The Landscape and Problems of Geriatric Fractures/Osteoporosis Nationally

### Own the Bone Symposium: Part 3 May 27<sup>th</sup>, 2021

Kyle J. Jeray University of South Carolina Prisma Health, Greenville, SC I have no potential conflicts with this presentation

My disclosures –Editorial board JOT,OTAI Reviewer JBJS, JOT, JAAOS, CORR, HAND; Consultant for ZimmerBiomet; Speaker for RADIUS; ABOS Part 2 Examiner; Steering Committee for Own the Bone; Research support from Department of Defense, CIHR, NIH, OTA

# Objectives

KEY FACTS

and Women:

· Smoking

In the US, 8 million women and 2 million men have osteoporosis. One in 2 women and 1 in 4 men over the age of 50 will experience an osteoporosis-related fracture in their remaining lifetime.

#### Definition

- Prevalence
- Health problem
- Cost
- Spectrum/Diversity
- What we need to do

#### UNDERSTANDING

#### Osteoporosis & Bone Fracture

Osteoporosis is characterized by low bone mass and loss of bone tissue that may lead to weak or fragile bones. A person with osteoporosis has an increased risk for fractured bones (broken bones) particularly in the hip, spine and wrist. Osteoporosis has been called a silent disease because the associated bone loss usually occurs without symptoms.





#### HIP FRACTURES

WRIST FRACTURES

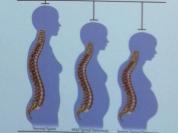
Distal forearm (wrst) iractures are almost always the result from a fall on the outstretched arm. Not surprisingly wrist fractures are more prevalent during slippery winter conditions, especially when streets are frozen.



Hip fractures, which mostly occur after a fall, are the most serious complication of Osteoporosis because bones are weak or fragile. Hip fractures are painful, reduce mobility and lead to a loss of independence.



As age and osteoporosis progress, vertebral fractures can ca the spine to deform. This can cause a person to become sho



Some Major Risk Factors for Osteoporosis in Men Older age
 Family history of osteoporosis or broken bones Being small and thin · History of broken bones as an adult Low estrogen levels in women after menopause;
 Low levels of testosterone in men · Low calcium and vitamin D intake Inactive lifestyle Alcohol abuse (3 or more drinks per day) Long-term use of steroid medications for certain medical conditions (eg. asthma, rheumatoid arthritis and others)

Effective therapies are available to treat osteoporosis and prevent further bone loss Discuss your risks for osteoporosis with your healthcare provider.





THE PROGRESSION OF OSTEOPOROSE

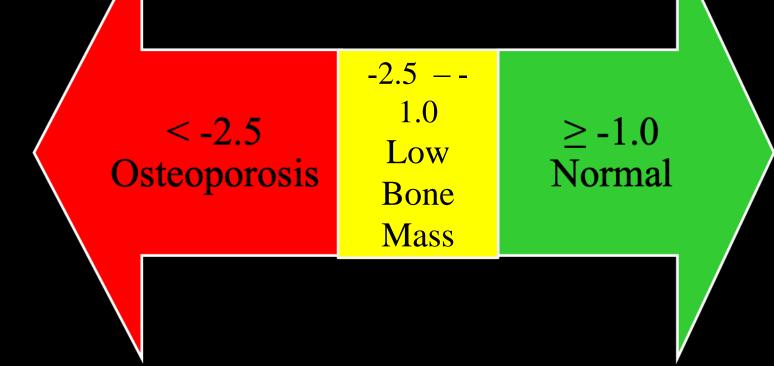
A closer look at bo

# Osteoporosis – Low Bone Mass



# WHO Classification T-score





WHO Fracture Risk Assessment Tool

**FRAX**®

#### http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/FRAX/

Home	Calculation	Tool Pa	aper Charts	FAQ	References	English
Calculation <sup>-</sup>	ΓοοΙ				Ex	
Please answer the ques	tions below to calco	ulate the ten year pr	obability of fractu	ire with BMD.		
Country: US (Caucasian)	Name/ID:		About the	e risk factors  (		
Questionnaire: 1. Age (between 40-90 yer Age: Date of birt Y: 2. Sex 3. Weight (kg)	ars) or Date of birth	10. Secondary oster 11. Alcohol 3 or mor 12. Femoral neck B Select DXA • Clear	e units per day   MD (g/cm²)	No O Yes No O Yes ate		Weight Conversion Pounds  kg Convert Height Conversion
4. Height (cm)						-
5. Previous fracture	No Yes					Inches 🔶 cm
6. Parent fractured hip 7. Current smoking	<ul> <li>No Yes</li> <li>No Yes</li> </ul>					Convert
_						
8. Glucocorticoids 9. Rheumatoid arthritis	⊙ No ⊃ Yes ⊙ No ⊃ Yes					00334115 Individuals with fracture risk assessed since 1st June 2011

Prevalence in U.S.



