Calcium supplements are associated with an increased risk of nephrolithiasis [56] and gastrointestinal side-effects. Concerns have also been raised that calcium supplements increase the risk of cardiovascular disease, but in

a recent meta-analysis little evidence was found for a significant association [57] (Evidence level 1a). It is recommended that a daily calcium intake of between 700 and 1200 mg should be advised, if possible achieved through dietary intake (<https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/.../familyfood-method-rni-11dec14.pdf>) (Grade B recommendation). A simple dietary calcium intake calculator is available at <http://www.cgem.ed.ac.uk/research/rheumatological/calcium-calculator>.

The Scientific Advisory Committee on Nutrition (SACN) has recently recommended a reference nutrient intake (RNI) of 400 IU daily for adults of all ages [58]. However, in postmenopausal women and older men at increased risk of fracture, the available evidence supports the use of higher doses. Vitamin D alone is ineffective in reducing fracture risk but when combined with calcium supplements results in a small reduction in hip and non-vertebral fractures, and possibly also in vertebral fractures [59, 60] (Evidence level 1a). In another meta-analysis, a protective effect of vitamin D on fractures was only seen at daily doses ≥ 800 IU (20 μ g) [61] (Evidence level 1a). This dose of vitamin D may also reduce falls [62] (Evidence level 1a). It is recommended that in postmenopausal women and men ≥ 50 years who are at increased risk of fracture, a daily dose of 800 IU of cholecalciferol should be advised (Grade A recommendation). Intermittent administration of large doses of vitamin D, e.g. $\geq 100,000$ IU is not advised, based on recent reports of an associated increased risk of fracture and falls [63, 64].

Supplementation with calcium and vitamin D is often advocated as an adjunct to other treatments for osteoporosis, as the clinical trials of these agents were performed in patients who were calcium and vitamin D replete. In postmenopausal women and older men receiving bone-protective therapy for osteoporosis it is recommended that calcium supplementation should also be given if the dietary intake is below 700 mg/day, and vitamin D supplementation with 800 IU/day of cholecalciferol considered in those at risk of/with evidence for vitamin D insufficiency (Grade B recommendation).

Weight-bearing exercise has beneficial effects on BMD [65] (Evidence level 1a) but has not been shown to reduce fracture risk [66] (Evidence level 1a). Regular weight-bearing exercise should be advised, tailored according to the individual patient (Grade B recommendation). Physiotherapy is an important component of rehabilitation after fracture. Muscle strengthening and balance training exercise interventions may reduce falls by improving confidence and coordination as well as maintaining bone mass.

The majority of fractures are preceded by a fall. Multi-component group and home-based exercise programmes, Tai Chi and home safety interventions have been shown to reduce the risk of falls in people living in the community [67] (Evidence level 1a). Falls prevention exercise programmes in community dwelling adults age >60 years may reduce falls

resulting in fracture [68] (Evidence level 1a) although in individuals at higher risk of falling, this benefit has not been shown. Falls history should be obtained in patients with osteoporosis and further assessment and appropriate measures undertaken in those at risk (Grade B recommendation).

Hip protectors may reduce the risk of hip fractures in older people in nursing care or residential care settings [69] (Evidence level 1a). However, poor acceptance and adherence by older people offered hip protectors are barriers to their use.

Sufficient protein intake is necessary to maintain the function of the musculoskeletal system and also decreases the complications that occur after hip fracture. Protein supplementation in patients with a recent hip fracture has been shown to improve the subsequent clinical course by significantly lowering the rate of infection and duration of hospital stay [70] (Evidence level Ib).

Pharmacological interventions

In the context of strategies for treating individuals at high risk of fracture, no distinction is made between prevention and treatment. A range of pharmacological interventions has been shown to be effective in reducing fracture risk in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis [71]. Recommendations concerning the major interventions for osteoporosis are based on high levels of evidence (Evidence level 1a and Ib), and the grade of these recommendations is summarised in Table 2.

Bisphosphonates are analogues of inorganic pyrophosphate that inhibit bone resorption.

- a) *Alendronate* is approved for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis (10 mg daily or 70 mg once weekly by mouth) and osteoporosis in men (10 mg daily). It is also approved for the prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis (5 mg daily) and for prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis (5 mg daily or, in

postmenopausal women not receiving hormone replacement therapy 10 mg daily).

In postmenopausal women with osteoporosis, alendronate at 10 mg daily has been shown to reduce vertebral, non-vertebral and hip fractures [72]. Approval for the use of alendronate in men with osteoporosis and in men and women taking glucocorticoids was granted on the basis of BMD bridging studies [73, 74]. Side-effects include upper gastrointestinal symptoms, bowel disturbance, headaches and musculoskeletal pain.

Alendronate should be taken after an overnight fast and at least 30 min before the first food or drink (other than water) of the day or any other oral medicinal products or supplementation (including calcium). Tablets should be swallowed whole with a glass of plain water (~200 ml) while the patient is sitting or standing in an upright position. Patients should not lie down for 30 min after taking the tablet. Alendronic acid is also available as 70 mg effervescent or soluble tablets, to be dissolved in half a glass of plain water (≥ 120 ml).

- b) *Ibandronate* at 150 mg once monthly by mouth or 3 mg as an intravenous injection every 3 months is approved for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at increased risk of fracture.

In a dose of 2.5 mg daily by mouth, a significant reduction in vertebral fractures was demonstrated [75]. In a post hoc analysis of high-risk women (femoral neck BMD T-score below -3.0), a significant reduction in non-vertebral fractures was shown [76]. No data are available for hip fracture. Approval for the oral 150 mg once monthly and 3 mg intravenously every 3-month formulations was granted on the basis of BMD bridging studies.

Side-effects with the oral preparation include upper gastrointestinal side-effects and bowel disturbance. Intravenous administration may be associated with an acute phase reaction,

Table 2 Anti-fracture efficacy of approved treatments for postmenopausal women with osteoporosis when given with calcium and vitamin D

Intervention	Vertebral fracture	Non-vertebral fracture	Hip fracture
Alendronate	A	A	A
Ibandronate	A	A*	NAE
Risedronate	A	A	A
Zoledronic acid	A	A	A
Calcitriol	A	NAE	NAE
Denosumab	A	A	A
HRT	A	A	A
Raloxifene	A	NAE	NAE
Teriparatide	A	A	NAE

A grade A recommendation, NAE not adequately evaluated, HRT hormone replacement therapy

*In subsets of patients only (post hoc analysis)

characterised by an influenza-like illness; this is generally short-lived and typically occurs only after the first injection.

Oral ibandronate should be taken after an overnight fast and 1 h before the first food or drink (other than water) of the day or any other oral medicinal products or supplementation (including calcium). Tablets should be swallowed whole with a glass of plain water (180 to 240 ml) while the patient is sitting or standing in an upright position. Patients should not lie down for 1 h after taking the tablet.

- c) *Risedronate* at 5 mg daily or 35 mg once weekly by mouth is approved for the treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis, to reduce the risk of vertebral fracture and for the treatment of established postmenopausal osteoporosis, to reduce the risk of hip fractures. It is also indicated for the treatment of osteoporosis in men at high risk of fractures. Risedronate at 5 mg daily is approved for the prevention of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.

In postmenopausal women with osteoporosis, risedronate at 5 mg daily has been shown to reduce vertebral and non-vertebral fractures [77, 78]. In a large population of older women, risedronate significantly decreased the risk of hip fractures, an effect that was greater in osteoporotic women [79]. Approval for use of risedronate in men with osteoporosis and in postmenopausal women taking glucocorticoids was granted on the basis of BMD bridging studies [80–82]. Side-effects include upper gastrointestinal symptoms, bowel disturbance, headache and musculoskeletal pain.

Risedronate should be taken after an overnight fast and at least 30 min before the first food or drink (other than water) of the day or any other oral medicinal products or supplementation (including calcium). Tablets should be swallowed whole with a glass of plain water (~120 ml) while the patient is sitting or standing in an upright position. Patients should not lie down for 30 min after taking the tablet.

- d) *Zoledronic acid* at 5 mg intravenously once yearly is approved for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and men at increased risk of fracture, including those with a recent low trauma fracture, and for the treatment of osteoporosis associated with long-term systemic glucocorticoid therapy in postmenopausal women and men.

Zoledronic acid has been shown to reduce the incidence of vertebral, non-vertebral and hip fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis [83] and to reduce the risk of clinical fracture and attendant mortality when given to patients shortly after their first hip fracture [84]. Approval for its use in men with osteoporosis and postmenopausal women and men taking glucocorticoids was granted on the basis of BMD bridging studies [85, 86]. Side-effects include an acute

phase reaction (see above), usually only after the first infusion, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Creatinine clearance should be calculated (e.g. using the Cockcroft-Gault formula $(140 - \text{age (years)}) \times \text{weight (kg)} \times f / \text{serum creatinine } (\mu\text{mol/l})$ where $f = 1.23$ for men and 1.04 for women) prior to initiation of treatment and serum creatinine monitored in high-risk patients. An increase in atrial fibrillation, reported as a serious adverse event, was seen in the main phase III trial although this finding has not been replicated in other trials involving zoledronic acid. Zoledronic acid is given as an intravenous infusion over a minimum period of 15 min.

- e) Contraindications and special precautions for the use of bisphosphonates

Oral and intravenous bisphosphonates are contraindicated in patients with hypocalcaemia, hypersensitivity to bisphosphonates, and severe renal impairment (GFR ≤ 35 ml/min for alendronate and zoledronic acid and ≤ 30 ml/min for other bisphosphonates). Pregnancy and lactation are also contraindications. Oral bisphosphonates are contraindicated in people with abnormalities of the oesophagus that delay oesophageal emptying such as stricture or achalasia, and inability to stand or sit upright for at least 30–60 min. They should be used with caution in patients with other upper gastrointestinal disorders. Pre-existing hypocalcaemia must be investigated and, where due to vitamin D deficiency, treated with vitamin D (e.g. 50,000 to 100,000 IU orally as a loading dose) before treatment is initiated.

Rare adverse effects, in particular, osteonecrosis of the jaw and atypical femoral fractures, have led to additional precautions. In patients with dental disease or other risk factors (e.g. glucocorticoids, tobacco use), dental examination with preventive dentistry is recommended prior to treatment with oral or intravenous bisphosphonates. While on treatment, patients should avoid invasive dental procedures if possible. For patients requiring dental procedures, there are no data available to indicate whether discontinuation of treatment reduces the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw. Clinical judgement of the treating physician should guide the management plan of each patient based on individual benefit/risk assessment. During treatment, all patients should be encouraged to maintain good oral hygiene, receive routine dental check-ups, and report any oral symptoms such as dental mobility, pain or swelling.

The possibility of osteonecrosis of the external auditory canal should be considered in patients who present with ear symptoms including chronic ear infections. Possible risk factors for osteonecrosis of the external auditory canal include steroid use and chemotherapy and/or local risk factors such as infection or trauma.

During treatment, patients should be advised to report any thigh, hip or groin pain and any patient presenting with such

symptoms should be evaluated for possible atypical femur fracture.

Denosumab is a fully humanised monoclonal antibody against Receptor Activator of Nuclear factor Kappa B Ligand (RANKL), a major regulator of osteoclast development and activity. It is approved for the treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and men at increased risk of fractures, and for the treatment of bone loss associated with hormone ablation in men with prostate cancer at increased risk of fractures. It is given as a subcutaneous injection of 60 mg once every 6 months.

Denosumab has been shown to reduce the incidence of vertebral, non-vertebral and hip fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis [87]. Approval for its use in men with osteoporosis was granted on the basis of a BMD bridging study [88].

Contraindications and special precautions

Denosumab is contraindicated in women with hypocalcaemia or with hypersensitivity to any of the constituents of the formulation. Its use is not recommended in pregnancy or in the paediatric population (age ≤ 18 years). Side-effects include skin infection, predominantly cellulitis, and hypocalcaemia.

Hypocalcaemia is an identified risk in patients treated with denosumab, which increases with the degree of renal impairment. Pre-existing hypocalcaemia must be investigated and, where due to vitamin D deficiency, treated with vitamin D (e.g. 50,000 to 100,000 IU orally as a loading dose) before treatment is initiated. Adequate intake of calcium and vitamin D is important in all patients, especially in those with severe renal impairment.

Monitoring of calcium levels should be conducted prior to each dose of denosumab and within 2 weeks after the initial dose in patients predisposed to hypocalcaemia (e.g. patients with severe renal impairment, creatinine clearance ≤ 30 ml/min) or if suspected symptoms of hypocalcaemia occur or if otherwise indicated. Patients should be advised to report symptoms of hypocalcaemia.

