
Call to Action to Address the Crisis in the Treatment of Osteoporosis

New evidence is emerging that the 30-year downward trend in hip fractures in the U.S. has hit a plateau in the last few years, indicating that the field as a whole must take action to aggressively reduce fracture risk in our aging population.¹ Many experts are now acknowledging that there is a crisis caused by the declining rate of testing, diagnosis and treatment of high-risk patients. Allowing these patients to go untested and untreated frequently leads to debilitating fractures that cause disability, loss of independence and even death.

In the US, hospitalizations for osteoporotic fractures accounted for 43% of combined hospitalizations for osteoporotic fractures, heart attack, stroke and breast cancer. And over 50% of the osteoporotic fracture hospitalizations were for hip fracture, the most devastating consequence of osteoporosis.² This is not only a medical crisis but an economic one too.

Surprisingly, in the U.S. Medicare has reduced reimbursement for office-based bone density tests to an unsustainable level leading to fewer physicians in the U.S. now offering bone density testing. Additionally, new cuts are being proposed to reimbursement for hospital-based bone density testing.¹

Despite compelling data that bisphosphonates reduce both risk of a second fracture and reduce death in those patients who have had a hip fracture, many clinicians do not have the necessary information or resources available to help their patients make informed decisions to prevent hip fractures.

Moreover, patients are increasingly reluctant to take osteoporosis therapies, citing fears of rare side effects, even though the number of fractures that are prevented with treatment far outweighs the risk of atypical femur fractures and osteonecrosis of the jaw.³ Treatment of women with osteoporosis for up to five years would result in fewer than one atypical femur fracture caused per 100 osteoporotic fractures prevented.⁴

To address this osteoporosis treatment crisis, the undersigned organizations pledge to intensify their current efforts and collaborate on new opportunities to increase the screening, diagnosis and treatment of high-risk individuals to prevent fractures and to partner with patients to make informed choices about osteoporosis treatment options. This includes supporting regional efforts in those areas of the world that have a need for greater health professional education and public awareness.

They also call for:

- **Health professional education programs and continuing medical education programs to expand education** for health care professionals to focus on recognizing, diagnosing and treating patients at high risk for fracture, with clear messages to inform patients and clinicians about the real health risks of osteoporosis and fractures (e.g., hip fractures have high rates of death and disability).
- **Governmental organizations (health, public health, research, elected groups) to increase focus and support for programs to reach the highest risk patients**, to ensure access to testing and to all currently available and future therapies; to develop action plans for research to develop improved treatments and around new evidence on treatment strategies for diagnosing, monitoring and treating, and early identification of high-risk patients.
- **Insurers (private and public) to cover the most effective services** to improve diagnosis and treatment of those at the highest risk.
- **Health systems and medical practices to adopt and use quality measures** that incentivize clinicians and health systems to screen for osteoporosis and treat high-risk individuals.

Signed,

American Society for Bone and Mineral Research
American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons
American Academy of Physician Assistants American
Association of Clinical Endocrinologists American
Bone Health
American College of Rheumatology
American Medical Society for Sports Medicine
American Orthopaedic Association
American Osteopathic Academy of Orthopedics
American Society for Surgery of the Hand
Australia New Zealand Bone and Mineral Society
Bulgarian Society of Osteoporosis and Osteoarthritis
Czech Society for Metabolic Bone Diseases
Dutch Society of Cancer and Bone Metabolism
European Calcified Tissue Society
European Union Geriatric Medicine Society
Finnish Osteoporosis Association
Georgian Association of Skeletal Metabolism
Diseases Hellenic Osteoporosis Foundation
International Geriatric Fracture Society, Inc.
International Osteoporosis Foundation
International Society for Clinical Densitometry
Michigan Consortium for Osteoporosis
National Bone Health Alliance (US)
National Osteoporosis Foundation (US)
National Osteoporosis Society (UK)
Northern California Institute for Bone Health, Inc.
Orthopaedic Research and Education Foundation
Orthopedic Research Society
Orthopedic Trauma Association
Osteoporosis Australia
Osteoporosis Canada
Osteoporosis New Zealand
Syrian National Osteoporosis Society
University of Rochester Department of Orthopaedics
and Rehabilitation
U.S. Bone and Joint Initiative
4BoneHealth