►44 million Americans

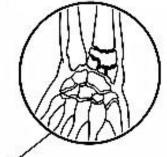
# 14 million with Osteoporosis34 million with Low Bone Mass

- 80% are women
- 1 in 2 women & 1 in 4 men > 50 years
  → osteoporotic related fracture

# **1.5 Million Fractures Annually**

#### Vertebral Fractures: 700,000+

# Wrist Fractures: 200,000+

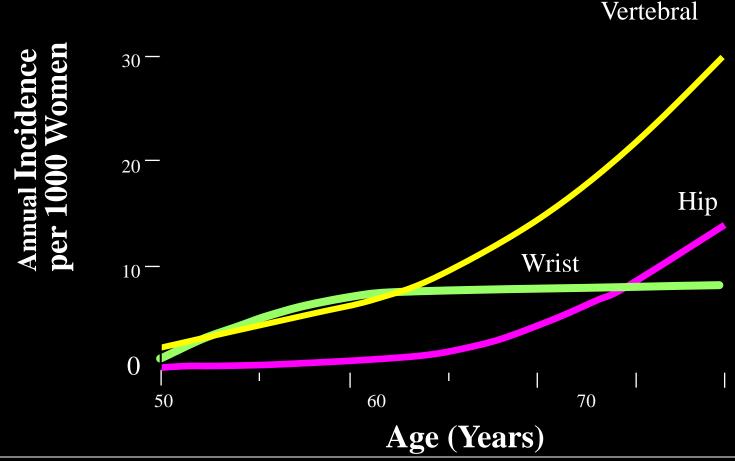


## **Other Fractures:** 300,000+

Hip Fractures: 300,000+

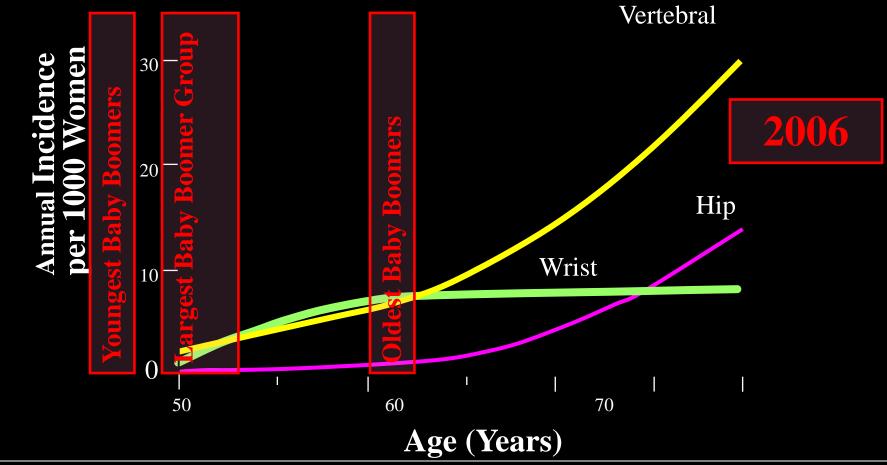
**Source: National Osteoporosis Foundation, 2000** 