The rare occurrence of osteonecrosis of the jaw and atypical femoral fractures in patients treated with denosumab has led to additional precautions. In patients with dental disease or other risk factors (e.g. glucocorticoid therapy, tobacco use), dental examination with preventive dentistry is recommended prior to treatment. While on treatment, patients should avoid invasive dental procedures if possible. For patients requiring dental procedures, there are no data available to indicate whether discontinuation of treatment reduces the risk of osteonecrosis of the jaw. Clinical judgement of the treating physician should guide the management plan of each patient based on individual benefit/risk assessment. During treatment, all patients should be encouraged to maintain good oral hygiene, receive routine dental check-ups, and report any oral symptoms such as dental mobility, pain or swelling.

During treatment, patients should be advised to report any thigh, hip or groin pain and any patient presenting with such symptoms should be evaluated for an atypical femur fracture.

Following cessation of denosumab therapy, rapid bone loss occurs [89]. Whether this results in an increase in fracture risk is unclear, but there are case reports of vertebral fractures, often multiple, occurring within 18 months after stopping treatment [90–92]. Although further studies are required, in patients who stop denosumab, switching to an alternative therapy such as a bisphosphonate should be considered (Grade C recommendation).

Raloxifene is a selective oestrogen receptor modulator and inhibits bone resorption. It is approved for the treatment and prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women.

Raloxifene has been shown to reduce vertebral fracture risk but reduction in non-vertebral and hip fractures has not been demonstrated [93]. Raloxifene is contraindicated in women with child-bearing potential, a history of venous thromboembolism or unexplained uterine bleeding. Hepatic impairment and severe renal impairment are also contraindications. It should be used with caution in women with a history of stroke or with risk factors for stroke. Side-effects include leg cramps, oedema and vasomotor symptoms. There is a small increase in the risk of venous thromboembolism, mostly within the first few months of treatment and a small increase in the risk of fatal stroke has been reported. In the phase III trials, women treated with raloxifene had a significantly decreased risk of developing breast cancer.

Raloxifene is taken orally as a single daily dose (60 mg) and may be taken at any time without regard to meals.

Teriparatide (recombinant human parathyroid hormone (PTH) 1–34), when administered intermittently, has anabolic skeletal effects which are most marked in cancellous bone. Teriparatide is approved for treatment of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and in men at high risk of fracture. Teriparatide is also approved for the treatment of osteoporosis associated with systemic glucocorticoid therapy in women and men at increased risk of fracture.

Teriparatide has been shown to reduce vertebral and non-vertebral fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis [97]. No data are available for hip fractures. Approval for its use in men with osteoporosis and in glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis was granted on the basis of BMD bridging studies [98, 99].

Teriparatide is contraindicated in patients with hypercalcaemia, pregnancy and lactation, metabolic bone diseases other than osteoporosis, severe renal impairment, prior radiation to the skeleton and malignant disease affecting the skeleton. It should be used with caution in patients with moderate renal impairment. Side-effects include headache, nausea, dizziness and postural hypotension. Slight and transient elevations of serum calcium may occur following teriparatide injection.

Teriparatide is given as a subcutaneous injection in a dose of 20 µg/day. The duration of treatment is limited to 24 months.

Calcitriol (1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D) is the active form of vitamin D and is approved for the treatment of established postmenopausal osteoporosis in an oral dose of 0.25 µg twice daily. It acts mainly by inhibiting bone resorption. It has been shown to reduce vertebral fracture risk in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis, but effects on non-vertebral and hip fractures have not been demonstrated [100]. It is contraindicated in patients with hypercalcaemia or with metastatic calcification. Because it may cause hypercalcaemia and/or hypercalciuria, serum calcium and creatinine levels should be monitored at 1, 3 and 6 months after starting treatment and at six monthly intervals thereafter.

Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) comprises a large number of formulations of oestrogen or oestrogen plus progestogen combinations, some of which are approved for the prevention of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women at high risk of fracture. Conjugated equine oestrogens 0.625 mg daily ± 2.5 mg/day of medroxyprogesterone acetate has been shown to reduce vertebral, non-vertebral and hip fractures in postmenopausal women not selected on the basis of low bone density or high fracture risk [101, 102]. Because of the unfavourable risk/benefit balance in older postmenopausal women, the use of HRT for osteoporosis is generally restricted to younger postmenopausal women who are at high risk of fracture and also have menopausal symptoms [103].

No trials have been designed and powered to detect differences in the magnitude of fracture reduction between different treatments. Direct comparison across trials is not possible because of differences in study design, but in general, reductions of 30–70% have been reported for vertebral fracture, up to 20% for non-vertebral fracture and up to 40% for hip fracture.

The choice of agent is determined by the spectrum of anti-fracture effects across skeletal sites, side-effects and cost. The low cost of generic formulations of alendronate and risedronate, which have a broad spectrum of anti-fracture efficacy, make these first line treatments in the majority of cases. In women who are intolerant of oral bisphosphonates or in whom they are contraindicated, intravenous bisphosphonates or denosumab provide appropriate and cost-effective treatment options with hormone replacement therapy or raloxifene as additional options (Grade A recommendation). The high cost of teriparatide restricts its use to those at very high risk, particularly for vertebral fractures.

Duration and monitoring of bisphosphonate therapy

Concerns over rare adverse effects of long-term bisphosphonate therapy, particularly osteonecrosis of the jaw and atypical femoral fractures, have raised questions about the optimal

duration of therapy. Because bisphosphonates are retained in bone for varying periods of time, beneficial effects may persist for some time after cessation of treatment. This has led to the suggestion that some patients may benefit from a period off treatment, in which treatment is stopped after some years and the need for continued therapy is subsequently reassessed. Treatment review in patients taking bisphosphonates is therefore important [104]. Because pivotal clinical trials have mostly been limited to a duration of 3 years, recommendations for longer-term use and for drug holidays are based on limited evidence from extension studies in postmenopausal women [105]. There is currently no evidence on which to base recommendations for men.

Withdrawal of treatment is associated with decreases in BMD and increased bone turnover after 2–3 years for alendronate [106, 107] and 1–2 years for ibandronate and risedronate [108, 109]. In the case of zoledronic acid, withdrawal after 3 years' treatment was associated with only a very small decrease in BMD after a further 3 years without treatment [110].

In the Fracture Intervention Trial Long-term Extension study of alendronate (FLEX), there were significantly fewer clinical vertebral fractures in women previously treated with alendronate for 5 years who continued with alendronate for five more years than in those assigned to placebo after 5 years of alendronate [107]. In the Health Outcomes and Reduced Incidence with Zoledronic acid Once Yearly (HORIZON) study extension, the risk of morphometric vertebral fractures was significantly lower in women continuing on zoledronic acid for 3 years after 3 years therapy when compared with those switched to placebo, but the risk of non-vertebral fractures was similar in the treatment and placebo groups [110]. Post hoc analyses from the alendronate and zoledronic acid extension studies suggest that women most likely to benefit from long-term bisphosphonate therapy are those with low hip BMD (T-score < -2.0 in FLEX and ≤ -2.5 in HORIZON), those with a prevalent vertebral fracture and those who sustained one or more incident fractures during the initial 3 or 5 years of treatment [111, 112] (Evidence level IIb). Older age was also associated with increased fracture risk after discontinuation of alendronate therapy [113].

Based on the evidence above, continuation of bisphosphonate treatment beyond 3–5 years (3 years for zoledronic acid and 5 years for alendronate, ibandronate and risedronate) can generally be recommended in the following situations: (Evidence level IIb, Grade of recommendation B).

- Age 75 years or more
- Previous history of a hip or vertebral fracture
- Occurrence of one or more low trauma fractures during treatment, after exclusion of poor adherence to treatment (for example less than 80% of treatment has been taken)

and after causes of secondary osteoporosis have been excluded

- Current treatment with oral glucocorticoids ≥ 7.5 mg prednisolone/day or equivalent

If treatment is discontinued, fracture risk should be reassessed:

- After a new fracture regardless of when this occurs
- If no new fracture occurs, after 18 months to 3 years (Grade C recommendation)

Treatment review should be performed after 5 years of treatment with alendronate, risedronate or ibandronate and after 3 years of treatment with zoledronic acid (Grade C recommendation). Reassessment of fracture risk in treated individuals can be performed using FRAX with femoral neck BMD [114] (Grade B recommendation). The NOGG intervention thresholds can then be used to guide the decision as to whether treatment can be stopped for a period of time (Fig. 1). If the hip BMD T-score is ≤ -2.5 , resumption of treatment should be considered regardless of FRAX-derived fracture probability. An algorithm outlining the above approach is shown in Fig. 1.

If biochemical markers of bone turnover indicate relapse from suppressed bone turnover and BMD has decreased following withdrawal, resumption of treatment should be considered (Grade C recommendation).

There is no evidence base to guide decisions about treatment beyond 10 years and management of such patients should be considered on an individual basis.

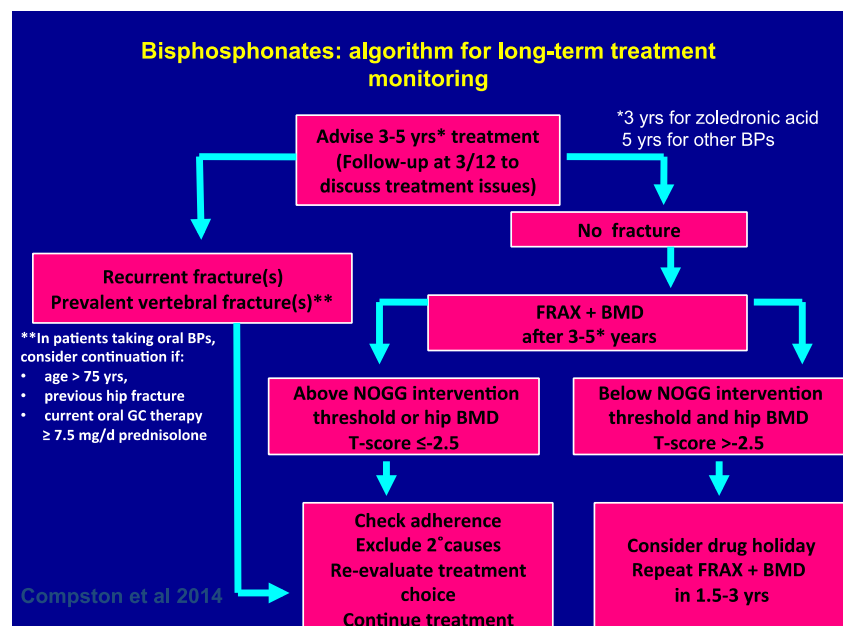
Rare long-term adverse effects of bisphosphonates and denosumab

Osteonecrosis of the jaw occurs only very rarely in patients receiving bisphosphonate or denosumab therapy for osteoporosis. The estimated incidence in those receiving bisphosphonates is 1–90/100,000 years of patient exposure. Risk factors for osteonecrosis of the jaw include poor oral hygiene, dental disease, dental interventions, cancer, chemotherapy or glucocorticoid therapy [115]. The incidence of osteonecrosis of the jaw is substantially greater with the higher doses of bisphosphonates or denosumab that are used to treat patients with skeletal metastases.

Atypical femoral fractures, mainly of the subtrochanteric and diaphyseal regions of the femoral shaft, have been reported rarely in patients taking bisphosphonates or denosumab for osteoporosis. In a recent review by the ASBMR Task Force on the management of osteoporosis in patients on long-term bisphosphonates, a systematic search of the literature revealed wide variation in the relative risk of atypical femoral fractures associated with BP use (between 2- and 128-fold), but the absolute risk was consistently low, ranging between 3.2 and 50 cases/100,000 person-years [116]. This estimate appeared to double with prolonged duration of BP use (> 3 years, median duration 7 years), and declined with discontinuation [116–118].

In a recent nationwide cohort study from Denmark, use of alendronate in excess of 10 years was associated with a 30% lower risk of hip fracture and no increase in the risk of fractures of the subtrochanteric femur and femoral shaft, supporting an acceptable risk benefit balance in terms of fracture outcomes [119].

Fig. 1 Algorithm for monitoring of long-term bisphosphonate therapy in postmenopausal women



A typical femoral fractures are often bilateral, associated with prodromal pain and tend to heal poorly. During bisphosphonate or denosumab therapy, patients should be advised to report any unexplained thigh, groin or hip pain and if such symptoms develop, imaging of the femur (X-ray, isotope scanning or MRI) should be performed. If an atypical fracture is present, the contralateral femur should also be imaged. Discontinuation of bisphosphonate or denosumab therapy should be considered in patients who develop an atypical fracture, weight-bearing activity should be restricted and alternative treatment options considered where appropriate. Surgical treatment with intramedullary nailing is often recommended.

Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis

Although guidance on the prevention and management of glucocorticoid osteoporosis has been developed in many countries, there is evidence that osteoporosis risk assessment and management are inadequate in long-term users of oral glucocorticoids [120]. Bone loss and increased fracture risk occur rapidly after initiation of glucocorticoid therapy and increase with the dose and duration of therapy [121, 122]. The increase in fracture risk is seen for vertebral and non-vertebral fractures, including hip fractures, and is partially independent of BMD [37].

Evidence for the efficacy of bone-protective therapy in people receiving glucocorticoids is based mainly on BMD bridging studies [74, 81, 82, 86, 99], although a reduction in vertebral fracture rate has been demonstrated with risedronate in a pooled analysis and with teriparatide in a comparator study (see Table 3) [81, 99, 123].

A working group from the International Osteoporosis Foundation and the European Society of Calcified Tissues published a framework for the development of national guidelines for the management of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis in men and women age 18 years or over in whom continuous oral glucocorticoid therapy was considered for 3 months or longer [124, 125]. Evidence for the efficacy of interventions to prevent or treat glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis was based on an updated systematic literature review from the 2010 American College of Rheumatology Guideline [126]. A

summary of the main recommendations is provided below, adapted where appropriate for use in the UK.

FRAX assumes an average dose of prednisolone (2.5–7.5 mg/day or its equivalent) and may underestimate fracture risk in patients taking higher doses and overestimate risk in those taking lower doses. Using UK data, the average adjustments over all ages in postmenopausal women and men age ≥ 50 years are shown in Table 4 [127].

For high doses of glucocorticoids, for example ≥ 15 mg prednisolone/day or its equivalent, greater upward adjustment of fracture probability may be required (Grade C recommendation). When the UK FRAX model is used and the glucocorticoid box is filled, 2 points appear on the NOGG graphs, 1 for medium dose and 1 for high dose (all defined as above). The assessment thresholds (fracture probabilities for BMD testing) and intervention thresholds (fracture probabilities for therapeutic intervention) are then used in the same way as described for postmenopausal women and older men (Table 4).

In general, women age ≥ 70 years, or with a previous fragility fracture or taking large doses of glucocorticoids (≥ 7.5 mg/prednisolone or equivalent/day) exceed the intervention threshold and should be considered for bone-protective therapy (Grade C recommendation).

Because bone loss and increased fracture risk occur early after initiation of glucocorticoids, bone-protective treatment should be started at the onset of therapy in patients at increased risk of fracture (Grade C recommendation). The low cost of generic formulations of alendronate and risedronate make them first line options in the majority of cases. In individuals who are intolerant of these agents or in whom they are contraindicated, zoledronic acid or teriparatide are appropriate options. Adequate calcium intake should be achieved through dietary intake if possible, with the use of supplements if necessary. An adequate vitamin D status should be maintained, using supplements if required. If glucocorticoid therapy is stopped, withdrawal of bone-protective therapy may be considered, but if glucocorticoids are continued long term, bone protection should be maintained in the majority of cases (Grade C recommendation).

Bone-protective therapy may be appropriate in some premenopausal women and younger men, particularly in individuals with a previous history of fracture or receiving high doses

Table 3 Effect of approved interventions for glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis on BMD and fracture risk

Intervention	Spine BMD	Hip BMD	Vertebral fracture	Non-vertebral fracture
Alendronate	A	A	B ^b	NAE
Risedronate	A	A	A ^b	NAE
Teriparatide	A ^a	A ^a	A ^{a, b}	NAE
Zoledronic acid	A ^a	A ^a	NAE	NAE

A grade A recommendation, B grade B recommendation, NAE not adequately evaluated

^a Comparator study

^b Not a primary endpoint

Table 4 Adjustment of FRAX estimates of fracture probability according to dose of prednisolone

Dose	Prednisolone equivalent (mg/day)	Average adjustment: hip fracture probability	Average adjustment: major osteoporotic fracture probability
Low	<2.5	−35%	−20%
Medium	2.5–7.5	None	None
High	≥7.5	+20%	+15%

of glucocorticoids (Grade C recommendation). Caution is advised in the use of bisphosphonates in women of child-bearing age. Referral of complex cases to secondary care is recommended (Grade C recommendation).

Osteoporosis in men

Treatments have been less extensively evaluated in men with osteoporosis than in women, though there is no evidence that skeletal metabolism in men differs fundamentally from that of women [128]. Alendronate, risedronate, zoledronic acid, denosumab and teriparatide are approved for the treatment of osteoporosis in men. Approval has been granted mainly on the basis of BMD bridging studies [73, 80, 85, 88, 98], although reduction in vertebral fractures has also shown in men with osteoporosis treated with alendronate or zoledronic acid [80, 85] (Evidence level 1b).

The low cost of generic formulations of alendronate and risedronate make these first-line treatments in the majority of cases. In men who are intolerant of oral bisphosphonates or in whom they are contraindicated, zoledronic acid or denosumab provide appropriate alternatives, with teriparatide as an additional option (Grade B recommendation).

For the purposes of FRAX calculations, the BMD T-scores in men are calculated based on the female reference database [25] (Grade B recommendation). When FRAX is calculated on densitometers, this is done automatically. When entering data manually to the FRAX calculator, the absolute value of BMD should be used and the manufacturer of the densitometer specified.

Secondary causes of osteoporosis are commonly found amongst men, so this population requires thorough investigation (Grade C recommendation). Intervention thresholds for men are similar to those recommended for women (Grade C recommendation).

All men starting on androgen-deprivation therapy should have their fracture risk assessed (<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg175/chapter/1Recommendations#men-having-hormone-therapy-2>) (Grade B recommendation).

Consideration should be given to referring men with osteoporosis to specialist centres, particularly younger men or those with severe disease (Grade C recommendation).

Postfracture care and fracture liaison services

Collaboration between geriatricians, orthopaedic surgeons and primary care practitioners and between the medical and non-medical disciplines concerned should be encouraged wherever possible. The Department of Health state that Fracture Liaison Services (FLS) should be provided for all patients sustaining a fragility fracture [129].

FLS provide fully coordinated, intensive models of care for secondary fracture prevention. They are cost-effective and are more effective in improving patient outcomes than approaches involving GP and/or patient alerts and/or patient education only. The ideal approach is a service in which identification, assessment and osteoporosis treatment are all conducted within an integrated electronic health care network, overseen by a coordinator and utilising a dedicated database measuring performance [130, 131] (Evidence level 1a).

Coordinator-based FLS systems are recommended, with a dedicated employee (a FLS coordinator) who, using electronic patient lists, systematically identifies men and women with fragility fracture, facilitating clinical risk factor evaluation, pathology tests to exclude secondary causes of osteoporosis and radiological investigation including BMD testing (Grade A recommendation).

The FLS coordinator should either initiate appropriate non-pharmacological and pharmacological interventions or make a treatment recommendation for the primary care physician to initiate. FLS should be provided by a multidisciplinary team, which includes an orthopaedic surgeon, and should be led by a clinician.

FLS should provide a coordinated programme with an integrated approach for falls and fracture prevention. All individuals with fracture should be fully assessed for falls risk factors and appropriate interventions to reduce falls should be undertaken. An example of such an integrated care pathway is provided in The Care of Patients with Fragility Fracture ('Blue Book'), published by the British Orthopaedic Association and the British Geriatrics Society [132].

X-ray reports of vertebral fractures should be standardised to aid fracture identification.

FLS should include embedded local audit systems supported by a clinical fracture database to enable monitoring of care provided to fracture patients (e.g. Royal College of Physicians Fracture Liaison Services-Database (<https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/fracture-liaison-service-database>)).

FLS should be patient centred and integrated between primary and secondary care. Primary care physicians should follow-up patients at 4 and 12 months to review use of medications that increase the risk of falls and/or fracture, to ensure coprescription of calcium and vitamin D with bone-protective interventions and to monitor adherence to therapy [133]. FLS should include an educational intervention for patients and primary care physicians; however, education should not be the sole intervention (Evidence level 1a).

Case finding and intervention thresholds

At present, there is no universally accepted policy for population-based screening to identify people with osteoporosis. With the recognition that factors in addition to BMD can improve fracture risk prediction, it is possible that screening strategies might be developed in the future and this is a recommendation for further research.

A trial of screening in the UK using FRAX (the SCOOP study), which has recently been completed but not yet reported in full, suggests promising effects of screening on treatment uptake and hip fracture risk [134, 135].

In the absence of a screening policy, a case-finding strategy is recommended where patients are identified because of a fragility fracture or by the presence of other clinical risk factors (Grade C recommendation). The use of risk factors that add information on fracture risk independently of BMD improves the predictive value of the assessment [30, 41] (Evidence level 1a).

Fracture risk should be assessed in postmenopausal women and men age 50 years or more with the risk factors outlined below where assessment would influence management (Grade C recommendation).

Clinical risk factors considered in the FRAX assessment of fracture probability

- Age
- Sex
- Low body mass index ($\leq 19 \text{ kg/m}^2$)
- Previous fragility fracture, including morphometric vertebral fracture
- Parental history of hip fracture
- Current glucocorticoid treatment (any dose, by mouth for 3 months or more)
- Current smoking
- Alcohol intake 3 or more units daily
- Secondary causes of osteoporosis including:
 - Rheumatoid arthritis
 - Type I diabetes
 - Osteogenesis imperfecta in adults

- Long-standing untreated hyperthyroidism
- Hypogonadism/premature menopause (<45 years)
- Chronic malnutrition
- Chronic malabsorption
- Chronic liver disease

Falls are an important risk factor for fracture but are not presently accommodated in the FRAX algorithm [136]. Additional common clinical risk factors that should alert to the possibility of high fracture risk are thoracic kyphosis and height loss ($>4 \text{ cm}$) [137] (Evidence level 2) and type 2 diabetes [40] (Evidence level 1b). These, and other factors which have been associated with osteoporosis (either low BMD, fracture or both), and which may indicate the need for osteoporosis risk assessment outwith the FRAX algorithm, are listed in Table 5 [138].

The approach recommended for decision making is based on fracture probabilities derived from FRAX and can be applied to men and women [139]. This approach is underpinned by cost-effectiveness analysis with generic alendronate as the

Table 5 Risk factors for osteoporosis/ fractures not presently accommodated in FRAX

-
- Thoracic kyphosis
 - Height loss ($>4 \text{ cm}$)
 - Type 2 diabetes
 - Falls
 - Inflammatory disease: ankylosing spondylitis, other inflammatory arthritides, connective tissue diseases
 - Endocrine disease: hyperthyroidism, hyperparathyroidism, Cushing's disease
 - Haematological disorders/malignancy
 - Muscle disease: myositis, myopathies and dystrophies
 - Asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
 - HIV infection
 - Neurological/ psychiatric disease, e.g. Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, stroke, depression, dementia
 - Nutritional deficiencies: calcium, vitamin D, magnesium, protein (note that vitamin D deficiency may contribute to fracture risk through undermineralisation of bone (osteomalacia) rather than osteoporosis)
 - Medications
 - Some immunosuppressants (calcium/calcineurin phosphatase inhibitors)
 - (Excess) thyroid hormone treatment (levothyroxine and/or liothyronine). Patients with thyroid cancer with suppressed TSH are at particular risk
 - Drugs affecting gonadal hormone production (aromatase inhibitors, androgen-deprivation therapy, medroxyprogesterone acetate, gonadotrophin hormone releasing agonists)
 - Some antidiabetic drugs
 - Some antipsychotics
 - Some anticonvulsants
 - Proton pump inhibitors
-

intervention [140] (Evidence level 1b, Grade B recommendation). The assumptions used on cost-effectiveness are conservative and would permit the use of second line intervention in approximately 20% of patients.

Women with a prior fragility fracture should be considered for treatment without the need for further assessment, although BMD measurement is sometimes appropriate, particularly in younger postmenopausal women (Grade C recommendation). In men with or without a fragility fracture and in women without a previous fragility fracture, management strategy should be based on assessment of the 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture (clinical spine, hip, forearm or humerus). Men and women with probabilities below the lower assessment threshold can be reassured. Men and women with probabilities above the upper assessment threshold can be considered for treatment. Men and women with probabilities between the upper and lower assessment threshold should be referred for BMD measurements and their fracture probability reassessed [4, 141]. The thresholds are shown in Fig. 2. In addition to the 10-year probability of a major osteoporotic fracture, the NOGG website also provides intervention thresholds that are based on the 10-year probability of hip fracture. Either or both thresholds can be used; indeed, the SCOOP study was based on treatment targeted on the basis of risk assessed by hip fracture probability [134].