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Here are the alarming facts on what is now being recognized by experts as a crisis in the treatment of osteoporosis:

Osteoporotic fractures have serious health consequences:

- Around the world, 1 in 2 women and 1 in 5 men age 50 and above will suffer osteoporotic fractures.^{6,7,8}
- Worldwide, osteoporosis causes more than 8.9 million fractures annually, resulting in an osteoporotic fracture every 3 seconds.⁹
- In the US, 8.2 million women and 2.0 million men age 50 and above have osteoporosis and 51.4 million women and 35 million men have low bone mass and are at a higher risk of fracture.⁹
- By 2050, the worldwide incidence of hip fracture is projected to increase by 310% in men and 240% in women, compared to rates in 1990.¹⁰
- In the US, hospitalizations for osteoporotic fractures accounted for 43% of combined hospitalizations for osteoporotic fractures, heart attack, stroke and breast cancer. Over 50% of the osteoporotic fracture hospitalizations were for hip fracture, the most devastating consequence of osteoporosis.²
- In the U.S., the number of hospitalizations for osteoporotic fractures (43%) exceeds those for heart attack (25%), stroke (26%) and breast cancer (6%). And over 50% of the fracture hospitalizations are for hip fractures.²
- There were two million fractures in the U.S. caused by osteoporosis in 2005, projected to reach 3 million by 2025.¹¹
- All low trauma fractures are associated with increased mortality risk for 5 to 10 years after the fracture.¹² Mortality following a hip fracture is about 2-fold higher than expected even 10 years after the hip fracture.¹³ Black women are more likely to die after their hip fracture than White women.¹⁴
- The worst consequences of osteoporosis can happen after a hip fracture. Up to 25% of hip fracture patients die within a year of their injury.¹¹

Fewer individuals at high risk for osteoporotic fractures are being treated:

- New evidence is emerging that the 30-year successful downward trend in hip fractures in the U.S. has hit a plateau in the last few years, indicating that fundamental progress in reducing fractures is being reversed.¹
- In the U.S., Medicare reimbursement for office-based bone density tests was reduced by 70%, leading to 24% fewer physicians offering bone density testing when compared to 8 years ago and resulting in 2.3 million fewer DXA scans being performed on Medicare-age women. Between 2009 and 2014, osteoporosis diagnosis in Medicare women declined by 18%.¹
- FDA approved treatments for osteoporosis reduce the incidence of spine and hip fracture by 40-70%.¹⁵⁻²¹
- Over the past decade, use of bisphosphonates following hospitalization for hip fracture has substantially decreased from 15% in 2004 to 3% in the last quarter of 2013.⁶
- The rate of patients in the U.S. age 50 and above on osteoporosis drug therapy after a hip fracture declined from 40.2% in 2002 to 20.5% in 2011.²³
- More than 60% of patients in the U.S. who are prescribed bisphosphonates stop taking them after one year¹⁴ (despite needing three years of continuous use to reduce the incidence of spine and hip fractures by 50 percent in those patients with a prior vertebral fracture or those who have osteoporosis at the hip).¹⁵
- The number of fractures that are prevented with treatment far outweighs the risk of atypical femur fractures (3.2 to 50 cases/100,000 person years) and osteonecrosis of the jaw (1 in 10,000 and 1/100,000).³
- Treatment of women with osteoporosis for up to 5 years would result in fewer than 1 atypical femur fracture caused per 100 osteoporotic fractures prevented.⁴
- In the European Union, the majority of high-risk individuals remain untreated. In 2010, of the 18.4 million women who were at high risk of fracture, 10.6 million were untreated. A conservative estimate finds a treatment gap that varies from 25% (Spain) to 95% (Bulgaria).²⁵

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