### Incidence Rates for Vertebral, Wrist, and Hip Fractures in Women After Age 50



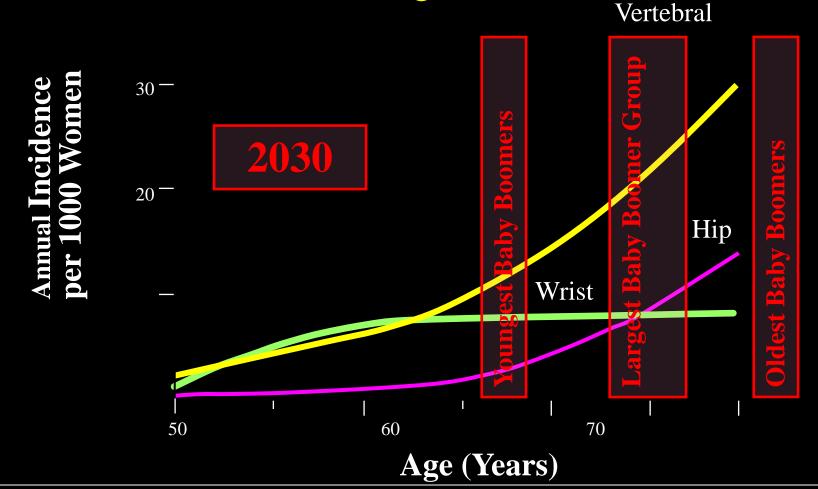
Wasnich RD. In: Favus MJ, ed. *Primer on the Metabolic Bone Diseases and Disorders of Mineral Metabolism*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott; 1999:257-259.

#### Incidence Rates for Vertebral, Wrist, and Hip Fractures in Women 40- After Age 50



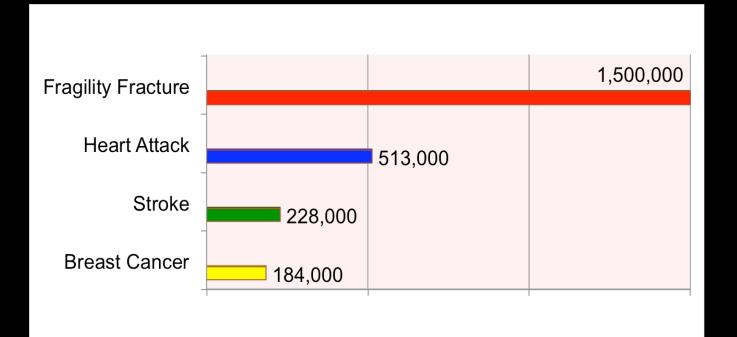
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#### Incidence Rates for Vertebral, Wrist, and Hip Fractures in Women <u>40- After Age 50</u>



Wasnich RD. In: Favus MJ, ed. *Primer on the Metabolic Bone Diseases and Disorders of Mineral Metabolism*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott; 1999:257-259.

### **FRAGILITY FRACTURES: A HUGE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE**



#### Call to Action

Bone & Joint Decade (2002-2011)

"... <u>raise awareness</u> of musculoskeletal conditions, as well as to enhance public and professional <u>knowledge</u>, encourage <u>research</u>, and promote <u>advocacy issues</u> within this area through a <u>multidisciplinary</u> approach.

... its primary focus is on the greatest burden of disease, ... osteoporosis ... "

#### Call to Action

#### Surgeon General & US Dept of Health & Human Services - 2004

"... with appropriate <u>nutrition</u> and <u>physical activity</u> <u>throughout life</u>, individuals can significantly reduce the risk of osteoporosis and fractures. Health professionals can also make significant improvements in our Nation's bone health by <u>proactively assessing</u>, <u>diagnosing</u>, and treating at-risk patients and then <u>helping them apply</u> this scientific knowledge in their <u>everyday lives</u>."

> Richard H. Carmona, M.D., M.P.H., FACS Surgeon General, 2004

# Healthcare Costs \$\$\$

- Low energy fractures
  - Hospital length of stay 13% longer
  - Inpatient cost 8% greater
  - Annual direct cost (2004) = \$24.2 Billion
  - Cost of hip fracture = \$40,000
     3 X by 2040
  - Osteoporotic fractures account for more hospital days than for heart attack, breast cancer, or prostate cancer!

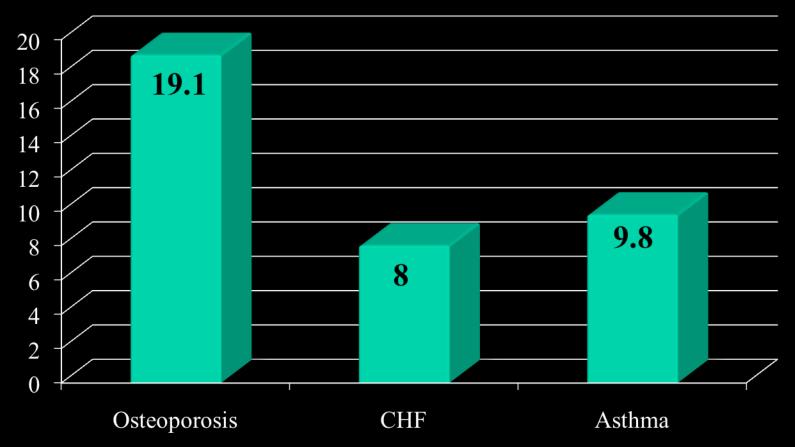
### Healthcare Cost \$\$\$

- Cumulative osteoporosis related cost over next 2 decades estimated
  - = \$474 billion
- Kaiser Permanente Southern CA Osteoporosis Treatment & Fracture Prevention
   = Savings of \$50 Million/5 years