The intervention threshold up to age 70 years is set at a risk equivalent to that associated with a prior fracture, in line with current clinical practice, and therefore rises with age. At age 70 years and above, fixed thresholds are applied [140, 141] (Grade B recommendation). The proportion of women potentially eligible for treatment rises from approximately 30 to 50% with age, largely driven by prior fracture prevalence [141] (Evidence level 1b). Fracture probabilities based on FRAX can be input into the website of the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (www.shef.ac.uk/NOGG) to enhance management decisions.

The use of BMD assessments using this strategy makes more efficient use of resources than the scanning of all with risk factors [142] (Evidence level 1b). The strategy using the FRAX tool advantages more individuals at high risk and can be applied to men.

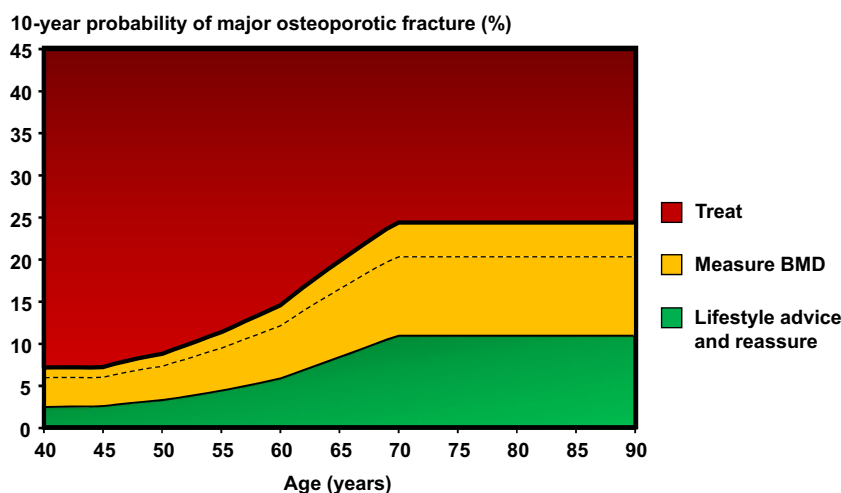
The Guideline Group is aware of the view that treatment should not be undertaken in women without recourse to a BMD test except in women with prior hip or vertebral fractures. The view arises because of a post hoc analysis showing reduced efficacy of alendronate in patients with BMD T-scores above -2.5 [143] (Evidence level 1b). However, other studies have shown little or no interaction of BMD on effectiveness of several agents, including some bisphosphonates, raloxifene and teriparatide [144, 145] (Evidence level 1b). Moreover, the clinical risk factors are not totally independent of BMD and, when clinical risk factors alone are used in women age 70 years or more to select patients at high risk, BMD is approximately 1 SD lower in the high-risk group compared with a low risk group [146] (Evidence level 1b). For several interventions (raloxifene and teriparatide), the response to treatment is independent of FRAX whereas in others (abaloparatide, bazedoxifene, denosumab, clodronate), the response is greater in patients with the higher fracture probabilities identified on the basis of clinical risk factors alone (Evidence level 1b).

Relatively simple arithmetic procedures are available which can be applied to conventional FRAX estimates of probabilities of hip fracture and a major fracture to adjust the probability assessment with knowledge of:

High, moderate and low exposure to glucocorticoids [127] (Evidence level 2). See Table 3.

Concurrent data on lumbar spine BMD [147] (Evidence level 1a). Increase/decrease fracture probability by 10% for each 1 standard deviation T-score difference between lumbar spine and total hip

Fig. 2 Graph showing assessment and intervention thresholds in the UK for major osteoporotic fracture probability. The dotted line represents the intervention threshold while the assessment thresholds are shown within the amber area [141]. BPs bisphosphonates, GCs glucocorticoids



Information on trabecular bone score (TBS) [148] (Evidence level 1a). TBS values can be entered on the UK FRAX website.

Hip axis length [149] (Evidence level 1b).

Falls history [136] (Evidence level 2).

Recommendations for training

It is recognised that osteoporosis is not subserved by any one specialty. The relevant specialties include rheumatology, orthopaedics, general practice, endocrinology, metabolic medicine, geriatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology. The problem is compounded by the fact that few specialties dealing with osteoporosis recognise training in osteoporosis and metabolic bone diseases as a component of higher professional training. It is recommended that this be given consideration by the relevant Royal Medical Colleges.

The issues associated with osteoporosis are also relevant to several specialties in nursing and other professions allied to medicine. It is recommended that the management of osteoporosis should be a component of training in all the relevant disciplines.

Recommendations for commissioners of health care and the Department of Health

We recommend that commissioners of healthcare should recognise that fractures due to osteoporosis are a significant and growing public health issue, and ensure that they are dealt with explicitly in their local healthcare programme.

They should ensure that the local healthcare programme addresses approaches to reducing the prevalence of avoidable risk factors for osteoporosis and fractures related to falls and poor bone health and, in so doing, makes explicit the roles of both the NHS and other agencies.

They should ensure that accurate up-to-date information about the effects of pharmacological interventions is widely available to postmenopausal women and older men (≥ 50 years) and their professional advisers so that patients may make an informed decision about their use.

They should put arrangements in place so that those at particularly high risk of fragility fractures have the opportunity to receive appropriate investigation (e.g. fracture risk assessment, falls risk assessment, bone density measurement), life style advice (e.g. about diet, exercise and smoking) and bone-protective therapy.

They should bring together local specialists, generalists and other stakeholders, including patient representatives, to agree local treatment and referral practises for the management of osteoporosis and prevention of fragility fractures. It may be

helpful to identify a lead clinician. The recommendations of the group should take account of local resources and relevant cost-effectiveness data. Guidelines should also be consistent with the evidence presented in this document. Once local guidelines have been agreed, they should be widely disseminated to relevant professionals and potential patients, and the necessary service changes made to allow the guidelines to be implemented. Implementation should be audited and appropriate changes in practice should be instituted where standards are not met.

As these guidelines will be adapted for local use, we recommend that criteria for monitoring compliance to the guidelines be developed.

We recommend that Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) should specifically address the burden of fragility fractures on the local economy and ensure that Fracture Liaison Services are available for all patients sustaining a fragility fracture.

Review criteria for audit

Documentation of the proportion of postmenopausal women and men age

over 50 years presenting with risk factors for fragility fractures at primary care who receive formal fracture risk assessment.

Documentation of the proportion of postmenopausal women and men aged over 50 years with incident hip fracture who receive bone-protective medication within 6 months of fracture.

Participation in the Royal College of Physicians Fracture Liaison Service Database (<https://www.rcplondon.ac.uk/projects/fracture-liaison-service-database>). This is a national audit commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) as part of the Falls and Fragility Fracture Audit Programme. The FLS-DB is included in the HQIP 2015/16 listing for national audits that must be reported both in the trust's Quality Account and also form part of the National Clinical Audit Patient Outcomes Programme. All sites that treat fractures are eligible to participate.

Summary of main recommendations

Assessment of fracture risk

1. Fracture probability should be assessed in postmenopausal women, and men age 50 years or more, who have risk factors for fracture, using FRAX. In individuals at intermediate risk, bone mineral density (BMD) measurement should be performed using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry and fracture probability re-estimated using FRAX.
2. Vertebral fracture assessment should be considered in postmenopausal women and men age > 50 years if there

is a history of ≥ 4 cm height loss, kyphosis, recent or current long-term oral glucocorticoid therapy, or a BMD T-score ≤ -2.5 .

Lifestyle and dietary measures

1. A daily calcium intake of between 700 and 1200 mg should be advised, if possible achieved through dietary intake, with use of supplements if necessary.
2. In postmenopausal women and older men (≥ 50 years) at increased risk of fracture a daily dose of 800 IU cholecalciferol should be advised.
3. In postmenopausal women and older men receiving bone-protective therapy for osteoporosis, calcium supplementation should be given if the dietary intake is below 700 mg/day, and vitamin D supplementation considered in those at risk of or with evidence of vitamin D insufficiency.
4. Regular weight-bearing exercise should be advised, tailored according to the needs and abilities of the individual patient.
5. Falls history should be obtained in individuals at increased risk of fracture and further assessment and appropriate measures undertaken in those at risk.

Pharmacological intervention in postmenopausal women

1. Alendronate or risedronate are first line treatments in the majority of cases. In women who are intolerant of oral bisphosphonates or in whom they are contraindicated, intravenous bisphosphonates or denosumab provide the most appropriate alternatives, with raloxifene or hormone replacement therapy as additional options. The high cost of teriparatide restricts its use to those at very high risk, particularly for vertebral fractures.
2. Treatment review should be performed after 3 years of zoledronic acid therapy and 5 years of oral bisphosphonate treatment. Continuation of bisphosphonate treatment beyond 3–5 years can generally be recommended in individuals age ≥ 75 years, those with a history of hip or vertebral fracture, those who sustain a fracture while on treatment, and those taking oral glucocorticoids.
3. If treatment is discontinued, fracture risk should be reassessed after a new fracture, regardless of when this occurs. If no new fracture occurs, assessment of fracture risk should be performed again after 18 months to 3 years.
4. There is no evidence to guide decisions beyond 10 years of treatment and management options in such patients should be considered on an individual basis.

Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis

1. Women and men age ≥ 70 years, with a previous fragility fracture, or taking high doses of glucocorticoids (≥ 7.5 mg/day prednisolone) should be considered for bone-protective therapy.
2. In other individuals, fracture probability should be estimated using FRAX with adjustment for glucocorticoid dose.
3. Bone-protective treatment should be started at the onset of glucocorticoid therapy in individuals at high risk of fracture.
4. Alendronate and risedronate are first line treatment options. Where these are contraindicated or not tolerated, zoledronic acid or teriparatide are alternative options.
5. Bone-protective therapy may be appropriate in some premenopausal women and younger men, particularly in individuals with a previous history of fracture or receiving high doses of glucocorticoids.

Osteoporosis in men

1. Alendronate and risedronate are first-line treatments in men. Where these are contraindicated or not tolerated, zoledronic acid or denosumab provide the most appropriate alternatives, with teriparatide as an additional option.
2. For estimation of fracture probability, femoral neck BMD T-scores in men should be based on the NHANES female reference database. When using the online version of FRAX for the estimation of fracture probability, femoral neck BMD values (g/cm^2) should be entered and the manufacturer of the densitometer specified.

Intervention thresholds for pharmacological intervention

1. The thresholds recommended for decision making are based on probabilities of major osteoporotic and hip fracture derived from FRAX and can be similarly applied to men and women.
2. Women with a prior fragility fracture can be considered for treatment without the need for further assessment, although BMD measurement may be appropriate, particularly in younger postmenopausal women.
3. Age-dependent intervention thresholds up to 70 years and fixed thresholds thereafter provide clinically appropriate and equitable access to treatment.

Systems of care

1. Coordinator-based Fracture Liaison Services FLS should be used to systematically identify men and women with fragility fracture.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of interest Juliet Compston received advisory and speaking fees from Gilead, related to development of tenofovir alafenamide. Nic Vine, Fizz Thompson, Anne Thurston, Celia Gregson and Peter Selby have no conflict of interest. David Reid is a shareholder of GlaxoSmithKline and Astra Zeneca. Alun Cooper received advisory or speaking fees from Consilient Health and Internis. Cyrus Cooper received honoraria, consultancies and speaking fees from Alliance for Better Bone Health, Amgen, Eli Lilly, GSK, Medtronic, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Servier, Takeda and UCB. John Kanis received consultancies/speaking fees from AgNovos healthcare, Amgen, D3A, Lilly, Medimaps, Unigene, Radius Health, Pfizer, Servier and Takeda. Research support is from Asahi, Amgen, GSK, Lilly, Medtronic, Novartis, Pfizer, Sanofi-Aventis, Servier and Warner Chilcott. Neil Gittoes received advisory fees from Lilly, Amgen, Shire, Prostrakan, Stirling Anglian, Internis and Alexion. Sally Hope received speaking fees from Amgen and Consilient Health. Nick Harvey received consultancy, lecture fees and honoraria from Alliance for Better Bone Health, AMGEN, MSD, Eli Lilly, Servier, Shire, Consilient Healthcare and Internis Pharma. Eugene McCloskey received consultancies, honoraria and speaking fees from ActiveSignal, Alliance for Better Bone Health, Amgen, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, Consilient Healthcare, Eli Lilly, GE Lunar, GSK, Hologic, Internis, Medtronic, Merck, Novartis, Pfizer, Roche, Servier, Synexus, Tethys, and UCB. Research funding is from the Alliance for Better Bone Health, Amgen, Arthritis Research UK, EPSRC, Internis, Medical Research Council and NIHR. Ken Poole received advisory and speaking fees from Amgen, UCB, Celltech and Lilly and research funding from Lilly and Amgen.

