Increased Risk of Subsequent Fracture in Osteoporosis

IDENITIFYING PATIENTS AT HIGH RISK OF FRACTURE

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A Crisis in Osteoporosis Care

Under-treatment and Under-diagnosis of osteoporosis is producing a crisis in patient care

Osteoporosis-related fracture® is a widespread global problem

1. In 3 women world-wide
2. 18 years of age, will suffer osteoporosis-related fractures

An osteoporosis-related fracture occurs every 3 seconds worldwide

ROLE OF INITIAL FRACTURE ON SUBSEQUENT FRACTURE RISK

Patients are at increased risk of subsequent fracture 1–2 years following initial fracture

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO FRACTURE RISK

In addition to recent or prior fracture, other characteristics also influence 1-year fracture risk

Long-Term Fracture Risk Can Be Quantified Using Current Risk-Assessment Tools, But These Tools Such as FRAX®, Do Not Adequately Reflect Specific Short-Term Risk

FRAX® Tool Example

Risk Factors

Skeletal Related

• Etc.®

• Underlying diseases that led to the initial fracture

• Arthritis of the spine due to vertebral fractures

• Bone loss during long periods of immobilization after fracture

• Use of medications that decrease bone density

Intervention Related

• Impaired mobility after surgery

• Fear of falling, resulting in gait changes and subsequent falls

• Use of walking aids and costs may lead to impaired coordination

• Increased frailty while in a nursing home receiving home healthcare

• Use of medications associated with increased fracture risk

• Post-surgery cognitive decline

• Worriening of general health status

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