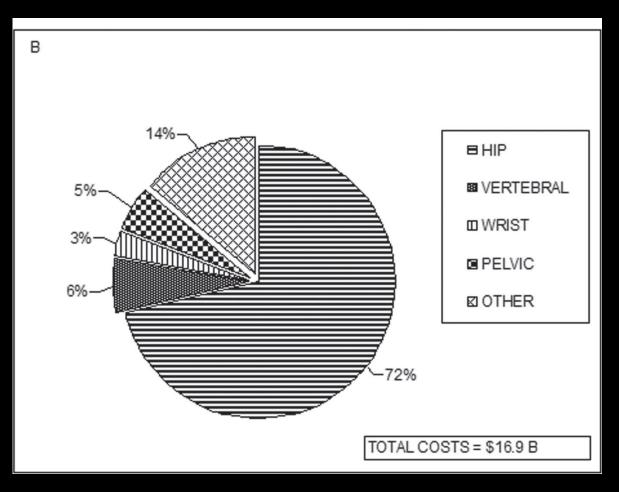
Burge et al. (2007) J Bone Miner Res

# **Cost Comparison**

#### **Annual Cost in Billions of \$**



### Hip Fractures - 72% of Cost



Burge R, et al. J Bone Miner Res. 2007

# Other Costs - Burden of Disease

- Pain
- Disability
- Time lost from work
- Decreasing ability to perform ADLs
- Emotional
- Effects on family
- Quality of life





### Burden of Disease

- Most patients with hip fractures are hospitalized for about one week.
- One in four adults who lived independently before their hip fracture has to stay in a nursing home for at least a year after their injury.
- One in five hip fracture patients dies within a year of injury (mortality 20% within year).

Source: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Osteoporosis undertreated in African-American women
- Risk doubles every 7 years
- African-American women more likely to die from hip fractures



- African-American women get 50% of RDA of calcium
- Lupus and sicklecell anemia can raise osteoporosis risk



- 10% of Hispanic women over 50 have osteoporosis now
- 49% are estimated to have low bone mass, putting them at risk for the disease



- Hispanic women get less calcium than RDA
- Twice as likely to develop diabetes
- Rate of hip fractures
   on the rise



#### Native American Very High Risk

Smokers, poorer health/DM, lower vitamin intake



# Ethnicity & Osteoporosis Asian-American Women also at high risk



- 50% less Calcium intake
- But higher bone density
  than Caucasians
  50% less Hip Fractures
- Yet equal Spine Fractures

# Men & Osteoporosis

# Underdiagnosed

Lifestyle Age Heredity Meds Disease Testosterone

### Unrecognized

## Underreported

## Inadequately researched

# Men & Osteoporosis



- 2 million American men suffer from Osteoporosis
- Millions more are at risk
- 80,00 hip fractures each year
- One-third die one year after fracture

#### WHAT SHOULD WE DO?



Think of fractures as a sentinel events that signal the presence of a frail skeleton and an increased risk of future fractures.



Just like a heart attack is an opportunity to intervene to prevent future heart attacks...the first fracture is also an indication you and your patient can't ignore.

### CARE BEYOND THE FRACTURE IS POOR

#### RAND study (McGlynn EA et al. NEJM 2003)

- Americans have ~50-50 chance of getting appropriate care
- Patients with hip fracture, <u>only 23%</u>

#### NCQA Medicare evaluation (2004 and 2009)

Appropriate osteoporosis care after a fragility fracture – <u>18%-20%</u>

#### WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

- This is a COMMUNITY issue not just a hospital or orthopaedic or primary care issue!
- Communities must develop a solution to this issue
- Orthopaedists can help lead
  - We touch every patient with a fragility fracture
  - At the very least, we should be part of the solution!