Appendix 1

Guideline Development Writing Group:

The guideline development writing group was composed of two committees, the Guideline Development Group and the Expert Advisory Group. Members of both committees contributed to the content of the guideline, but voting on the recommendations was restricted to the Guideline Development Group. Disclosures of potential conflicts of interest of all members are available on the NOGG website (www.shef.ac.uk/NOGG).

No funding source/body was involved in the development of this guideline.

Guideline Development Group:

Juliet Compston (chair). Professor Emeritus of Bone Medicine, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Cambridge UK

Alun Cooper: Primary Care Physician, Clinical Lead for Crawley Fracture Liaison Service, Crawley, Sussex

Celia Gregson: Consultant Senior Lecturer, Musculoskeletal Research Unit, University of Bristol &

Honorary Consultant Geriatrician, Royal United Hospital NHS Foundation Trust, Bath, UK

Suzanne Hewitt: Patient representative (stepped down 3/2016)

David Reid: Emeritus Professor of Rheumatology, University of Aberdeen

Peter Selby: Endocrinologist, Consultant Physician and Honorary Clinical Professor of Metabolic Bone Disease, University of Manchester

Fizz Thompson, Clinical and Operations Manager, National Osteoporosis Society

Anne Thurston: Head of Policy, National Osteoporosis Society

Nic Vine: Public and patient representative

John Kanis: (ex officio) Professor Emeritus, Centre for Metabolic Diseases, University of Sheffield Medical School, Sheffield, United Kingdom and Professor, Institute for Health and Ageing, Catholic University of Australia, Melbourne, Australia

Expert Advisory Group:

Cyrus Cooper: Professor of Rheumatology, MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton and Professor of Musculoskeletal Science, University of Oxford

Neil Gittoes: Consultant and Honorary Professor of Endocrinology, University Hospitals Birmingham NHS Foundation Trust, Centre for Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolism, University of Birmingham and Birmingham Health Partners

Nicholas Harvey: Professor of Rheumatology and Clinical Epidemiology, and Honorary Consultant Rheumatologist, MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton

Sally Hope: Primary Care Physician, Clinical Assistant, Metabolic Bone, Nuffield Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford

John Kanis: Professor Emeritus, Centre for Metabolic Diseases, University of Sheffield Medical School, Sheffield, United Kingdom and Professor, Institute for Health and Ageing, Catholic University of Australia, Melbourne, Australia

Eugene McCloskey: Professor in Adult Bone Disease and Honorary Consultant, University of Sheffield and Sheffield Director of the Centre for Integrated research in Musculoskeletal Ageing (CIMA), University of Sheffield

Kenneth Poole: Rheumatologist, Reader in Metabolic Bone Disease and Honorary Consultant Physician, Cambridge Biomedical Campus

Appendix 2

List of stakeholders:

Arthritis Research UK

Association for Clinical Biochemistry and Laboratory Medicine

Bone Research Society
 British Geriatrics Society
 British Orthopaedic Association
 British Orthopaedic Research Society
 British Menopause Society
 British Society for Rheumatology
 European Calcified Tissues Society
 International Osteoporosis Foundation
 National Osteoporosis Society
 Osteoporosis 2000
 Osteoporosis Dorset
 Primary Care Rheumatology Society
 Royal College of General Practitioners
 Royal College of Physicians
 Royal Pharmaceutical Society
 Society for Endocrinology
 External reviewers:
 Dr. Michael McClung, Associate Professor of Medicine,
 Oregon Osteoporosis Centre
 Dr. William Leslie, Professor of Medicine and Radiology,
 University of Manitoba
 Dr. Kassim Javaid, University Lecturer in metabolic Bone
 Disease, Nuffield Dept of Orthopaedics, Rheumatology and
 Musculoskeletal Sciences
 Members of the Clinical and Scientific Committee of the
 National Osteoporosis Society

Appendix 3

Grading of recommendations *Levels of evidence for studies of intervention are defined as follows:*

- Ia from meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials (RCTs)
- Ib from at least one RCT
- IIa from at least one well-designed controlled study without randomisation

I Ib from at least one other type of well-designed quasi-experimental study

III from well-designed non-experimental descriptive studies, e.g. comparative studies, correlation studies, case-control studies

IV from expert committee reports or opinions and/or clinical experience of authorities

The validity of candidate risk factors is also assessed by an evidence-based approach:

Ia Systematic reviews or meta-analysis of level I studies with a high degree of homogeneity

Ib Systematic reviews or meta-analysis with moderate or poor homogeneity

Ic Level I studies (with appropriate populations and internal controls)

IIa Systematic reviews or meta-analysis of level II studies

I Ib Level II studies (inappropriate population or lacking an internal control)

IIIa Systematic reviews or meta-analysis of level III studies

IIIb Case-control studies

IV Evidence from expert committees without explicit critical scientific analysis or that based on physiology, basic research or first principles

The quality of the guideline recommendations is similarly graded to indicate the levels of evidence on which they are based:

Grade A evidence levels Ia and Ib

Grade B evidence levels IIa, IIb and III

Grade C evidence level IV

Risk factors can also be categorised according to evidence for reversible risk:

Grade A Validated by use as inclusion criteria in randomised controlled trials

Grade B Do not adversely affect fracture outcomes in randomised controlled trials

Grade C Untested or adversely affect intervention outcomes

Appendix 4

Table 6 AMSTAR grading of systematic surveys and meta-analyses

Section	Reference	Type of study	AMSTAR rating
Fracture risk assessment	NICE CG 146 [29]	Systematic review	11/11
	Johansson et al. [42]	Meta-analysis	3/11
Lifestyle measures	Tai et al. [53]	Systematic review and meta-analysis	9/11
	Bolland et al. [55]	Systematic review	7/11
	Lewis et al. [57]	Meta-analysis	9/11
	Avenell et al. [60]	Systematic review	10/11
	Bischoff-Ferrari et al. [61]	Meta-analysis	9/11
	Bischoff-Ferrari et al. [62]	Meta-analysis	8/11

Table 6 (continued)

Section	Reference	Type of study	AMSTAR rating
Pharmacological intervention	Gillespie et al. [67]	Systematic review	10/11
	El-Khoury et al. [68]	Systematic review and meta-analysis	8/11
	Crandall et al. [71]	Systematic review	9/11
Duration of therapy	Adler et al. [105]	Systematic review	4/11
	Khan et al. [115]	Systematic review	3/11
	Shane et al. [117]	Systematic review	5/11
Glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis	Albaum et al. [120]	Systematic review	4/11
	Lekamwasam et al. [124]	Systematic review	7/11
	Amiche et al. [123]	Network meta-analysis	8/11
Fracture Liaison Services	Ganda et al. [130]	Systematic review and meta-analysis	5/11
Intervention thresholds	Kanis et al. [139]	Systematic review	8/11

Open Access This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license, and indicate if changes were made.

References

- Royal College of Physicians. Osteoporosis (1999) Clinical guidelines for the prevention and treatment. Royal College of Physicians, London
- Royal College of Physicians and Bone and Tooth Society of Great Britain (2000) Update on pharmacological interventions and an algorithm for management. Royal College of Physicians, London
- Compston J, Cooper A, Cooper C, Francis R, Kanis JA, Marsh D, McCloskey EV, Reid DM, Selby P, Wilkins M, National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG) (2009) Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and men from the age of 50 years in the UK. *Maturitas* 62: 105–108
- Compston J, Bowring C, Cooper A, Cooper C, Davies C, Francis R, Kanis JA, Marsh D, McCloskey EV, Reid DM, Selby P, National Osteoporosis Guideline Group. Diagnosis and management of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women and older men in the UK: National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (NOGG) update 2013. *Maturitas* 75:392–396.
- Kanis JA, Melton LJ 3rd, Christiansen C, Johnston CC, Khaltayev N (1994) The diagnosis of osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res* 9: 1137–1141
- Svedbom A, Hernlund E, Ivergård M, Compston J, Cooper C, Stenmark J, McCloskey EV, Jönsson B, Kanis JA, the EU review panel of the IOF (2013) Osteoporosis in the European Union: A compendium of country-specific reports. *Arch Osteoporos* 8:137. doi:10.1007/s11657-013-0137-0
- van Staa TP, Dennison EM, Leufkens HG, Cooper C (2001) Epidemiology of fractures in England and Wales. *Bone* 29:517–522
- National Hip Fracture Database (2016) Annual report. www.nfhfd.co.uk
- Neuburger J, Currie C, Wakeman R, Tsang C, Plant F, De Stavola B, Cromwell DA, van der Meulen J (2015) The impact of a national clinician-led audit initiative on care and mortality after hip fracture in England: an external evaluation using time trends in non-audit data. *Med Care* 53:686–691
- Bliuc D, Nguyen ND, Milch VE, Nguyen TV, Eisman JA, Center JR (2009) Mortality risk associated with low-trauma osteoporotic fracture and subsequent fracture in men and women. *JAMA* 301: 513–521
- Harvey N, Dennison E, Cooper C (2010) Osteoporosis: impact on health and economics. *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 6:99–105
- Moon RJ, Harvey NC, Curtis EM, de Vries F, van Staa T, Cooper C (2016) Ethnic and geographic variations in the epidemiology of childhood fractures in the United Kingdom. *Bone* 85:9–14
- Curtis EM, van der Velde R, Moon RJ, van den Bergh JP, Geusens P, de Vries F, van Staa TP, Cooper C, Harvey NC (2016) Epidemiology of fractures in the United Kingdom 1988–2012: variation with age, sex, geography, ethnicity and socioeconomic status. *Bone* 87:19–26
- van der Velde RY, Wyers CE, Curtis EM, Geusens PP, van den Bergh JP, de Vries F, Cooper C, van Staa TP, Harvey NC (2016) Secular trends in fracture incidence in the UK between 1990 and 2012. *Osteoporos Int* 27:3197–3206
- Gullberg B, Johnell O, Kanis JA (1997) World-wide projections for hip fracture. *Osteoporos Int* 7:407–413
- Blain H, Masud T, Dargent-Molina P, Rosendahl E, van der Velde N, Bousquet J, Benetos A, Cooper C, Kanis JA, Reginster JY, Rizzoli R, Cortet B, Barbagallo M, Dreinhöfer KE, Vellas B, Maggi S, Strandberg T (2016) EUGMS Falls and Fracture Interest Group; European Society for Clinical and Economic Aspects of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis (ESCEO), Osteoporosis Research and Information Group (GRIO), and International Osteoporosis Foundation (IOF). A comprehensive fracture prevention strategy in older adults: the European Union Geriatric Medicine Society (EUGMS) statement. *J Nutr Health Aging* 20:647–652
- Marshall D, Johnell O, Wedel H (1996) Meta-analysis of how well measures of bone mineral density predict occurrence of osteoporotic fractures. *BMJ* 312:1254–1259
- Johnell O, Kanis JA, Oden A, Johansson H, De Laet C, Delmas P, Eisman JA, Fujiwara S, Kroger H, Mellstrom D, Meunier PJ, Melton LJ 3rd, O'Neill T, Pols H, Reeve J, Silman A,

- Tenenhouse A (2005) Predictive value of bone mineral density for hip and other fractures. *J Bone Miner Res* 20:1185–1194
19. Kanis JA, Gluer CC (2000) An update on the diagnosis and assessment of osteoporosis with densitometry. Committee of Scientific Advisors, International Osteoporosis Foundation. *Osteoporos Int* 11:192–202
20. Kanis JA, McCloskey EV, Johansson H, Oden A, Melton LJ 3rd, Khaltayev N (2008) A reference standard for the description of osteoporosis. *Bone* 42:46
21. International Society for Clinical Densitometry (2015) <http://www.iscd.org/documents/2015/06/2015-iscd-adult-official-positions.pdf>
22. Faulkner KG, von Stetten E, Miller P (1999) Discordance in patient classification using T-scores. *J Clin Densitom* 2:343–350
23. Cann CE, Adams JE, Brown JK, Brett AD (2014) CTXA hip—an extension of classical DXA measurements using quantitative CT. *PLoS One* 9:e91904
24. De Laet CEDH, Van Hout BA, Burger H, Weel AE, Hofman A, Pols HA (1998) Hip fracture prediction in elderly men and women: validation in the Rotterdam study. *J Bone Miner Res* 13:1587–1593
25. Binkley N, Adler R, Bilezikian JP (2014) Osteoporosis diagnosis in men: the T-score controversy revisited. *Curr Osteoporos Rep* 12:403–409
26. Kanis JA, Johnell O, Oden A, Johansson H, Eisman JA, Fujiwara S, Kroger H, Honkanen R, Melton LJ 3rd, O'Neill T, Reeve J, Silman A, Tenenhouse A (2006) The use of multiple sites for the diagnosis of osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 17:527–534
27. Leslie WD, Tsang JF, Caetano PA, Lix LM, Manitoba Bone Density Program (2007) Number of osteoporotic sites and fracture risk assessment: A cohort study from the Manitoba bone density Program. *J Bone Miner Res* 22:476–483
28. Siris ES, Miller PD, Barrett-Connor E, Faulkner KG, Wehren LE, Abbott TA, Berger ML, Santora AC, Sherwood LM (2001) Identification and fracture outcomes of undiagnosed low bone mineral density in postmenopausal women: results from the National Osteoporosis Risk Assessment. *JAMA* 286:2815–2822
29. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2012) NICE Clinical Guideline 146. Osteoporosis: assessing the risk of fragility fracture
30. Kanis JA, Oden A, Johnell O, Johansson H, De Laet C, Brown J, Burckhardt P, Cooper C, Christiansen C, Cummings S, Eisman JA, Fujiwara S, Gluer C, Goltzman D, Hans D, Krieg MA, La Croix A, McCloskey E, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ 3rd, Pols H, Reeve J, Sanders K, Schott AM, Silman A, Torgerson D, van Staa T, Watts NB, Yoshimura N (2007) The use of clinical risk factors enhances the performance of BMD in the prediction of hip and osteoporotic fractures in men and women. *Osteoporos Int* 18: 1033–1046
31. Kanis JA on behalf of the WHO Scientific Group (2008) Assessment of osteoporosis at the primary health-care level. Technical report. WHO Collaborating Centre, University of Sheffield, UK, Sheffield.
32. De Laet C, Kanis JA, Oden A, Johansson H, Johnell O, Delmas P, Eisman JA, Kroger H, Fujiwara S, Gamero P, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ 3rd, Meunier PJ, Pols HA, Reeve J, Silman A, Tenenhouse A (2005) Body mass index as a predictor of fracture risk: a meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 16:1330–1338
33. Kanis JA, Johnell O, De Laet C, Johansson H, Oden A, Delmas P, Eisman J, Fujiwara S, Gamero P, Kroger H, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ, Pols H, Reeve J, Silman A, Tenenhouse A (2004) A meta-analysis of previous fracture and subsequent fracture risk. *Bone* 35:375–382
34. Kanis JA, Johansson H, Oden A, Johnell O, De Laet C, Eisman JA, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ 3rd, Pols HA, Reeve J, Silman AJ, Tenenhouse A (2004) A family history of fracture and fracture risk: a meta-analysis. *Bone* 35:1029–1037
35. Kanis JA, Johnell O, Oden A, Johansson H, De Laet C, Eisman JA, Fujiwara S, Kroger H, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D, Melton LJ, Pols H, Reeve J, Silman A, Tenenhouse A (2005) Smoking and fracture risk: a meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 21:155–162
36. van Staa TP, Leufkens HG, Abenham L, Zhang B, Cooper C (2000) Oral corticosteroids and fracture risk: relationship to daily and cumulative doses. *Rheumatology* 39:1383–1289
37. Kanis JA, Johansson H, Oden A, Johnell O, de Laet C, Melton LJ III, Tenenhouse A, Reeve J, Silman AJ, Pols HA, Eisman JA, McCloskey EV, Mellstrom D (2004) A meta-analysis of prior corticosteroid use and fracture risk. *J Bone Miner Res* 19:893–899
38. Kanis JA, Johansson H, Johnell O, Oden A, De Laet C, Eisman JA, Pols H, Tenenhouse A (2005) Alcohol intake as a risk factor for fracture. *Osteoporos Int* 16:737–742
39. Leslie WD, Rubin MR, Schwartz AV, Kanis JA (2012) Type 2 diabetes and bone. *J Bone Miner Res* 27:2231–2237
40. Giangregorio LM, Leslie WD, Lix LM, Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey E, Kanis JA (2012) FRAX underestimates fracture risk in patients with diabetes. *J Bone Miner Res* 27:301–308
41. Johansson H, Kanis JA, Oden A, Johnell O, McCloskey E (2009) BMD, clinical risk factors and their combination for hip fracture prevention. *Osteoporos Int* 20:1675–1682
42. Johansson H, Oden A, Kanis JA, McCloskey EV, Morris HA, Cooper C, Vasikaran S, the IFCC-IOF Joint Working Group on standardisation of biochemical markers of bone turnover (2014) A meta-analysis of markers of bone turnover for prediction of fracture. *Calcif Tissue Int* 94:560–567
43. Vasikaran S, Cooper C, Eastell R, Griesmacher A, Morris HA, Trenti T, Kanis JA (2011) International Osteoporosis Foundation and International Federation of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine position on bone marker standards in osteoporosis. *Clin Chem Lab Med* 49:1271–1274
44. Hippisley-Cox J, Coupland C (2009) Predicting risk of osteoporotic fracture in men and women in England and Wales: prospective derivation and validation of QFracture scores. *BMJ* 339: b4229
45. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN) (2015) Management of osteoporosis and the prevention of fragility fractures. Edinburgh: (SIGN publication no. 142). <http://www.sign.ac.uk>
46. Kanis JA, Compston J, Cooper C, Harvey NC, Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey EV (2016) SIGN guidelines for Scotland: BMD versus FRAX versus QFracture. *Calcif Tissue Int* 98:417–425
47. Fink HA, Milavetz DL, Palermo L, Nevitt MC, Cauley JA, Genant HK (2005) What proportion of incident radiographic vertebral deformities is clinically diagnosed and vice versa? *J Bone Miner Res* 20:1216–1222
48. Melton LJ 3rd, Atkinson EJ, Cooper C, O'Fallon WM, Riggs BL (1999) Vertebral fractures predict subsequent fractures. *Osteoporos Int* 10:214–221
49. Lindsay R, Silverman SL, Cooper C, Hanley DA, Barton I, Broy SB, Licata A, Benhamou L, Geusens P, Flowers K, Stracke H, Seeman E (2001) Risk of new vertebral fracture in the year following a fracture. *JAMA* 285:320–323
50. Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey EV, Kanis JA (2014) Mild morphometric vertebral fractures predict vertebral fractures but not non-vertebral fractures. *Osteoporos Int* 25:235–241
51. Lewiecki EM (2010) Bone densitometry and vertebral fracture assessment. *Curr Osteoporos Rep* 8:123–130
52. Gallacher SJ, Gallagher AP, McQuillan C, Mitchell PJ, Dixon T (2007) The prevalence of vertebral fracture amongst patients presenting with non-vertebral fractures. *Osteoporos Int* 18:185–192
53. Tai V, Leung W, Grey A, Reid IR, Bolland MJ (2015) Calcium intake and bone mineral density: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *BMJ* 351:h4183
54. Shea B, Wells G, Cranney A, Zytaruk N, Robinson V, Griffith L, Ortiz Z, Peterson J, Adachi J, Tugwell P, Guyatt G, Osteoporosis

- Methodology Group and The Osteoporosis Research Advisory Group (2002) Meta-analyses of therapies for postmenopausal osteoporosis. VII. Meta-analysis of calcium supplementation for the prevention of postmenopausal osteoporosis. *Endocr Rev* 23:552–559
55. Bolland MJ, Leung W, Tai V, Bastin S, Gamble GD, Grey A, Reid IR (2015) Calcium intake and risk of fracture: systematic review. *BMJ* 351:h4580. doi:10.1136/bmj.h4580
 56. Candelas G, Martinez-Lopez JA, Rosario MP, Carmona L, Loza E (2012) Calcium supplementation and kidney stone risk in osteoporosis: a systematic literature review. *Clin Exp Rheumatol* 30: 954–961
 57. Lewis JR, Radavelli-Bagatini S, Rejnmark L, Chen JS, Simpson JM, Lappe JM, Mosekilde L, Prentice RL, Prince RL (2015) The effects of calcium supplementation on verified coronary heart disease hospitalization and death in postmenopausal women: A collaborative meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *J Bone Miner Res* 30:165–175
 58. Scientific Advisory Council on Nutrition Vitamin D and Health Report. <https://www.gov.uk/.../consultation-on-draft-sacn-vitamin-d-and-health-report>
 59. Tang BM, Eslick GD, Nowson C, Smith C, Bensoussan A (2007) Use of calcium or calcium in combination with vitamin D supplementation to prevent fractures and bone loss in people aged 50 years and older: a meta-analysis. *Lancet* 370(9588):657–666
 60. Avenell A, Mak JCS, O'Connell D (2014) Vitamin D and vitamin D analogues for preventing fractures in post-menopausal women and older men. The Cochrane database of systematic reviews 4: CD000227
 61. Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Willett WC, Wong JB, Stuck AE, Staehelin HB, Orav EJ, Thoma A, Kiel DP, Henschkowski J (2009) Prevention of nonvertebral fractures with oral vitamin D and dose dependency: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Arch Intern Med* 169:551–561
 62. Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Dawson-Hughes B, Staehelin HB, Orav JE, Stuck AE, Theiler R, Wong JB, Egli A, Kiel DP, Henschkowski J (2009) Fall prevention with supplemental and active forms of vitamin D: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ* 339:b3692
 63. Sanders KM, Stuart AL, Williamson EJ, Simpson JA, Kotowicz MA, Young D, Nicholson GC (2010) Annual high-dose oral vitamin D and falls and fractures in older women: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 303:1815–1822
 64. Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Dawson-Hughes B, Orav EJ, Staehelin HB, Meyer OW, Theiler R, Dick W, Willett WC, Egli A (2016) Monthly high-dose vitamin D treatment for the prevention of functional decline: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA Intern Med* 176: 175–183
 65. Howe TE, Shea B, Dawson LJ, Downie F, Murray A, Ross C, Harbour RT, Caldwell LM, Creed G (2011) Exercise for preventing and treating osteoporosis in postmenopausal women. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*:CD000333. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD000333.pub2
 66. Kemmler W, Häberle L, von Stengel S (2013) Effects of exercise on fracture reduction in older adults. A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 24:1937–1950
 67. Gillespie LD, Robertson MC, Gillespie WJ, Sherrington C, Gates S, Clemson LM, Lamb SE (2012) Interventions for preventing falls in older people living in the community. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (9):CD007146
 68. El-Khoury F, Cassou B, Charles MA, Dargent-Molina P (2013) The effect of fall prevention exercise programmes on fall induced injuries in community dwelling older adults: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *BMJ* 347:f6234
 69. Santesso N, Carrasco-Labra A, Brignardello-Petersen R (2014) Hip protectors for preventing hip fractures in older people. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (3):CD001255. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD001255.pub5
 70. Myint MW, Wu J, Wong E, Chan SP, To TS, Chau MW, Ting KH, Fung PM, Au KS (2013) Clinical benefits of oral nutritional supplementation for elderly hip fracture patients: a single blind randomised controlled trial. *Age Ageing* 42:39–45
 71. Crandall CJ, Newberry SJ, Diamant A, Lim YW, Gellad WF, Booth MJ, Motala A, Shekelle PG (2014) Comparative effectiveness of pharmacologic treatments to prevent fractures: an updated systematic review. *Ann Intern Med* 161:711–723
 72. Black DM, Cummings SR, Karpf DB, Cauley JA, Thompson DE, Nevitt MC, Bauer DC, Genant HK, Haskell WL, Marcus R, Ott SM, Torner JC, Quandt SA, Reiss TF, Ensrud KE (1996) Randomised trial of effect of alendronate on risk of fracture in women with existing vertebral fractures. Fracture Intervention Trial Research Group. *Lancet* 348:1535–1541
 73. Orwoll E, Ettinger M, Weiss S, Miller P, Kendler D, Graham J, Adami S, Weber K, Lorenc R, Pietschmann P, Vandormael K, Lombardi A (2000) Alendronate for the treatment of osteoporosis in men. *N Engl J Med* 343:604–610
 74. Saag KG, Emkey R, Schnitzer TJ, Brown JP, Hawkins F, Goemaere S, Thamsborg G, Liberman UA, Delmas PD, Malice MP, Czachur M, Daifotis AG (1998) Alendronate for the prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. Glucocorticoid-Induced Osteoporosis Intervention Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 339:292–299
 75. Delmas PD, Recker RR, Chesnut CH 3rd, Skag A, Stakkestad JA, Emkey R, Gilbride J, Schimmer RC, Christiansen C (2004) Daily and intermittent oral ibandronate normalize bone turnover and provide significant reduction in vertebral fracture risk: results from the BONE study. *Osteoporos Int* 5:792–798
 76. Chesnut CH 3rd, Skag A, Christiansen C, Recker R, Stakkestad JA, Hoiseth A, Felsenberg D, Huss H, Gilbride J, Schimmer RC, Delmas PD, Oral ibandronate osteoporosis vertebral fracture trial in North America and Europe (BONE) (2004) Effects of oral ibandronate administered daily or intermittently on fracture risk in postmenopausal osteoporosis. *J Bone Miner Res* 19:1241–1249
 77. Harris ST, Watts NB, Genant HK, McKeever CD, Hangartner T, Keller M, Chesnut CH 3rd, Brown J, Eriksen EF, Hoseney MS, Axelrod DW, Miller PD (1999) Effects of risedronate treatment on vertebral and nonvertebral fractures in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis: a randomized controlled trial. Vertebral Efficacy with Risedronate Therapy (VERT) Study Group. *JAMA* 282:1344–1352
 78. Reginster J, Minne HW, Sorensen OH, Hooper M, Roux C, Brandi ML, Lund B, Ethgen D, Pack S, Roumagnac I, Eastell R (2000) Randomized trial of the effects of risedronate on vertebral fractures in women with established postmenopausal osteoporosis. Vertebral Efficacy with Risedronate Therapy (VERT) Study Group. *Osteoporos Int* 11:83–91
 79. MR MC, Geusens P, Miller PD, Zippel H, Bensen WG, Roux C, Adami S, Fogelman I, Diamond T, Eastell R, Meunier PJ, Reginster JY, Hip Intervention Program Study Group (2001) Effect of risedronate on the risk of hip fracture in elderly women. *N Engl J Med* 344:333–340
 80. Boonen S, Orwoll ES, Wenderoth D, Stoner KJ, Eusebio R, Delmas PD (2009) Once-weekly risedronate in men with osteoporosis: Results of a 2-year, placebo-controlled, double-blind, multicenter study. *J Bone Miner Res* 24:719–725
 81. Wallach S, Cohen S, Reid DM, Hughes RA, Hosking DJ, Laan RF, Doherty SM, Maricic M, Rosen C, Brown J, Barton I, Chines AA (2000) Effects of risedronate treatment on bone density and vertebral fracture in patients on corticosteroid therapy. *Calcif Tissue Int* 67:277–285
 82. Reid DM, Hughes RA, Laan RF, Sacco-Gibson NA, Wenderoth DH, Adami S, Eusebio RA, Devogelaer JP (2000) Efficacy and