### **Treatment Works!**



Kaiser Permanente – Southern CA Osteoporosis Treatment & Fracture Prevention = Savings of \$50 Million/5 years

Risk reduction for secondary fractures 3-7 fold with treatment

### Problem- A Fracture but Is that All?



# Problem – What Should we be seeing?

 Fear of orthopedic surgeon treating osteoporosis

 Lack of interest – not my role or problem



# Problem – What Should we be seeing?

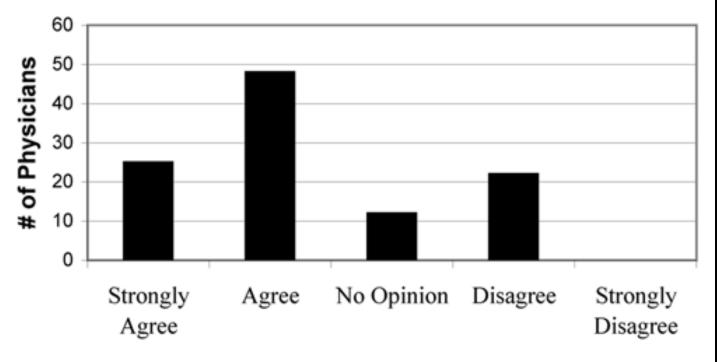
• Fear of orthopedic surgeon treating osteoporosis

 Lack of interest – not my role or problem



### **Opinions of Orthopedic Surgeons**

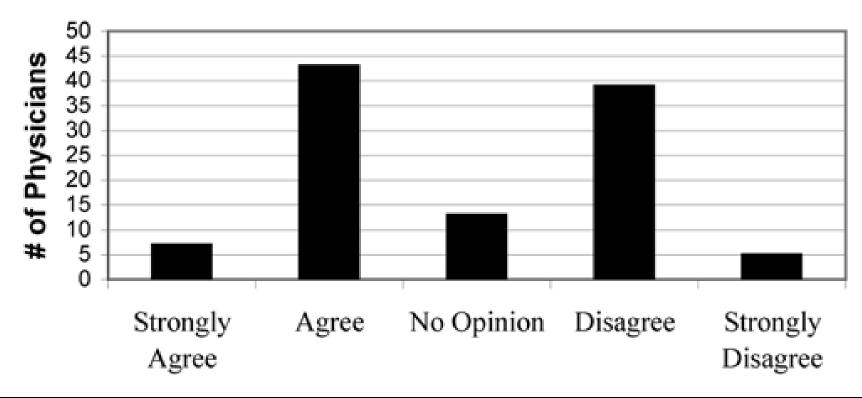
2. Expanding orthopaedic practice into prescribing pharmacological treatments for osteoporosis is appropriate



Skedros et al, JBJS 2006

#### 50% Uneasy Prescribing Medications

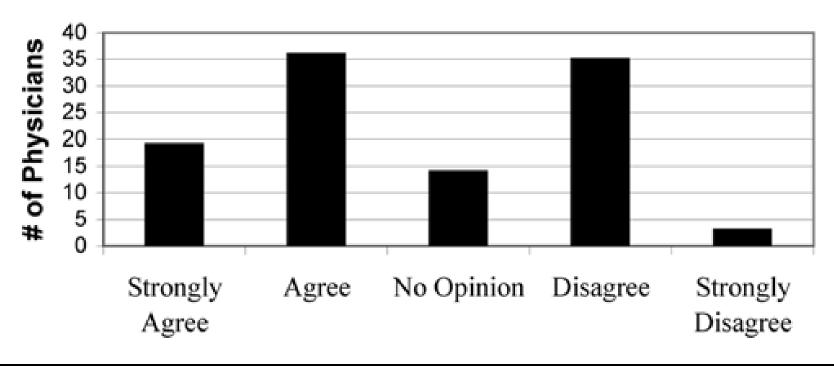
 I am concerned enough about adverse events with pharmacological agents that I would rather avoid prescribing these agents for osteoporosis