- safety of daily risedronate in the treatment of corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis in men and women: a randomized trial. European corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis treatment study. *J Bone Miner Res* 15:1006–1013
83. Black DM, Delmas PD, Eastell R, Reid IR, Boonen S, Cauley JA, Cosman F, Lakatos P, Leung PC, Man Z, Mautalen C, Mesenbrink P, Hu H, Caminis J, Tong K, Rosario-Jansen T, Krasnow J, Hue TF, Sellmeyer D, Eriksen EF, Cummings SR, HORIZON Pivotal Fracture Trial (2007) Once yearly zoledronic acid for treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 356:1809–1822
 84. Lyles KW, Colón-Emeric CS, Magaziner JS, Adachi JD, Pieper CF, Mautalen C, Hyldstrup L, Recknor C, Nordsletten L, Moore KA, Lavecchia C, Zhang J, Mesenbrink P, Hodgson PK, Abrams K, Orloff JJ, Horowitz Z, Eriksen EF, Boonen S, for the HORIZON Recurrent Fracture Trial (2007) Zoledronic acid in reducing clinical fracture and mortality after hip fracture. *N Engl J Med* 357:nihpa40967
 85. Boonen S, Reginster JY, Kaufman JM, Lippuner K, Zanchetta J, Langdahl B, Rizzoli R, Lipschitz S, Dimai HP, Witvrouw R, Eriksen E, Brixen K, Russo L, Claessens F, Papanastasiou P, Antunez O, Su G, Bucci-Rechtweg C, Hruska J, Incera E, Vanderschueren D, Orwoll E (2012) Fracture risk and zoledronic acid therapy in men with osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 367:1714–1723
 86. Reid DM, Devogelaer JP, Saag K, Roux C, Lau CS, Reginster JY, Papanastasiou P, Ferreira A, Hartl F, Fashola T, Mesenbrink P, Sambrook PN, HORIZON investigators (2009) Zoledronic acid and risedronate in the prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis (HORIZON): a multicentre, double-blind, double-dummy, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 373(9671):1253–1263
 87. Cummings SR, San Martin J, McClung MR, Siris ES, Eastell R, Reid IR, Delmas P, Zoog HB, Austin M, Wang A, Kutilek S, Adami S, Zanchetta J, Libanati C, Siddhanti S, Christiansen C, FREEDOM Trial (2009) Denosumab for prevention of fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 361(8):756–765
 88. Langdahl BL, Tegljbærg CS, Ho PR, Chapurlat R, Czerwinski E, Kendler DL, Reginster JY, Kivitz A, Lewiecki EM, Miller PD, Bolognese MA, McClung MR, Bone HG, Ljunggren Ö, Abrahamson B, Gruntmanis U, Yang YC, Wagman RB, Mirza F, Siddhanti S, Orwoll E (2015) A 24-month study evaluating the efficacy and safety of denosumab for the treatment of men with low bone mineral density: results from the ADAMO trial. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 10:1335–1342
 89. Bone HG, Bolognese MA, Yuen CK, Kendler DL, Miller PD, Yang YC, Grazette L, San Martin J, Gallagher JC (2011) Effects of denosumab treatment and discontinuation on bone mineral density and bone turnover markers in postmenopausal women with low bone mass. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 96:972–980
 90. Popp AW, Zysset PK, Lippuner K (2016) Rebound-associated vertebral fractures after discontinuation of denosumab—from clinic and biomechanics. *Osteoporos Int* 27:1917–1921
 91. Aubry-Rozier B, Gonzalez-Rodriguez E, Stoll D, Lamy O (2016) Severe spontaneous vertebral fractures after denosumab discontinuation: three case reports. *Osteoporos Int* 27:1923–1925
 92. Anastasilakis AD, Makras P (2016) Multiple clinical vertebral fractures following denosumab discontinuation. *Osteoporos Int* 27:1929–1930
 93. Ettinger B, Black DM, Mitlak BH, Knickerbocker RK, Nickelsen T, Genant HK, Christiansen C, Delmas PD, Zanchetta JR, Stakkestad J, Glüer CC, Krueger K, Cohen FJ, Eckert S, Ensrud KE, Avioli LV, Lips P, Cummings SR (1999) Reduction of vertebral fracture risk in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis treated with raloxifene: results from a 3-year randomized clinical trial. Multiple Outcomes of Raloxifene Evaluation (MORE) Investigators. *JAMA* 282:637–645
 94. Meunier PJ, Roux C, Seeman E, Ortolani S, Badurski JE, Spector TD, Cannata J, Balogh A, Lemmel EM, Pors-Nielsen S, Rizzoli R, Genant HK, Reginster JY (2004) The effects of strontium ranelate on the risk of vertebral fracture in women with postmenopausal osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 350:459–468
 95. Reginster JY, Seeman E, De Vernejoul MC, Adami S, Compston J, Phenekos C, Devogelaer JP, Curiel MD, Sawicki A, Goemaere S, Sorensen OH, Felsenberg D, Meunier PJ (2005) Strontium ranelate reduces the risk of nonvertebral fractures in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis: Treatment of Peripheral Osteoporosis (TROPOS) Study. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 90:2816–2822
 96. Reginster JY, Felsenberg D, Boonen S, Diez-Perez A, Rizzoli R, Brandi ML, Spector TD, Brixen K, Goemaere S, Cormier C, Balogh A, Delmas PD, Meunier PJ (2008) Effects of long-term strontium ranelate treatment on the risk of nonvertebral and vertebral fractures in postmenopausal osteoporosis: results of a five-year, randomized, placebo controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 58:1687–1695
 97. Neer RM, Arnaud CD, Zanchetta JR, Prince R, Gaich GA, Reginster JY, Hodsman AB, Eriksen EF, Ish-Shalom S, Genant HK, Wang O, Mitlak BH (2001) Effect of parathyroid hormone (1-34) on fractures and bone mineral density in postmenopausal women with osteoporosis. *N Engl J Med* 344:1434–1441
 98. Orwoll ES, Scheele WH, Paul S, Adami S, Syversen U, Diez-Perez A, Kaufman JM, Clancy AD, Gaich GA (2003) The effect of teriparatide [human parathyroid hormone (1-34)] therapy on bone density in men with osteoporosis. *Bone Miner Res* 18:9–17
 99. Saag KG, Zanchetta JR, Devogelaer JP, Adler RA, Eastell R, See K, Krege JH, Krohn K, Warner MR (2009) Effects of teriparatide versus alendronate for treating glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis: Thirty-six-month results of a randomized, double-blind, controlled trial. *Arthritis Rheum* 60:3346–3355
 100. Gallagher JC, Goldgar D (1990) Treatment of postmenopausal osteoporosis with high doses of synthetic calcitriol. A randomized controlled study. *Ann Intern Med* 113:649–655
 101. Rossouw JE, Anderson GL, Prentice RL, LaCroix AZ, Kooperberg C, Stefanick ML, Jackson RD, Beresford SA, Howard BV, Johnson KC, Kotchen JM, Ockene J, Writing Group for the Women's Health Initiative Investigators (2002) Risks and benefits of estrogen plus progestin in healthy postmenopausal women: principal results from the Women's Health Initiative randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 288:321–333
 102. Marjoribanks J, Farquhar C, Roberts H, Lethaby A (2012) Long term hormone therapy for perimenopausal and postmenopausal women. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* (7):CD004143. doi: [10.1002/14651858.CD004143.pub4](https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD004143.pub4)
 103. National Collaborating Centre for Women's and Children's Health (UK) (2015) Menopause: Full Guideline. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (UK), London
 104. National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (2016) Multimorbidity: clinical assessment and management. NICE guideline NG56 [nice.org.uk](https://www.nice.org.uk)
 105. Adler RA, El-Hajj Fuleihan G, Bauer DC, Camacho PM, Clarke BL, Clines GA, Compston JE, Drake MT, Edwards BJ, Favus MJ, Greenspan SL, McKinney R Jr, Pignolo RJ, Sellmeyer DE (2016) Managing osteoporosis in patients on long-term bisphosphonate treatment: report of a Task Force of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. *J Bone Miner Res* 31:16–35
 106. Ensrud KE, Barrett-Connor EL, Schwartz A, Santora AC, Bauer DC, Suryawanshi S, Feldstein A, Haskell WL, Hochberg MC, Torner JC, Lombardi A, Black DM, Fracture Intervention Trial Long-Term Extension Research Group (2004) Randomized trial of effect of alendronate continuation versus discontinuation in women with low BMD: results from the fracture intervention trial long-term extension. *J Bone Miner Res* 19:1259–1269

107. Black DM, Schwartz AV, Ensrud KE, Cauley JA, Levis S, Quandt SA, Satterfield S, Wallace RB, Bauer DC, Palermo L, Wehren LE, Lombardi A, Santora AC, Cummings SR, FLEX Research Group FLEX Research Group (2006) Effects of continuing or stopping alendronate after 5 years of treatment: the fracture intervention trial long-term extension (FLEX): a randomized trial. *JAMA* 296:2927–2938
108. Ravn P, Christensen JO, Baumann M, Clemmesen B (1998) Changes in biochemical markers and bone mass after withdrawal of ibandronate treatment: prediction of bone mass changes during treatment. *Bone* 22:559–564
109. Watts NB, Chines A, Olszynski WP, McKeever CD, McClung MR, Zhou X, Grauer A (2008) Fracture risk remains reduced one year after discontinuation of risedronate. *Osteoporos Int* 19:365–372
110. Black DM, Reid IR, Boonen S, Bucci-Rechtweg C, Cauley JA, Cosman F, Cummings SR, Hue TF, Lippuner K, Lakatos P, Leung PC, Man Z, Martinez RL, Tan M, Ruzicky ME, Su G, Eastell R (2012) The effect of 3 versus 6 years of zoledronic acid treatment of osteoporosis: a randomized extension to the HORIZON-Pivotal Fracture Trial (PFT). *J Bone Miner Res* 7:243–254
111. Black DM, Bauer DC, Schwartz AV, Cummings SR, Rosen CJ (2012) Continuing bisphosphonate treatment for osteoporosis—for whom and for how long? *N Engl J Med* 366:2051–2053
112. Cosman F, Cauley JA, Eastell R, Boonen S, Palermo L, Reid IR, Cummings SR, Black DM (2014) Reassessment of fracture risk in women after 3 years of treatment with zoledronic acid: when is it reasonable to discontinue treatment? *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 99:4546–4554
113. Bauer DC, Schwartz A, Palermo L, Cauley J, Hochberg M, Santora A, Cummings SR, Black DM (2014) Fracture prediction after discontinuation of 4 to 5 years of alendronate therapy: the FLEX study. *JAMA Intern Med* 174:1126–1134
114. Leslie WD, Lix LM, Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey E, Kanis JA, Manitoba Bone Density Program (2012) Does osteoporosis therapy invalidate FRAX for fracture prediction? *J Bone Miner Res* 27:1243–1251
115. Khan AA, Morrison A, Hanley DA, Felsenberg D, McCauley LK, O’Ryan F, Reid IR, Ruggiero SL, Taguchi A, Tetradis S, Watts NB, Brandt ML, Peters E, Guise T, Eastell R, Cheung AM, Morin SN, Masri B, Cooper C, Morgan SL, Obermayer-Pietsch B, Langdahl BL, Al Dabagh R, Davison KS, Kendler DL, Sándor GK, Josse RG, Bhandari M, El Rabbany M, Pierroz DD, Sulimani R, Saunders DP, Brown JP, Compston J, International Task Force on Osteonecrosis of the Jaw (2015) International Task Force on Osteonecrosis of the Jaw. Diagnosis and management of osteonecrosis of the jaw: a systematic review and international consensus. *J Bone Miner Res* 30:3–23
116. Shane E, Burr D, Abrahamsen B, Adler RA, Brown TD, Cheung AM, Cosman F, Curtis JR, Dell R, Dempster DW, Ebeling PR, Einhorn TA, Genant HK, Geusens P, Klaushofer K, Lane JM, McKiernan F, McKinney R, Ng A, Nieves J, O’Keefe R, Papapoulos S, Howe TS, van der Meulen MC, Weinstein RS, Whyte MP (2014) Atypical subtrochanteric and diaphyseal femoral fractures: second report of a task force of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. *J Bone Miner Res* 29:1–23
117. Shane E, Burr D, Ebeling PR, Abrahamsen B, Adler RA, Brown TD, Cheung AM, Cosman F, Curtis JR, Dell R, Dempster D, Einhorn TA, Genant HK, Geusens P, Klaushofer K, Koval K, Lane JM, McKiernan F, McKinney R, Ng A, Nieves J, O’Keefe R, Papapoulos S, Sen HT, van der Meulen MC, Weinstein RS, Whyte M, American Society for Bone and Mineral Research (2010) Atypical subtrochanteric and diaphyseal femoral fractures: Report of a task force of the American Society for Bone and Mineral Research. *J Bone Miner Res* 25:2267–2294
118. Gedmintas L, Solomon DH, Kim SC (2013) Bisphosphonates and risk of subtrochanteric, femoral shaft, and atypical femur fracture: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Bone Miner Res* 28:1729–1737
119. Abrahamsen B, Eiken P, Prieto-Alhambra D, Eastell R (2016) Risk of hip, subtrochanteric and femoral shaft fractures among mid and long term users of alendronate: Nationwide cohort and nested case-control study. *Brit Med J* 353:i3365
120. Albaum JM, Youn S, Levesque LE, Gershon AS, Cadarette SM (2014) Osteoporosis management among chronic glucocorticoid users: a systematic review. *J Popul Ther Clin Pharmacol* 21:e486–e504
121. van Staa T, Leufkens HGM, Abenham L, Zhang B, Cooper C (2000) Use of oral corticosteroids and risk of fractures. *J Bone Miner Res* 15:933–1000
122. van Staa TP, Leufkens HGM, Cooper C (2002) A meta-analysis of the epidemiology of corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis. *Osteoporosis Int* 13:777–787
123. Amiche MA, Albaum JM, Tadrous M, Pechlivanoglou P, Lévesque LE, Adachi JD, Cadarette SM (2016) Efficacy of osteoporosis pharmacotherapies in preventing fracture among oral glucocorticoid users: a network meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 27:1989–1998
124. Lekamwasam S, Adachi JD, Agnusdei D, Bilezikian J, Boonen S, Borgström F, Cooper C, Diez Perez A, Eastell R, Hofbauer LC, Kanis JA, Langdahl BL, Lesnyak O, Lorenc R, McCloskey E, Messina OD, Napoli N, Obermayer-Pietsch B, Ralston SH, Sambrook PN, Silverman S, Sosa M, Stepan J, Suppan G, Wahl DA, Compston JE, Joint IOF-ECTS GIO Guidelines Working Group (2012) A framework for the development of guidelines for the management of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Osteoporos Int* 23:2257–2276
125. Lekamwasam S, Adachi JD, Agnusdei D, Bilezikian J, Boonen S, Borgström F, Cooper C, Perez AD, Eastell R, Hofbauer LC, Kanis JA, Langdahl BL, Lesnyak O, Lorenc R, McCloskey E, Messina OD, Napoli N, Obermayer-Pietsch B, Ralston SH, Sambrook PN, Silverman S, Sosa M, Stepan J, Suppan G, Wahl DA, Compston JE, Joint IOF-ECTS GIO Guidelines Working Group (2012) An appendix to the 2012 IOF-ECTS guidelines for the management of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Arch Osteoporos* 7:25–30
126. Grossman JM, Gordon R, Ranganath VK, Deal C, Caplan L, Chen W, Curtis JR, Furst DE, McMahon M, Patkar NM, Volkmann E, Saag KG (2010) American College of Rheumatology 2010 recommendations for the prevention and treatment of glucocorticoid-induced osteoporosis. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 62:1515–1526
127. Kanis JA, Johansson H, Oden A, McCloskey EV (2011) Guidance for the adjustment of FRAX according to the dose of glucocorticoids. *Osteoporos Int* 22:809–816
128. Watts NB, Adler RA, Bilezikian JP, Drake MT, Eastell R, Orwoll ES, Finkelstein JS, Endocrine Society (2012) Osteoporosis in men: an Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab* 97:1802–1822
129. Department of Health (2009) Fracture prevention services: an economic evaluation. Department of Health, London
130. Ganda K, Puech M, Chen JS, Speerin R, Bleasel J, Center JR, Eisman JA, March L, Seibel MJ (2013) Models of care for the secondary prevention of osteoporotic fractures: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Osteoporos Int* 24:393–406
131. Javaid MK, Kyer C, Mitchell PJ, Chana J, Moss C, Edwards MH, McLellan AR, Stenmark J, Pierroz DD, Schneider MC, Kanis JA, Akesson K, Cooper C, IOF Fracture Working Group; EXCO (2015) Effective secondary fracture prevention: Implementation of a global benchmarking of clinical quality using the IOF Capture the Fracture® best practice framework tool. *Osteoporos Int* 26:2573–2578
132. British Orthopaedic Association/British Geriatric Society (2007) The care of patients with fragility fracture. British Orthopaedic Association, London

133. (2015) Effective secondary prevention of fragility fractures: clinical standards for Fracture Liaison Services. NOS.org.uk
134. Shepstone L, Lenaghan E, Cooper C, Harvey I, Cooper C, Gittos N, Heawood A, Peters T, O'Neill T, Torgerson D, Holland R, Howe A, Marshall T, Kanis J, McCloskey E (2012) A pragmatic randomised controlled trial of the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of screening older women for the prevention of fractures: rationale, design and methods for the 'SCOOP' study. *Osteoporos Int* 23:2507–2515
135. Shepstone L, Lenaghan E, Clarke S, Fordham R, Gittos N, Harvey I, Holland R, Howe A, Marshall T, McCloskey E, Peters T, Kanis JA, O'Neill TW, Torgerson D, Cooper C (2016) A randomized controlled trial of screening in the community to reduce fractures in older women in the UK (the SCOOP study). *Osteoporos Int* 27(Suppl 1):42–43
136. Masud T, Binkley N, Boonen S, Hannan MT, FRAX® Position Development Conference Members Official Positions for FRAX® clinical regarding falls and frailty: can falls and frailty be used in FRAX®? (2011) From joint official positions development conference of the International Society for Clinical Densitometry and International Osteoporosis Foundation on FRAX®. *J Clin Densitom* 214:194–204
137. Ismail AA, Cooper C, Felsenberg D, Varlow J, Kanis JA, Silman AJ, O'Neill TW (1999) Number and type of vertebral deformities: epidemiological characteristics and relation to back pain and height loss. European Vertebral Osteoporosis Study Group. *Osteoporos Int* 9:206–213
138. US Surgeon General. Bone Health and Osteoporosis (2004) A report of the US Surgeon General. US Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC
139. Kanis JA, Harvey NC, Cooper C, Johansson H, Odén A, McCloskey EV, the Advisory Board of the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (2016) A systematic review of intervention thresholds based on FRAX. A report prepared for the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group and the international Osteoporosis Foundation. *Arch Osteoporos* 11:–25
140. Kanis JA, McCloskey EV, Johansson H, Strom O, Borgstrom F, Odén A, the National Osteoporosis Guideline Group (2008) Case finding for the management of osteoporosis with FRAX®—assessment and intervention thresholds for the UK. *Osteoporos Int* 19:1395–1408
141. McCloskey E, Kanis JA, Johansson H, Harvey N, Odén A, Cooper A, Cooper C, Francis RM, Reid DM, Marsh D, Selby P, Thompson F, Hewitt S, Compston J (2015) FRAX-based assessment and intervention thresholds—an exploration of thresholds in women age 50 years and older in the UK. *Osteoporos Int* 26: 2091–2099
142. Johansson H, Kanis JA, Oden A, Compston J, McCloskey E (2012) A comparison of case-finding strategies in the UK for the management of hip fractures. *Osteoporos Int* 23:907–915
143. Cummings SR, Black DM, Thompson DE, Applegate WB, Barrett-Connor E, Musliner TA, Palermo L, Prineas R, Rubin SM, Scott JC, Vogt T, Wallace R, Yates AJ, LaCroix AZ (1998) Effect of alendronate on risk of fracture in women with low bone density but without vertebral fractures: Results from the fracture intervention trial. *JAMA* 280:2077–2082
144. Kanis JA, McCloskey E, Johansson H, Oden A, Leslie WD (2012) FRAX® with and without BMD. *Calcif Tissue Int* 90:1–13
145. McCloskey E (2016) A BMD threshold for treatment efficacy in osteoporosis? A need to consider the whole evidence base. *Osteoporos Int* 27:417–419
146. Johansson H, Oden A, Johnell O, Jonsson B, de Laet C, Oglesby A, McCloskey EV, Kayan K, Jalava T, Kanis JA (2004) Optimization of BMD measurements to identify high risk groups for treatment—a test analysis. *J Bone Miner Res* 19:906–913
147. Johansson H, Kanis JA, Odén A, Leslie WD, Fujiwara S, Glüer CC, Kroger H, LaCroix AZ, Lau E, Melton LJ 3rd, Eisman JA, O'Neill TW, Goltzman D, Reid DM, McCloskey E (2014) Impact of femoral neck and lumbar spine BMD discordances on FRAX probabilities in women: a meta-analysis of international cohorts. *Calcif Tissue Int* 95:428–435
148. McCloskey EV, Odén A, Harvey NC, Leslie WD, Hans D, Johansson H, Barkmann R, Boutroy S, Brown J, Chapurlat R, Elders PJ, Fujita Y, Glüer CC, Goltzman D, Iki M, Karlsson M, Kindmark A, Kotowicz M, Kurumatani N, Kwok T, Lamy O, Leung J, Lippuner K, Ljunggren Ö, Lorentzon M, Mellström D, Merlijn T, Oei L, Ohlsson C, Pasco JA, Rivadeneira F, Rosengren B, Sornay-Rendu E, Szulc P, Tamaki J, Kanis JA (2016) A meta-analysis of trabecular bone score in fracture risk prediction and its relationship to FRAX. *J Bone Miner Res* 31:940–948
149. Leslie WD, Lix LM, Morin SN, Johansson H, Odén A, McCloskey EV, Kanis JA (2016) Adjusting hip fracture probability in men and women using hip axis length: the Manitoba bone density database. *J Clin Densitom* 19:326–331