Skedros et al, JBJS 2006

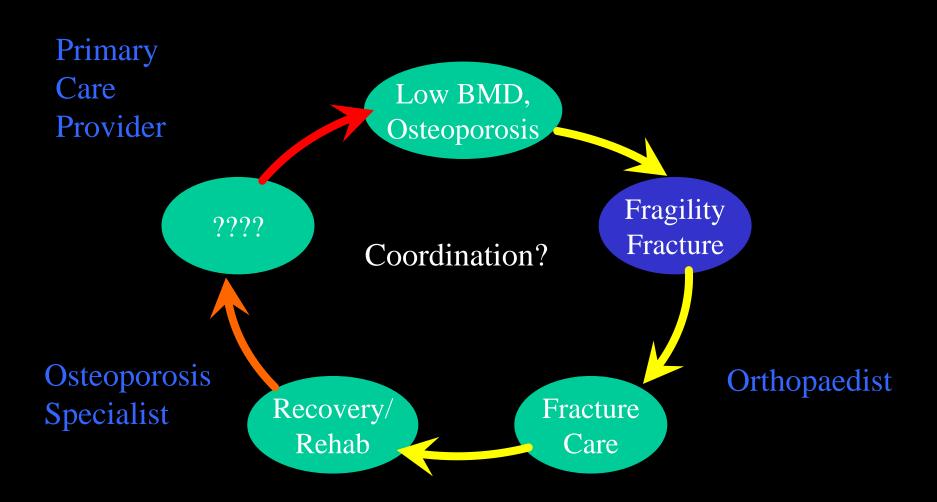
# Even with MD-patient relationship > 50% Uneasy Treating

6. I would consider initiating pharmacologic treatment for patients who have fallen and sustained a fracture of the hip, proximal humerus, or wrist and have several risk factors for osteoporosis (assume that no DXA has been obtained)

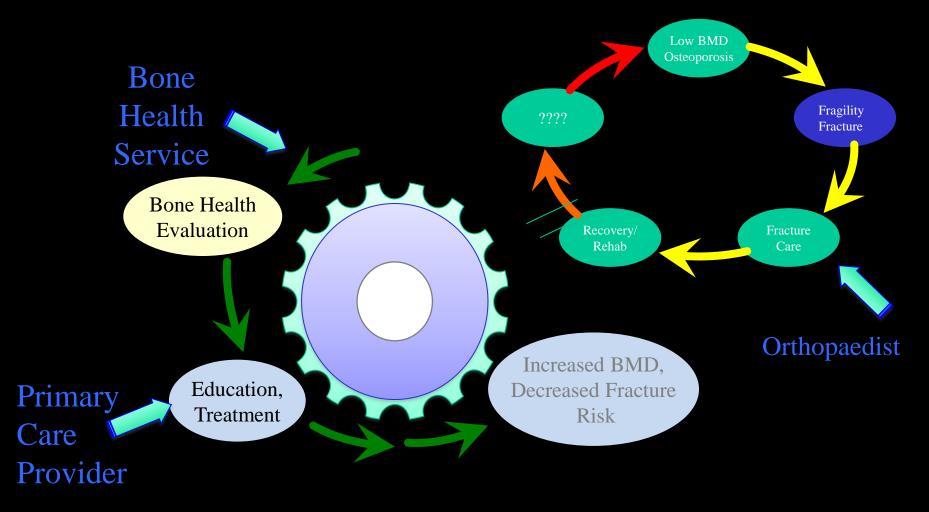


Skedros et al, JBJS 2006

#### **WHAT'S THE SOLUTION?**



#### **BREAKING THE CYCLE WITH MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM**

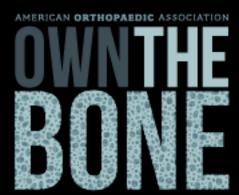


### Goal to Success

 Site champion interested in treating bone health for his/her patients

• Implementing a Program to Address Osteoporosis





### TEN IMPORTANT MEASURES TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS

#### **Nutrition Counseling\***

- 1. Calcium supplementation
- 2. Vitamin D supplementation

#### **Physical Activity Counseling\***

- 3. Exercise, especially weight-bearing and muscle strengthening
- 4. Fall prevention education

#### Lifestyle Counseling\*

- 5. Smoking cessation
- 6. Limiting excessive alcohol intake

#### **Pharmacology\***

7. Pharmacology for the treatment of osteoporosis

#### Testing\*

8. DXA to test bone mineral density

#### **Communication\***

- 9. Physician referral letter
- 10. Follow-up note and educational materials provided to patient

\*Unless contraindicated.



### **BENEFITS FOR ORTHOPEDIC SURGEONS TO TREAT:**

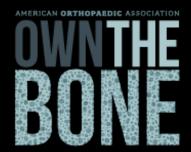
- Future regulatory requirements
   *CMS PQRI, Jt. Commission Stay ahead of the curve*
- Liability
   *Failure/delay in diagnosis*
- Increase treatment volume
   *Positive ROI*
- Positive public relations



# But Really...Why Own the Bone?

• Caring for your patients and your community





## Thank You

